

Table 3. Associations Between Maternal Seafood Consumption in the First Trimester of Pregnancy and Child's Score on the McCarthy General Cognitive Scale at Age 5 Years, Spanish Childhood and Environment (INMA) Project, 2004–2008

Seafood Intake ^a	No. of Subjects	Difference in Child's Neurobehavioral Score ^b			
		Minimally Adjusted ^c		Fully Adjusted ^d	
		β	95% CI	β	95% CI
<i>All Seafood</i>					
Continuous variable, 10 g/week ^e	1,589	0.03 ^f	0.00, 0.05	0.02 ^g	0.00, 0.05
Quintiles					
1 ^h	320	0.00	Referent	0.00	Referent
2	340	1.91 ^g	−0.23, 4.04	1.61	−0.43, 3.65
3	299	3.46 ^f	1.24, 5.67	2.13 ^f	0.00, 4.26
4	323	3.60 ^f	1.41, 5.79	2.84 ^f	0.74, 4.94
5	308	2.93 ^f	0.72, 5.14	2.08 ^g	−0.04, 4.21
<i>P</i> for trend		0.007		0.049	
<i>Large Fatty Fish</i>					
Continuous variable, 10 g/week	1,589	0.10 ^f	0.02, 0.17	0.06 ^g	−0.00, 0.13
Quartiles					
1	704	0.00	Referent	0.00	Referent
2	285	2.99 ^f	1.05, 4.93	2.26 ^f	0.40, 4.11
3	296	2.36 ^f	0.43, 4.30	1.93 ^f	0.09, 3.79
4	304	3.46 ^f	1.51, 5.40	2.29 ^f	0.42, 4.16
<i>P</i> for trend		0.001		0.02	
<i>Small Fatty Fish</i>					
Continuous variable, 10 g/week	1,589	−0.03	−0.11, 0.05	−0.03	−0.10, 0.05
Quartiles					
1	736	0.00	Referent	0.00	Referent
2	280	1.41	−0.61, 3.44	0.60	−1.33, 2.53
3	288	0.94	−0.98, 2.87	1.25	−0.59, 3.10
4	285	1.27	−0.67, 3.21	0.91	−0.93, 2.76
<i>P</i> for trend		0.18		0.25	

Table continues

at age 5 years. In Figure 2, McCarthy subarea scales are presented; positive associations were observed among all scales, with the largest coefficients generally being found in seafood quantile 4 (median, 600 g/week or about 4 servings/week).

Minimally and fully adjusted associations between maternal seafood subtype consumption and Bayley mental scale at 14 months of age are shown in Table 2. Positive associations were observed for lean fish and small fatty fish, the latter with a trend (*P* for trend = 0.03). Associations with the Bayley psychomotor scale were somewhat weaker (Web Table 4). A positive trend in MSCA general cognitive score was found with large fatty fish intake (*P* for trend = 0.020), and a weak trend was found with lean fish (*P* for trend = 0.110) (Table 3). Generally, when using categorical variables for seafood consumption in the regression models, quantiles 3 and 4 tended to have the largest coefficients and to show a slight decrease in the last quantile (Tables 2 and 3).

As shown in Table 4, maternal seafood consumption, in total and by subtype, was generally associated with a reduction

in the number of traits on the Childhood Asperger Syndrome Test. Lean fish intake showed an association with the outcome from quantile 2. A trend was observed for large fatty fish intake (*P* for trend = 0.013). In all models presented in Tables 2–4, shellfish intake had the weakest associations.

Similar results were observed after excluding tinned tuna from the lean fish subtype and when treating tinned tuna as an independent variable (data not shown) and when the reference group for total seafood consumption included all mothers with intakes less than or equal to 340 g/week (Web Table 5). The association of large fatty fish consumption with MSCA general score was similar after adjustment for lean fish intake (quartile 4 vs. quartile 1: $\beta = 2.00$, 95% confidence interval: 0.07, 5.60; *P* for trend = 0.047). Associations were somewhat weaker when seafood consumption was assessed in the third trimester of pregnancy (Web Table 6). Association patterns were similar when the data were stratified by geographical location (Cantabric Sea vs. Mediterranean Sea) (Web Table 7). Inclusion of the 93 preterm children or exclusion