

**Appendix S1. GRIPP2-SF checklist**

Section and topic	Item	Reported on page No
Aim	To follow-up participants (mothers and offspring) from a Birth cohort study	
Methods	<p>Mothers (n=631) were recruited at delivery (1994-1995), and with the active involvement of the research and field team, both mothers and offspring, have been followed-up until today.</p> <p>From delivery to 4 years of age, participants were followed with a periodicity of 6 months.</p> <p>During 20 08-2011 participants were called to visit the research center one more time for a third follow-up during the adolescent period of the offspring; only 33% were located and accepted to participate, mainly due to long period since the last research visit, and because some of them moved from the original address.</p> <p>Finally, in 2016, half of the 206 previously evaluated adolescents (now 21-22 years old) were located and agreed to participate in this new study. Participants were motivated to participate due to the scan analysis of the liver, which is a high-cost analysis that cannot be commonly afforded by them. Encrypted data of the participants is an essential mechanism to protect and store the patient's data in this follow-up.</p> <p>For more details of the cohort:</p> <p>Early Life Exposure in Mexico to ENvironmental Toxicants (ELEMENT) Project.            Perng W, Tamayo-Ortiz M, Tang L, Sánchez BN, Cantoral A, Meeker JD, Dolinoy DC, Roberts EF, Martinez-Mier EA, Lamadrid-Figueroa H, Song P XK, Ettinger AS, Wright R, Arora M, Schnaas L, Watkins DJ, Goodrich JM, Garcia RC, Solano-Gonzalez M, Bautista-Arredondo LF, Mercado-Garcia A, Hu H, Hernandez-Avila M, Tellez-Rojo MM, Peterson KE.            BMJ Open. 2019 Aug 26;9(8):e030427  <a href="https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/9/8/e030427.long">https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/9/8/e030427.long</a></p>	166-167

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Study results	Participants obtained a description of their clinical results (scan analysis, laboratory results, and anthropometric characteristics) by a medical doctor, who explains in detail the general health status.	
Discussion and conclusions	<p>Positive aspects: As a cohort study in a developing country, participant's interest and consent are the most crucial aspects that allow researchers to continue the cohort. In this cohort, we have continuous feedback from participants on how to improve the visits to the research, ie: appointments on weekends, incentives, facilitation for transportation, etc.</p> <p>Negative aspects: Like many other cohorts, attrition is always a problem that can bias the results.</p>	
Reflections/critical perspective	The main message that we, as researches, learned with this cohort has been: to always provide patients with feedback on their test results; this is an essential strategy that has helped us retain them in the cohort. Also, to let them feel that their involvement in the cohort is crucial to the development of new knowledge.	