Supplementary material

Mean differences in Z-scores for GMFCS level I compared with higher GMFCS levels were statistically significant for WFA (for GMFCS levels III-V), HFA (for GMFCS levels III-V), and BMIFA (for GMFCS level IV-V), but not WFH (Supplementary Figure 2). The mean differences in Z-scores for GMFCS level I compared with level V were -1.85 (95% CI -2.41, -1.29; P<0.0001) for WFA, -1.70 (95% CI -2.16, -1.24; P<0.0001) for HFA, and -1.13 (95% CI -1.72, -0.55; P=0.0002) for BMIFA. Differences between GMFCS level II and level I did not reach statistical significance for any of the nutritional status parameters.

The adjusted model was not different from the crude model, suggesting that the variables age, sex, gestational duration, and comorbidities were not confounders (Supplementary Figure 2). None of the potential intermediate variables (intensity of physical therapy, oro-motor dysfunction, stress/feeding problems, and long feeding times) affected the association between GMFCS level and nutritional parameters (WFA, HFA, WFH, and BMIFA), suggesting that none of them was a clear intermediate variable. Further analyses showed that country and age group were significant effect modifiers for the association between WFA and GMFCS level (Supplementary Figure 2).

Table 1 (main manuscript) shows categorical nutritional status measures for the overall population and by GMFCS level. Overall 29–36% of participants were mildly to severely malnourished, wasted or stunted based on WFA (36.3%), BMIFA (30.9%), HFA (32.9%), and WFH (28.6%), whereas 5.8% and 17.3% were overweight/obese based on WFH and BMIFA, respectively. The proportions of participants classified as malnourished, wasted, or stunted increased with higher GMFCS level.

Supplementary Figure 1B shows adjusted odds ratios for WHO categories of being malnourished (WFA <-2 or BMI <-2), stunted (HFA <-2), wasted (WFH <-2), and overweight/obese (BMI >1). Compared with GMFCS level I, higher GMFCS levels were

associated with significantly increased risks for being malnourished based on WFA (GMFCS III-V) or BMI (GMFCS IV and V), and stunted based on HFA (GMFCS III-V); however, no associations were seen for being overweight/obese or wasted.

Supplementary Table 1. Anthropometric measures used to evaluate the occurrence of malnutrition according to the criteria of WHO Child Growth Standards median (<u>https://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/en/</u>)

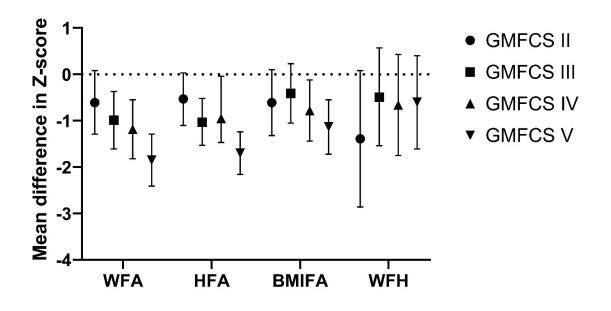
Anthropometric measures	Classification
Weight-for-age	Severely malnourished, if Z-score < -3
	Moderately malnourished, if $-3 \le Z$ -score < -2
	Mildly malnourished, if $-2 \le Z$ -score < -1
Height-for-age	Severely stunted, if Z-score < -3
	Moderately stunted, if $-3 \le Z$ -score < -2
BMI-for-age	Severely malnourished, if Z-score < -3
(children between 5 – 18 years)	Mildly/moderately malnourished, if $-3 \le Z$ -score < -2
	Normal, if $-2 \le Z$ -score ≤ 1
	Overweight, if $1 < Z$ -score ≤ 2
	Obese, if Z-score > 2
Weight-for-height	Severely wasted, if Z-score < -3
(children below 5 years)	Mildly/moderately wasted, if $-3 \le Z$ -score < -2
	Normal, if $-2 \le Z$ -score ≤ 2
	Overweight, if $2 < Z$ -score ≤ 3
	Obese, if Z-score > 3

Supplementary Figure legends

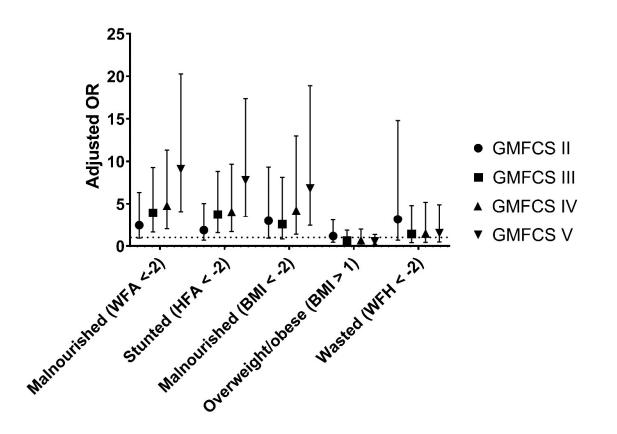
Supplementary Figure 1. Association between nutritional parameters and GMFCS level. (A) Continuous variables: the graph shows adjusted mean difference (Z-scores) versus GMFCS level I. (B) Categorical variables: logistic regression analysis showing the adjusted odds ratio (OR) for malnutrition for GMFCS level I versus levels II, III, IV, and V. The vertical lines show the 95% confidence intervals. BMI = body mass index; BMIFA = body mass index for age; GMFCS = gross motor function classification system; HFA = height-for-age; WFA = weight-for-age; WFH = weightfor-height.

Supplementary Figure 2. Association between nutritional parameters and GMFCS level. Box plots show median values with interquartile range and the whiskers show minimum and maximum values. Statistical analyses using AN(C)OVA to compare GMFCS I with levels II, III, IV, and V.

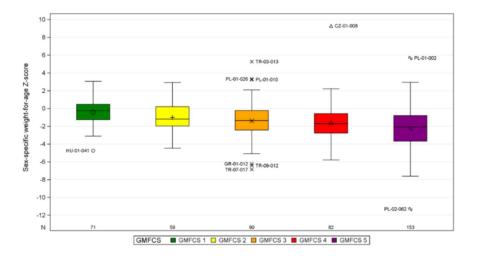
Supplementary Figure 3. Effect modifiers for the association between GMFCS level and WFA. A p-value is a signal for an effect modifier if p-value <0.10



Supplementary Figure 1B



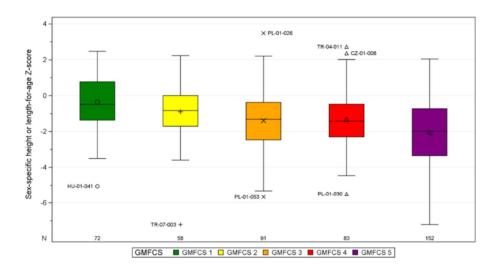
Supplementary Figure 2. Association between nutritional parameters and GMFCS level. Box plots show median values with interquartile range and the whiskers show minimum and maximum values. Statistical analyses using AN(C)OVA to compare GMFCS I with levels II, III, IV, and V.



Weight-for-age

	Crude model		Adjusted model*			
	Mean difference	95% CI	p	Mean difference	95% CI	p
GMFCS 1	reference			reference		
GMFCS 2	-0.61	-1.29; 0.08	0.08	-0.47	-1.13; 0.19	0.16
GMFCS 3	-0.99	-1.61; -0.37	0.002	-1.00	-1.60; -0.40	0.001
GMFCS 4	-1.18	-1.82; -0.55	0.0003	-1.11	-1.73; -0.49	0.0005
GMFCS 5	-1.85	-2.41; -1.29	< 0.0001	-1.85	-2.43; -1.27	< 0.0001

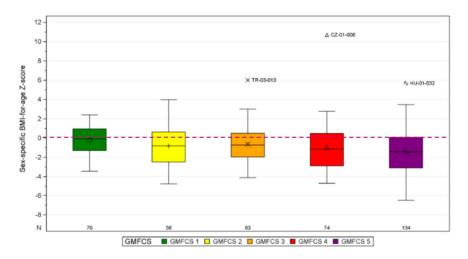
*Adjusted for age, sex, gestational age and concomitant disease (epilepsy and recurrent/respiratory infection). CI=confidence interval; GMFCS=Gross Motor Function Classification System



Height-for-age

	Cru	de model		Adjus	ted model*	
	Mean difference	95% CI	p	Mean difference	95% CI	p
GMFCS 1	reference			reference		
GMFCS 2	-0.53	-1.10; 0.03	0.07	-0.42	-0.98; 0.13	0.14
GMFCS 3	-1.03	-1.53; -0.52	< 0.0001	-1.01	-1.51; -0.50	< 0.0001
GMFCS 4	-0.95	-1.47; -0.44	0.0003	-0.93	-1.46; -0.41	0.0005
GMFCS 5	-1.70	-2.16; -1.24	< 0.0001	-1.68	-2.17; -1.19	< 0.0001

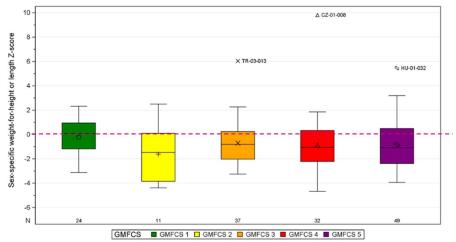
*Adjusted for age, sex, gestational age and concomitant disease (epilepsy and recurrent/respiratory infection). Cl=confidence interval; GMFCS=Gross Motor Function Classification System



BMI-for-age

	Crud	le model		Adjust	ed model*	
	Mean difference	95% CI	p	Mean difference	95% CI	p
GMFCS 1	reference			reference		
GMFCS 2	-0.61	-1.32; 0.10	0.09	-0.52	-1.24; 0.19	0.15
GMFCS 3	-0.41	-1.05; 0.23	0.21	-0.47	-1.11; 0.18	0.16
GMFCS 4	-0.78	-1.44; -0.12	0.02	-0.74	-1.42; -0.06	0.03
GMFCS 5	-1.13	-1.72; -0.55	0.0002	-1.14	-1.77; -0.50	0.0005

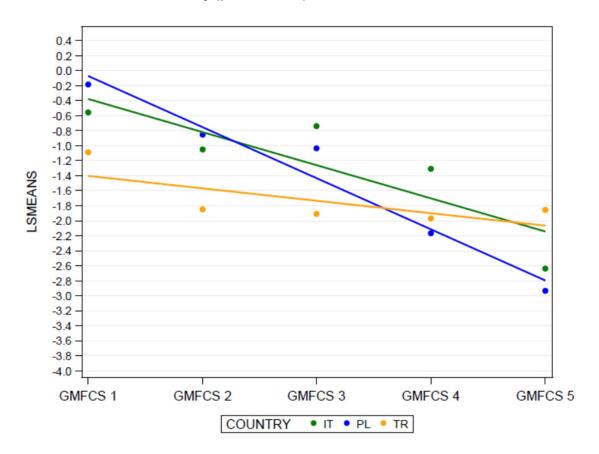
*Adjusted for age, sex, gestational age and concomitant disease (epilepsy and recurrent/respiratory infection). Cl=confidence interval; GMFCS=Gross Motor Function Classification System



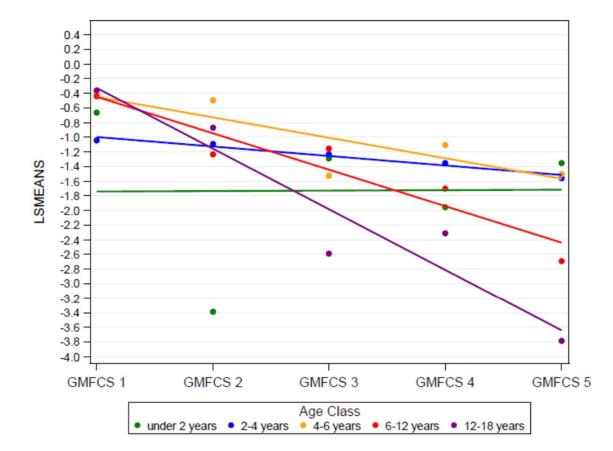
Weight-for-height (children <5 years)

	Crude model			Adjusted model*		
	Mean difference	95% CI	p	Mean difference	95% CI	p
GMFCS 1	reference			reference		
GMFCS 2	-1.39	-2.86; 0.08	0.06	-1.25	-2.76; 0.25	0.10
GMFCS 3	-0.49	-1.54; 0.57	0.36	-0.31	-1.37; 0.75	0.56
GMFCS 4	-0.66	-1.75; 0.43	0.23	-0.51	-1.63; 0.61	0.37
GMFCS 5	-0.60	-1.61; 0.40	0.24	-0.35	-1.45; 0.75	0.53

*Adjusted for age, sex, gestational age and concomitant disease (epilepsy and recurrent/respiratory infection). Cl=confidence interval; GMFCS=Gross Motor Function Classification System **Supplementary Figure 3.** Effect modifiers for the association between GMFCS and WFA. A p-value is a signal for an effect modifier if p-value <0.10



Interaction term with country (p-value=0.03)



Interaction term with age group (p-value= 0.08)

Survey used in the PURPLE N study

This is the paper version. In the PURPLE N study this survey was build into a secured, electronic environment.

Question	Answer possibilities
General participant characteristics	
Date of birth	Month - year
Gender	□ Male
	Female
Informed consent signed	□ Yes
	□ No
Country	Free text
What is your profession?	Paediatric neurologist
	Rehabilitation physician
	Paediatrician
	Other, specify
What type of cerebral palsy does the child	□ Spastic
have?	
	Dyskinetic/Athetoid
	□ Mixed
What is the topographical type of cerebral	Hemiplegia
palsy?	Diplegia
	Triplegia
	Quadriplegia
What was the child's gestational age at birth?	… weeks … days
What was the child's eight at birth?	□ gr / kg
	Unknown
What was the child's head circumference at	□ cm
birth?	
At what age was the child diagnosed with	… months
cerebral palsy?	
What is the GMFCS level of this child?	GMFCS 1
	GMFCS 2
	GMFCS 3
	GMFCS 4
	GMFCS 5
Does the child use a walking aid or wheelchair?	□ No
	Walking aid only
	Wheelchair only
	□ Both
What is the most recent GMFM score of the child?	Free text
Was this GMFM score measured with the	GMFM-66
GMFM-88 or GMFM-66?	GMFM-88
When was this assessed?	Day – Month – Year
Comorbidities	

Active epilepsy?	□ Yes
16 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
If yes, is the medication that is currently used	
effective to control the seizures?	
	No Medication given
	Unknown
Cognitive problems?	□ Yes
How would you describe the cognitive function	Mild impairment
of this child?	Moderate impairment
	Severe impairment
Gastrointestinal problems?	🗆 Yes
	□ No
What kind of gastrointestinal problems is the	Gastroesophageal Reflux
child suffering from (please select all that	□ Vomiting
apply)?	 Abdominal pain for unknown reasons
	Constipation
	Diarrhoea
	Retching/gagging
	Other, specify
Behavioral problems?	□ Yes
	□ No
Hearing abnormalities?	□ Yes
	□ No
Oropharyngeal dysphagia?	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Pain?	□ Yes
Respiratory problems	
Sialorrhea (drooling)	
Slaiofffiea (urooffig)	□ Yes
Characteristic and the second	
Sleep problems	□ Yes
	□ No
Visual abnormalities	
	□ No
Cardiological problems	□ Yes
What kind of medication is the child currently	Anticonvulsant
using (please select all that apply)?	Antispasticity medication (baclofen,
	tizanidine, dantrolen, diazepam)
	Botulinum toxin
	 Motility stimulation medication
	□ Ritalin
	 Antibiotics (in the past 6 months) Other specific
Theymine	Other, specify
Therapies	
Does the child receive physical therapy?	□ Yes

What kind of physical therapy does the child	 Constraint-induced movement therapy
currently receive?	 Bimanual therapy
·····, ····	 Context-focused therapy
	□ Strength training
	 Hippotherapy
	 Walking training
	 Hydrotherapy
	 Neurodevelopmental therapy (Bobath)
	 Vojta therapy
	 Biofeedback therapy
	 Fitness training
	 Fitness training Stretching
	_
Where does the child receive wy theremy?	Other, specify
Where does the child receive xx therapy? *for each type of therapy the child receives this	At home
	In a rehabilitation centre
question was asked*	At a physical therapy practice
How often does the child receive xx therapy?	times / week or times/month
*for each type of therapy the child receives this	
question was asked*	
How long does one xx therapy session take	minutes
(minutes/session)	
Does the child receive occupational therapy?	Yes
	Unknown
How often does the child receive occupational	times / week or times/month
therapy?	
How long does one therapy session take?	minutes
On what level are you monitoring outcomes of	Spasticity management
the (physical/occupational) therapy? (please	Contracture management
select all that apply)	Muscle strength
	Bone density
	Motor activities
	Function and self-care
	Participation in society
	Other, specify
Does the child receive speech- and language	□ Yes
therapy?	□ No
	Unknown
How often does the child receive speech- and	times / week or times/month
language therapy?	
How long does one therapy session take?	minutes
What is the purpose of the speech- and language therapy (please select all that apply)?	 Manage communication and/or speech related issues
	 Manage eating, drinking or swallowing
	related issues
	 Manage saliva related issues
	Other, specify

Which other health care professionals are	
currently involved in the treatment of the child	Orthopaedic surgeon
(please select all that apply)?	Paediatrician
	Rehabilitation physician
	Psychologist/Psychiatrist
	Physical therapist
	 Occupation therapist
	 Dietician
	 Speech-language therapist
	Gastroenterologist
Anthronomotiv	Other, specify
Anthropometry	
Weight	□ g or kg
	□ not done
Date of weight measurement	Day – Month - Year
Are there problems with unintentional weight	□ Yes
loss or lack of weight gain in the past year?	
Are there problems with unintentional weight	□ Yes
gain in the past year?	□ No
Height	🗆 📖 cm or m
	not done
Date of height measurement	
Body Mass Index	kg/m2
Tibial length left side	 cm
0	not done
Tibial length right side	
	□ not done
Knee height left side	
	□ not done
Knee height right side	
Kiec neight light side	 not done
Is the left arm considered impaired or less-	
-	Impaired
impaired?	Less-impaired
	Arm not used for measurements
Is the right arm considered impaired or less-	
impaired?	Less-impaired
	Arm not used for measurements
Upper arm length left side	□ cm
	not done
Upper arm length right side	🗆 cm
	not done
Mid upper arm circumference left side	🗆 cm
	 not done
Date of measurement mid upper arm	Day – Month – Year
circumference left	
Mid upper arm circumference right side	🗌 cm
	□ not done
Date of measurement mid upper arm	Day – Month – Year
circumference right	bay wonth real

Triceps skinfold thickness left side	🗆 mm
	 not done
Triceps skinfold thickness right side	
Theeps skilled thekness fight side	 not done
Do you use growth charts for this child?	
Do you use growin charts for this child:	
What kind of growth charts do you use?	
What kind of growth charts do you use?	 CP specific growth charts Can and mational growth shorts
	General national growth charts
	General international growth charts
Are you, based on the growth charts, concerned	□ Yes
about the child's growth	□ No
Feeding and Nutrition	
Is the child currently fed orally or by	Oral - self feeding
tube?	Oral - assisted feeding
	Oral - self feeding and Tube
	Oral - parent feeding and Tube
	Tube only
	Unknown
If tube, what kind of tube feeding is being used	Commercial tube feeding
for this child (please select all that apply)?	Homebrew
	Unknown
What type of commercial tube feeding does this	Low energy
child receive (please select all that apply)?	Standard energy
	 High energy
	 Peptide-based/hydrolysed protein
	 With fibre
	 For paediatric use
	 For adult use
What kind of tube does the child have (please	
select all that apply)?	 Nasogastric tube Dereuteneous Endecennia Contractorna
	Percutaneous Endoscopic Gastrostomy (NEC)
	(PEG)
	Jejunostomy (PEJ)
	Unknown
How is the tube feeding presented to the child?	Bolus
	Continuous
	Unknown
Are there problems with the tube feeding?	□ Yes
	□ No
	Unknown
If yes, what problems does the child experience	□ Reflux
(please select all that apply)?	
	Infection of the PEG/PEJ
	Obstruction of the tube
	Unknown
Does the child currently use oral nutritional	☐ Yes
support	

Is there any other dietary adaptation needed	□ No
for this child (please select all that apply)?	Yes, thickening of foods
	Yes, vitamin/mineral supplement
	Yes, positioning during feeding
	Yes, oral appliances and equipment
	Yes, chopping/mashing
	Yes, other
	Unknown
Are you aware of any problems related to	□ Yes
feeding stress or long feeding times for this	□ No
child?	Unknown
If yes, what are these problems (please select	Mealtimes take (too) long
all that apply)?	Mealtime is stressful for child
	Mealtime is stressful for
	parent(s)/caregiver(s)
How do you perceive the nutritional status of	Severely undernourished/underweight
this child?	Mildly undernourished/underweight
	Normal
	Mildly overweight
	Severely overweight
Are you concerned about the child's nutritional	□ Yes
status	□ No
Is this concern addressed by you or another	□ Yes
health care professional?	□ No
	Unsure