SUPPLEMENT A.

Papers graded 'C' and excluded, with reason for 'C'/exclusion

Abdollahpour I., Nedjat S., Mansournia M.A., Sahraian M.A., Kaufman J.S. (2018) Estimating the Marginal Causal Effect of Fish Consumption during Adolescence on Multiple Sclerosis: A Population-Based Incident Case-Control Study 50:111-118.

Reason: Long recall period

Abdollahpour I., Sormani M.P., Nedjat S., Mansournia M.A., van der Mei I. (2019) The role of nutritional factors during adolescence in multiple sclerosis onset: a population-based incident case-control study:1-8.

Reason: Long recall period

Abete I., Parra D., Martinez J.A. (2009) Legume-, fish-, or high-protein-based hypocaloric diets: Effects on weight loss and mitochondrial oxidation in obese men 12:100-108.Akbari Z., Mansourian M., Kelishadi R. (2015) Relationship of the intake of different food groups by pregnant mothers with the birth weight and gestational age: Need for public and individual educational programs 4:23.

Reason: Intervention diet not clearly defined, fish intake not reported in sufficient detail

Almeida O.P., Norman P., Hankey G., Jamrozik K., Flicker L. (2006) Successful mental health aging: Results from a longitudinal study of older Australian men 14:27-35.

Reason: Source population not well defined. Fish intake not reported in sufficient detail

Amani R., Noorizadeh M., Rahmanian S., Afzali N., Haghighizadeh M.H. (2010) Nutritional related cardiovascular risk factors in patients with coronary artery disease in Iran: a case-control study 9:70.

Reason: Endpoints are intermediate

Baghdasarian S., Lin H.P., Pickering R.T., Mott M.M., Singer M.R., Bradlee M.L., Moore L.L. (2018) Dietary cholesterol intake is not associated with risk of type 2 diabetes in the framingham offspring study 10.

Reason: The study is focused on dietary cholesterol, and not on fish intake

Barman M., Rabe H., Hesselmar B., Johansen S., Sandberg A.S., Wold A.E. (2020) Cord Blood Levels of EPA, a Marker of Fish Intake, Correlate with Infants' T- and B-Lymphocyte Phenotypes and Risk for Allergic Disease. Nutrients 12. DOI: 10.3390/nu12103000.

Reason: Weak on inclusion and ascertainment of confounding factors

Barone Gibbs B., Kinzel L.S., Pettee Gabriel K., Chang Y.F., Kuller L.H. (2012) Short- and long-term eating habit modification predicts weight change in overweight, postmenopausal women: results from the WOMAN study 112:1347-1355.e2.

Reason: Fish intake not reported in sufficient detail

Bos M.M., de Vries L., Rensen P.C., Willems van Dijk K., Blauw G.J., van Heemst D., Noordam R. (2021) Apolipoprotein E genotype, lifestyle and coronary artery disease: Gene-environment interaction analyses in the UK Biobank population. Atherosclerosis 328:33-37. DOI: 10.1016/j.atherosclerosis.2021.05.014.

<u>Reason</u>: Several weaknesses, particularly fish intake not reported in sufficient detail, and weak on inclusion and ascertainment of confounding factors

Bravata D.M., Wells C.K., Brass L.M., Morgan T., Lichtman J.H., Concato J. (2007) Dietary fish or seafood consumption is not related to cerebrovascular disease risk in twin veterans 28:186-190.

<u>Reason</u>: Weak on inclusion and ascertainment of confounding factors

Butler L.J., Janulewicz P.A., Carwile J.L., White R.F., Winter M.R., Aschengrau A. (2017) Childhood and adolescent fish consumption and adult neuropsychological performance: An analysis from the Cape Cod Health Study 61:47-57.

<u>Reason</u>: Response rate not reported/not acceptable, and dietary pattern nor relevant for the Norwegian population

Calvani M., Alessandri C., Sopo S.M., Panetta V., Pingitore G., Tripodi S., Zappala D., Zicari A.M. (2006) Consumption of fish, butter and margarine during pregnancy and development of allergic sensitizations in the offspring: Role of maternal atopy 17:94-102.

<u>Reason</u>: Study design not suited to test the research hypothesis

Canda M.T., Sezer O., Demir N. (2011) An audit of seafood consumption awareness during pregnancy and its association with maternal and fetal outcomes in a Turkish population 31:293-297.

<u>Reason</u>: Study design not suited to test the research hypothesis, response rate not reported/acceptable, weak on defining confounding factors, by chance findings not considered.

Carwile J.L., Butler L.J., Janulewicz P.A., Winter M.R., Aschengrau A. (2016) Childhood Fish Consumption and Learning and Behavioral Disorders 13:02.

<u>Reason</u>: Wrong study design (cross-sectional)

Dar E., Kanarek M.S., Anderson H.A., Sonzogni W.C. (1992) Fish consumption and reproductive outcomes in Green Bay, Wisconsin 59:189-201.

<u>Reason</u>: Research question not clearly formulated, study design not suited to test the research hypothesis, fish intake not well described, and confounding factors not well reported and handled

del C Valdés Hernandéz M., Kyle J., Allan J., Allerhand M., Clark H., Munoz Manieg S., Royle N.A., Gow A.J., Pattie A., Corley J., Bastin M.E., Starr J.M., Wardlaw J.M., Deary I.J., Combet E. (2017) Dietary iodine exposure and brain structures and cognition in older people. Exploratory analysis in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 21:971-979.

<u>Reason</u>: Unclear aim, multiple hypotheses. Fish included primarily as a source of iodine. Unclear whether confounding factors were taken into account

Dotterud C.K., Storro O., Simpson M.R., Johnsen R., Oien T. (2013) The impact of pre- and postnatal exposures on allergy related diseases in childhood: a controlled multicentre intervention study in primary health care 13:123.

<u>Reason</u>: Study design not suited to test the research hypothesis

Duchen K., Faresjö Å O., Klingberg S., Faresjö T., Ludvigsson J. (2020) Fatty fish intake in mothers during pregnancy and in their children in relation to the development of obesity and overweight in childhood: The prospective ABIS study. Obes Sci Pract 6:57-69. DOI: 10.1002/osp4.377.

Reason: High drop-out

Feskens E.J.M., Bowles C.H., Kromhout D. (1991) Inverse association between fish intake and risk of glucose intolerance in normoglycemic elderly men and women 14:935-941.

Reason: Fish consumption only divided into consumers/non-consumers

Feskens E.J.M., Virtanen S.M., Rasanen L., Tuomilehto J., Stengard J., Pekkanen J., Nissinen A., Kromhout D. (1995) Dietary factors determining diabetes and impaired glucose tolerance: A 20- year follow-up of the Finnish and Dutch cohorts of the Seven Countries Study 18:1104-1112.

Reason: Fish consumption only continuous variable

Furlong M., Herring A.H., Goldman B.D., Daniels J.L., Wolff M.S., Engel L.S., Engel S.M. (2018) Early Life Characteristics and Neurodevelopmental Phenotypes in the Mount Sinai Children's Environmental Health Center 49:534-550.

Reason: Study design not suited to test the research hypothesis, source population not clearly defined, response rate not reported/not acceptable, fish intake not described in sufficient detail, weak confounder description/handling

Gao L., Cui S.S., Han Y., Dai W., Su Y.Y., Zhang X. (2016) Does Periconceptional Fish Consumption by Parents Affect the Incidence of Autism Spectrum Disorder and Intelligence Deficiency? A Case-control Study in Tianjin, China 29:885-892.

Reason: Fish intake not relevant for the Norwegian diet. Weak in the description of methods such as period of data collection and case status

Gartside P.S., Wang P., Glueck C.J. (1998) Prospective assessment of coronary heart disease risk factors: The NHANES I epidemiologic follow-up study (NHEFS) 16-year follow-up 17:263-269.

Reason: Lack of proper statistics, study population was stratified in a particular manner but the methodology to correct for this was not available

Ghadirian P., Jain M., Ducic S., Shatenstein B., Morisset R. (1998) Nutritional factors in the aetiology of multiple sclerosis: A case-control study in Montreal, Canada 27:845-852.

Reason: Research question not well defined, outcome not well described, inclusion/exclusion criteria not well defined

Grgurevic A., Gledovic Z., Vujasinovic-Stupar N. (2010) Factors associated with postmenopausal osteoporosis: a case-control study of Belgrade women 50:475-90.

Reason: Fish consumption only divided into consumers/non-consumers

Grieger J.A., Pelecanos A.M., Hurst C., Tai A., Clifton V.L. (2019) Pre-conception maternal food intake and the association with childhood allergies 11.

Reason: The study design is not suited to test the research hypothesis, and confounders were not adequately handled

Ha E.H., Park H., Ha M., Kim Y., Hong Y.C., Lee E.J., Kim H., Chang N., Kim B.N. (2018) Prenatal mercury exposure, fish intake and neurocognitive development during first three years of life: Prospective cohort mothers and Children's environmental health (MOCEH) study 615:1192-1198.

Reason: The primary exposure was cord blood mercury, fish intake was assessed and taken into account, but no associations between fish intake and outcomes were reported

Hallgren C.G., Hallmans G., Jansson J.H., Marklund S.L., Huhtasaari F., Schutz A., Stromberg U., Vessby B., Skerfving S. (2001) Markers of high fish intake are associated with decreased risk of a first myocardial infarction 86:397-404.

Reason: Confounding factors could not be identified, and no adjustments are performed

Hamideh S., Behzad M., Ebrahim G., Hassan E., Mojtaba S. (2007) Diet, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia and diabetes in ischemic heart diseases 23:597-601.

Reason: The research question is not well defined

Holmberg S., Thelin A., Stiernstrom E.L. (2009) Food choices and coronary heart disease: A population based cohort study of rural Swedish men with 12 years of follow-up 6:2626-2638.

Reason: Exposure is not adequately described

Jacobson S.W., Fein G.G., Jacobson J.L., Schwartz P.M., Dowler J.K. (1985) The effect of intrauterine PCB exposure on visual recognition memory 56:853-860.

Reason: The study population is not suited to contribute generalizable evidence on the health effects of fish consumption since those exposed to fish were highly exposed to an environmental toxicant

Jamrozik K., Broadhurst R.J., Anderson C.S., Stewart-Wynne E.G. (1994) The role of lifestyle factors in the etiology of stroke: A population- based case-control study in Perth, Western Australia 25:51-59.

Reason: Lacking information on the FFQ related to fish exposure. Recall bias uncertain

Jedrychowski W., Perera F., Mrozek-Budzyn D., Flak E., Mroz E., Sochacka-Tatara E., Jacek R., Kaim I., Skolicki Z., Spengler J.D. (2010) Higher fish consumption in pregnancy may confer protection against the harmful effect of prenatal exposure to fine particulate matter 56:119-126.

Reason: The modelling is not well described

Jha R.M., Mithal A., Malhotra N., Brown E.M. (2010) Pilot case-control investigation of risk factors for hip fractures in the urban Indian population:49.

Reason: Pilot study. Unclear if conditional log regression has been used. Possible selection bias, and fish intake dichotomized

Khatun T., Maqbool D., Ara F., Sarker M.R., Anwar K.S., Hoque A. (2021) Dietary habits of patients with coronary artery disease in a tertiary-care hospital of Bangladesh: a case-controlled study. J Health Popul Nutr 40:3. DOI: 10.1186/s41043-021-00226-1.

Reason: Period of recruitment not well defined, case status not clearly ascertained, criteria for inclusion/exclusion not well described, recall bias not considered, and confounders not adequately handled

Kim B.M., Chen M.H., Chen P.C., Park H., Ha M., Kim Y., Hong Y.C., Kim Y.J., Ha E.H. (2017) Path analysis of prenatal mercury levels and birth weights in Korean and Taiwanese birth cohorts 605:1003-1010.

Reason: Mechanistic study

Kindgren E., Guerrero-Bosagna C., Ludvigsson J. (2019) Heavy metals in fish and its association with autoimmunity in the development of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: a prospective birth cohort study 17:33.

Reason: Research question not clearly formulated, insufficient number of outcomes/cases (small study population)

Kinjo Y., Beral V., Akiba S., Key T., Mizuno S., Appleby P., Yamaguchi N., Watanabe S., Doll R. (1999) Possible protective effect of milk, meat and fish for cerebrovascular disease mortality in Japan 9:268-74.

Reason: Several weaknesses, low quality method for diet registration, no total energy adjustment, and no BMI reported. Selection criteria unclear

Kromhout D., Bloemberg B.P.M., Feskens E.J.M., Hertog M.G.L., Menotti A., Blackburn H. (1996) Alcohol, fish, fibre and antioxidant vitamins intake do not explain population differences in coronary heart disease mortality 25:753-759.

Reason: Analyses is performed on group-level and cannot be included

Laerum B.N., Wentzel-Larsen T., Gulsvik A., Omenaas E., Gislason T., Janson C., Svanes C. (2007) Relationship of fish and cod oil intake with adult asthma 37:1616-1623.

Reason: The study design is not suited to test the research hypothesis (cross-sectional for adults, retrospective for children)

Le Donne M., Alibrandi A., Vita R., Zanghi D., Triolo O., Benvenga S. (2016) Does eating oily fish improve gestational and neonatal outcomes? Findings from a Sicilian study 29:e50-e57.

Reason: Confounders not well ascertained or considered

Linos A., Kaklamanis E., Kontomerkos A., Koumantaki Y., Gazi S., Vaiopoulos G., Tsokos G.C., Kaklamanis P. (1991) The effect of olive oil and fish consumption on rheumatoid arthritis--a case control study 20:419-26.

Reason: Recall bias is not considered, cases are not only incident cases (also prevalence)

Loke A.Y., Chan K.N. (2005) Dietary habits of patients with coronary atherosclerosis: case-control study 52:159-69.

Reason: The study design is not suited to test the research hypothesis

Lv Y., Kraus V.B., Gao X., Yin Z., Zhou J., Mao C., Duan J., Zeng Y., Brasher M.S., Shi W., Shi X. (2019) Higher dietary diversity scores and protein-rich food consumption were associated with lower risk of all-cause mortality in the oldest old.

Reason: Fish intake is only categorized as consumers/non-consumers

Mendola P., Robinson L.K., Buck G.M., Druschel C.M., Fitzgerald E.F., Sever L.E., Vena J.E. (2005) Birth defects risk associated with maternal sport fish consumption: Potential effect modification by sex of offspring 97:134-141.

Reason: Have only included self-caught fish. Several confounders relevant for the outcome has not been ascertained (e.g., folate status). Low number of study participants to study this particular outcome

Mergler D., Belanger S., Larribe F., Panisset M., Bowler R., Baldwin M., Lebel J., Hudnell K. (1998) Preliminary evidence of neurotoxicity associated with eating fish from the Upper St. Lawrence River Lakes 19:691-702.

Reason: Fish intake is not relevant for Norwegian diet. Cross-sectional design.

Miyake Y., Sasaki S., Yokoyama T., Tanaka K., Ohya Y., Fukushima W., Saito K., Ohfuji S., Kiyohara C., Hirota Y., Matsunaga I., Oda H., Kanzaki H., Kitada M., Horikoshi Y., Ishiko O., Nakai Y., Nishio J., Yamamasu S., Yasuda J., Kawai S., Yanagihara K., Wakuda K., Kawashima T., Narimoto K., Iwasa Y., Orino K., Tsunetoh I., Yoshida J., Junichi I., Kaneko T., Kamiya T., Kuribayashi H., Taniguchi T., Takemura H., Morimoto Y. (2006) Risk of postpartum depression in relation to dietary fish and fat intake in Japan: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study 36:1727-1735.

Reason: Low responser rate (17%) and a population that is not representaive. No power calculation, low power due to low sample size

Nathanson R., Hill B., Skouteris H., Bailey C. (2018) Antenatal diet and postpartum depressive symptoms: A prospective study 62:69-76.

Reason: The study design is not suited to answer the research question. Questionable sampling, no response rate reported, high attrition, no power calculation, small sample, unclear statistics

Nisevic J.R., Prpic I., Kolic I., Bazdaric K., Tratnik J.S., Prpic I.S., Mazej D., Spiric Z., Barbone F., Horvat M. (2019) Combined prenatal exposure to mercury and LCPUFA on newborn's brain measures and neurodevelopment at the age of 18 months 178.

Reason: Fish intake not well described, unclear objective and unclear statistics

Normia J., Niinivirta-Joutsa K., Isolauri E., Jaaskelainen S.K., Laitinen K. (2019) Perinatal nutrition impacts on the functional development of the visual tract in infants 85:72-78.

Reason: Low response rate. Very small study sample, unclear statistics

Nozaki S., Sawada N., Matsuoka Y.J., Shikimoto R., Mimura M., Tsugane S. (2021) Association Between Dietary Fish and PUFA Intake in Midlife and Dementia in Later Life: The JPHC Saku Mental Health Study. J Alzheimers Dis 79:1091-1104. DOI: 10.3233/jad-191313.

Reason: Selection bias, low number of cases

Panagiotakos D.B., Pitsavos C., Zampelas A., Chrysohoou C., Griffin B.A., Stefanadis C., Toutouzas P. (2005a) Fish consumption and the risk of developing acute coronary syndromes: The CARDIO2000 study 102:403-409.

Reason: Analyses is of low quality, important confounders missing

Panagiotakos D.B., Pitsavos C., Zampelas A., Chrysohoou C., Stefanadis C. (2005b) The relationship between fish consumption and the risk of developing acute coronary syndromes among smokers: the CARDIO2000 case-control study 15:402-9.

<u>Reason</u>: Analyses is of low quality, important confounders missing

Papier K., Appleby P.N., Fensom G.K., Knuppel A., Perez-Cornago A., Schmidt J.A., Tong T.Y.N., Key T.J. (2019) Vegetarian diets and risk of hospitalisation or death with diabetes in British adults: results from the EPIC-Oxford study 9:7.

<u>Reason</u>: Fish intake is only described as consumers/non-consumers

Park Y. (2010) Intakes of vegetables and related nutrients such as vitamin B complex, potassium, and calcium, are negatively correlated with risk of stroke in Korea 4:303-10.

<u>Reason</u>: Study focusing on vegetables and nutrients, not fish

Patel P.S., Forouhi N.G., Kuijsten A., Schulze M.B., Van Woudenbergh G.J., Ardanaz E., Amiano P., Arriola L., Balkau B., Barricarte A., Beulens J.W.J., Boeing H., Buijsse B., Crowe F.L., De Lauzon-Guillan B., Fagherazzi G., Franks P.W., Gonzalez C., Grioni S., Halkjaer J., Huerta J.M., Key T.J., Kuhn T., Masala G., Nilsson P., Overvad K., Panico S., Quiros J.R., Rolandsson O., Sacerdote C., Sanchez M.J., Schmidt E.B., Slimani N., Spijkerman A.M.W., Teucher B., Tjonneland A., Tormo M.J., Tumino R., Van Der A.D.L., Van Der Schouw Y.T., Sharp S.J., Langenberg C., Feskens E.J.M., Riboli E., Wareham N.J. (2012) The prospective association between total and type of fish intake and type 2 diabetes in 8 European countries: EPIC-InterAct study 95:1445-1453.

<u>Reason</u>: Fish intake is only described as consumers/non-consumers

Richard A., Rohrmann S., Vandeleur C.L., Lasserre A.M., Strippoli M.P.F., Eichholzer M., Glaus J., Marques-Vidal P., Vollenweider P., Preisig M. (2017) Adherence to dietary recommendations is not associated with depression in two Swiss population-based samples 252:310-318.

<u>Reason</u>: The study design is not suitable to answer the research question. Two population samples are used, one had a population with high prevalence of depression, while the other was cross-sectional

Rosell M., Appleby P., Spencer E., Key T. (2006) Weight gain over 5 years in 21 966 meat-eating, fish-eating, vegetarian, and vegan men and women in EPIC-Oxford 30:1389-1396.

<u>Reason</u>: Fish intake not described in sufficient detail, only oily fish assessed

Rosell M., Wesley A.M., Rydin K., Klareskog L., Alfredsson L. (2009) Dietary fish and fish oil and the risk of rheumatoid arthritis 20:896-901.

<u>Reason</u>: Fish intake not described in sufficient detail, only oily fish assessed

Rylander L., Hagmar L. (1995) Mortality and cancer incidence among women with a high consumption of fatty fish contaminated with persistent organochlorine compounds 21:419-426.

<u>Reason</u>: Fish intake not described in sufficient detail

Saito K., Yokoyama T., Miyake Y., Sasaki S., Tanaka K., Ohya Y., Hirota Y. (2010) Maternal meat and fat consumption during pregnancy and suspected atopic eczema in Japanese infants aged 3-4 months: The Osaka Maternal and Child Health Study 21:38-46.

<u>Reason</u>: Time period of baseline examinations not clearly identified, several other weaknesses

Salam M.T., Li Y.F., Langholz B., Gilliland F.D. (2005) Maternal fish consumption during pregnancy and risk of early childhood asthma 42:513-518.

Reason: Recall bias, dietary assessment (5Y after pregnancy)

Shapouri-Moghaddam A., Bagherniya M., Ehteshamfar S.M., Rahimi H., Safarian M. (2017) High fish consumption decreased the likelihood of depressive symptoms in community-living older people: A randomized-controlled trial 65:232-237.

Reason: No dietary assessement at baseline, no reported response rate, no reported compliance, small sample size

Streppel M.T., Ocke M.C., Boshuizen H.C., Kok F.J., Kromhout D. (2008) Long-term fish consumption and n-3 fatty acid intake in relation to (sudden) coronary heart disease death: The Zutphen study 29:2024-2030.

Reason: Fish intake not reported in sufficient detail

Syrjälä E., Nevalainen J., Peltonen J., Takkinen H.M., Hakola L., Akerlund M., Veijola R., Ilonen J., Toppari J., Knip M., Virtanen S.M. (2019) A Joint Modeling Approach for Childhood Meat, Fish and Egg Consumption and the Risk of Advanced Islet Autoimmunity 9:7760.

Reason: Fish intake is dichotomized (high/low) and continuous. Cannot be used for our purpose

Timonen M., Horrobin D., Jokelainen J., Laitinen J., Herva A., Rasanen P. (2004) Fish consumption and depression: The Northern Finland 1966 birth cohort study 82:447-452.

Reason: The study was based on a prospective follow up of participants in a cohort, but the data regarding fish consumption and HSCL-25 were collected cross-sectionally

Tomasallo C., Anderson H., Haughwout M., Imm P., Knobeloch L. (2010) Mortality among frequent consumers of Great Lakes sport fish 110:62-69.

Reason: Important confounders are not ascertained

Tong T.Y.N., Appleby P.N., Bradbury K.E., Perez-Cornago A., Travis R.C., Clarke R., Key T.J. (2019) Risks of ischaemic heart disease and stroke in meat eaters, fish eaters, and vegetarians over 18 years of follow-up: Results from the prospective EPIC-Oxford study 366.

Reason: Fish intake is not linked to the outcome

Turunen A.W., Verkasalo P.K., Kiviranta H., Pukkala E., Jula A., Mannisto S., Rasanen R., Marniemi J., Vartiainen T. (2008) Mortality in a cohort with high fish consumption 37:1008-1017.

Reason: Fish intake and outcome is not examined in the same group of study participants

Vaz J.S., Kac G., Emmett P., Davis J.M., Golding J., Hibbeln J.R. (2013) Dietary Patterns, n-3 Fatty Acids Intake from Seafood and High Levels of Anxiety Symptoms during Pregnancy: Findings from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children 8.

Reason: Assessment of fish intake and outcome was assessed at the same time point in pregnancy (week 32).

Viljoen K., Shrivastava A., O'Brien J., Murrin C., Devereux G., Kelleher C.C. (2012) Early determinants and prospective risk of asthma symptoms in children at 5 years of age: the lifeways cross-generation cohort study 4:S116.

Reason: Important confounders are missing, FFq not validated, only fatty fish included

Virtanen S.M., Uusitalo L., Kenward M.G., Nevalainen J., Uusitalo U., Kronberg-Kippilad C., Ovaskainen M.L., Arkkola T., Niinisto S., Hakulinen T., Ahonen S., Simell O., Ilonen J., Veijola R., Knip M. (2011) Maternal food consumption during pregnancy and risk of advanced beta-cell autoimmunity in the offspring 12:95-99.

Reason: Exposure groups are based on the age at fish introduction, not fish intake amounts

Wagner M., Dartigues J.F., Samieri C., Proust-Lima C. (2018) Modeling Risk-Factor Trajectories When Measurement Tools Change Sequentially during Follow-up in Cohort Studies: Application to Dietary Habits in Prodromal Dementia 187:845-854.

Reason: Intermediate endpoint

Wang M.P., Thomas G.N., Ho S.Y., Lai H.K., Mak K.H., Lam T.H. (2011) Fish consumption and mortality in Hong Kong Chinese--the LIMOR study 21:164-9.

Reason: The diet is reported by relatives after cases' deaths

Wheeler S.J., Poston L., Thomas J.E., Seed P.T., Baker P.N., Sanders T.A.B. (2011) Maternal plasma fatty acid composition and pregnancy outcome in adolescents 105:601-610.

Reason: Important confounders not ascertained. Analyses unadjusted, only p-values