Online Supplemental Materials

Neonatal Care and Developmental Outcomes Following Preterm Birth:

A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Or Burstein[1], Tamara Aryeh[1], and Ronny Geva[1,2]

1 Department of Psychology, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

2 Gonda Multidisciplinary Brain Research Center, Bar Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

Table of Contents

Table S1. Search strategy for MEDLINE via PubMed (2,719 records identified on 3 Feb, 2021)

#	Searches
#1	premature birth [mh]
#2	premature [all]
#3	preterm [all]
#4	preterms [all]
#5	prematurely [all]
#6	prematures [all]
#7	prematurities [all]
#8	prematurity [all]
#9	pre-term [all]
#10	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9
#11	Kaufman [all]
#12	KABC [all]
#13	K-ABC [all]
#14	Bayley [all]
#15	BSID [all]
#16	mental development index [all]
#17	MDI [all]
#18	psychomotor development index [all]
#19	PDI [all]
#20	Griffiths [all]
#21	Griffith [all]
#22	GMDS [all]
#23	Wechsler preschool [all]
#24	WPPSI [all]
#25	Stanford Binet [all]
#26	differential ability scales [all]
#27	DAS [all]
#28	Woodcock Johnson [all]
#29	Battelle [all]
#30	Brigance [all]
#31	comprehensive developmental inventory for infants and toddlers [all]
#32	CDIIT [all]
#33	Kyoto scale [all]
#34	KSPD [all]
#35	#11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25 OR #26 OR #27 OR #28 OR # 29 OR #30 OR #31 OR #32 OR #33 OR #34
#36	"1970" [Date - Publication] : "2021/02/02" [Date - Publication]
#37	humans [mh]
#38	infant [mh]
#39	preschool child [mh]
#40	child [mh]
#41	#38 OR #39 OR #40
#42	#10 AND #35 AND #36 AND #37 AND #41

Table S2. Search strategy for PsycInfo (1,343 records identified on 3 Feb, 2021)

#	Searches
1	preterm.af
2	pre-term.af
3	premature.af
4	prematurity.af
5	1 or 2 or 3 or 4
6	Kaufman.af
7	KABC.af
8	K-ABC.af
9	Bayley.af
10	BSID.af
11	mental development index.af
12	MDI.af
13	psychomotor development index.af
14	PDI.af
15	Griffiths.af
16	Griffith.af
17	GMDS.af
18	Wechsler preschool.af
19	WPPSI.af
20	Stanford Binet.af
21	differential ability scales.af
22	DAS.af
23	Woodcock Johnson.af
24	Battelle.af
25	Brigance.af
26	comprehensive developmental inventory for infants and toddlers.af
27	CDIIT.af
28	Kyoto scale.af
29	KSPD.af
30	6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29
31	childhood birth 12 yrs.ag.
32	5 and 30 and 31
33	limit 32 to yr = "1970-2021"

Table S3. Search strategy for EBSCO (1,973 records identified on 19 Sep, 2022)

#	Searches
1	SU preterm
2	SU premature
3	SU prematurity
4	1 or 2 or 3
5	SU intelligence
6	SU iq
7	SU cognitive ability
8	SU bayley scales of infant development
9	SU kaufman assessment battery for children
10	SU griffiths
11	SU wppsi
12	SU stanford binet
13	SU differential ability scales
14	5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13
15	SU neonate
16	SU neonatal
17	SU infant
18	SU infants
19	SU infancy
20	SU toddler
21	SU toddlers
22	SU child
23	SU children
24	SU childhood
25	15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24
26	4 and 14 and 25
27	Limit to Academic Journals
28	Limit to Date Published: 19700101-20221231

Table S4. Criteria for coding the quality of the two domains of neonatal care in the NICU

Domain	Coding	Criteria
Medical care	Non-contemporary	Either one of the following was not available during hospitalization for the entire sample: (1) Mechanical ventilation (2) continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) (3) ante- or post-natal steroids (4) surfactants (5) NICU level < III (6) brain scans (*e.g.*, ultrasound, MRI, CT, EEG) (7) Medical care providers include: pediatricians, neonatal nurses, neonatologists, pediatric surgeons, pediatric medical subspecialists, pediatric anesthesiologists, pediatric ophthalmologists.
	Contemporary	All the criteria mentioned above were available for the entire sample.
Developmental care	Non-contemporary	Either one of the following was not available during hospitalization for the entire sample: (1) Restricted NICU access for parents. (2) No implementation of any developmental, emotional, or psychosocial care program (*e.g.*, Kangaroo Care [KC], Newborn Individualized Developmental Care and Assessment Program [NIDCAP], breastfeeding promotion and support protocols, developmental psychoeducation for parents, family-centered care, adjustment of external stimulation [*e.g.*, noise, light, day-night cycles, promotion of soothing stimulation] other program for supporting parents and parent-child bonding]. (3) No multidisciplinary team (including most of the following: social worker, psychologist, lactation consultant, developmental care specialists).
	Contemporary	(1) Unrestricted and convenient NICU access for parents. (2) Implementation of one of the programs delineated in the previous column. (3) Multidisciplinary team.

Note. We coded each domain with a '0' (*i.e.*, non-contemporary) or '1' (*i.e.*, contemporary). The coding was based on the data provided in the articles. When data was not provided, we searched for publications from the same NICU during the same timeframe. For studies from the recent decade, we also browsed the hospital's website.

Table S5. Modified Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS)[1] for assessing studies' quality and risk of bias.

Domain / item		Score	Description
Selection	Representativeness of the preterm cohort	+	Truly or somewhat representative of the average characteristics of preterm-born infants in the community (*e.g.*, all [or almost all] cases in a defined hospital or clinic or group of hospitals, appropriate/ random sample of those cases).
		−	Selected group of preterm-born infants (*e.g.*, specific hospital/clinic); no description of the derivation of the cohort.
	Selection of the full term cohort	+	The full-term cohort was drawn from the same population (*e.g.*, city, hospital, neighborhood, schools, birth years, etc.).
		−	The full-term cohort was drawn from a different source; no description of the cohort's derivation.
	Ascertainment of prematurity	+	Secure medical records from the neonatal unit; independent validation of prematurity (*e.g.*, hospital records, ultrasounds to determine gestational age, report of more than one person, delineation of the process to ascertain prematurity).
		−	Parental self-report; no description in a study that a hospital research group did not conduct.
Comparability	Comparable age	+	Study controls for age (corrected age until 24 months and either corrected or uncorrected age after 24 months) and cases and controls were matched according to age.
		−	No description of group ages or merely presenting a statistical test for comparing group ages with no statistical difference.
	Other comparable factors	+	Study controls at least two of the following factors: gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, parental education, and parental age.
		−	Significant differences between the cohorts in these factors.
Outcome	Independent or reliable assessment	+	Independent examiners with an excellent inter-rater reliability statistic (*i.e.*, above 0.80); a psychologist conducted the assessment, or a professional with specific qualifications and expertise in administering and coding the specific test, or the examiner was supervised by such a professional.
		−	No description; non-excellent inter-rater reliability; no description of examiners' qualifications regarding the specific test; merely stating that the examiner was trained without explaining the training or qualification.
	Blind assessment	+	Examiners were blind to the infant's birth group (preterm/full-term).
		−	No description; examiners were aware of the infant's birth group.
	Data loss	+	Complete data from all subjects accounted for; subjects' data loss is unlikely to introduce a bias (*i.e.*, loss of less than 25%of the data); adequate reason for data loss is provided; statistical analyses ascertain no differences between lost and obtained cases.
		−	More than 25%of the data was lost, and no description of reasons for data loss or differences between lost and obtained cases; no statement.

Note. Each item was coded either 0 (*i.e.*, minus sign) or 1 (*i.e.*, plus sign).

Table S6. Modified Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) ratings for studies quality and risk of bias

	Selection			Comparability		Outcome			
Study	Representative	Control sample	Ascertainment of prematurity	Age controlled	Other factors controlled	Assessment reliability	Blind assessment	Data loss	Overall
Aarnoudse-Moens et al. 2009[2]	+	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	5
Adams et al. 2018[3]	−	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	3
Agarwal et al. 2021[4]	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	−	5
Agostini et al. 2014[5]	+	−	+	−	−	+	−	+	4
Anderson et al. 1996[6]	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	+	3
Anderson et al. 2010[7]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Arpón et al. 2018[8]	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	3
APIP 1998[9]	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	7
Bakeman & Brown 1980[10]	+	+	+	−	+	−	−	+	5
Baldoli et al. 2015[11]	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	+	3
Baron et al. 2011[12]	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	+	3
Blasco et al. 2020[13]	+	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	5
Bode et al. 2009[14]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Bonin et al. 1998[15]	−	+	+	−	+	+	−	+	5
Boo et al. 1996[16]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Brósch-Fohraheim et al. 2019[17]	−	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	4
Burguet et al. 2000[18]	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	6
Caravale et al. 2005[19]	+	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	5
Censullo 1994[20]	−	−	+	−	+	+	−	+	4
Chaudhari et al. 1991[21]	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	−	4
Chaudhary et al. 2013[22]	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	5
Cheatham et al. 2006[23]	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	+	3
Cheong et al. 2017[24]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Cherkes-Julkowski 1998[25]	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	0
Cho et al. 2022[26]	−	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	5
Coles et al. 1999[27]	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	7
Crotty et al. 2012[28]	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	7
Cserjesi et al. 2012[29]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Dall'Oglio et al. 2010[30]	+	−	+	+	+	+	−	+	6
Damm et al. 2015[31]	+	−	+	−	+	+	−	−	4
Darlow et al. 2009[32]	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	3
de Jong et al. 2015[33]	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	7
de Paula Machado et al. 2019[34]	−	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	5
DiPietro et al. 1992[35]	−	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	4
Do et al. 2020[36]	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	5
Easterbrooks 1989[37]	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	3
Eickmann et al. 2012[38]	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	5
Esbjørn et al. 2006[39]	+	−	+	+	+	+	−	+	6
Esteban et al. 2010[40]	−	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	6
Feng et al. 2010[41]	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	6

Table S6. (Continuation)

Study	Selection			Comparability		Outcome			Overall
	Representative	Control sample	Ascertainment of prematurity	Age controlled	Other factors controlled	Assessment reliability	Blind assessment	Data loss	
Feng et al. 2013[42]	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	3
Forcada-Guex et al. 2006[43]	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	−	4
Ford et al. 1986[44]	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	7
Forslund & Bjerre 1990[45]	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	6
Fox & Porges 1985[46]	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	3
Frisk & Whyte 1994[47]	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	4
Gasparini et al. 2017[48]	+	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	5
Geldof et al. 2013[49]	+	+	+	+	−	+	−	−	5
Georgsdóttir et al. 2004[50]	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	7
Gerner et al. 1997[51]	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	7
Goldenberg et al. 1996[52]	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	4
Gorga et al. 1985[53]	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	−	3
Gray et al. 2006[54]	+	+	+	−	+	+	−	+	6
Gray et al. 2015[55]	−	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	5
Greenberg & Crnic 1988[56]	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	3
Gross et al. 1992[57]	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	7
Grunau et al. 1990[58]	+	−	+	+	+	+	−	+	6
Grunau et al. 2009[59]	−	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	5
Guarini et al. 2014[60]	+	−	+	+	+	+	−	+	6
Gucuyener et al. 2011[61]	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	5
Hack et al. 1994[62]	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	6
Hasler et al. 2020[63]	−	−	+	+	+	+	−	+	5
Hodel et al. 2019[64]	−	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	4
Howe et al. 2011[65]	+	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	5
Huang et al. 2012[66]	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	4
Hunt et al. 2004[67]	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	1
Ionio et al. 2016[68]	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	2
Jakobson et al. 2006[69]	−	−	+	−	−	−	+	+	3
Kilbride et al. 2004[70]	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	5
Kissgen et al. 2021[71]	−	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	5
Kitchen et al. 1986[72]	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	6
Künz et al. 2019[73]	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	2
Landry & Chapieski 1988[74]	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	3
Landry et al. 1985[75]	−	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	5
Landry et al. 1997[76]	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	2
Largo et al. 1990[77]	+	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	6
Larroque et al. 2008[78]	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	7
Lejeune et al. 2019[79]	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	3
Louthrenoo 2001[80]	−	−	+	+	−	−	+	+	4
Lowe et al. 2010[81]	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	4

Table S6. (Continuation)

Study	Selection			Comparability		Outcome			
	Representative	Control sample	Ascertainment of prematurity	Age controlled	Other factors controlled	Assessment reliability	Blind assessment	Data loss	Overall
Lowe et al. 2012[82]	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	4
Luoma et al. 1998[83]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Magill-Evans & Harrison 1999[84]	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	5
Månsson & Stjernqvist 2014[85]	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	7
Marlow et al. 1989[86]	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	6
Marlow et al. 2007[87]	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	7
McDonald et al. 1989[88]	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	3
McGrew et al. 1985[89]	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	3
Méio et al. 2004[90]	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	−	6
Morsan et al. 2018[91]	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	4
Munck et al. 2010[92]	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	−	6
Neri et al. 2020[93]	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	+	3
Nomura et al. 2009[94]	+	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	6
Nurcombe et al. 1984[95]	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	4
O'Connor et al. 1984[96]	−	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	5
Ohls et al. 2016[97]	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	−	4
Ortiz-Mantilla et al. 2008[98]	−	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	5
Paquette et al. 2015[99]	−	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	4
Pearl & Donahue 1995[100]	−	+	+	−	+	−	−	+	4
Pérez-López et al. 2012[101]	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	2
Pierrat et al. 2021[102]	+	+	+	+	−	+	−	−	5
Poehlmann & Fiese 2001[103]	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	3
Pogribna et al. 2014[104]	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	7
Potharst et al. 2013[105]	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	5
Rahkonen et al. 2013[106]	−	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	5
Reuner et al. 2015[107]	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	3
Ribiczey et al. 2010[108]	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	1
Roberts et al. 2011[109]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Romeo et al. 2010[110]	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	−	4
Romeo et al. 2016[111]	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	6
Rose & Wallace 1985[112]	−	−	+	−	−	+	+	−	3
Rose et al. 1991[113]	+	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	6
Rose et al. 2005[114]	−	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	5
Ross 1985[115]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Ross et al. 1992[116]	−	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	6
Ruff et al. 1990[117]	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	3
Ruiz et al. 2018[118]	+	−	+	−	−	+	−	+	4
Sajaniemi et al. 1998[119]	−	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	4
Salvatori et al. 2015[120]	+	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	5
Sanchez et al. 2019[121]	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	7

Table S6. (Continuation)

Study	Selection			Comparability		Outcome			
	Representative	Control sample	Ascertainment of prematurity	Age controlled	Other factors controlled	Assessment reliability	Blind assessment	Data loss	Overall
Sansavini et al. 1996[122]	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	−	2
Sansavini et al. 2011[123]	−	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	4
Sansavini et al. 2014[124]	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	4
Scher et al. 1996[125]	−	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	5
Scheurer et al. 2018[126]	−	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	5
Schonhaut et al. 2012[127]	−	−	+	+	+	+	−	+	5
Sejer et al. 2019[128]	+	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	6
Shim et al. 2014[129]	−	−	+	+	−	+	+	−	4
Silva et al. 1984[130]	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	5
Simões et al. 2017[131]	−	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	5
Sobotková et al. 1986[132]	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	2
Sommerfelt et al. 1995[133]	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	6
Stave & Ruvalo 1980[134]	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	−	4
Strahle et al. 2019[135]	−	−	+	+	+	−	+	+	5
Stroganova et al. 2005[136]	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	2
Sun et al. 2009[137]	−	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	5
Tavasoli et al. 2014[138]	−	+	+	+	−	+	−	−	4
Teplin et al. 1991[139]	+	−	+	−	+	+	+	+	6
Thompson et al. 2008[140]	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	6
Tommiska et al. 2003[141]	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	7
Toome et al. 2013[142]	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	7
Van Lierde et al. 2009[143]	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	6
Van Veen et al. 2019[144]	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	1
VICSG 1997[145]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Vohr et al. 1989[146]	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+	5
Voigt et al. 2012[147]	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	4
Wang et al. 2014[148]	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	4
Wang et al. 2018[149]	−	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	5
Watt & Strongman 1985[150]	−	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	5
Weber et al. 2016[151]	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	2
Witt et al. 2018[152]	−	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	4
Wolf et al. 2002[153]	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	4
Wolke et al. 1994[154]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8
Wolke et al. 2014[155]	+	+	+	−	+	+	−	+	6
Woythaler et al. 2011[156]	+	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	6
Youngblut et al. 2001[157]	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	7
Yu et al. 2013[158]	−	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	6
Zelkowitz et al. 1995[159]	−	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	6
Zuccarini et al. 2017[160]	−	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	4
Zuccarino et al. 1983[161]	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	2

Table S7. List of studies that were excluded in the full-text screening phase

No	Study	Reason for exclusion	Elaboration
1	Ahn 2019[162]	Methodology	The mean age of the control group during the WPPSI test was significantly older than the preterm group (4.3 months older).
2	Aisa 2021[163]	Outcomes	Only a binary measure for developmental delay is reported.
3	Aisa 2021[164]	Outcomes	Only a binary measure for developmental delay is reported.
4	Åkerman 1992[165]	Methodology	A Significant portion of the children in the control group was born with medical conditions.
5	Al-Haddad 2017[166]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect sizes for the differences between the preterm and full-term groups on the WPPSI test.
6	Allin 2001[167]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age).
7	Altman 1988[168]	Control	The term infants were with hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy or previous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.
8	Anand 2007[169]	Preterm group	Report on the sub-cohort with lower birthweight, but they were not necessarily born preterm (GA < 37 weeks).
9	Andrews 2010[170]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age).
10	Bakeman 1981[171]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
11	Bao 1999[172]	Outcomes	No data regarding which developmental test was utilized.
12	Bapat 2014[173]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
13	Barrera 1987[174]	Data	No report on SDs of the Bayley test outcomes for the preterm and full-term groups (only means are presented in the figures).
14	Begega 2010[175]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age)
15	Berry 2007[176]	Peer-review	Not peer-reviewed (thesis).
16	Blond 2003[177]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size (only means were reported).
17	Bode 2014[178]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
18	Bogičević 2019[179]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
19	Böhm 2002[180]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
20	Böhm 2010[181]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
21	Bornstein 1985[182]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age).
22	Bortolus 2002[183]	Outcomes	No neurocognitive developmental test was administered.
23	Bradley 1998[184]	Peer-review	Not peer-reviewed (thesis).
24	Brandt 2003[185]	Control	No outcomes in the Griffiths and Stanford-Binet tests for the full-term group.
25	Breeman 2015[186]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
26	Breslau 2006[187]	Preterm group	Low birthweight sample but not necessarily born before 37 weeks of gestation.
27	Briscoe 1998[188]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
28	Brooks-Gunn 2003[189]	Control	The Stanford-Binet and Wechsler tests were not administered to the control group.
29	Broström 2018[190]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
30	Brummelte 2011[191]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
31	Brustein 2003[192]	Outcomes	Only selected items from the Bayley test were administered; neither the MDI nor the PDI was assessed.
32	Cahill-Rowley 2016a[193]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
33	Cahill-Rowley 2016b[194]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
34	Cahill-Rowley 2018[195]	Outcomes	Only selected items from the Bayley 3 test were administered.
35	Carlson 1999[196]	Outcomes	Review study.
36	Case-Smith 1992[197]	Data	No report on the means and SDs of the PDI for the preterm and full-term groups.
37	Case-Smith 1998[198]	Control	The Bayley test was not administered to the control group.
38	Cheatham 2005[199]	Peer-review	Not peer-reviewed (thesis).
39	Chen 2004[200]	Access	Unable to trace the manuscript.
40	Chernego 2018[201]	Outcomes	Utilized the Battelle Development Inventory test, which was not included in the analysis.
41	Clandinin 2005[202]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
42	da Costa Ribeiro 2016[203]	Data	The outcomes of the Stanford-Binet test were not reported.
43	Dale 1989[204]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
44	Dall'Oglio 2010[205]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
45	Danzer 2016[206]	Control	The term-born participants had congenital diaphragmatic hernia.
46	de Jong 2018[207]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
47	De Stasio 2018[208]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect sizes for the differences between the preterm and full-term groups on the Bayley 3 test.
48	de Vries 2002[209]	Outcomes	Only two items from the Bayley test were administered (not sufficient for a composite score).
49	Deforge 2006[210]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age).
50	Deforge 2007[211]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
51	Deforge 2009[212]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).

Table S7. (Continuation)

No	Study	Reason for exclusion	Elaboration
52	DeGangi 1982[213]	Preterm group	Only 53%of the high-risk group were born preterm.
53	Delonis 2017[214]	Major health condition	More than 30%of the preterm sample had a severe neurological condition (54.5% with neonatal white matter damage).
54	Di Rosa 2016[215]	Outcomes	Only a binary measure of normal vs. abnormal ability is reported.
55	Di Rosa 2019[216]	Outcomes	Only a binary measure of normal vs. abnormal ability is reported.
56	Donahue 1997[217]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
57	Dooley 2005[218]	Peer-review	Not peer-reviewed (thesis).
58	Downes 2018[219]	Major health condition	More than 30%of the preterm sample had a severe neurological condition (50% with white matter damage).
59	Dukovska 2009[220]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
60	Dupin 2000[221]	Control	Participants were matched based on the outcomes of the Kaufman test (this outcome was controlled).
61	Eaves 1970[222]	Data	Only means are reported; not sufficient to calculate effect sizes.
62	Elgen 2003[223]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
63	Erdei 2020[224]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
64	Erwin 1995[225]	Peer-review	Not peer-reviewed (thesis).
65	Eves 2020[226]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
66	Fallang 2003[227]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect sizes for the differences between the preterm and full-term groups on the MDI.
67	Fedrizzi 1986[228]	Access	Unable to trace the manuscript.
68	Fedrizzi 1998[229]	Preterm group	The test group consists of children with spastic diplegia, not all of them were born preterm.
69	Feldmann 2015[230]	Control	The term born children were born with fetal alcohol syndrome.
70	Fellman 2004[231]	Control	The Bayley test was not administered to the control group.
71	Field 1978a[232]	Data	No report on the SDs of the MDI and PDI for the preterm and full-term groups.
72	Field 1978b[233]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
73	Field 1979[234]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
74	Field 1980[235]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
75	Frye 2009[236]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age).
76	Gadin 2012[237]	Control	The control group consists of infants that were admitted to the NICU.
77	Garrity 1982[238]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
78	George 2015[239]	Outcomes	Study protocol.
79	Gerner 1999[240]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
80	Girault 2018[241]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
81	Gogate 2020[242]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
82	González-Valenzuela 2019[243]	Preterm group	Twins study. Several participants were born preterm, but there is no report on this specific sub-group.
83	Goyen 2009[244]	Control	No IQ outcomes for the control group.
84	Gray 2018[245]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
85	Grunau 2004[246]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect sizes in the Bayley test.
86	Gurka 2010[247]	Outcomes	Utilized the Woodcok-Johnson test, which was not included in the analysis.
87	Halling 2016[248]	Data	No SDs for the Cognitive scale in the Bayley 3 test (only means of the preterm and full-term groups are expressed in the figure).
88	Hancock 1994[249]	Peer-review	Not peer-reviewed (thesis).
89	Hedderich 2020[250]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
90	Heidt-Kozisek 1997[251]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
91	Herold 2008[252]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
92	Holm 2010[253]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
93	Hreinsdottir 2018[254]	Control	The Bayley test was not administered to the control group.
94	Huang 2019[255]	Data	No available data to calculate the effect size for the differences between the preterm and full-term groups on the Bayley test; only binary measure for developmental delay is reported.
95	Hubatch 1985[256]	Control	The Bayley test was not administered to the control group.
96	Hughes 2014[257]	Control	The control group included only babies from high-risk pregnancies.
97	Hüning 2017[258]	Outcomes	No assessment of developmental quotients.
98	Hwang 2009[259]	Outcomes	Utilized the Comprehensive Developmental Inventory for Infants and Toddlers (CDIIT) test, which was not included in the analysis.
99	Ishaik 2000[260]	Access	Unable to trace the manuscript.
100	Janssens 2009[261]	Outcomes	Only a binary measure for a developmental disorder is reported.
101	Kaul 2021[262]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
102	Kherkheulidze 2018[263]	Data	Standard deviations were not reported.
103	Kiselev 2016[264]	Methodology	Corrected age was not used for assessments in preterm infants at the ages of 5 to 10 months; control group was significantly older.
104	Klamer 2005[265]	Preterm group	The WPPSI was not administered to the preterm group.
105	Lademann 2021[266]	Control	The Bayley test was not administered to the full-term without therapeutic hypothermia group.
106	Lasky 1983a[267]	Data	No report on SDs of the Bayley test outcomes for the preterm and full-term groups (only means are presented in the text).

Table S7. (Continuation)

No	Study	Reason for exclusion	Elaboration
107	Lasky 1983b[268]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect sizes for the differences between the preterm and full-term groups on the Bayley test.
108	Lean 2018[269]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
109	Lean 2019[270]	Control	The Bayley test was not administered to the control group.
110	Leiderman 1975[271]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
111	Lejeune 2016[272]	Control	The Kaufman test was not administered to the control group.
112	Lems 1993[273]	Data	Not enough data to calculate the effect sizes of the differences between the preterm and full-term groups in the MDI and PDI.
113	Lester 1987[274]	Data	No available data to calculate the effect sizes of the differences between the preterm and full-term groups in the MDI and PDI.
114	Liao 2005[275]	Outcomes	Utilized the Comprehensive Developmental Inventory for Infants and Toddlers (CDIIT) test, which was not included in the analysis.
115	Lind 2011[276]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
116	Linsell 2018[277]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
117	Liu 2014[278]	Data	No report on means and SDs for the preterm and full-term groups (the only report is for the comparison between the small- and appropriate-for-gestational-age groups).
118	Liu 2019[279]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
119	Lobo 2013[280]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size of the Cognitive scale in the Bayley 3 test.
120	Lobo 2014[281]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size for the Bayley 3 outcomes.
121	Loi 2017[282]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
122	Lönnberg 2018[283]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
123	Luciano 2007[284]	Control	Full-term group consisted of infants diagnosed with ventricular dilatation.
124	Mahram 2009[285]	Preterm group	Low birthweight sample but not necessarily born before 37 weeks of gestation.
125	Majnemer 1994[286]	Preterm group	The high-risk group includes preterm infants along with infants with other medical conditions that required admission to the NICU.
126	Mangin 2017[287]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
127	Månsson 2014[288]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
128	Marini 2003[289]	Control	No full-term control group.
129	Martínez-Cruz 2006[290]	Control	The full-term group included high-risk infants.
130	Maupin 2014[291]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
131	McKeown 1970[292]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
132	Meisels 1987[293]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
133	Morag 2013[294]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
134	Morsing 2011[295]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments for a significant portion of the participants were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age).
135	Moura 2010[296]	Outcomes	Utilized the Battelle Development Inventory test, which was not included in the analysis.
136	Muhamedrahimov 2018[297]	Methodology	Utilized the Battelle Development Inventory test, which was not included in the analysis.
137	Munck 2012a[298]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
138	Munck 2012b[299]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
139	Nepomnyaschy 2012[300]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
140	Neri 2015[301]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
141	Neri 2017[302]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
142	Newman 1997[303]	Preterm group	The test group consists of small-for-gestational-age toddlers; most of them (83%) were born full-term.
143	Ni 2011[304]	Control	The WPPSI and Bayley tests were not administered to the control group.
144	Niu 2014[305]	Access	Unable to trace the manuscript.
145	O'Connor 1980[306]	Data	No report on the means and SDs of the MDI for the preterm and full-term groups.
146	O'Connor 1995[307]	Peer-review	Not peer-reviewed (thesis).
147	O'Meagher 2019[308]	Methodology	The mean age of the control group during the WPPSI test was significantly older (5.5 months older).
148	Padilla 2011[309]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
149	Pagliano 2007[310]	Control	The control-term group had spastic diplegia and PVL.
150	Palisano 1986[311]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
151	Perumal 2021[312]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
152	Peterson 2006[313]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
153	Petrie Thomas 2012[314]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
154	Petrou 2010[315]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
155	Piteo 2012[316]	Data	No report on means and SDs for the preterm and full-term groups.
156	Pritchard 2014[317]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
157	Rahkonen 2014[318]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
158	Rautava 2007[319]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
159	Reyes 2021[320]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
160	Richards 2016[321]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
161	Rider 2016[322]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
162	Rimdeikienė 2008[323]	Outcomes	Raw or standardized scores/means are not reported; report is only regarding delayed psychomotor development.

Table S7. (Continuation)

No	Study	Reason for exclusion	Elaboration
163	Rose 1988[324]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
164	Rose 1989[325]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
165	Rose 2009[326]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
166	Rose 2014[327]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
167	Ross 1987[328]	Control	The Bayley test was not administered to the control group.
168	Ross 1996[329]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
169	Roth 1984[330]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
170	Rothman 2015[331]	Control	No eligible control group (only 2 term born participants).
171	Roussounis 1993[332]	Control	The control group included only boys.
172	Rubin 1973[333]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
173	Rubio-Codina 2020[334]	Preterm group	No preterm group; several participants were born preterm but there is no report on their specific outcomes.
174	Saigal 2005[335]	Data	No available data to calculate the effect sizes of the differences between the groups in the MDI and PDI.
175	Salvatori 2016[336]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
176	Sanchez-Joya 2017[337]	Outcomes	Only selected items from the Kaufman test were administered.
177	Sansavini 2011[338]	Control	The Griffiths test was not administered to the control group.
178	Sansavini 2015[339]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
179	Schermann 2004[340]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age)
180	Schonhaut 2020[341]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
181	Sell 1985[342]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
182	Sentenac 2021[343]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
183	Serenius 2013[344]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
184	Shah 2016[345]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
185	Siegel 1979[346]	Data	No report on means and SDs for the preterm and full-term groups.
186	Siegel 1981[347]	Data	No report on means and SDs for the preterm and full-term groups.
187	Siegel 1982a[348]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
188	Siegel 1982b[349]	Data	No report on means and SDs for the preterm and full-term groups.
189	Siegel 1982c[350]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
190	Siegel 1983[351]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect sizes of the differences between the groups in both the Bayley and the Stanford-Binet measures (only means were presented).
191	Siegel 1992[352]	Access	Unable to trace the manuscript.
192	Sigman 1980[353]	Data	No report on the means and SDs of the Bayley test outcomes for the preterm and full-term groups.
193	Sipos 2014[354]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
194	Sobotková 1986[355]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
195	Sobotková 1994[356]	Access	Unable to trace the manuscript.
196	Sobotková 1996[357]	Data	No report on the means and SDs of the Bayley test outcomes for the preterm and full-term groups.
197	Sommerfelt 1998[358]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
198	Spittle 2016a[359]	Outcomes	Trial protocol.
199	Spittle 2016b[360]	Outcomes	Study protocol.
200	Stanzi 2018[361]	Major health condition	All participants were infants of mothers with HIV.
201	Stelmach 2019[362]	Data	10%of the cohort were born preterm, but there is no separate report on the Bayley outcomes for the preterm infants.
202	Stroganova 2006[363]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
203	Sun 2012[364]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
204	Tanis 2015[365]	Data	The outcomes are arranged by small- vs. appropriate-for-gestational-age and not by prematurity status.
205	Taylor 2016[366]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
206	Tessier 1992[367]	Data	No report on SDs for the preterm and full-term groups.
207	Thun-Hohenstein 1992[368]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
208	Tilford 1976[369]	Methodology	Age of assessment not corrected in preterm infants under 24 months.
209	Tong 2014[370]	Control	The Bayley test was not administered to the control group.
210	Treyvaud 2011[371]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
211	Valvano 1986[372]	Preterm group	The study excluded preterm infants that showed typical neuro-developmental functioning, thus including only preterm infants with poorer outcomes in the Bayley test.
212	Van Haastert 2012[373]	Methodology	Age of assessment is not comparable between the preterm (mean: 15.6 or 24.0 months; corrected age) and full-term (mean: 19.0 months; corrected age) groups.
213	Van Hus 2014[374]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
214	Vinall 2013[375]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
215	von Ehrenstein 2012[376]	Data	No report on the means and SDs of the WPPSI outcomes for the preterm and full term groups.

Table S7. (Continuation)

No	Study	Reason for exclusion	Elaboration
216	Wall 1996[377]	Peer-review	Not peer-reviewed (thesis).
217	Wang 1998[378]	Outcomes	Only a binary measure for developmental delay is reported.
218	Wang 2020[379]	Control	The full-term group included infants who were born with perinatal conditions.
219	Wasserman 1985a[380]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
220	Wasserman 1985b[381]	Data	No sufficient data to calculate the effect size.
221	Watt 1986[382]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
222	Wildin 1995[383]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
223	Wintgens 1998[384]	Outcomes	Utilized the McCarthy Scale for Children's Abilities test, which was not included in the analysis.
224	Wolke 1999[385]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
225	Wolke 2015[386]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
226	Woythaler 2015[387]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
227	Younesian 2021[388]	Control	Participants were matched based on the outcomes of the Bayley 3 test.
228	Zavadenko 2018[389]	Age	Neurocognitive assessments were not conducted within the predefined age range (more than 7 years of age)
229	Zuazo 1999[390]	Access	Unable to trace the manuscript.
230	Zuccarini 2016[391]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).
231	Zuccarini 2018[392]	Multiple report	Multiple report (outcomes for these cohorts have already been included).

Note. Overall, 231 studies were excluded during the full-text screening phase. Reasons for exclusion: Multiple report (n = 77); Missing data (n = 48); No control group (n = 28); No relevant neurodevelopmental outcome (n = 24); Methodological concerns (n = 16); No preterm group (n = 11); Not within the 0 to 7 years age range (n = 9); Not peer-reviewed (n = 8); No access to the manuscript (n = 7); Major health conditions (n = 3).

Table S8. Overall characteristics of the included studies

Characteristic	Median (range), or No (%)
Continent (*n* = 161)	
Asia	18 (11.2)
Europe	65 (40.4)
North America	60 (37.3)
Oceania	14 (8.7)
South America	4 (2.5)
Test† (*n* = 161)	
Bayley	100
Wechsler	41
Griffiths	16
Stanford-Binet	14
Kaufman	8
Differential Ability Scales	2
Mean GA at birth (weeks; *n* = 150)	29.9 (25.0-36.3)
Mean birthweight (grams; *n* = 148)	1271 (702-2633)
Females from preterm cohort (%; *n* = 132)	48.6 (32.5-81.2)
NOS score (*n* = 161)	5 (0-8)
Blind assessment (%; *n* = 161)	56 (34.8)
Contemporary neonatal medical care (%; *n* = 135)	98 (72.6)
Contemporary neonatal developmental care (%; *n* = 76)	62 (81.6)

Note. GA = Gestational age; NOS = Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (modified).

† Some studies used more than one test.

Table S9. Association between cohorts' mean age (continuous) and differences between preterm and full-term cohorts in each GA group

Domain / GA group	*n*	Q_M	β	95%CI (β)	*p*	R^2	I^2
Global development							
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)***	53	15.6	-0.006	-0.010 to -0.003	< 0.0001	36.8%	56.0%
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)**	99	7.91	-0.004	-0.007 to -0.001	0.005	11.7%	63.3%
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)	45	2.12	-0.003	-0.006 to 0.001	0.15	0.5%	51.3%
Language/communication							
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)***	31	21.5	-0.009	-0.013 to -0.005	< 0.0001	55.3%	48.8%
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)**	43	7.01	-0.006	-0.010 to -0.001	0.008	14.2%	64.0%
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)	19	0.05	0.001	-0.004 to 0.005	0.82	0%	50.1%
Visuospatial							
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)***	30	14.3	-0.008	-0.012 to -0.004	0.0002	56.4%	40.7%
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)**	40	8.24	-0.007	-0.012 to -0.002	0.004	24.3%	63.0%
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)	21	0.83	-0.003	-0.009 to 0.003	0.36	0%	77.1%
Motor							
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)*	23	6.30	-0.16	-0.29 to -0.004	0.012	31.9%	41.5%
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)	54	0.23	-0.003	-0.013 to 0.008	0.63	0%	54.6%
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)#	26	3.61	-0.011	-0.022 to 0.001	0.057	0%	53.8%

Note. GA = Gestational age; SMD = Standardized mean difference. In extremely and very preterm cohorts, the gap between preterm and full-term cohorts became more severe as the cohort's age was older in all developmental domains (except for very preterm cohorts in the motor domain). However, no similar increased age-dependent susceptibility was found in children born after 32 weeks of gestation.
# *p* < .06 * *p* < .05 ** *p* < .01 *** *p* < .001

Table S10. Association between age group and differences between preterm and full-term cohorts in each GA group

Domain / GA group	Age group	*n*	SMD	95%CI	*p*	β
Global development						
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)	Infants	9	-0.59	-0.83 to -0.36	< 0.0001	*Ref*
	Toddlers	20	-0.72	-0.86 to -0.59	< 0.0001	-0.13
	Children	24	-0.95	-1.07 to -0.83	< 0.0001	-0.36**
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)	Infants	24	-0.41	-0.56 to -0.26	< 0.0001	*Ref*
	Toddlers	43	-0.55	-0.65 to -0.44	< 0.0001	-0.13
	Children	32	-0.65	-0.76 to -0.54	< 0.0001	-0.24*
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)	Infants	11	-0.15	-0.34 to 0.04	0.12	*Ref*
	Toddlers	20	-0.33	-0.46 to -0.21	< 0.0001	-0.18
	Children	14	-0.38	-0.50 to -0.25	< 0.0001	-0.23*
Language/communication						
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)	Infants	5	-0.10	-0.41 to 0.21	0.52	*Ref*
	Toddlers	12	-0.57	-0.73 to -0.42	< 0.0001	-0.47**
	Children	14	-0.92	-1.06 to -0.78	< 0.0001	-0.82***
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)	Infants	8	-0.11	-0.38 to 0.16	0.43	*Ref*
	Toddlers	13	-0.40	-0.59 to -0.21	< 0.0001	-0.29
	Children	22	-0.54	-0.68 to -0.41	< 0.0001	-0.44**
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)	Infants	3	-0.25	-0.56 to 0.07	0.13	*Ref*
	Toddlers	7	-0.43	-0.61 to -0.26	< 0.0001	-0.19
	Children	9	-0.29	-0.44 to -0.14	0.0001	-0.05
Visuospatial						
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)	Infants	5	-0.67	-0.98 to -0.35	< 0.0001	*Ref*
	Toddlers	13	-0.67	-0.81 to -0.52	< 0.0001	0.00
	Children	12	-1.09	-1.25 to -0.93	< 0.0001	-0.42*
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)	Infants	8	-0.46	-0.75 to -0.17	0.002	*Ref*
	Toddlers	12	-0.41	-0.63 to -0.20	0.0002	0.04
	Children	20	-0.70	-0.86 to -0.54	< 0.0001	-0.24
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)	Infants	4	-0.04	-0.38 to 0.30	0.81	*Ref*
	Toddlers	8	-0.50	-0.74 to -0.27	< 0.0001	-0.46*
	Children	9	-0.41	-0.62 to -0.19	0.0002	-0.37
Motor						
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)	Infants	7	-0.48	-0.71 to -0.25	< 0.0001	*Ref*
	Toddlers	16	-0.78	-0.90 to -0.66	< 0.0001	-0.30*
	Children	0	-	-	-	-
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)	Infants	19	-0.36	-0.53 to -0.19	< 0.0001	*Ref*
	Toddlers	33	-0.58	-0.70 to -0.47	< 0.0001	-0.23*
	Children	2	-0.41	-0.90 to 0.07	0.096	-0.05
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)	Infants	9	-0.18	-0.39 to 0.03	0.086	*Ref*
	Toddlers	16	-0.28	-0.42 to -0.13	0.0001	-0.10
	Children	1	-0.58	-1.21 to 0.04	0.068	-0.40

Note. GA = Gestational age; SMD = Standardized mean difference. Age groups: Infants = 0 ≤ 12 months, Toddlers = 12 < 36 months, Children = 36 ≤ 84 months. In most analyses, there is a significant age group effect, indicating the gap between preterm and full-term children becomes larger in the later stages of childhood. However, in many cases, the number of observations in each cell is too small; therefore, we suggest that the analysis of age as a continuous variable (Table S9) is more accurate.
* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Table S11. Association between contemporary neonatal care and global cognitive outcomes in each GA group

GA group / domain		*n*	SMD	95%CI	*p*	β	*p* (β)
Extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks)							
Medical care	Non-contemporary	7	-0.96	-1.23 to -0.70	< 0.0001	*Ref*	
	Contemporary	45	-0.79	-0.59 to -0.45	< 0.0001	0.17	0.24
Developmental care	Non-contemporary	3	-0.92	-1.24 to -0.59	< 0.0001	*Ref*	
	Contemporary	28	-0.69	-0.81 to -0.57	< 0.0001	0.22	0.20
Very (28 < GA < 32 weeks)							
Medical care	Non-contemporary	32	-0.67	-0.78 to -0.55	< 0.0001	*Ref*	
	Contemporary	53	-0.47	-0.56 to -0.38	< 0.0001	0.20**	0.01
Developmental care	Non-contemporary	9	-0.73	-0.92 to -0.54	< 0.0001	*Ref*	
	Contemporary	36	-0.44	-0.55 to -0.34	< 0.0001	0.28*	0.01
Moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks)							
Medical care	Non-contemporary	9	-0.46	-0.64 to -0.28	< 0.0001	*Ref*	
	Contemporary	23	-0.27	-0.37 to -0.17	< 0.0001	0.19#	0.066
Developmental care	Non-contemporary	2	-0.48	-0.82 to -0.13	0.007	*Ref*	
	Contemporary	15	-0.22	-0.36 to -0.09	0.001	0.25	0.18

Note. GA = Gestational age; SMD = Standardized mean difference. In all GA groups, the descriptive statistics indicate a difference of approximately 0.20 SMDs (*i.e.*, 0.16 to 0.29) between the care conditions. However, the results are statistically significant only in the very preterm meta-analysis, plausibly due to a larger dataset of available effect sizes.
# $p < .07$ * $p < .01$ ** $p < 0.01$

Table S12. Sensitivity analyses: categorical variables

Factor		*n*	SMD	95%CI	*p*	I^2	β
Global development		197	-0.57	-0.63 to -0.52	< 0.0001	76.7%	
Risk of bias	Low risk of bias (NOS > 5)	74	-0.64	-0.73 to -0.56	< 0.0001	83.0%	*Ref*
	High risk of bias (NOS ≤ 5)	123	-0.52	-0.59 to -0.45	< 0.0001	70.5%	0.12*
Sample size	Large sample (*n* > 200)	55	-0.61	-0.71 to -0.52	< 0.0001	87.9%	*Ref*
	Small sample (*n* ≤ 200)	142	-0.54	-0.62 to -0.48	< 0.0001	64.4%	0.07
Data availability	Neonatal medical care (yes)	169	-0.58	-0.64 to -0.52	< 0.0001	78.2%	*Ref*
	Neonatal medical care (no)	28	-0.53	-0.68 to -0.37	< 0.0001	61.5%	0.05
Data availability	Neonatal developmental care (yes)	93	-0.52	-0.60 to -0.44	< 0.0001	72.1%	*Ref*
	Neonatal developmental care (no)	104	-0.62	-0.70 to -0.55	< 0.0001	79.9%	-0.10
Outliers	Without outliers	183	-0.53	-0.58 to -0.48	< 0.0001	64.2%	*Ref*
	Only outliers	14	-1.13	-1.30 to -0.95	< 0.0001	88.9%	-0.60***
Language/communication		93	-0.49	-0.56 to -0.42	< 0.0001	72.0%	
Risk of bias	Low risk of bias (NOS > 5)	39	-0.52	-0.63 to -0.41	< 0.0001	66.6%	*Ref*
	High risk of bias (NOS ≤ 5)	54	-0.46	-0.57 to -0.36	< 0.0001	75.3%	0.06
Sample size	Large sample (*n* > 200)	25	-0.58	-0.70 to -0.46	< 0.0001	84.9%	*Ref*
	Small sample (*n* ≤ 200)	68	-0.44	-0.53 to -0.34	< 0.0001	53.0%	0.14
Data availability	Neonatal medical care (yes)	83	-0.48	-0.56 to -0.40	< 0.0001	70.2%	*Ref*
	Neonatal medical care (no)	10	-0.57	-0.82 to -0.31	< 0.0001	83.1%	-0.09
Data availability	Neonatal developmental care (yes)	56	-0.42	-0.51 to -0.32	< 0.0001	63.8%	*Ref*
	Neonatal developmental care (no)	37	-0.60	-0.71 to -0.48	< 0.0001	76.5%	-0.18*
Outliers	Without outliers	86	-0.47	-0.54 to -0.40	< 0.0001	57.6%	*Ref*
	Only outliers	7	-0.81	-1.08 to -0.54	< 0.0001	94.2%	-0.34*
Visuospatial		91	-0.62	-0.70 to -0.53	< 0.0001	76.5%	
Risk of bias	Low risk of bias (NOS > 5)	35	-0.68	-0.81 to -0.55	< 0.0001	76.9%	*Ref*
	High risk of bias (NOS ≤ 5)	56	-0.57	-0.68 to -0.45	< 0.0001	76.5%	0.11
Sample size	Large sample (*n* > 200)	24	-0.64	-0.78 to -0.49	< 0.0001	85.6%	*Ref*
	Small sample (*n* ≤ 200)	67	-0.60	-0.71 to -0.50	< 0.0001	70.4%	0.03
Data availability	Neonatal medical care (yes)	81	-0.67	-0.95 to -0.39	< 0.0001	76.9%	*Ref*
	Neonatal medical care (no)	10	-0.61	-0.70 to -0.52	< 0.0001	72.6%	-0.06
Data availability	Neonatal developmental care (yes)	56	-0.50	-0.60 to -0.40	< 0.0001	64.8%	*Ref*
	Neonatal developmental care (no)	35	-0.79	-0.92 to -0.67	< 0.0001	78.9%	-0.29***
Outliers	Without outliers	81	-0.60	-0.69 to -0.51	< 0.0001	65.7%	*Ref*
	Only outliers	10	-0.75	-1.00 to -0.49	< 0.0001	93.6%	-0.15
Motor		103	-0.49	-0.57 to -0.41	< 0.0001	74.6%	
Risk of bias	Low risk of bias (NOS > 5)	29	-0.62	-0.76 to -0.48	< 0.0001	87.7%	*Ref*
	High risk of bias (NOS ≤ 5)	74	-0.42	-0.52 to -0.33	< 0.0001	57.9%	0.20*
Sample size	Large sample (*n* > 200)	21	-0.54	-0.69 to -0.39	< 0.0001	90.6%	*Ref*
	Small sample (*n* ≤ 200)	82	-0.47	-0.56 to -0.38	< 0.0001	56.0%	0.07
Data availability	Neonatal medical care (yes)	89	-0.49	-0.57 to -0.41	< 0.0001	74.8%	*Ref*
	Neonatal medical care (no)	14	-0.48	-0.70 to -0.26	< 0.0001	75.1%	0.01
Data availability	Neonatal developmental care (yes)	53	-0.50	-0.61 to -0.40	< 0.0001	63.0%	*Ref*
	Neonatal developmental care (no)	50	-0.47	-0.59 to -0.36	< 0.0001	78.4%	0.03
Outliers	Without outliers	98	-0.47	-0.55 to -0.39	< 0.0001	70.9%	*Ref*
	Only outliers	5	-1.04	-1.45 to -0.64	0.019	94.0%	-0.57**

Note. NOS = Newcastle-Ottawa Scale; SMD = Standardized mean difference. P-values are based on the χ^2 statistics for the subgroup analyses between the two conditions of each factor. The sensitivity analyses demonstrated that more considerable differences between the preterm and the full-term groups were found in studies with (1) a lower risk of bias in both the global development and motor domains; and (2) no availability of neonatal developmental care data in both the language/communication and visuospatial domains. (1) putatively implies that less rigorous studies may underestimate the extent of cognitive difficulties experienced by preschool children born preterm. We conjecture that the principal interpretation for (2) is that most of the studies with missing data for the quality of neonatal developmental care were from earlier eras, with a mean cohort birth year of 1991 for studies with missing data and 2003 for studies with data available ($t_{(159)} = -7.40$, $p < 0.0001$). During earlier eras, developmental care protocols were less likely to be implemented in NICUs, and in more cases, parental access to the NICUs was restricted for longer durations. Hence, we conjecture that this finding may strengthen the direction of the results and suggest that implementing neonatal developmental care protocols may be associated with more positive outcomes in the language/communication and visuospatial domains.
* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$ *** $p < .001$

Table S13. Sensitivity analyses: continuous variables

Factor	*n*	Q_M	β	95%CI (β)	*z*	*p*	R^2	I^2
Global development								
Publication year	197	0.01	0.001	-0.005 to 0.005	0.08	0.936	0.00%	76.8%
NOS score	197	2.89	-0.028	-0.061 to 0.004	-1.70	0.089	0.02%	76.7%
Language/communication								
Publication year	93	0.21	-0.002	-0.011 to 0.007	-0.46	0.648	0.00%	72.2%
NOS score	93	1.74	-0.031	-0.076 to 0.015	-1.32	0.188	0.72%	71.8%
Visuospatial								
Publication year	91	0.29	0.005	-0.005 to 0.016	1.05	0.292	0.00%	76.6%
NOS score	91	0.75	-0.024	-0.077 to 0.030	-0.87	0.386	0.00%	76.7%
Motor								
Publication year	103	0.01	0.001	-0.007 to 0.007	0.05	0.961	0.00%	74.7%
NOS score	103	2.27	-0.035	-0.081 to 0.011	-1.51	0.132	0.97%	74.2%

Note. NOS = Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (modified).

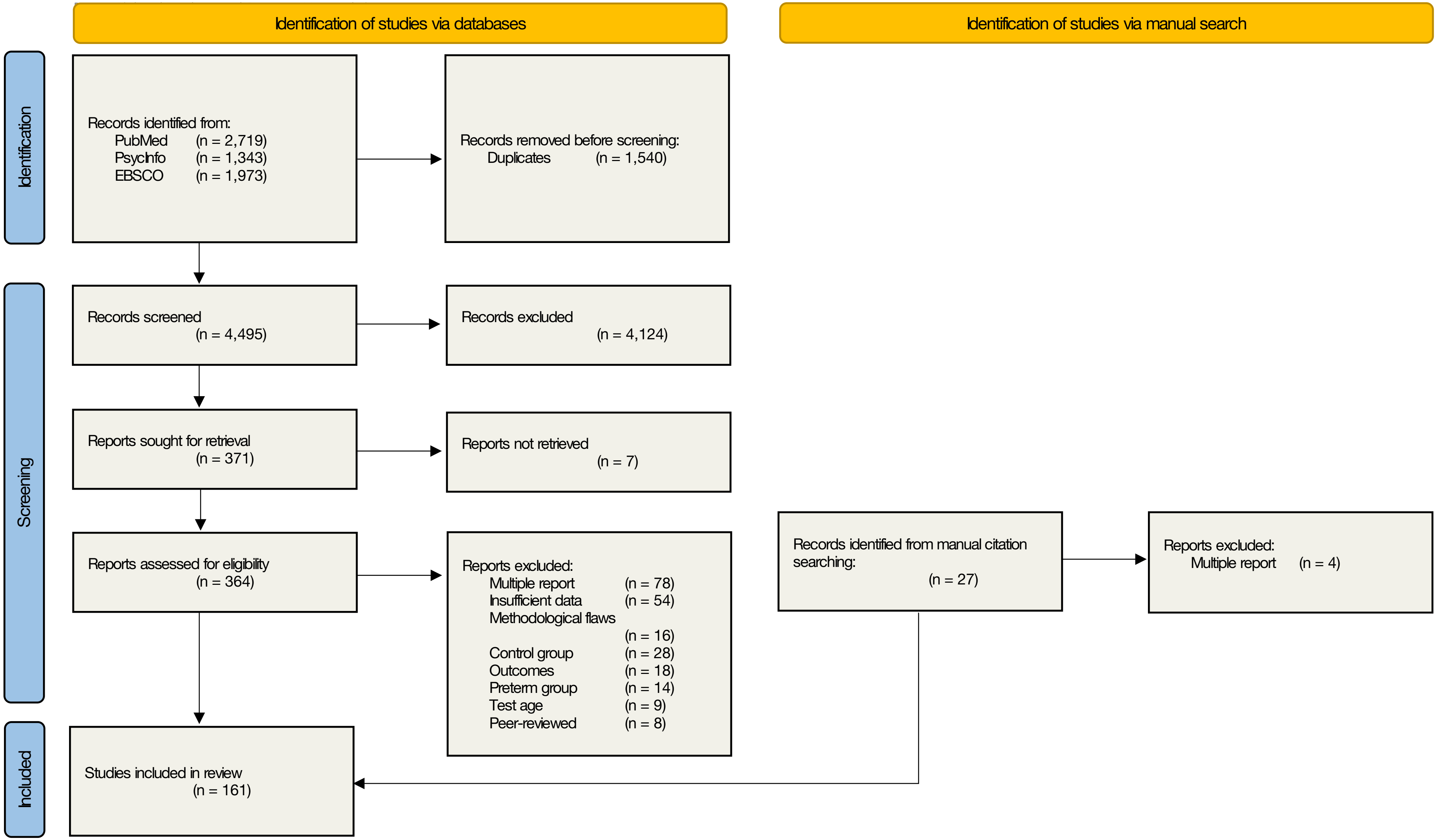
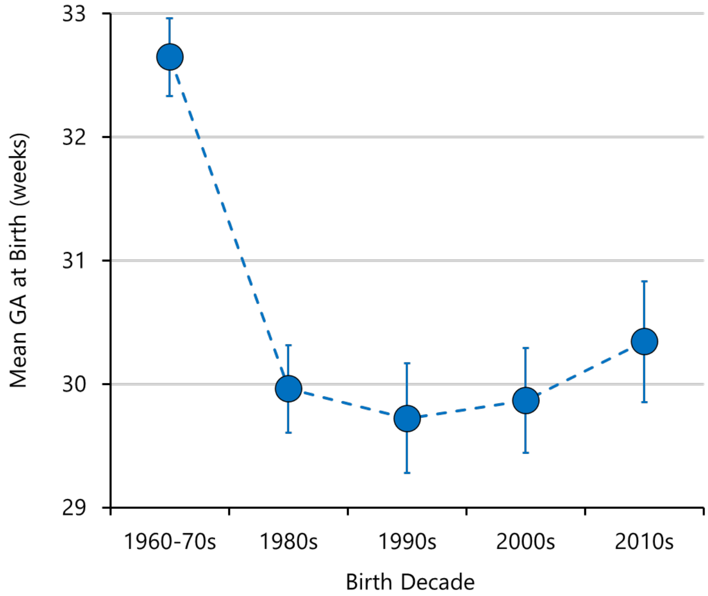


Figure S1. Flowchart for the study selection process. Adapted from the PRISMA 2000 diagram.[393]

Figure S2

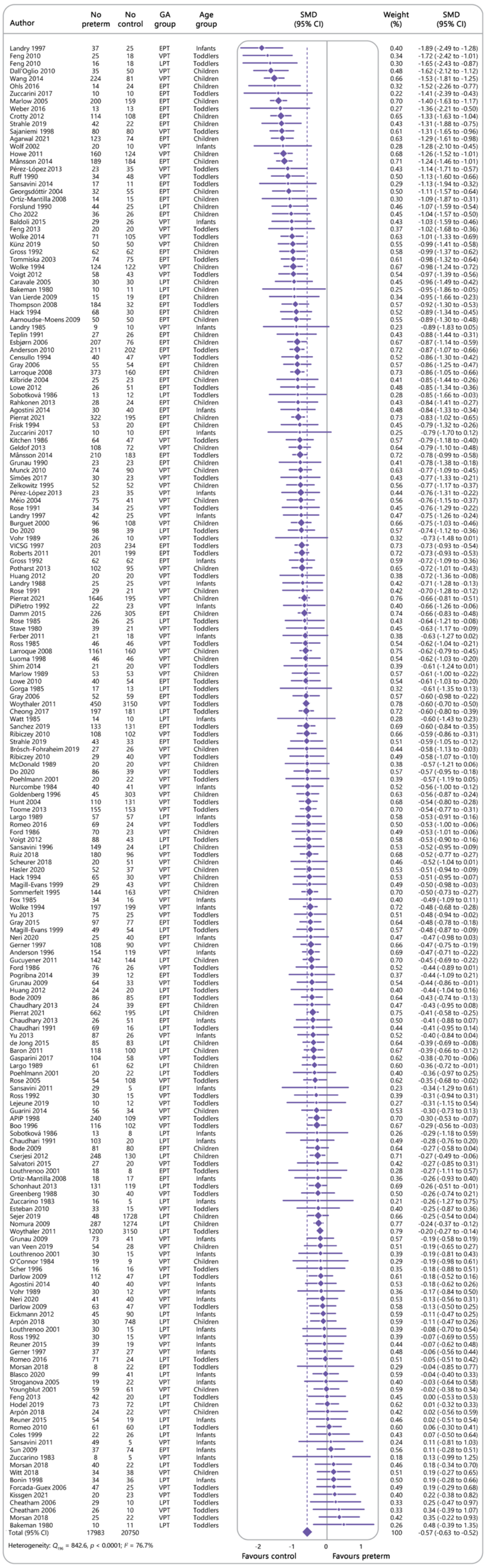
Differences in preterm cohorts' mean gestational age (GA) at birth between birth decades



Note. Significant differences in mean GA at birth were found between preterm cohorts born in different decades ($F_{(4,145)} = 3.51$, $p = .009$). A Bonferroni post hoc analysis demonstrated that the mean GA age at birth was older in cohorts born before 1980 when compared to cohorts born in the 1980s ($p = 0.018$), 1990s ($p = .006$), and 2000s ($p = .007$). The youngest mean GA at birth of an included study's cohort for each decade was 30.6 (1960-70s), 26.0 (1980s), 25.1 (1990s), 25.0 (2000s), and 26.7 (for 2010s). Observations for each decade: '1960-70s', $n = 12$; '1980s', $n = 31$; '1990s', $n = 34$; '2000s', $n = 48$; '2010s', $n = 25$. $N = 150$. Results are expressed as means ± 1 standard error.

Figure S3

Forest plot for the differences in global developmental/intelligence quotients (DQ/IQs) between infants, toddlers, and children born preterm and full-term

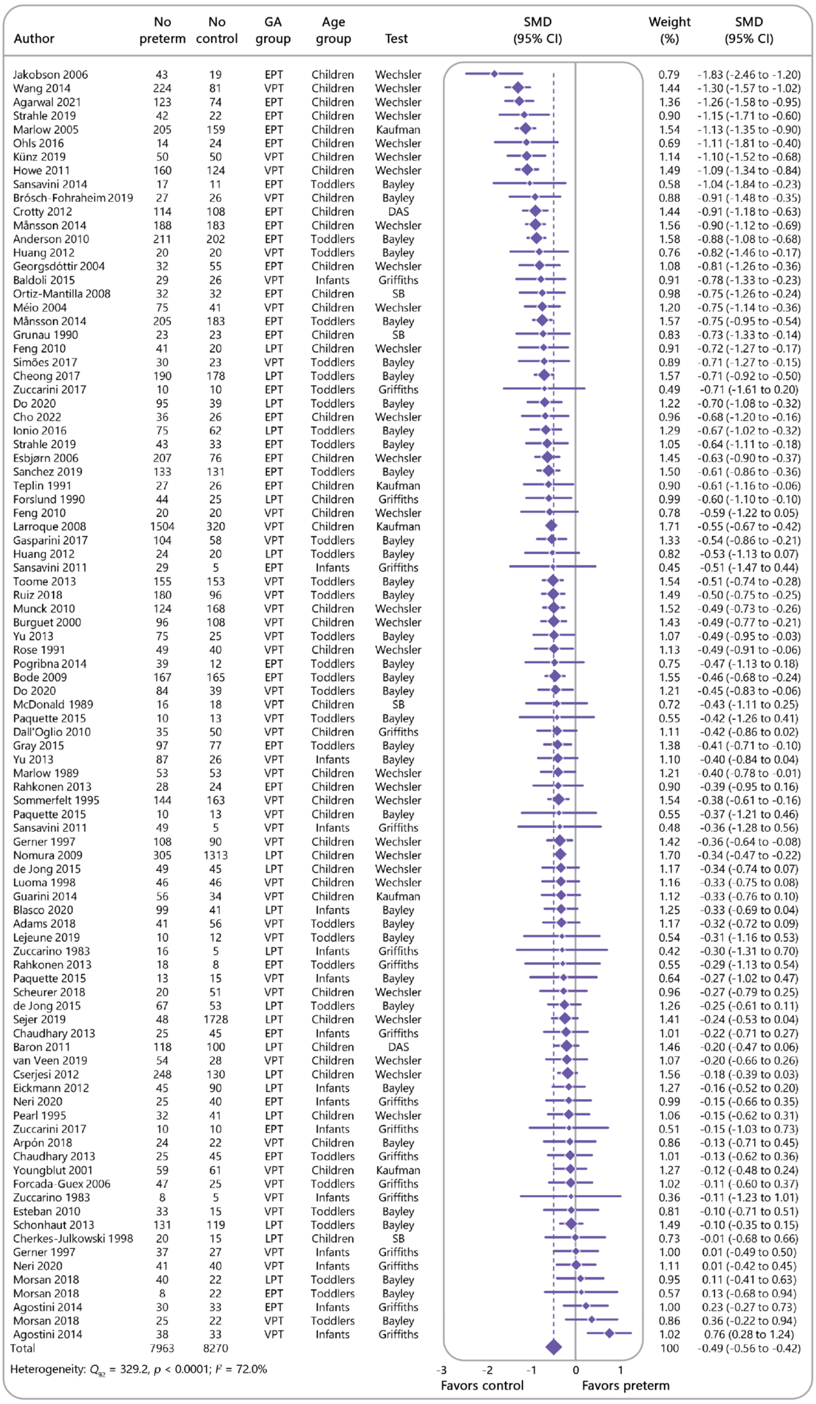


Note. The meta-analysis of findings from 38,733 children revealed a significant association between preterm birth and lower language/communication DQ/IQ scores (z = -20.7, p < 0.0001). Diamonds represent SMDs, with the marker size indicating weight, and the horizontal lines representing 95% CIs.

GA groups: EPT = extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks); VPT = very (28 < GA < 32 weeks); LPT = moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks); Age groups: Infants = 0 ≤ 12 months; Toddlers = 12 < 36 months; Children = 36 ≤ 84 months; CI = confidence interval; GA = gestational age; SMD = standardized mean difference.

Figure S4

Forest plot for the differences in language/communication developmental/intelligence quotients (DQ/IQs) between infants, toddlers, and children born preterm and full-term

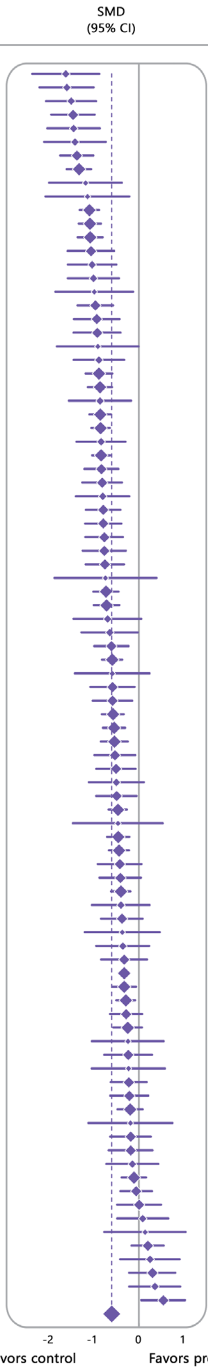


Note. The meta-analysis of findings from 16,233 children revealed a significant association between preterm birth and lower language/communication DQ/IQ scores (z = -12.9, p < 0.0001). Diamonds represent SMDs, with the marker size indicating weight, and the horizontal lines representing 95% CIs.

<u>GA groups:</u> EPT = extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks); VPT = very (28 < GA < 32 weeks); LPT = moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks); <u>Age groups:</u> Infants = 0 ≤ 12 months; Toddlers = 12 < 36 months; Children = 36 ≤ 84 months; Bayley = Bayley Scales of Infant Development; CI = confidence interval; DAS = Differential Ability Scales; GA = gestational age; Griffiths = Griffith Mental Development Scales; Kaufman = Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children or Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test; SB = Stanford-Binet; SMD = standardized mean difference; Wechsler = Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence or Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children.

Figure S5

Forest plot for the differences in visuospatial developmental/intelligence quotients (DQ/IQs) between infants, toddlers, and children born preterm and full-term



Author	No preterm	No control	GA group	Age group	Test	Weight (%)	SMD (95% CI)
Ohls 2016	14	24	EPT	Children	Wechsler	0.72	-1.65 (-2.41 to -0.90)
Jakobson 2006	43	19	EPT	Children	Wechsler	0.90	-1.63 (-2.24 to -1.02)
Neri 2020	25	40	EPT	Infants	Griffiths	0.96	-1.53 (-2.10 to -0.97)
Georgsdóttir 2004	32	55	EPT	Children	Wechsler	1.08	-1.49 (-1.98 to -1.00)
Feng 2010	41	20	LPT	Children	Wechsler	0.92	-1.47 (-2.07 to -0.88)
Feng 2010	20	20	VPT	Children	Wechsler	0.79	-1.44 (-2.14 to -0.75)
Ionio 2016	75	62	LPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.27	-1.40 (-1.78 to -1.03)
Wang 2014	224	81	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.43	-1.35 (-1.63 to -1.08)
Sansavini 2014	17	11	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.65	-1.21 (-2.03 to -0.39)
Zuccarini 2017	10	10	EPT	Infants	Griffiths	0.54	-1.16 (-2.11 to -0.21)
Månsson 2014	189	184	EPT	Children	Wechsler	1.51	-1.12 (-1.34 to -0.90)
Howe 2011	160	124	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.46	-1.11 (-1.36 to -0.85)
Crotty 2012	114	108	EPT	Children	DAS	1.42	-1.10 (-1.38 to -0.82)
Ortiz-Mantilla 2008	32	32	EPT	Children	SB	1.02	-1.08 (-1.61 to -0.56)
Strahle 2019	42	22	EPT	Children	Wechsler	0.99	-1.06 (-1.60 to -0.51)
Rahkonen 2013	28	24	EPT	Children	Wechsler	0.94	-1.03 (-1.61 to -0.45)
Rahkonen 2013	18	8	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.60	-1.01 (-1.88 to -0.13)
Marlow 1989	53	53	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.22	-0.98 (-1.39 to -0.58)
Forslund 1990	44	25	LPT	Children	Griffiths	1.04	-0.95 (-1.47 to -0.44)
Cho 2022	36	26	EPT	Children	Wechsler	1.01	-0.94 (-1.47 to -0.41)
Zuccarini 2017	10	10	EPT	Toddlers	Griffiths	0.56	-0.93 (-1.85 to -0.01)
Simões 2017	30	23	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.96	-0.90 (-1.47 to -0.33)
Agarwal 2021	123	74	EPT	Children	Wechsler	1.39	-0.90 (-1.20 to -0.60)
Esbjørn 2006	207	76	EPT	Children	Wechsler	1.43	-0.88 (-1.15 to -0.61)
McDonald 1989	16	18	VPT	Children	SB	0.78	-0.88 (-1.58 to -0.17)
Munck 2010	124	168	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.48	-0.87 (-1.12 to -0.63)
Månsson 2014	210	183	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.53	-0.86 (-1.07 to -0.66)
Baldoli 2015	29	26	VPT	Infants	Griffiths	0.98	-0.86 (-1.41 to -0.30)
Anderson 2010	211	202	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.53	-0.85 (-1.05 to -0.65)
Do 2020	98	39	LPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.25	-0.85 (-1.23 to -0.46)
Dall'Oglio 2010	35	50	VPT	Children	Griffiths	1.14	-0.83 (-1.28 to -0.38)
Grunau 1990	23	23	EPT	Children	SB	0.91	-0.82 (-1.42 to -0.22)
Do 2020	86	39	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.24	-0.81 (-1.20 to -0.42)
Künz 2019	50	50	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.21	-0.80 (-1.21 to -0.40)
Luoma 1998	46	46	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.18	-0.78 (-1.21 to -0.36)
Lowe 2012	26	51	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.08	-0.78 (-1.27 to -0.29)
Rose 1991	49	40	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.17	-0.77 (-1.20 to -0.34)
Zuccarino 1983	8	5	VPT	Infants	Griffiths	0.41	-0.75 (-1.91 to 0.40)
Burguet 2000	96	108	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.41	-0.74 (-1.03 to -0.46)
Gerner 1997	108	90	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.41	-0.73 (-1.02 to -0.44)
Paquette 2015	13	15	VPT	Infants	Bayley	0.71	-0.71 (-1.48 to 0.06)
Huang 2012	20	20	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.87	-0.66 (-1.30 to -0.02)
Méio 2004	75	41	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.24	-0.62 (-1.01 to -0.23)
Toome 2013	155	153	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.50	-0.60 (-0.83 to -0.38)
Paquette 2015	10	13	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.63	-0.60 (-1.45 to 0.24)
Chaudhary 2013	25	45	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.06	-0.60 (-1.10 to -0.10)
Neri 2020	41	40	VPT	Infants	Griffiths	1.15	-0.60 (-1.04 to -0.15)
Sanchez 2019	133	131	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.47	-0.59 (-0.83 to -0.34)
Ruiz 2018	180	96	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.46	-0.56 (-0.81 to -0.31)
Gray 2015	97	77	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.38	-0.55 (-0.86 to -0.25)
Strahle 2019	43	33	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.12	-0.54 (-1.00 to -0.08)
Yu 2013	87	26	VPT	Infants	Bayley	1.15	-0.52 (-0.96 to -0.08)
Esteban 2010	33	15	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.89	-0.51 (-1.13 to 0.11)
Yu 2013	75	25	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.13	-0.51 (-0.97 to -0.05)
Cheong 2017	197	181	LPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.53	-0.48 (-0.68 to -0.27)
Zuccarino 1983	16	5	LPT	Infants	Griffiths	0.50	-0.48 (-1.49 to 0.54)
Schonhaut 2013	131	119	LPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.46	-0.47 (-0.72 to -0.22)
Sommerfelt 1995	144	163	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.50	-0.45 (-0.68 to -0.22)
Chaudhary 2013	25	45	EPT	Infants	Griffiths	1.07	-0.43 (-0.93 to 0.06)
Pearl 1995	32	41	LPT	Children	Wechsler	1.11	-0.42 (-0.89 to 0.05)
Bode 2009	167	165	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.51	-0.41 (-0.63 to -0.19)
Pogribna 2014	39	12	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.85	-0.41 (-1.06 to 0.24)
Agostini 2014	38	33	VPT	Infants	Griffiths	1.11	-0.38 (-0.86 to 0.09)
Lejeune 2019	10	12	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.63	-0.38 (-1.22 to 0.47)
Huang 2012	24	20	LPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.92	-0.37 (-0.96 to 0.23)
Scheurer 2018	20	51	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.03	-0.33 (-0.85 to 0.19)
Nomura 2009	305	1315	LPT	Children	Wechsler	1.62	-0.33 (-0.46 to -0.21)
Baron 2011	118	100	LPT	Children	DAS	1.44	-0.33 (-0.60 to -0.06)
Cserjesi 2012	248	130	LPT	Children	Wechsler	1.52	-0.30 (-0.51 to -0.08)
de Jong 2015	67	53	LPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.29	-0.29 (-0.65 to 0.07)
Gasparini 2017	104	58	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.35	-0.25 (-0.58 to 0.07)
Morsan 2018	8	22	EPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.66	-0.25 (-1.06 to 0.56)
Brósch-Fohraheim 2019	27	26	VPT	Children	Bayley	1.00	-0.24 (-0.78 to 0.30)
Paquette 2015	10	13	VPT	Children	Bayley	0.65	-0.24 (-1.07 to 0.59)
de Jong 2015	49	45	LPT	Children	Wechsler	1.21	-0.23 (-0.63 to 0.18)
Guarini 2014	56	34	VPT	Children	Kaufman	1.18	-0.22 (-0.65 to 0.21)
Sejer 2019	48	1728	LPT	Children	Wechsler	1.41	-0.20 (-0.49 to 0.09)
Sansavini 2011	29	5	EPT	Infants	Griffiths	0.54	-0.19 (-1.14 to 0.76)
van Veen 2019	54	28	VPT	Children	Wechsler	1.13	-0.19 (-0.65 to 0.27)
Agostini 2014	30	33	EPT	Infants	Griffiths	1.07	-0.19 (-0.68 to 0.31)
de Paula Machado 2019	23	22	LPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.94	-0.15 (-0.73 to 0.44)
Wang 2018	101	100	LPT	Infants	Bayley	1.43	-0.11 (-0.39 to 0.16)
Eickmann 2012	45	90	LPT	Infants	Bayley	1.29	-0.06 (-0.42 to 0.30)
Gerner 1997	37	27	VPT	Infants	Griffiths	1.07	0.01 (-0.49 to 0.50)
Arpón 2018	24	22	VPT	Children	Bayley	0.94	0.09 (-0.49 to 0.67)
Sansavini 2011	49	5	VPT	Infants	Griffiths	0.57	0.14 (-0.78 to 1.06)
Blasco 2020	99	41	LPT	Infants	Bayley	1.28	0.20 (-0.17 to 0.56)
Cherkes-Julkowski 1998	20	15	LPT	Children	SB	0.82	0.25 (-0.42 to 0.92)
Morsan 2018	40	22	LPT	Toddlers	Bayley	1.03	0.30 (-0.22 to 0.82)
Morsan 2018	25	22	VPT	Toddlers	Bayley	0.95	0.36 (-0.22 to 0.94)
Forcada-Guex 2006	47	25	VPT	Toddlers	Griffiths	1.07	0.55 (0.06 to 1.04)
Total	6295	7827				100	-0.62 (-0.70 to -0.53)

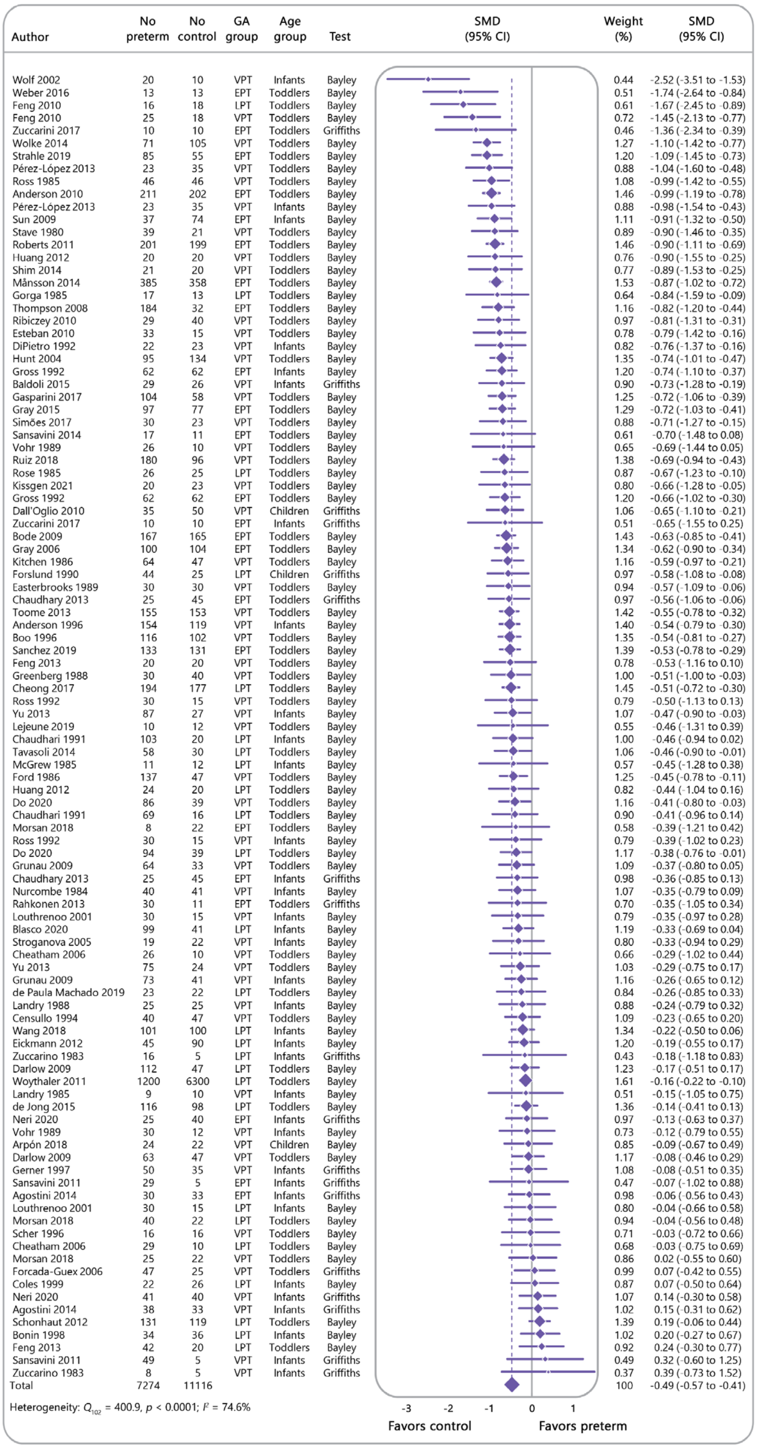
Heterogeneity: $Q_{90} = 382.3$, $p < 0.0001$; $I^2 = 76.5\%$

Note. The meta-analysis of findings from 14,122 children revealed a significant association between preterm birth and lower visuospatial DQ/IQ scores ($z = -14.2$, $p < 0.0001$). Diamonds represent SMDs, with the marker size indicating weight, and the horizontal lines representing 95% CIs.

GA groups: EPT = extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks); VPT = very (28 < GA < 32 weeks); LPT = moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks); Age groups: Infants = 0 ≤ 12 months; Toddlers = 12 < 36 months; Children = 36 ≤ 84 months; Bayley = Bayley Scales of Infant Development; CI = confidence interval; DAS = Differential Ability Scales; GA = gestational age; Griffiths = Griffith Mental Development Scales; Kaufman = Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children or Kaufman Brief Intelligence Test; SB = Stanford-Binet; SMD = standardized mean difference; Wechsler = Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence or Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children

Figure S6

Forest plot for the differences in motor developmental/intelligence quotients (DQ/IQs) between infants, toddlers, and children born preterm and full-term

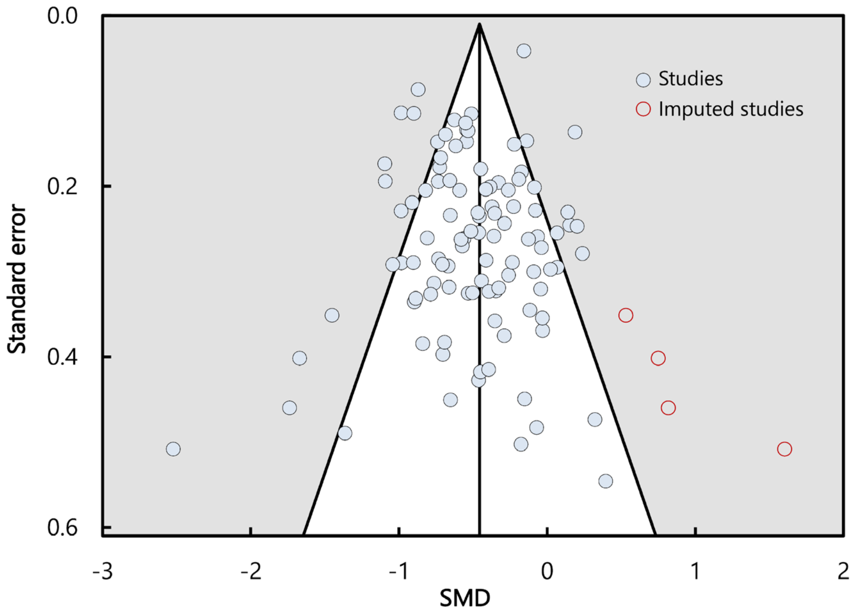


Note. The meta-analysis of findings from 18,390 children found a significant association between preterm birth and lower motor DQ/IQ scores (z = -11.9, p < 0.0001). Diamonds represent SMDs, with the marker size indicating weight, and the horizontal lines representing 95% CIs.

GA groups: EPT = extreme (GA ≤ 28 weeks); VPT = very (28 < GA < 32 weeks); LPT = moderate-to-late (32 ≤ GA < 37 weeks); Age groups: Infants = 0 ≤ 12 months; Toddlers = 12 < 36 months; Children = 36 ≤ 84 months; Bayley = Bayley Scales of Infant Development; CI = confidence interval; GA = gestational age; Griffiths = Griffith Mental Development Scales; SMD = standardized mean difference.

Figure S7

Funnel plot of standardized mean differences (SMDs) and standard errors for the motor developmental / intelligence quotients (DQ/IQs) meta-analysis



Note. The Egger test was significant ($t_{(101)}$ = -2.49, p = 0.015), suggesting a possibility of a publication bias of negative results. We, therefore, conducted a post hoc trim-and-fill analysis, which led to the imputation of four additional studies. The effect of the adjustment was negligible and only slightly decreased the total effect size (Adj. SMD = -0.46 [Adj. 95% CI -0.54 to -0.38]; p < 0.0001; while the non-adjusted SMD was -0.49 with a 95% CI of -0.57 to -0.41). This suggests that publication bias could not better explain the observed differences between the groups.

Text S1

Outlier analyses

We inspected the externally standardized residuals in each meta-analysis, with values exceeding ± 1.96 considered outliers.[394] In the Global development domain meta-analysis, we identified 14 potential outliers with externally standardized residuals of -2.10,[4] 1.96,[15] -2.67,[28] -2.65,[30] -2.14,[41] -2.42,[41] -2.11,[65] -3.03,[76] -2.07,[85] -2.60,[87] 2.18,[91] -2.10,[119] -2.89,[148] and 1.97.[152] Removal of the outliers was associated with a slight reduction in the differences between the groups (although the differences remained robust with a total SMD of -0.53), suggesting that deviant effect sizes were more frequent in studies with relatively poorer outcomes of the preterm groups (**Table S9**). In the Language/communication domain meta-analysis, we identified 7 potential outliers with externally standardized residuals of -2.46,[4] 3.45,[5] -1.99,[65] -3.18,[69] -2.18,[87] 2.10,[91] and -2.69.[148] Removal of the outliers was associated with a slight reduction in the differences between the groups (although the differences remained robust with a total SMD of -0.47), suggesting that deviant effect sizes were more frequent in studies with relatively poorer outcomes of the preterm groups (**Table S9**). In the Visuospatial domain meta-analysis, we identified 10 potential outliers with externally standardized residuals of 2.18,[13] 2.85,[43] -2.12,[50] -2.08,[68] -2.25,[69] 2.17,[91] 2.21,[91] -2.10,[93] -2.04,[97] and -2.12.[148] Removal of the outliers had no impact on the robustness of the results (**Table S9**). In the Motor domain meta-analysis, we identified 5 potential outliers with externally standardized residuals of -2.35,[41] -2.08,[41] 2.09,[127] -2.26,[151] and -3.46.[153] Removal of the outliers had a marginal impact on the robustness of the results (**Table S9**).

Text S2

Analyses of interaction effects of neonatal pulmonary morbidities and medical care conditions on neurocognitive outcomes

To assess whether there were changes in the associations between respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) and bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) and neurocognitive outcomes of preterm infants as a function of improvements in neonatal medical care, we conducted post hoc interaction analyses which considered the following factors as moderators: cohorts' birth year (CBY) and neonatal medical care score (NMCS; *i.e.*, non-contemporary vs. contemporary). We hypothesized that advancements in care (reflected in CBY and NMCS) would partially restrain the negative association between neonatal pulmonary morbidities and neurocognitive outcomes. However, the results did not support this conjecture, as delineated below.

In the global development domain meta-analysis, the RDS × CBY ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.71$, $p = 0.40$; $n = 73$ studies), RDS × NMCS ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.53$, $p = 0.47$; $n = 67$ studies), BPD × CBY ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 1.00$, $p = 0.32$; $n = 100$ studies), and BPD × NMCS ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.03$, $p = 0.87$; $n = 93$ studies) were not statistically significant.

In the language/communication domain meta-analysis, the RDS × CBY ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.19$, $p = 0.66$; $n = 40$ studies), RDS × NMCS ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.78$, $p = 0.38$ $n = 36$ studies), BPD × CBY ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.77$, $p = 0.38$; $n = 58$ studies), and BPD × NMCS ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.04$, $p = 0.84$; $n = 56$ studies) were not statistically significant.

In the visuospatial domain meta-analysis, the RDS × CBY ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.59$, $p = 0.44$; $n = 37$ studies), RDS × NMCS ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 1.14$, $p = 0.29$; $n = 33$ studies), BPD × CBY ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 2.21$, $p = 0.14$; $n = 55$ studies), and BPD × NMCS ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 1.91$, $p = 0.17$; $n = 53$ studies) were not statistically significant.

In the motor domain meta-analysis, the RDS × CBY ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 1.31$, $p = 0.25$; $n = 44$ studies), RDS × NMCS ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.99$, $p = 0.32$ $n = 38$ studies), BPD × CBY ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 1.99$, $p = 0.16$; $n = 56$ studies), and BPD × NMCS ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 0.63$, $p = 0.43$; $n = 53$ studies) were not statistically significant.

eReferences

1. Wells G, Shea B, O'Connell D, et al. *The Newcastle–Ottawa Scale (NOS) for Assessing the Quality of Non-Randomized Studies in Meta-Analysis*. 2000; https://www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp
2. Aarnoudse-Moens CSH, Smidts DP, Oosterlaan J, Duivenvoorden HJ, Weisglas-Kuperus N. Executive Function in Very Preterm Children at Early School Age. *J Abnorm Child Psychol*. 2009;37(7):981-993. doi:10.1007/s10802-009-9327-z
3. Adams KA, Marchman VA, Loi EC, Ashland MD, Fernald A, Feldman HM. Caregiver Talk and Medical Risk as Predictors of Language Outcomes in Full Term and Preterm Toddlers. *Child Dev*. 2018;89(5):1674-1690. doi:10.1111/cdev.12818
4. Agarwal PK, Zheng Q, Yang PH, et al. Academic school readiness in children born very preterm and associated risk factors. *Early Hum Dev*. 2021;155:105325. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2021.105325
5. Agostini F, Neri E, Dellabartola S, Biasini A, Monti F. Early interactive behaviours in preterm infants and their mothers: Influences of maternal depressive symptomatology and neonatal birth weight. *Infant Behav Dev*. 2014;37(1):86-93. doi:10.1016/j.infbeh.2013.12.003
6. Anderson AE, Wildin SR, Woodside M, et al. Severity of Medical and Neurologic Complications as a Determinant of Neurodevelopmental Outcome at 6 and 12 Months in Very Low Birth Weight Infants. *J Child Neurol*. 1996;11(3):215-219. doi:10.1177/088307389601100311
7. Anderson PJ, De Luca CR, Hutchinson E, Roberts G, Doyle LW. Underestimation of developmental delay by the new Bayley-III Scale. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*. 2010;164(4):352-356. doi:10.1001/archpediatrics.2010.20
8. Arpón A, Milagro FI, Laja A, et al. Methylation changes and pathways affected in preterm birth: a role for SLC6A3 in neurodevelopment. *Epigenomics*. 2018;10(1):91-103. doi:10.2217/epi-2017-0082
9. Avon Premature Infant Project. Randomised trial of parental support for families with very preterm children. Avon Premature Infant Project. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 1998;79(1):F4-11. doi:10.1136/fn.79.1.f4
10. Bakeman R, Brown J V. Early interaction: consequences for social and mental development at three years. *Child Dev*. 1980;51(2):437-447.
11. Baldoli C, Scola E, Della Rosa PA, et al. Maturation of preterm newborn brains: a fMRI-DTI study of auditory processing of linguistic stimuli and white matter development. *Brain Struct Funct*. 2015;220(6):3733-3751. doi:10.1007/s00429-014-0887-5
12. Baron IS, Erickson K, Ahronovich MD, Baker R, Litman FR. Cognitive deficit in preschoolers born late-preterm. *Early Hum Dev*. 2011;87(2):115-119. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2010.11.010
13. Blasco PM, Acar S, Guy S, Saxton S, Duvall S, Morgan G. Executive Function in Infants and Toddlers Born Low Birth Weight and Preterm. *J Early Interv*. 2020;42(4):321-337.
14. Bode MM, D'Eugenio DB, Forsyth N, Coleman J, Gross CR, Gross SJ. Outcome of Extreme Prematurity: A Prospective Comparison of 2 Regional Cohorts Born 20 Years Apart. *Pediatrics*. 2009;124(3):866-874. doi:10.1542/peds.2008-1669
15. Bonin M, Pomerleau A, Malcuit G. A longitudinal study of visual attention and psychomotor development in preterm and full-term infants during the first six months of life. *Infant Behav Dev*. 1998;21(1):103-118. doi:10.1016/S0163-6383(98)90057-1
16. Boo N, Ong L, Lye M, et al. Comparison of morbidities in very low birthweight and normal birthweight infants during the first year of life in a developing country. *J Paediatr Child Health*. 1996;32(5):439-444. doi:10.1111/j.1440-1754.1996.tb00946.x
17. Brósch-Fohraheim N, Fuiko R, Marschik PB, Resch B. The influence of preterm birth on expressive vocabulary at the age of 36 to 41 months. *Medicine*. 2019;98(6):e14404. doi:10.1097/MD.0000000000014404
18. Burguet A, Monnet E, Roth P, et al. Devenir neurodéveloppemental à cinq ans des prématurés nés avant 33 semaines d'aménorrhée et indemnes d'infirmité motrice d'origine cérébrale. *Archives de Pédiatrie*. 2000;7(4):357-368. doi:10.1016/S0929-693X(00)88830-2
19. Caravale B, Tozzi C, Albino G, Vicari S. Cognitive development in low risk preterm infants at 3-4 years of life. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 2005;90(6):F474-F479. doi:10.1136/adc.2004.070284
20. Censullo M. Developmental delay in healthy premature infants at age two years: implications for early intervention. *J Dev Behav Pediatr*. 1994;15(2):99-104.
21. Chaudhari S, Kulkarni S, Pajnigar F, Pandit AN, Deshmukh S. A longitudinal follow up of development of preterm infants. *Indian Pediatr*. 1991;28(8):873-880.
22. Chaudhary T, Walch E, Herold B, et al. Predictive and Concurrent Validity of Standardized Neurodevelopmental Examinations by the Griffiths Scales and Bayley Scales of Infant Development II. *Klin Padiatr*. 2012;225(01):8-12. doi:10.1055/s-0032-1331169
23. Cheatham CL, Bauer PJ, Georgieff MK. Predicting Individual Differences in Recall by Infants Born Preterm and Full Term. *Infancy*. 2006;10(1):17-42. doi:10.1207/s15327078in1001_2
24. Cheong JL, Doyle LW, Burnett AC, et al. Association Between Moderate and Late Preterm Birth and Neurodevelopment and Social-Emotional Development at Age 2 Years. *JAMA Pediatr*. 2017;171(4):e164805. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2016.4805
25. Cherkes-Julkowski M. Learning disability, attention-deficit disorder, and language impairment as outcomes of prematurity: A longitudinal descriptive study. *J Learn Disabil*. 1998;31(3):294-306. doi:10.1177/002221949803100309
26. Cho HJ, Jeong H, Park CA, Son DW, Shim SY. Altered functional connectivity in children born very preterm at school age. *Sci Rep*. 2022;12(1):1-8.
27. Coles CD, Bard KA, Platzman KA, Lynch ME. Attentional Response at Eight Weeks in Prenatally Drug-Exposed and Preterm Infants. *Neurotoxicol Teratol*. 1999;21(5):527-537. doi:10.1016/S0892-0362(99)00023-9
28. Crotty KC, Ahronovich MD, Baron IS, Baker R, Erickson K, Litman FR. Neuropsychological and behavioral effects of postnatal dexamethasone in extremely low birth weight preterm children at early school age. *Journal of Perinatology*. 2012;32(2):139-146. doi:10.1038/jp.2011.62
29. Cserjesi R, Van Braeckel KN, Timmerman M, et al. Patterns of functioning and predictive factors in children born moderately preterm or at term. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2012;54(8):710-715. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.2012.04328.x

30. Dall'oglio AM, Rossiello B, Coletti MF, et al. Do healthy preterm children need neuropsychological follow-up? Preschool outcomes compared with term peers. *Dev Med Child Neurol.* 2010;52(10):955-961. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.2010.03730.x
31. Damm G, Macha T, Petermann F, Voss W, Sens B. Qualitätsanalysen zur Entwicklung Frühgeborener: Ergebnisse des Niedersächsischen Frühgeborenen-Nachuntersuchungsprojekts und eines Vergleichskollektivs reif geborener Kinder. *Z Evid Fortbild Qual Gesundhwes.* 2015;109(1):6-17. doi:10.1016/j.zefq.2015.01.002
32. Darlow BA, Horwood LJ, Wynn-Williams MB, Mogridge N, Austin NC. Admissions of all gestations to a regional neonatal unit versus controls: 2-year outcome. *J Paediatr Child Health.* 2009;45(4):187-193. doi:10.1111/j.1440-1754.2008.01457.x
33. de Jong M, Verhoeven M, Lasham CA, Meijssen CB, van Baar AL. Behaviour and development in 24-month-old moderately preterm toddlers. *Arch Dis Child.* 2015;100(6):548-553. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2014-307016
34. de Paula Machado ACC, de Castro Magalhães L, de Oliveira SR, Bouzada MCF. Is sensory processing associated with prematurity, motor and cognitive development at 12 months of age? *Early Hum Dev.* 2019;139:104852. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2019.104852
35. DiPietro JA, Porges SW, Uhly B. Reactivity and Developmental Competence in Preterm and Full-Term Infants. *Dev Psychol.* 1992;28(5):831-841. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.28.5.831
36. Do CHT, Kruse AY, Wills B, et al. Neurodevelopment at 2 years corrected age among Vietnamese preterm infants. *Arch Dis Child.* 2020;105(2):134-140. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2019-316967
37. Easterbrooks MA. Quality of Attachment to Mother and to Father: Effects of Perinatal Risk Status. *Child Dev.* 1989;60(4):825. doi:10.2307/1131023
38. Eickmann SH, Malkes NF de A, Lima M de C. Psychomotor development of preterm infants aged 6 to 12 months. *Sao Paulo Med J.* 2012;130(5):299-306. doi:10.1590/s1516-31802012000500006
39. Esbjørn BH, Hansen BM, Greisen G, Mortensen EL. Intellectual Development in a Danish Cohort of Prematurely Born Preschool Children. *Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics.* 2006;27(6):477-484. doi:10.1097/00004703-200612000-00004
40. Esteban FJ, Padilla N, Sanz-Cortés M, et al. Fractal-dimension analysis detects cerebral changes in preterm infants with and without intrauterine growth restriction. *Neuroimage.* 2010;53(4):1225-1232. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2010.07.019
41. Feng JJ, Wang TX, Yang CH, Wang WP, Xu X. Flash visual evoked potentials at 2-year-old infants with different birth weights. *World Journal of Pediatrics.* 2010;6(2):163-168. doi:10.1007/s12519-010-0032-3
42. Feng JJ, Wang WP, Guo SJ, Liu ZW, Xu X. Flash Visual Evoked Potentials in Preterm Infants. *Ophthalmology.* 2013;120(3):489-494. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2012.08.025
43. Forcada-Guex M, Pierrehumbert B, Borghini A, Moessinger A, Muller-Nix C. Early Dyadic Patterns of Mother–Infant Interactions and Outcomes of Prematurity at 18 Months. *Pediatrics.* 2006;118(1):e107-e114. doi:10.1542/peds.2005-1145
44. Ford GW, Rickards AL, Kitchen WH, Lissenden J V., Ryan MM, Keith CG. Very low birthweight and normal birthweight infants: A comparison of continuing morbidity. *Medical Journal of Australia.* 1986;145(3-4):125-128. doi:10.5694/j.1326-5377.1986.tb113768.x
45. Forslund M, Bjerre I. Follow-up of preterm children: II. Growth and development at four years of age. *Early Hum Dev.* 1990;24(2):107-118. doi:10.1016/0378-3782(90)90141-5
46. Fox NA, Porges SW. The relation between neonatal heart period patterns and developmental outcome. *Child Dev.* 1985;56(1):28-37.
47. Frisk V, Whyte H. The long-term consequences of periventricular brain damage on language and verbal memory. *Dev Neuropsychol.* 1994;10(3):313-333. doi:10.1080/87565649409540586
48. Gasparini C, Caravale B, Rea M, et al. Neurodevelopmental outcome of Italian preterm children at 1 year of corrected age by Bayley-III scales: An assessment using local norms. *Early Hum Dev.* 2017;113:1-6. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2017.06.007
49. Geldof CJA, de Kieviet JF, Dik M, Kok JH, van Wassenaer-Leemhuis AG, Oosterlaan J. Visual search and attention in five-year-old very preterm/very low birth weight children. *Early Hum Dev.* 2013;89(12):983-988. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2013.08.021
50. Georgsdóttir I, Sæmundsen E, Leósdóttir T, Símonardóttir I, Egilson ST, Dagbjartsson A. [Extremely Low Birthweight Infants in Iceland. Neurodevelopmental profile at five years of age.]. *Laeknabladid.* 2004;90(11):747-754.
51. Gerner E, Katz-Salamon M, Hesser U, Söderman E, Forssberg H. Psychomotor development at 10 months as related to neonatal health status: The Stockholm Neonatal Project. *Acta Paediatr.* 1997;86(S419):37-43. doi:10.1111/j.1651-2227.1997.tb18307.x
52. Goldenberg RL, DuBard MB, Cliver SP, et al. Pregnancy outcome and intelligence at age five years. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 1996;175(6):1511-1515. doi:10.1016/s0002-9378(96)70099-6
53. Gorga D, Stern FM, Ross G. Trends in neuromotor behavior of preterm and fullterm infants in the first year of life: A preliminary report. *Dev Med Child Neurol.* 1985;27(6):756-766. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.1985.tb03800.x
54. Gray D, Woodward LJ, Spencer C, Inder TE, Austin NC. Health service utilisation of a regional cohort of very preterm infants over the first 2 years of life. *J Paediatr Child Health.* 2006;42(6):377-383. doi:10.1111/j.1440-1754.2006.00876.x
55. Gray PH, Edwards DM, O'Callaghan MJ, Gibbons K. Screening for autism spectrum disorder in very preterm infants during early childhood. *Early Hum Dev.* 2015;91(4):271-276. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2015.02.007
56. Greenberg MT, Crnic KA. Longitudinal Predictors of Developmental Status and Social Interaction in Premature and Full-Term Infants at Age Two. *Child Dev.* 1988;59(3):554. doi:10.2307/1130557
57. Gross SJ, Slagle TA, D'Eugenio DB, Mettelman BB. Impact of a Matched Term Control Group on Interpretation of Developmental Performance in Preterm Infants. *Pediatrics.* 1992;90(5):681-687. doi:10.1542/peds.90.5.681
58. Grunau RVE, Kearney SM, Whitfield MF. Language development at 3 years in pre-term children of birth weight below 1000 g. *British Journal of Disorders of Communication.* 1990;25(2):173-182. doi:10.3109/13682829009011972
59. Grunau RE, Whitfield MF, Petrie-Thomas J, et al. Neonatal pain, parenting stress and interaction, in relation to cognitive and motor development at 8 and 18 months in preterm infants. *Pain.* 2009;143(1):138-146. doi:10.1016/j.pain.2009.02.014

60. Guarini A, Sansavini A, Fabbri M, Alessandroni R, Faldella G, Karmiloff-Smith A. Basic numerical processes in very preterm children: A critical transition from preschool to school age. *Early Hum Dev.* 2014;90(3):103-111. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2013.11.003
61. Gucuyener K, Arhan E, Soysal AS, et al. Language assessment of non-handicapped twins at 5 years of age. *Pediatr Int.* 2011;53(6):944-949. doi:10.1111/j.1442-200X.2011.03425.x
62. Hack M, Taylor HG, Klein N, Eiben R, Schatschneider C, Mercuri-Minich N. School-age outcomes in children with birth weights under 750 g. *N Engl J Med.* 1994;331(12):753-759. doi:10.1056/NEJM199409223311201
63. Hasler HM, Brown TT, Akshoomoff N. Variations in brain morphometry among healthy preschoolers born preterm. *Early Hum Dev.* 2020;140:104929. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2019.104929
64. Hodel AS, Brumbaugh JE, Hunt RH, Van Den Heuvel SE, Wiltgen AM, Thomas KM. Individual differences in ERP measures of executive function in early childhood: Relation to low-risk preterm birth and parent-reported behavior. *Child Neuropsychol.* 2019;25(7):914-942. doi:10.1080/09297049.2018.1540690
65. Howe TH, Sheu CF, Wang TN, Hsu YW, Wang LW. Neuromotor outcomes in children with very low birth weight at 5 yrs of age. *Am J Phys Med Rehabil.* 2011;90(8):667-680. doi:10.1097/PHM.0b013e31821a703f
66. Huang JH, Huang HL, Chen HL, Lin LC, Tseng HI, Kao TJ. Inattention and development of toddlers born in preterm and with low birth weight. *Kaohsiung J Med Sci.* 2012;28(7):390-396. doi:10.1016/j.kjms.2012.02.006
67. Hunt CE, Corwin MJ, Baird T, et al. Cardiorespiratory events detected by home memory monitoring and one-year neurodevelopmental outcome. *J Pediatr.* 2004;145(4):465-471. doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2004.05.045
68. Ionio C, Riboni E, Confalonieri E, et al. Paths of cognitive and language development in healthy preterm infants. *Infant Behav Dev.* 2016;44:199-207. doi:10.1016/j.infbeh.2016.07.004
69. Jakobson LS, Frisk V, Downie ALS. Motion-defined form processing in extremely premature children. *Neuropsychologia.* 2006;44(10):1777-1786. doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2006.03.011
70. Kilbride HW, Thorstad K, Daily DK. Preschool outcome of less than 801-gram preterm infants compared with full-term siblings. *Pediatrics.* 2004;113(4):742-747. doi:10.1542/peds.113.4.742
71. Kissgen R, Franke S, Jorjadze N, Roth B, Kribs A. Infant-Father Attachment in Infants Born Preterm - A Brief Report. *Int J Dev Sci.* 2021;15(1-2):3-8.
72. Kitchen WH, Rickards AL, Ryan MM, Ford GW, Lissenden J V., Boyle LW. Improved outcome to two years of very low-birthweight infants: fact or artifact? *Dev Med Child Neurol.* 2008;28(5):579-588. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.1986.tb03899.x
73. Künz K, Juen B, Buchheim A, Kiechl-Kohlendorfer U. Unterschiede im konfliktbasierten Spielverhalten, der sozioemotionalen und kognitiven Entwicklung von Frühgeborenen und Termingeborenen im Vorschulalter. *Prax Kinderpsychol Kinderpsychiatr.* 2019;68(6):503-524. doi:10.13109/prkk.2019.68.6.503
74. Landry SH, Chapieski ML. Visual attention during toy exploration in preterm infants: Effects of medical risk and maternal interactions. *Infant Behav Dev.* 1988;11(2):187-204. doi:10.1016/S0163-6383(88)80005-5
75. Landry SH, Leslie NA, Fletcher JM, Francis DJ. Visual attention skills of premature infants with and without intraventricular hemorrhage. *Infant Behav Dev.* 1985;8(3):309-321. doi:10.1016/0163-6383(85)90020-7
76. Landry SH, Denson SE, Swank PR. Effects of medical risk and socioeconomic status on the rate of change in cognitive and social development for low birth weight children. *J Clin Exp Neuropsychol.* 1997;19(2):261-274. doi:10.1080/01688639708403856
77. Largo RH, Graf S, Kundu S, et al. Predicting developmental outcome at school age from infant tests of normal, at-risk and retarded infants. *Dev Med Child Neurol.* 1990;32(1):30-45. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.1990.tb08464.x
78. Larroque B, Ancel PY, Marret S, et al. Neurodevelopmental disabilities and special care of 5-year-old children born before 33 weeks of gestation (the EPIPAGE study): a longitudinal cohort study. *The Lancet.* 2008;371(9615):813-820. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(08)60380-3
79. Lejeune F, Lordier L, Pittet MP, et al. Effects of an early postnatal music intervention on cognitive and emotional development in preterm children at 12 and 24 months: Preliminary findings. *Front Psychol.* 2019;10:494. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00494
80. Louthrenoo O, Chotenarumol S. Perinatal conditions and early assessment of low-birth-weight premature infants. *J Med Assoc Thai.* 2001;84(7):917-922.
81. Lowe J, Erickson SJ, MacLean P. Cognitive correlates in toddlers born very low birth weight and full-term. *Infant Behav Dev.* 2010;33(4):629-634. doi:10.1016/j.infbeh.2010.07.016
82. Lowe JR, Erickson SJ, Schrader R, Duncan AF. Comparison of the Bayley II Mental Developmental Index and the Bayley III cognitive scale: are we measuring the same thing? *Acta Paediatr.* 2012;101(2):e55-e58. doi:10.1111/j.1651-2227.2011.02517.x
83. Luoma L, Herrgård E, Martikainen A. Neuropsychological analysis of the visuomotor problems in children born preterm at 32 weeks of gestation: a 5-year prospective follow-up. *Dev Med Child Neurol.* 1998;40(1):21-30. doi:10.1111/J.1469-8749.1998.TB15352.X
84. Magill-Evans J, Harrison MJ. Parent-child interactions and development of toddlers born preterm. *West J Nurs Res.* 1999;21(3):212-292. doi:10.1177/01939459922043893
85. Månsson J, Stjernqvist K. Children born extremely preterm show significant lower cognitive, language and motor function levels compared with children born at term, as measured by the Bayley-III at 2.5 years. *Acta Paediatr.* 2014;103(5):504-511. doi:10.1111/apa.12585
86. Marlow N, Roberts BL, Cooke RW. Motor skills in extremely low birthweight children at the age of 6 years. *Arch Dis Child.* 1989;64(6):839-847. doi:10.1136/ADC.64.6.839
87. Marlow N, Hennessy EM, Bracewell MA, Wolke D. Motor and executive function at 6 years of age after extremely preterm birth. *Pediatrics.* 2007;120(4):793-804. doi:10.1542/peds.2007-0440

88. McDonald MA, Sigman M, Ungerer JA. Intelligence and Behavior Problems in 5-Year-Olds in Relation to Representational Abilities in the Second Year of Life. *Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics*. 1989;10(2):86-91. doi:10.1097/00004703-198904000-00005
89. McGrew L, Catlin PA, Bridgford J. The Landau reaction in fullterm and preterm infants at four months of age. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 1985;27(2):161-169. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.1985.tb03765.x
90. Méio MDBB, Lopes CS, Morsch DS, et al. [Pre-school cognitive development of very low birth weight preterm children]. *J Pediatr (Rio J)*. 2004;80(6):495-502.
91. Morsan V, Fantoni C, Tallandini MA. Age correction in cognitive, linguistic, and motor domains for infants born preterm: an analysis of the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, Third Edition developmental patterns. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2018;60(8):820-825. doi:10.1111/dmcn.13735
92. Munck P, Haataja L, Maunu J, et al. Cognitive outcome at 2 years of age in Finnish infants with very low birth weight born between 2001 and 2006. *Acta Paediatr*. 2010;99(3):359-366. doi:10.1111/j.1651-2227.2009.01589.x
93. Neri E, Genova F, Monti F, et al. Developmental Dimensions in Preterm Infants During the 1st Year of Life: The Influence of Severity of Prematurity and Maternal Generalized Anxiety. *Front Psychol*. 2020;11:455. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2020.00455
94. Nomura Y, Halperin JM, Newcorn JH, et al. The risk for impaired learning-related abilities in childhood and educational attainment among adults born near-term. *J Pediatr Psychol*. 2009;34(4):406-418. doi:10.1093/jpepsy/jsn092
95. Nurcombe B, Howell DC, Rauh VA, Teti DM, Ruoff P, Brennan J. An intervention program for mothers of low-birthweight infants: Preliminary results. *J Am Acad Child Psychiatry*. 1984;23(3):319-325. doi:10.1016/S0002-7138(09)60511-2
96. O'Connor MJ, Cohen S, Parmelee AH. Infant auditory discrimination in preterm and full-term infants as a predictor of 5-year intelligence. *Dev Psychol*. 1984;20(1):159-165. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.20.1.159
97. Ohls RK, Cannon DC, Phillips J, et al. Preschool Assessment of Preterm Infants Treated With Darbepoetin and Erythropoietin. *Pediatrics*. 2016;137(3):e20153859. doi:10.1542/peds.2015-3859
98. Ortiz-Mantilla S, Choudhury N, Leevers H, Benasich AA. Understanding language and cognitive deficits in very low birth weight children. *Dev Psychobiol*. 2008;50(2):107-126. doi:10.1002/dev.20278
99. Paquette N, Vannasing P, Tremblay J, et al. Early electrophysiological markers of atypical language processing in prematurely born infants. *Neuropsychologia*. 2015;79(Pt A):21-32. doi:10.1016/j.neuropsychologia.2015.10.021
100. Pearl R, Donahue M. Four years after a preterm birth: Children's development and their mothers' beliefs and expectations. *J Pediatr Psychol*. 1995;20(3):363-370. doi:10.1093/jpepsy/20.3.363
101. Pérez-López J, Brito de la Nuez AG, Martínez-Fuentes MT, et al. Las escalas Bayley BSID-I frente a BSID-II como instrumento de evaluación en Atención Temprana. *Anales de Psicología*. 2012;28(2):484-489. doi:10.6018/analesps.28.2.132481
102. Pierrat V, Marchand-Martin L, Marret S, et al. Neurodevelopmental outcomes at age 5 among children born preterm: EPIPAGE-2 cohort study. *BMJ*. 2021;n741. doi:10.1136/bmj.n741
103. Poehlmann J, Fiese BH. Parent-infant interaction as a mediator of the relation between neonatal risk status and 12-month cognitive development. *Infant Behav Dev*. 2001;24(2):171-188.
104. Pogribna U, Burson K, Lasky RE, Narayana PA, Evans PW, Parikh NA. Role of Diffusion Tensor Imaging as an Independent Predictor of Cognitive and Language Development in Extremely Low-Birth-Weight Infants. *American Journal of Neuroradiology*. 2014;35(4):790-796. doi:10.3174/ajnr.A3725
105. Potharst ES, van Wassenaer-Leemhuis AG, Houtzager BA, et al. Perinatal risk factors for neurocognitive impairments in preschool children born very preterm. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2013;55(2):178-184. doi:10.1111/dmcn.12018
106. Rahkonen P, Nevalainen P, Lauronen L, et al. Cortical somatosensory processing measured by magnetoencephalography predicts neurodevelopment in extremely low-gestational-age infants. *Pediatr Res*. 2013;73(6):763-771. doi:10.1038/pr.2013.46
107. Reuner G, Weinschenk A, Pauen S, Pietz J. Cognitive development in 7- to 24-month-old extremely/very-to-moderately/late preterm and full-term born infants: The mediating role of focused attention. *Child Neuropsychology*. 2015;21(3):314-330. doi:10.1080/09297049.2014.899571
108. Ribiczey N, Kalmár M, Tóth I. Anyák és egyéves gyerekeik interakciója játékhelyzetben – számít-e, hogy a csecsemő koraszülött volt? *Pszichológia*. 2010;30(1):43-58. doi:10.1556/Pszicho.30.2010.1.4
109. Roberts G, Anderson PJ, Cheong J, Doyle LW. Parent-reported health in extremely preterm and extremely low-birthweight children at age 8 years compared with comparison children born at term. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2011;53(10):927-932. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.2011.04025.x
110. Romeo DM, Di Stefano A, Conversano M, et al. Neurodevelopmental outcome at 12 and 18 months in late preterm infants. *Eur J Paediatr Neurol*. 2010;14(6):503-507. doi:10.1016/j.ejpn.2010.02.002
111. Romeo DM, Brogna C, Sini F, Romeo MG, Cota F, Ricci D. Early psychomotor development of low-risk preterm infants: Influence of gestational age and gender. *European Journal of Paediatric Neurology*. 2016;20(4):518-523. doi:10.1016/j.ejpn.2016.04.011
112. Rose SA, Wallace IF. Cross-modal and intramodal transfer as predictors of mental development in full-term and preterm infants. *Dev Psychol*. 1985;21(6):949-962. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.21.6.949
113. Rose SA, Feldman JF, Wallace IF, McCarton C. Information processing at 1 year: Relation to birth status and developmental outcome during the first 5 years. *Dev Psychol*. 1991;27(5):723-737. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.27.5.723
114. Rose SA, Feldman JF, Jankowski JJ, Van Rossem R. Pathways from prematurity and infant abilities to later cognition. *Child Dev*. 2005;76(6):1172-1184. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8624.2005.00842.x-i1
115. Ross G. Use of the Bayley Scales to characterize abilities of premature infants. *Child Dev*. 1985;56(4):835-842.
116. Ross G, Tesman J, Auld PA, Nass R. Effects of subependymal and mild intraventricular lesions on visual attention and memory in premature infants. *Dev Psychol*. 1992;28(6):1067-1074. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.28.6.1067
117. Ruff HA, Lawson KR, Parrinello R, Weissberg R. Long-Term Stability of Individual Differences in Sustained Attention in the Early Years. *Child Dev*. 1990;61(1):60-75. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8624.1990.tb02760.x

118. Ruiz N, Piskernik B, Witting A, Fuiko R, Ahnert L. Parent-child attachment in children born preterm and at term: A multigroup analysis. *PLoS One*. 2018;13(8):e0202972. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0202972

119. Sajaniemi N, Salokorpi T, von Wendt L. Temperament profiles and their role in neurodevelopmental assessed preterm children at two years of age. *Eur Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. 1998;7(3):145-152. doi:10.1007/s007870050060

120. Salvatori P, Andrei F, Neri E, Chirico I, Trombini E. Pattern of mother–child feeding interactions in preterm and term dyads at 18 and 24 months. *Front Psychol*. 2015;6:1245. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2015.01245

121. Sanchez K, Spittle AJ, Cheong JL, et al. Language in 2-year-old children born preterm and term: a cohort study. *Arch Dis Child*. 2019;104(7):647-652. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2018-315843

122. Sansavini A, Rizzardi M, Alessandroni R, Giovanelli G. The development of Italian low- and very-low- birthweight infants from birth to 5 years: The role of biological and social risks. *Int J Behav Dev*. 1996;19(3):533-547. doi:10.1080/016502596385677

123. Sansavini A, Savini S, Guarini A, Broccoli S, Alessandroni R, Faldella G. The effect of gestational age on developmental outcomes: a longitudinal study in the first 2 years of life. *Child Care Health Dev*. 2011;37(1):26-36. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2214.2010.01143.x

124. Sansavini A, Pentimonti J, Justice L, et al. Language, motor and cognitive development of extremely preterm children: Modeling individual growth trajectories over the first three years of life. *J Commun Disord*. 2014;49:55-68. doi:10.1016/j.jcomdis.2014.02.005

125. Scher MS, Steppe DA, Banks DL. Prediction of lower developmental performances of healthy neonates by neonatal EEG-sleep measures. *Pediatr Neurol*. 1996;14(2):137-144. doi:10.1016/0887-8994(96)00013-6

126. Scheurer JM, Zhang L, Plummer EA, Hultgren SA, Demerath EW, Ramel SE. Body Composition Changes from Infancy to 4 Years and Associations with Early Childhood Cognition in Preterm and Full-Term Children. *Neonatology*. 2018;114(2):169-176. doi:10.1159/000487915

127. Schonhaut L, Pérez M, Schonstedt M, et al. Prematuros moderados y tardíos, un grupo de riesgo de menor desarrollo cognitivo en los primeros años de vida. *Rev Chil Pediatr*. 2012;83(4):359-365. doi:10.4067/S0370-41062012000400006

128. Sejer EPF, Bruun FJ, Slavensky JA, Mortensen EL, Schiøler Kesmodel U. Impact of gestational age on child intelligence, attention and executive function at age 5: a cohort study. *BMJ Open*. 2019;9(9):e028982. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2019-028982

129. Shim SY, Jeong HJ, Son DW, Chung M, Park S, Cho ZH. Serial Diffusion Tensor Images during Infancy and Their Relationship to Neuromotor Outcomes in Preterm Infants. *Neonatology*. 2014;106(4):348-354. doi:10.1159/000363218

130. Silva PA, McGee R, Williams S. A Longitudinal Study of the Intelligence and Behavior of Preterm and Small for Gestational Age Children. *Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics*. 1984;5(1):1-5. doi:10.1097/00004703-198402000-00001

131. Simões R V., Muñoz-Moreno E, Cruz-Lemini M, et al. Brain metabolite alterations in infants born preterm with intrauterine growth restriction: association with structural changes and neurodevelopmental outcome. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2017;216(1):62.e1-62.e14. doi:10.1016/j.ajog.2016.09.089

132. Sobotková D, Dittrichová J, Syrovátka A. Psychomotorický vývoj dětí s nízkou porodní hmotností sledovaný do 1. Roku života. [Psychomotor development of the children with the low birth-weight followed up to the first year of life.]. *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*. 1986;21(1):23-34.

133. Sommerfelt K, Ellertsen B, Markestad T. Parental factors in cognitive outcome of non-handicapped low birthweight infants. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 1995;73(3):F135-F142. doi:10.1136/FN.73.3.F135

134. Stave U, Ruvalo C. Neurological development in very-low-birthweight infants. Application of a standardized examination and prechtl's optimality concept in routine evaluations. *Early Hum Dev*. 1980;4(3):229-241. doi:10.1016/0378-3782(80)90028-6

135. Strahle JM, Triplett RL, Alexopoulos D, et al. Impaired hippocampal development and outcomes in very preterm infants with perinatal brain injury. *Neuroimage Clin*. 2019;22:101787. doi:10.1016/j.nicl.2019.101787

136. Stroganova TA, Posikera IN, Pisarevskii M V. Endogenous Attention in 5-Month-Old Full-Term and Premature Infants. *Hum Physiol*. 2005;31(3):262-268. doi:10.1007/s10747-005-0043-y

137. Sun J, Mohay H, O'Callaghan M. A comparison of executive function in very preterm and term infants at 8 months corrected age. *Early Hum Dev*. 2009;85(4):225-230. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2008.10.005

138. Tavasoli A, Azimi P, Montazari A. Reliability and Validity of the Peabody Developmental Motor Scales-Second Edition for Assessing Motor Development of Low Birth Weight Preterm Infants. *Pediatr Neurol*. 2014;51(4):522-526. doi:10.1016/j.pediatrneurol.2014.06.010

139. Teplin SW, Burchinal M, Johnson-Martin N, Humphry RA, Kraybill EN. Neurodevelopmental, health, and growth status at age 6 years of children with birth weights less than 1001 grams. *J Pediatr*. 1991;118(5):768-777. doi:10.1016/S0022-3476(05)80045-9

140. Thompson DK, Wood SJ, Doyle LW, et al. Neonate hippocampal volumes: prematurity, perinatal predictors, and 2-year outcome. *Ann Neurol*. 2008;63(5):642-651. doi:10.1002/ana.21367

141. Tommiska V, Heinonen K, Kero P, et al. A national two year follow up study of extremely low birthweight infants born in 1996-1997. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 2003;88(1):29F - 35. doi:10.1136/fn.88.1.F29

142. Toome L, Varendi H, Männamaa M, Vals MA, Tänavsuu T, Kolk A. Follow-up study of 2-year-olds born at very low gestational age in Estonia. *Acta Paediatr*. 2013;102(3):300-307. doi:10.1111/apa.12091

143. Van Lierde KM, Roeyers H, Boerjan S, De Groote I. Expressive and Receptive Language Characteristics in Three-Year-Old Preterm Children with Extremely Low Birth Weight. *Folia Phoniatrica et Logopaedica*. 2009;61(5):296-299. doi:10.1159/000238401

144. van Veen S, van Wassenaer-Leemhuis AG, van Kaam AH, Oosterlaan J, Aarnoudse-Moens CSH. Visual perceptive skills account for very preterm children's mathematical difficulties in preschool. *Early Hum Dev*. 2019;129:11-15. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2018.12.018

145. The Victorian Infant Collaborative Study Group. Outcome at 2 years of children 23–27 weeks' gestation born in Victoria in 1991–92. *J Paediatr Child Health*. 1997;33(2):161-165. doi:10.1111/j.1440-1754.1997.tb01021.x

146. Vohr BR, Garcia-Coll C, Mayfield S, Brann B, Shaul P, Oh W. Neurologic and developmental status related to the evolution of visual-motor abnormalities from birth to 2 years of age in preterm infants with intraventricular hemorrhage. *J Pediatr*. 1989;115(2):296-302. doi:10.1016/S0022-3476(89)80089-7
147. Voigt B, Pietz J, Pauen S, Kliegel M, Reuner G. Cognitive development in very vs. moderately to late preterm and full-term children: can effortful control account for group differences in toddlerhood? *Early Hum Dev*. 2012;88(5):307-313. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2011.09.001
148. Wang PW, Fang LJ, Tsou KI. The growth of very-low-birth-weight infants at 5 years old in Taiwan. *Pediatr Neonatol*. 2014;55(2):114-119. doi:10.1016/j.pedneo.2013.08.001
149. Wang H, Zhou H, Zhang Y, Wang Y, Sun J. Association of maternal depression with dietary intake, growth, and development of preterm infants: a cohort study in Beijing, China. *Front Med*. 2018;12(5):533-541. doi:10.1007/s11684-017-0591-y
150. Watt J, Strongman KT. Mother-infant interactions at 2 and 3 months in preterm, small-for-gestational-age, and full-term infants; their relationship with cognitive development at 4 months. *Early Hum Dev*. 1985;11(3-4):231-246. doi:10.1016/0378-3782(85)90077-5
151. Weber P, Depoorter A, Hetzel P, Lemola S. Habituation as Parameter for Prediction of Mental Development in Healthy Preterm Infants: An Electrophysiological Pilot Study. *J Child Neurol*. 2016;31(14):1591-1597. doi:10.1177/0883073816665312
152. Witt S, Weitkaemper A, Neumann H, Luecke T, Zmyj N. Delayed theory of mind development in children born preterm: A longitudinal study. *Early Hum Dev*. 2018;127:85-89. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2018.10.005
153. Wolf MJ, Koldewijn K, Beelen A, Smit B, Hedlund R, de Groot IJM. Neurobehavioral and developmental profile of very low birthweight preterm infants in early infancy. *Acta Paediatr*. 2002;91(8):930-938. doi:10.1080/080352502760148667
154. Wolke D, Ratschinski G, Ohrt B, Riegel K. The cognitive outcome of very preterm infants may be poorer than often reported: An empirical investigation of how methodological issues make a big difference. *Eur J Pediatr*. 1994;153(12):906-915. doi:10.1007/BF01954744
155. Wolke D, Eryigit-Madzwamuse S, Gutbrod T. Very preterm/very low birthweight infants' attachment: infant and maternal characteristics. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 2014;99(1):F70-5. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2013-303788
156. Woythaler MA, McCormick MC, Smith VC. Late Preterm Infants Have Worse 24-Month Neurodevelopmental Outcomes Than Term Infants. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127(3):e622-e629. doi:10.1542/peds.2009-3598
157. Youngblut JM, Brooten D, Singer LT, Standing T, Lee H, Rodgers WL. Effects of Maternal Employment and Prematurity on Child Outcomes in Single Parent Families. *Nurs Res*. 2001;50(6):346-355. doi:10.1097/00006199-200111000-00004
158. Yu YT, Hsieh WS, Hsu CH, et al. A psychometric study of the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development – 3rd Edition for term and preterm Taiwanese infants. *Res Dev Disabil*. 2013;34(11):3875-3883. doi:10.1016/j.ridd.2013.07.006
159. Zelkowitz P, Papageorgiou A, Zelazo PR, Weiss MJS. Behavioral adjustment in very-low and normal birth-weight children. *J Clin Child Psychol*. 1995;24(1):21-30.
160. Zuccarini M, Guarini A, Savini S, et al. Object exploration in extremely preterm infants between 6 and 9 months and relation to cognitive and language development at 24 months. *Res Dev Disabil*. 2017;68:140-152. doi:10.1016/j.ridd.2017.06.002
161. Zuccarino ML, Pezzani MA, Bono R, Pezzani M, Ricci N, Fedrizzi E. Neurological and psychological development of low-risk preterm infants in the first year of life. *The Italian Journal of Neurological Sciences*. 1983;4(3):297-304. doi:10.1007/BF02043482
162. Ahn DH, Min A, Kim K, et al. Cognitive Function, Emotional and Behavioral Problems, and Temperament of Premature Children. *Soa Chongsonyon Chongsin Uihak*. 2019;30(1):34-41. doi:10.5765/jkacap.180024
163. Aisa MC, Barbati A, Cappuccini B, et al. 3-D Echo Brain Volumes to Predict Neurodevelopmental Outcome in Infants: A Prospective Observational Follow-up Study. *Ultrasound Med Biol*. 2021;47(8):2220-2232. doi:10.1016/j.ultrasmedbio.2021.03.029
164. Aisa MC, Barbati A, Cappuccini B, et al. Urinary Nerve Growth Factor in full-term, preterm and intra uterine growth restriction neonates: Association with brain growth at 30–40 days of postnatal period and with neuro-development outcome at two years. A pilot study. *Neurosci Lett*. 2021;741:135459. doi:10.1016/j.neulet.2020.135459
165. Akerman BA, Thomassen PA. The fate of "small twins": a four-year follow-up study of low birthweight and prematurely born twins. *Acta Genet Med Gemellol (Roma)*. 1992;41(2-3):97-104. doi:10.1017/s0001566000002294
166. Al-Haddad C, Fattah MA, Smeets L, et al. Ophthalmologic Outcomes of Children Born Premature Without ROP: Correlations with Gestational Age and Psychomotor Development. *J Pediatr Ophthalmol Strabismus*. 2017;54(1):32-38. doi:10.3928/01913913-20160831-02
167. Allin M, Matsumoto H, Santhouse AM, et al. Cognitive and motor function and the size of the cerebellum in adolescents born very pre-term. *Brain*. 2001;124(1):60-66. doi:10.1093/brain/124.1.60
168. Altman DI, Powers WJ, Perlman JM, Herscovitch P, Volpe SL, Volpe JJ. Cerebral blood flow requirement for brain viability in newborn infants is lower than in adults. *Ann Neurol*. 1988;24(2):218-226. doi:10.1002/ana.410240208
169. Anand D, Platt MJ, Pharoah POD. Comparative Development of Surviving Co-Twins of Vanishing Twin Conceptions, Twins and Singletons. *Twin Research and Human Genetics*. 2007;10(1):210-215. doi:10.1375/twin.10.1.210
170. Andrews JS, Ben-Shachar M, Yeatman JD, Flom LL, Luna B, Feldman HM. Reading performance correlates with white-matter properties in preterm and term children. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2010;52(6):e94-100. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.2009.03456.x
171. Bakeman R, Brown J V. Early interaction: Consequences for social and mental development at three years. *Child Dev*. 1980;51(2):437-447. doi:10.2307/1129277
172. Bao X, Sun S, Wei S. Early intervention promotes intellectual development of premature infants: a preliminary report. *Chin Med J (Engl)*. 1999;112(6):520-523.
173. Bapat R, Narayana PA, Zhou Y, Parikh NA. Magnetic resonance spectroscopy at term-equivalent age in extremely preterm infants: association with cognitive and language development. *Pediatr Neurol*. 2014;51(1):53-59. doi:10.1016/j.pediatrneurol.2014.03.011

174. Barrera ME, Rosenbaum PL, Cunningham CE. Corrected and uncorrected Bayley scores: Longitudinal developmental patterns in low and high birth weight preterm infants. *Infant Behav Dev*. 1987;10(3):337-346. doi:10.1016/0163-6383(87)90021-X

175. Begega A, Méndez-López M, de Iscar MJ, et al. Assessment of the global intelligence and selective cognitive capacities in preterm 8-year-old children. *Psicothema*. 2010;22(4):648-653.

176. Berry MF. The influence of specific aspects of preschool children's language on growth in reading comprehension across elementary school. *Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences*. 2008;68(7-A):2800.

177. Blond MH, Castello-Herbreteau B, Ajam E, et al. [Medical, cognitive and affective status of four-year-old very premature babies without severe disability. A case-control study]. *Arch Pediatr*. 2003;10(2):117-125. doi:10.1016/s0929-693x(03)00307-5

178. Bode MM, D'Eugenio DB, Mettelman BB, Gross SJ. Predictive validity of the Bayley, Third Edition at 2 years for intelligence quotient at 4 years in preterm infants. *J Dev Behav Pediatr*. 2014;35(9):570-575. doi:10.1097/DBP.0000000000000110

179. Bogičević L, Verhoeven M, van Baar AL. Toddler skills predict moderate-to-late preterm born children's cognition and behaviour at 6 years of age. Gros-Louis JJ, ed. *PLoS One*. 2019;14(11):e0223690. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0223690

180. Böhm B, Katz-Salamon M, Institute K, Smedler AC, Lagercrantz H, Forssberg H. Developmental risks and protective factors for influencing cognitive outcome at 5 1/2 years of age in very-low-birthweight children. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2002;44(8):508-516. doi:10.1017/s001216220100247x

181. Böhm B, Lundequist A, Smedler AC. Visual-motor and executive functions in children born preterm: the Bender Visual Motor Gestalt Test revisited. *Scand J Psychol*. 2010;51(5):376-384. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9450.2010.00818.x

182. Bornstein MH, Sigman MD. Le développement de l'intelligence chez les enfants: nouvelles recherches sur la "continuité." [Mental development in children: The new "continuity" perspective.]. *Annee Psychol*. 1985;85(3):383-394. doi:10.3406/psy.1985.29097

183. Bortolus R, Parazzini F, Trevisanuto D, Cipriani S, Ferrarese P, Zanardo V. Developmental assessment of preterm and term children at 18 months: reproducibility and validity of a postal questionnaire to parents. *Acta Paediatr*. 2002;91(10):1101-1107. doi:10.1080/080352502760311610

184. Bradley KM. *Infant Characteristics, Parental Beliefs and Behavior: A Study of the Effects of Parental Perceptions on Child Cognitive Competence*. University of Connecticut; 1999.

185. Brandt I, Sticker EJ, Lentze MJ. Catch-up growth of head circumference of very low birth weight, small for gestational age preterm infants and mental development to adulthood. *J Pediatr*. 2003;142(5):463-468. doi:10.1067/mpd.2003.149

186. Breeman LD, Jaekel J, Baumann N, Bartmann P, Wolke D. Preterm Cognitive Function into Adulthood. *Pediatrics*. 2015;136(3):415-423. doi:10.1542/peds.2015-0608

187. Breslau N, Dickens WT, Flynn JR, Peterson EL, Lucia VC. Low birthweight and social disadvantage: Tracking their relationship with children's IQ during the period of school attendance. *Intelligence*. 2006;34(4):351-362. doi:10.1016/j.intell.2005.10.003

188. Briscoe J, Gathercole SE, Marlow N. Short-term memory and language outcomes after extreme prematurity at birth. *Journal of Speech Language and Hearing Research*. 1998;41(3):654-666. doi:10.1044/jslhr.4103.654

189. Brooks-Gunn J, Klebanov PK, Smith J, Duncan GJ, Lee K. The Black-White Test Score Gap in Young Children: Contributions of Test and Family Characteristics. *Appl Dev Sci*. 2003;7(4):239-252. doi:10.1207/S1532480XADS0704_3

190. Broström L, Vollmer B, Bolk J, Eklöf E, Ådén U. Minor neurological dysfunction and associations with motor function, general cognitive abilities, and behaviour in children born extremely preterm. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2018;60(8):826-832.

191. Brummelte S, Grunau RE, Synnes AR, Whitfield MF, Petrie-Thomas J. Declining cognitive development from 8 to 18months in preterm children predicts persisting higher parenting stress. *Early Hum Dev*. 2011;87(4):273-280. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2011.01.030

192. Brustein C, Nunes MLT. Attention visuelle et interaction mère/bébé: Signaux précoces de la capacité à voir le monde. [Visual attention and mother-child interaction: Early signs of the capacity to see the world.]. *Psychiatr Enfant*. 2003;46(2):549-578. doi:10.3917/psye.462.0549

193. Cahill-Rowley K, Rose J. Temporal-spatial gait parameters and neurodevelopment in very-low-birth-weight preterm toddlers at 18–22 months. *Gait Posture*. 2016;45:83-89. doi:10.1016/j.gaitpost.2016.01.002

194. Cahill-Rowley K, Rose J. Toddler temporal-spatial deviation index: Assessment of pediatric gait. *Gait Posture*. 2016;49:226-231. doi:10.1016/j.gaitpost.2016.06.040

195. Cahill-Rowley K, Rose J. Temporal-spatial reach parameters derived from inertial sensors correlate to neurodevelopment in toddlers born preterm. *J Biomech*. 2018;72:17-22. doi:10.1016/j.jbiomech.2018.02.013

196. Carlson SE. Long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids and development of human infants. *Acta Paediatr Suppl*. 1999;88(430):72-77.

197. Case-Smith J. A validity study of the posture and fine motor assessment of infants. *Am J Occup Ther*. 1992;46(7):597-605. doi:10.5014/ajot.46.7.597

198. Case-Smith J, Butcher L, Reed D. Parents' report of sensory responsiveness and temperament in preterm infants. *Am J Occup Ther*. 1998;52(7):547-555. doi:10.5014/ajot.52.7.547

199. Cheatham CL. *Recall deficits in infants born preterm: Sources of individual differences*. University of Minnesota; 2004.

200. Chen PS, Jeng SF, Tsou KI. Developmental function of very-low-birth-weight infants and full-term infants in early childhood. *J Formos Med Assoc*. 2004;103(1):23-31.

201. Chernego DI, McCall RB, Wanless SB, et al. The effect of a social–emotional intervention on the development of preterm infants in institutions. *Infants Young Child*. 2018;31(1):37-52. doi:10.1097/IYC.0000000000000108

202. Clandinin MT, Van Aerde JE, Merkel KL, et al. Growth and development of preterm infants fed infant formulas containing docosahexaenoic acid and arachidonic acid. *J Pediatr*. 2005;146(4):461-468. doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2004.11.030

203. da Costa Ribeiro C, Abramides DVM, Fuertes MG, Lopes Dos Santos PN, Lamônica DAC. Receptive language and intellectual abilities in preterm children. *Early Hum Dev*. 2016;99:57-60. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2016.03.011

204. Dale PS, Bates E, Reznick JS, Morisset C. The validity of a parent report instrument of child language at twenty months. *J Child Lang*. 1989;16(2):239-249. doi:10.1017/s0305000900010394

205. Dall'Oglio AM, Rossiello B, Coletti MF, et al. Developmental evaluation at age 4: Validity of an Italian parental questionnaire. *J Paediatr Child Health*. 2010;46(7-8):419-426. doi:10.1111/j.1440-1754.2010.01748.x
206. Danzer E, Gerdes M, D'Agostino JA, et al. Younger gestational age is associated with increased risk of adverse neurodevelopmental outcome during infancy in congenital diaphragmatic hernia. *J Pediatr Surg*. 2016;51(7):1084-1090. doi:10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2015.12.010
207. de Jong M, Verhoeven M, Hooge ITC, Maingay-Visser APGF, Spanjerberg L, van Baar AL. Cognitive functioning in toddlerhood: The role of gestational age, attention capacities, and maternal stimulation. *Dev Psychol*. 2018;54(4):648-662. doi:10.1037/dev0000446
208. De Stasio S, Coletti MF, Boldrini F, Bevilacqua F, Dotta A, Gentile S. Parenting stress in mothers of infants with congenital heart disease and of preterm infants at one year of age. *Clinical Neuropsychiatry: Journal of Treatment Evaluation*. 2018;15(1):3-11.
209. de Vries AM, de Groot L. Transient dystonias revisited: a comparative study of preterm and term children at 2 1/2 years of age. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2002;44(6):415-421. doi:10.1017/s0012162201002298
210. Deforge H, André M, Hascoët JM, Toniolo AM, Demange V, Fresson J. [Cognitive development and attention performances at school age of "normal" prematurely born children]. *Arch Pediatr*. 2006;13(9):1195-1201. doi:10.1016/j.arcped.2006.05.015
211. Deforge H, Toniolo AM, Andre M, Hascoët JM, Fresson J. Déficit visuo-spatial à l'âge préscolaire chez des enfants anciens grands prématurés. [Visuo-spatial deficit at preschool age in very preterm birth.]. *ANAE Approche Neuropsychologique des Apprentissages chez l'Enfant*. 2007;19(3 [93]):191-197.
212. Deforge H, Andre M, Hascoet JM, Fresson J, Toniolo AM. Conséquences de la grande prématurité dans le domaine visuo-spatial, à l'âge de cinq ans. *Archives de Pédiatrie*. 2009;16(3):227-234. doi:10.1016/j.arcped.2008.12.012
213. DeGangi G. The relationship of vestibular responses and developmental functions in high risk infants. *Phys Occup Ther Pediatr*. 1982;2(2):35-49. doi:10.1300/J006v02n02_04
214. Delonis MS, Beeghly M, Irwin JL. Mother–toddler interaction quality as a predictor of developmental and behavioral outcomes in a very preterm sample. *Merrill Palmer Q*. 2017;63(1):15-53. doi:10.13110/merrpalmquar1982.63.1.0015
215. Di Rosa G, Cavallaro T, Alibrandi A, et al. Predictive role of early milestones-related psychomotor profiles and long-term neurodevelopmental pitfalls in preterm infants. *Early Hum Dev*. 2016;101:49-55. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2016.04.012
216. Di Rosa G, Pironti E, Cucinotta F, Alibrandi A, Gagliano A. Gender affects early psychomotor milestones and long-term neurodevelopment of preterm infants. *Infant Child Dev*. 2019;28(1):1-9. doi:10.1002/icd.2110
217. Donahue ML, Pearl R, Herzog A. Mothers' referential communication with preschoolers: Effects of children's syntax and mothers' beliefs. *J Appl Dev Psychol*. 1997;18(1):133-147. doi:10.1016/S0193-3973(97)90019-8
218. Dooley CB. *The Behavioral and Developmental Outcome of Extremely Low Birth Weight Infants: A Focus on Emotional Regulation.* Texas Woman's University; 2005.
219. Downes M, Kelly D, Day K, Marlow N, de Haan M. Visual attention control differences in 12-month-old preterm infants. *Infant Behav Dev*. 2018;50:180-188. doi:10.1016/j.infbeh.2018.01.002
220. Dukovska V, Juzevski Z. Psychomotor Development in Premature Infants until the End of Their Third Year of Life. *Journal of Special Education and Rehabilitation*. 2009;10(1-2):33-47.
221. Dupin R, Laurent JP, Stauder JEA, Saliba E. Auditory attention processing in 5-year-old children born preterm: Evidence from event-related potentials. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2000;42(7):476-480. doi:10.1017/S0012162200000888
222. Eaves LC, Nuttall JC, Klonoff H, Dunn HG. Developmental and psychological test scores in children of low birth weight. *Pediatrics*. 1970;45(1):9-20.
223. Elgen I, Sommerfelt K, Ellertsen B. Cognitive performance in a low birth weight cohort at 5 and 11 years of age. *Pediatr Neurol*. 2003;29(2):111-116. doi:10.1016/S0887-8994(03)00211-X
224. Erdei C, Austin NC, Cherkerzian S, Morris AR, Woodward LJ. Predicting School-Aged Cognitive Impairment in Children Born Very Preterm. *Pediatrics*. 2020;145(4). doi:10.1542/peds.2019-1982
225. Erwin LJA. *Effects of Maternal Social Support Networks on Development in African-American, Anglo-American and Hispanic-American Infants.* University of Houston; 1996.
226. Eves R, Mendonça M, Bartmann P, Wolke D. Small for gestational age-cognitive performance from infancy to adulthood: an observational study. *BJOG*. 2020;127(13):1598-1606. doi:10.1111/1471-0528.16341
227. Fallang B, Saugstad OD, Hadders-Algra M. Postural adjustments in preterm infants at 4 and 6 months post-term during voluntary reaching in supine position. *Pediatr Res*. 2003;54(6):826-833. doi:10.1203/01.PDR.0000088072.64794.F3
228. Fedrizzi E, Zuccarino ML, Vizziello P. Clinical problems in neurodevelopmental diagnosis: a 7-year neurological and psychological follow-up study of low risk preterm infants. *Ital J Neurol Sci*. 1986;Suppl 5:117-126.
229. Fedrizzi E, Anderloni A, Bono R, et al. Eye-movement disorders and visual-perceptual impairment in diplegic children born preterm: a clinical evaluation. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 1998;40(10):682-688. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.1998.tb12328.x
230. Feldmann R, Girke N. Mental and Motor Development of Children with Preterm Birth and Children with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. *Klin Padiatr*. 2015;227(5):259-263. doi:10.1055/s-0035-1548747
231. Fellman V, Kushnerenko E, Mikkola K, Ceponiene R, Leipala J, Naatanen R. Atypical auditory event-related potentials in preterm infants during the first year of life: a possible sign of cognitive dysfunction? *Pediatr Res*. 2004;56(2):291-297. doi:10.1203/01.PDR.0000132750.97066.B9
232. Field T, Hallock N, Ting G, Dempsey J, Dabiri C, Shuman HH. A first-year follow-up of high-risk infants: formulating a cumulative risk index. *Child Dev*. 1978;49(1):119-131.
233. Field TM, Hallock NF, Dempsey JR, Shuman HH. Mother's assessments of term and pre-term infants with respiratory distress syndrome: reliability and predictive validity. *Child Psychiatry Hum Dev*. 1978;9(2):75-85. doi:10.1007/bf01448351
234. Field T, Ting G, Shuman HH. The onset of rhythmic activities in normal and high-risk infants. *Dev Psychobiol*. 1979;12(2):97-100. doi:10.1002/dev.420120203

235. Field TM, Widmayer SM, Stringer S, Ignatoff E. Teenage, lower-class, black mothers and their preterm infants: an intervention and developmental follow-up. *Child Dev*. 1980;51(2):426-436.
236. Frye RE, Landry SH, Swank PR, Smith KE. Executive dysfunction in poor readers born prematurely at high risk. *Dev Neuropsychol*. 2009;34(3):254-271. doi:10.1080/87565640902805727
237. Gadin E, Lobo M, Paul DA, et al. Volumetric MRI and MRS and early motor development of infants born preterm. *Pediatr Phys Ther*. 2012;24(1):38-44. doi:10.1097/PEP.0b013e31823e069d
238. Garrity LI, Weisman B. Coping behavior: Differences in barrier performance in full-term and premature infants. *Child Psychology & Psychiatry & Allied Disciplines*. 1982;23(2):159-168. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.1982.tb00060.x
239. George JM, Boyd RN, Colditz PB, et al. PPREMO: a prospective cohort study of preterm infant brain structure and function to predict neurodevelopmental outcome. *BMC Pediatr*. 2015;15:123. doi:10.1186/s12887-015-0439-z
240. Gerner EM. Emotional interaction in a group of preterm infants at 3 and 6 months of corrected age. *Infant Child Dev*. 1999;8(3):117-128. doi:10.1002/(SICI)1522-7219(199909)8:3<117::AID-ICD194>3.0.CO;2-K
241. Girault JB, Langworthy BW, Goldman BD, et al. The Predictive Value of Developmental Assessments at 1 and 2 for Intelligence Quotients at 6. *Intelligence*. 2018;68:58-65. doi:10.1016/j.intell.2018.03.003
242. Gogate L. Maternal object naming is less adapted to preterm infants' than to term infants' word mapping. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry*. 2020;61(4):447-458. doi:10.1111/jcpp.13128
243. González-Valenzuela MJ, González-Mesa E, Cazorla-Granados O, López-Montiel D. Type of Delivery, Neuropsychological Development and Intelligence in Twin Births. *Front Psychol*. 2019;10. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00972
244. Goyen TA, Lui K. Developmental coordination disorder in "apparently normal" schoolchildren born extremely preterm. *Arch Dis Child*. 2009;94(4):298-302. doi:10.1136/adc.2007.134692
245. Gray PH, Edwards DM, Gibbons K. Parenting stress trajectories in mothers of very preterm infants to 2 years. *Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed*. 2018;103(1):F43-F48. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2016-312141
246. Grunau RE, Weinberg J, Whitfield MF. Neonatal procedural pain and preterm infant cortisol response to novelty at 8 months. *Pediatrics*. 2004;114(1):e77-84. doi:10.1542/peds.114.1.e77
247. Gurka MJ, LoCasale-Crouch J, Blackman JA. Long-term cognition, achievement, socioemotional, and behavioral development of healthy late-preterm infants. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*. 2010;164(6):525-532. doi:10.1001/archpediatrics.2010.83
248. Halling C, Malone FD, Breathnach FM, et al. Neuro-developmental outcome of a large cohort of growth discordant twins. *Eur J Pediatr*. 2016;175(3):381-389. doi:10.1007/s00431-015-2648-8
249. Hancock FA. *The Relationship of Familiarity with Examiner, Birth Status, and Sociability to Measured Developmental Level of Preterm and Full-Term Infants*. The University of Texas at Austin; 1993.
250. Hedderich DM, Bäuml JG, Menegaux A, et al. An analysis of MRI derived cortical complexity in premature-born adults: Regional patterns, risk factors, and potential significance. *Neuroimage*. 2020;208:116438. doi:10.1016/j.neuroimage.2019.116438
251. Heidt-Kozisek E, Pipp-Siegel S, Easterbrooks MA, Harmon RJ. Knowledge of self, mother, and father in preterm and full-term toddlers. *Infant Behav Dev*. 1997;20(3):311-324. doi:10.1016/S0163-6383(97)90003-5
252. Herold B, Höhle B, Walch E, Weber T, Obladen M. Impaired word stress pattern discrimination in very-low-birthweight infants during the first 6 months of life. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2008;50(9):678-683. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.2008.03055.x
253. Holm A, Crosbie S. Literacy Skills of Children Born Preterm. *Aust J Learn Diffic*. 2010;15(1):51-69.
254. Hreinsdottir J, Kaul YF, Hellström-Westas L, Rosander K, von Hofsten C, Holmström G. Impaired cognitive ability at 2.5 years predicts later visual and ophthalmological problems in children born very preterm. *Acta Paediatr*. 2018;107(5):822-830. doi:10.1111/apa.14209
255. Huang YS, Hsu JF, Paiva T, Chin WC, Chen IC, Guilleminault C. Sleep-disordered breathing, craniofacial development, and neurodevelopment in premature infants: a 2-year follow-up study. *Sleep Med*. 2019;60:20-25. doi:10.1016/j.sleep.2018.10.015
256. Hubatch LM, al et. Early language abilities of high-risk infants. *Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders*. 1985;50(2):195-207. doi:10.1044/jshd.5002.195
257. Hughes A, Greisen G, Arce JC, Thornton S. Late preterm birth is associated with short-term morbidity but not with adverse neurodevelopmental and physical outcomes at 1 year. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand*. 2014;93(1):109-112. doi:10.1111/aogs.12258
258. Hüning BM, Assing B, Weishaupt E, Dransfeld F, Felderhoff-Müser U, Zmyj N. Delay of gratification and time comprehension is impaired in very preterm children at the age of 4years. *Early Hum Dev*. 2017;115:77-81.
259. Hwang AW, Soong WT, Liao HF. Influences of biological risk at birth and temperament on development at toddler and preschool ages. *Child Care Health Dev*. 2009;35(6):817-825. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2214.2009.01001.x
260. Ishaik G, Asztalos E, Perlman K, Newton S, Frisk V, Rovet J. Hypothyroxinemia of prematurity and infant neurodevelopment: A pilot study. *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics*. 2000;21(3):172-179.
261. Janssens A, Uvin K, Van Impe H, Laroche SMF, Van Reempts P, Deboutte D. Psychopathology among preterm infants using the Diagnostic Classification Zero to Three. *Acta Paediatr*. 2009;98(12):1988-1993. doi:10.1111/j.1651-2227.2009.01488.x
262. F. Kaul Y, Johansson M, Månsson J, et al. Cognitive profiles of extremely preterm children: Full-Scale IQ hides strengths and weaknesses. *Acta Paediatr*. 2021;110(6):1817-1826. doi:10.1111/apa.15776
263. Kherkheulidze M, Chkhaidze I, Kavlashvili N, et al. Evaluation of developmental outcomes with Bayley III test in preterm infants with respiratory distress syndrome. *Georgian Med News*. 2018;(279):67-73.
264. Kiselev SY, Lvova OA, Gliga T, et al. [The assessment of neurocognitive functions in premature infants in the first year of life using Bayley Scales]. *Zh Nevrol Psikhiatr Im S S Korsakova*. 2016;116(4 Pt 2):62-67. doi:10.17116/jnevro20161163262-67
265. Klamer A, Lando A, Pinborg A, Greisen G. Ages and Stages Questionnaire used to measure cognitive deficit in children born extremely preterm. *Acta Paediatr*. 2005;94(9):1327-1329. doi:10.1111/j.1651-2227.2005.tb02095.x

266. Lademann H, Abshagen K, Janning A, Däbritz J, Olbertz D. Long-Term Outcome after Asphyxia and Therapeutic Hypothermia in Late Preterm Infants: A Pilot Study. *Healthcare (Basel)*. 2021;9(8). doi:10.3390/healthcare9080994
267. Lasky RE, Tyson JE, Rosenfeld CR, et al. Differences on Bayley's Infant Behavior Record for a sample of high-risk infants and their controls. *Child Dev*. 1983;54(5):1211-1216. doi:10.2307/1129676
268. Lasky RE, al et. Principal component analyses of the Bayley Scales of Infant Development for a sample of high-risk infants and their controls. *Merrill Palmer Q*. 1983;29(1):25-31.
269. Lean RE, Paul RA, Smyser CD, Rogers CE. Maternal intelligence quotient (IQ) predicts IQ and language in very preterm children at age 5 years. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry*. 2018;59(2):150-159. doi:10.1111/jcpp.12810
270. Lean RE, Han RH, Smyser TA, et al. Altered neonatal white and gray matter microstructure is associated with neurodevelopmental impairments in very preterm infants with high-grade brain injury. *Pediatr Res*. 2019;86:365-374. doi:10.1038/s41390-019-0461-1
271. Leiderman PH, Seashore MJ. Mother-infant neonatal separation: some delayed consequences. *Ciba Found Symp*. 1975;(33):213-239. doi:10.1002/9780470720158.ch13
272. Lejeune F, Réveillon M, Monnier M, et al. Social reasoning abilities in preterm and full-term children aged 5–7 years. *Early Hum Dev*. 2016;103:49-54. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2016.07.010
273. Lems W, Hopkins B, Samson JF. Mental and motor development in preterm infants: the issue of corrected age. *Early Hum Dev*. 1993;34(1-2):113-123. doi:10.1016/0378-3782(93)90046-w
274. Lester BM. Developmental outcome prediction from acoustic cry analysis in term and preterm infants. *Pediatrics*. 1987;80(4):529-534.
275. Liao HF, Pan YL. Test-retest and inter-rater reliability for the Comprehensive Developmental Inventory for Infants and Toddlers diagnostic and screening tests. *Early Hum Dev*. 2005;81(11):927-937. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2005.07.008
276. Lind A, Korkman M, Lehtonen L, et al. Cognitive and neuropsychological outcomes at 5 years of age in preterm children born in the 2000s. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2011;53(3):256-262. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.2010.03828.x
277. Linsell L, Johnson S, Wolke D, et al. Cognitive trajectories from infancy to early adulthood following birth before 26 weeks of gestation: a prospective, population-based cohort study. *Arch Dis Child*. 2018;103(4):363-370. doi:10.1136/archdischild-2017-313414
278. Liu J, Wang XF, Wang Y, Wang HW, Liu Y. The incidence rate, high-risk factors, and short- and long-term adverse outcomes of fetal growth restriction: a report from Mainland China. *Medicine*. 2014;93(27):e210. doi:10.1097/MD.0000000000000210
279. Liu C, Chen Y, Zhao D, Zhang J, Zhang Y. Association Between Funisitis and Childhood Intellectual Development: A Prospective Cohort Study. *Front Neurol*. 2019;10:612. doi:10.3389/fneur.2019.00612
280. Lobo MA, Galloway JC. Assessment and stability of early learning abilities in preterm and full-term infants across the first two years of life. *Res Dev Disabil*. 2013;34(5):1721-1730. doi:10.1016/j.ridd.2013.02.010
281. Lobo MA, Paul DA, Mackley A, Maher J, Galloway JC. Instability of delay classification and determination of early intervention eligibility in the first two years of life. *Res Dev Disabil*. 2014;35(1):117-126. doi:10.1016/j.ridd.2013.10.017
282. Loi EC, Marchman VA, Fernald A, Feldman HM. Using eye movements to assess language comprehension in toddlers born preterm and full term. *J Pediatr*. 2017;180:124-129. doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2016.10.004
283. Lönnberg P, Niutanen U, Parham LD, et al. Sensory-motor performance in seven-year-old children born extremely preterm. *Early Hum Dev*. 2018;120:10-16.
284. Luciano R, Baranello G, Masini L, et al. Antenatal post-hemorrhagic ventriculomegaly: a prospective follow-up study. *Neuropediatrics*. 2007;38(3):137-142. doi:10.1055/s-2007-985366
285. Mahram M, Mousavinasab N, Urimei AG. Intelligence Quotient (IQ) and Growth Indices in Children with the History of Low Birth Weight. *Iran J Pediatr*. 2009;19(4):387-392.
286. Majnemer A, Rosenblatt B, Riley P. Predicting outcome in high-risk newborns with a neonatal neurobehavioral assessment. *Am J Occup Ther*. 1994;48(8):723-732. doi:10.5014/ajot.48.8.723
287. Mangin KS, Horwood LJ, Woodward LJ. Cognitive Development Trajectories of Very Preterm and Typically Developing Children. *Child Dev*. 2017;88(1):282-298. doi:10.1111/cdev.12585
288. Månsson J, Stjernqvist K, Bäckström M. Behavioral outcomes at corrected age 2.5 years in children born extremely preterm. *J Dev Behav Pediatr*. 2014;35(7):435-442. doi:10.1097/DBP.0000000000000082
289. Marini A, Vegni C, Gangi S, Benedetti V, Agosti M. Influence of different types of post-discharge feeding on somatic growth, cognitive development and their correlation in very low birthweight preterm infants. *Acta Paediatr*. 2003;92:18-33.
290. Martínez-Cruz CF, Poblano A, Fernández-Carrocera LA, Jiménez-Quiróz R, Tuyú-Torres N. Association between Intelligence Quotient Scores and Extremely Low Birth Weight in School-Age Children. *Arch Med Res*. 2006;37(5):639-645.
291. Maupin AN, Fine JG. Differential effects of parenting in preterm and full-term children on developmental outcomes. *Early Hum Dev*. 2014;90(12):869-876. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2014.08.014
292. McKeown T. Prenatal and early postnatal influences on measured intelligence. *Br Med J*. 1970;3(5714):63-67. doi:10.1136/bmj.3.5714.63
293. Meisels SJ, Cross DR, Plunkett JW. Use of the Bayley Infant Behavior Record with preterm and full-term infants. *Dev Psychol*. 1987;23(4):475-482. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.23.4.475
294. Morag I, Bart O, Raz R, et al. Developmental characteristics of late preterm infants at six and twelve months: a prospective study. *Infant Behav Dev*. 2013;36(3):451-456. doi:10.1016/j.infbeh.2013.03.010
295. Morsing E, Åsard M, Ley D, Stjernqvist K, Maršál K. Cognitive function after intrauterine growth restriction and very preterm birth. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127(4):e874-e882. doi:10.1542/peds.2010-1821
296. Moura DR, Costa JC, Santos IS, et al. Natural history of suspected developmental delay between 12 and 24 months of age in the 2004 Pelotas birth cohort. *J Paediatr Child Health*. 2010;46(6):329-336. doi:10.1111/j.1440-1754.2010.01717.x

297. Muhamedrahimov RJ, Chernego DI, Vasilyeva MJ, et al. Developmental change in full- and preterm infants between the ages of three and nine months in institutions with different caregiving environments. *Psychology in Russia: State of the Art*. 2018;11(3):153-167. doi:10.11621/pir.2018.0311

298. Munck P, Niemi P, Väliaho A, Lapinleimu H, Lehtonen L, Haataja L. Prereading skills of very-low-birth-weight prematurely born Finnish children. *Child Neuropsychol*. 2012;18(1):92-103. doi:10.1080/09297049.2011.589378

299. Munck P, Niemi P, Lapinleimu H, Lehtonen L, Haataja L. Stability of cognitive outcome from 2 to 5 years of age in very low birth weight children. *Pediatrics*. 2012;129(3):503-508. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-1566

300. Nepomnyaschy L, Hegyi T, Ostfeld BM, Reichman NE. Developmental outcomes of late-preterm infants at 2 and 4 years. *Matern Child Health J*. 2012;16(8):1612-1624. doi:10.1007/s10995-011-0853-2

301. Neri E, Agostini F, Salvatori P, Biasini A, Monti F. Mother-preterm infant interactions at 3 months of corrected age: influence of maternal depression, anxiety and neonatal birth weight. *Front Psychol*. 2015;6:1234. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2015.01234

302. Neri E, Agostini F, Baldoni F, Facondini E, Biasini A, Monti F. Preterm infant development, maternal distress and sensitivity: The influence of severity of birth weight. *Early Hum Dev*. 2017;106-107:19-24. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2017.01.011

303. Newman DG, O'Callaghan MJ, Harvey JM, et al. Characteristics at four months follow-up of infants born small for gestational age: a controlled study. *Early Hum Dev*. 1997;49(3):169-181. doi:10.1016/s0378-3782(97)01870-7

304. Ni TL, Huang CC, Guo NW. Executive function deficit in preschool children born very low birth weight with normal early development. *Early Hum Dev*. 2011;87(2):137-141. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2010.11.013

305. Niu Y, Fu J, Xue X. [Magnetic resonance imaging of premature infants with punctate white matter damage and short-term neurodevelopmental outcome]. *Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi*. 2014;52(1):23-27.

306. O'Connor MJ. A comparison of preterm and full-term infants on auditory discrimination at four months and on Bayley Scales of Infant Development at eighteen months. *Child Dev*. 1980. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8624.1980.tb02512.x

307. O'Connor KM. *Playing, Teaching, and Competence: A Study of the Effects of Maternal-Baby Interaction Patterns on Child Competence*. University of Connecticut; 1995.

308. O'Meagher S, Norris K, Kemp N, Anderson P. Examining the relationship between performance-based and questionnaire assessments of executive function in young preterm children: Implications for clinical practice. *Child Neuropsychol*. 2019;25(7):899-913. doi:10.1080/09297049.2018.1531981

309. Padilla N, Falcón C, Sanz-Cortés M, et al. Differential effects of intrauterine growth restriction on brain structure and development in preterm infants: a magnetic resonance imaging study. *Brain Res*. 2011;1382:98-108. doi:10.1016/j.brainres.2011.01.032

310. Pagliano E, Fedrizzi E, Erbetta A, et al. Cognitive profiles and visuoperceptual abilities in preterm and term spastic diplegic children with periventricular leukomalacia. *J Child Neurol*. 2007;22(3):282-288. doi:10.1177/0883073807300529

311. Palisano RJ. Concurrent and predictive validities of the Bayley Motor Scale and the Peabody Developmental Motor Scales. *Phys Ther*. 1986;66(11):1714-1719. doi:10.1093/ptj/66.11.1714

312. Perumal N, Roth DE, Cole DC, et al. Effect of Correcting the Postnatal Age of Preterm-Born Children on Measures of Associations Between Infant Length-for-Age z Scores and Mid-Childhood Outcomes. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2021;190(3):477-486. doi:10.1093/aje/kwaa169

313. Peterson J, Taylor HG, Minich N, Klein N, Hack M. Subnormal head circumference in very low birth weight children: Neonatal correlates and school-age consequences. *Early Hum Dev*. 2006;82(5):325-334. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2005.09.014

314. Petrie-Thomas JH, Whitfield MF, Oberlander TF, Synnes AR, Grunau RE. Focused attention, heart rate deceleration, and cognitive development in preterm and full-term infants. *Dev Psychobiol*. 2012;54(4):383-400. doi:10.1002/dev.20597

315. Petrou S, Johnson S, Wolke D, Hollis C, Kochhar P, Marlow N. Economic costs and preference-based health-related quality of life outcomes associated with childhood psychiatric disorders. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2010;197(5):395-404. doi:10.1192/bjp.bp.110.081307

316. Piteo AM, Yelland LN, Makrides M. Does maternal depression predict developmental outcome in 18 month old infants? *Early Hum Dev*. 2012;88(8):651-655. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2012.01.013

317. Pritchard VE, Bora S, Austin NC, Levin KJ, Woodward LJ. Identifying very preterm children at educational risk using a school readiness framework. *Pediatrics*. 2014;134(3):e825-32. doi:10.1542/peds.2013-3865

318. Rahkonen P, Heinonen K, Pesonen AK, et al. Mother-child interaction is associated with neurocognitive outcome in extremely low gestational age children. *Scand J Psychol*. 2014;55(4):311-318. doi:10.1111/sjop.12133

319. Rautava L, Lempinen A, Ojala S, et al. Acoustic quality of cry in very-low-birth-weight infants at the age of 1 1/2 years. *Early Hum Dev*. 2007;83(1):5-12. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2006.03.004

320. Reyes LM, Jaekel J, Bartmann P, Wolke D. Peer Relationship Trajectories in Very Preterm and Term Individuals from Childhood to Early Adulthood. *Journal of Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics*. 2021;42(8):621-630. doi:10.1097/DBP.0000000000000949

321. Richards JL, Drews-Botsch C, Sales JM, Flanders WD, Kramer MR. Describing the Shape of the Relationship Between Gestational Age at Birth and Cognitive Development in a Nationally Representative U.S. Birth Cohort. *Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol*. 2016;30(6):571-582.

322. Rider GN, Weiss BA, McDermott AT, Hopp CA, Baron IS. Test of visuospatial construction: Validity evidence in extremely low birth weight and late preterm children at early school age. *Child Neuropsychol*. 2016;22(5):587-599. doi:10.1080/09297049.2015.1026889

323. Rimdeikiene I, Krisciūnas A, Markūniene E. [The evaluation of psychomotor development in preterm infants]. *Medicina (Kaunas)*. 2008;44(5):378-385.

324. Rose SA, Feldman JF, Wallace IF. Individual Differences in Infants' Information Processing: Reliability, Stability, and Prediction. *Child Dev*. 1988;59(5):1177-1197. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8624.1988.tb01488.x

325. Rose SA, Feldman JF, Wallace IF, McCarton C. Infant visual attention: Relation to birth status and developmental outcome during the first 5 years. *Dev Psychol*. 1989;25(4):560-576. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.25.4.560

326. Rose SA, Feldman JF, Jankowski JJ. A cognitive approach to the development of early language. *Child Dev*. 2009;80(1):134-150. doi:10.1111/j.1467-8624.2008.01250.x

327. Rose SA, Feldman JF, Jankowski JJ. Memory in at-risk populations: Infants born prior to term. In: *The Wiley Handbook on the Development of Children's Memory, Vols. I-III*. Wiley-Blackwell; 2014:996-1016.

328. Ross G. Temperament of preterm infants: its relationship to perinatal factors and one-year outcome. *J Dev Behav Pediatr*. 1987;8(2):106-110.

329. Ross G, Boatright S, Auld PAM, Nass R. Specific cognitive abilities in 2-year-old children with subependymal and mild intraventricular hemorrhage. *Brain Cogn*. 1996;32(1):1-13. doi:10.1006/brcg.1996.0054

330. Roth K, Eisenberg N, Sell ER. The relation of preterm and full-term infants' temperament to test-taking behaviors and developmental status. *Infant Behav Dev*. 1984;7(4):495-505. doi:10.1016/S0163-6383(84)80008-9

331. Rothman AL, Tran-Viet D, Vajzovic L, et al. Functional outcomes of young infants with and without macular edema. *Retina*. 2015;35(10):2018-2027. doi:10.1097/IAE.0000000000000579

332. Roussounis SH, Hubley PA, Dear PRF. Five-year-follow-up of very low birth weight infants: neurological and psychological outcome. *Child Care Health Dev*. 1993;19(1):45-59. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2214.1993.tb00712.x

333. Rubin RA, Rosenblatt C, Balow B. Psychological and educational sequelae of prematurity. *Pediatrics*. 1973;52(3):352-363.

334. Rubio-Codina M, Grantham-McGregor S. Predictive validity in middle childhood of short tests of early childhood development used in large scale studies compared to the Bayley-III, the Family Care Indicators, height-for-age, and stunting: A longitudinal study in Bogota, Colombia. *PLoS One*. 2020;15(4):1-20.

335. Saigal S, Rosenbaum P, Stoskopf B, et al. Development, reliability and validity of a new measure of overall health for pre-school children. *Qual Life Res*. 2005;14(1):243-257. doi:10.1007/s11136-004-4228-7

336. Salvatori P, Neri E, Chirico I, Andrei F, Agostini F, Trombini E. Mother-Toddler Play Interaction in Extremely, Very Low Birth Weight, and Full-Term Children: A Longitudinal Study. *Front Psychol*. 2016;7:1511. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2016.01511

337. Sanchez-Joya M feminine DM, Sanchez-Labraca N, Roldan-Tapia M feminine D, Moral Rodriguez T, Ramos Lizana J, Roman P. Neuropsychological assessment and perinatal risk: A study amongst very premature born 4- and 5-year old children. *Res Dev Disabil*. 2017;69:116-123. doi:10.1016/j.ridd.2017.08.008

338. Sansavini A, Guarini A, Savini S. Retrasos lingüísticos y cognitivos en niños prematuros extremos a los 2 años: ¿Retrasos generales o específicos? [Linguistic and cognitive delays in very preterm infants at 2 years: General or specific delays?]. *Revista de Logopedia, Foniatría y Audiología*. 2011;31(3):133-147. doi:10.1016/S0214-4603(11)70182-6

339. Sansavini A, Zavagli V, Guarini A, Savini S, Alessandroni R, Faldella G. Dyadic co-regulation, affective intensity and infant's development at 12 months: A comparison among extremely preterm and full-term dyads. *Infant Behav Dev*. 2015;40:29-40. doi:10.1016/j.infbeh.2015.03.005

340. Schermann L, Sedin G. Cognitive function at 10 years of age in children who have required neonatal intensive care. *Acta Paediatr*. 2004;93(12):1619-1629. doi:10.1080/08035250410023386

341. Schonhaut L, Pérez M, Armijo I, Maturana A. Comparison between Ages & Stages Questionnaire and Bayley Scales, to predict cognitive delay in school age. *Early Hum Dev*. 2020;141:104933. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2019.104933

342. Sell EJ, Hill S, Poisson SS, Williams E, Gaines JA. Prediction of growth and development in intensive care nursery graduates at 12 months of age. *Am J Dis Child*. 1985;139(12):1198-1202. doi:10.1001/archpedi.1985.02140140032020

343. Sentenac M, Benhammou V, Aden U, et al. Maternal education and cognitive development in 15 European very-preterm birth cohorts from the RECAP Preterm platform. *Int J Epidemiol*. 2022;50(6):1824-1839. doi:10.1093/ije/dyab170

344. Serenius F, Källén K, Blennow M, et al. Neurodevelopmental outcome in extremely preterm infants at 2.5 years after active perinatal care in Sweden. *JAMA*. 2013;309(17):1810-1820. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.3786

345. Shah P, Kaciroti N, Richards B, Oh W, Lumeng JC. Developmental outcomes of late preterm infants from infancy to kindergarten. *Pediatrics*. 2016. doi:10.1542/peds.2015-3496

346. Siegel LS. Infant perceptual, cognitive, and motor behaviours as predictors of subsequent cognitive and language development. *Canadian Journal of Psychology/Revue canadienne de psychologie*. 1979;33(4):382-395. doi:10.1037/h0081734

347. Siegel LS. Infant tests as predictors of cognitive and language development at two years. *Child Dev*. 1981;52(2):545-557. doi:10.2307/1129173

348. Siegel LS, Saigal S, Rosenbaum P, et al. Predictors of development in preterm and full-term infants: A model for detecting the at risk child. *J Pediatr Psychol*. 1982;7(2):135-148. doi:10.1093/jpepsy/7.2.135

349. Siegel LS. Early cognitive and environmental correlates of language development at 4 years. *Int J Behav Dev*. 1982;5(4):433-444. doi:10.1177/016502548200500403

350. Siegel LS. Reproductive, perinatal, and environmental factors as predictors of the cognitive and language development of preterm and full-term infants. *Child Dev*. 1982;53(4):963-973.

351. Siegel LS. Correction for prematurity and its consequences for the assessment of the very low birth weight infant. *Child Dev*. 1983;54(5):1176-1188.

352. Siegel LS. Infant motor, cognitive, and language behaviors as predictors of achievement at school age. *Advances in Infancy Research*. 1992;7:227-237.

353. Sigman M, Beckwith L. Infant visual attentiveness in relation to caregiver–infant interaction and developmental outcome. *Infant Behav Dev*. 1980;3(2):141-154. doi:10.1016/S0163-6383(80)80018-X

354. Sipos L, Kalmár M, Tóth I, Hunyadi L. Túl korai kezdés—Mitõl függ a folytatás? Anya-csecsemő interakciók mikroanalitikus megfigyelése: Összefüggések a koraszülöttséggel és a mentális fejlődéssel. *Pszichológia*. 2014;34(4):311-337. doi:10.1556/Pszicho.34.2014.4.1

355. Sobotková D, Dittrichová J, Syrovátka A. Psychický vývoj dětí s nízkou porodní hmotností sledovaný do věku 3 let. [Mental development of the low birth-weight children followed up to the age of three.]. *Psychológia a Patopsychológia Dieťaťa*. 1986;21(2):99-111.
356. Sobotková D, Procházková E, Dittrichová J, Mandys F. Neuropsychological development in preterm and full-term infants during the first year of life. *Stud Psychol (Bratisl)*. 1994;36(5):332-334.
357. Sobotková D, Dittrichová J, Mandys F. Comparison of maternal perceptions of preterm and fullterm infants. *Early Dev Parent*. 1996;5(2):73-79. doi:10.1002/(SICI)1099-0917(199606)5:2<73::AID-EDP117>3.0.CO;2-N
358. Sommerfelt K, Markestad T, Ellertsen B. Neuropsychological performance in low birth weight preschoolers: a population-based, controlled study. *Eur J Pediatr*. 1998;157(1):53-58. doi:10.1007/s004310050766
359. Spittle AJ, McGinley JL, Thompson D, et al. Motor trajectories from birth to 5 years of children born at less than 30 weeks' gestation: early predictors and functional implications. Protocol for a prospective cohort study. *J Physiother*. 2016;62(4):222-223. doi:10.1016/j.jphys.2016.07.002
360. Spittle AJ, Olsen J, Kwong A, et al. The Baby Moves prospective cohort study protocol: using a smartphone application with the General Movements Assessment to predict neurodevelopmental outcomes at age 2 years for extremely preterm or extremely low birthweight infants. *BMJ Open*. 2016;6(10):e013446. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2016-013446
361. le Roux SM, Donald KA, Brittain K, et al. Neurodevelopment of breastfed HIV-exposed uninfected and HIV-unexposed children in South Africa. *AIDS*. 2018;32(13):1781-1791. doi:10.1097/QAD.0000000000001872
362. Stelmach I, Kwarta P, Jerzyńska J, et al. Duration of breastfeeding and psychomotor development in 1-year-old children - Polish Mother and Child Cohort Study. *Int J Occup Med Environ Health*. 2019;32(2):175-184. doi:10.13075/ijomeh.1896.01328
363. Stroganova TA, Posikera IN, Pisarevskii M V, Tsetlin MM. Regulation of sinus cardiac rhythm during different states of attention in full-term and preterm 5-month-old infants. *Hum Physiol*. 2006;32(2):161-168. doi:10.1134/S0362119706020071
364. Sun J, Buys N. Relationship between executive function and general development in preterm and full-term infants. *Int J Child Adolesc health*. 2012;5(3):311-316.
365. Tanis JC, Van Braeckel KNJA, Kerstjens JM, Bocca-Tjeertes IFA, Reijneveld SA, Bos AF. Functional outcomes at age 7 years of moderate preterm and full term children born small for gestational age. *J Pediatr*. 2015;166(3):552-8.e1. doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2014.11.043
366. Taylor R, Pascoe L, Scratch S, Doyle LW, Anderson P, Roberts G. A simple screen performed at school entry can predict academic under-achievement at age seven in children born very preterm. *J Paediatr Child Health*. 2016;52(7):759-764. doi:10.1111/jpc.13186
367. Tessier R, Piché C, Muckle G, Gagnon J, al et. La part du risque social dans le développement des enfants nés prématurés et de très petits poids. [The role of social risk factors in the development of premature infants with very low birth weights.]. *Apprentissage et Socialisation*. 1992;15(3):208-221.
368. Thun-Hohenstein L, Steinlin M, Largo RH, Boltshauser E. [Visual milestones and child development]. *Klin Monbl Augenheilkd*. 1992;200(5):626-628. doi:10.1055/s-2008-1045847
369. Tilford JA. The relationship between gestational age and adaptive behavior. *Merrill Palmer Q*. 1976;22(4):319-326.
370. Tong AY, El-Dairi M, Maldonado RS, et al. Evaluation of optic nerve development in preterm and term infants using handheld spectral-domain optical coherence tomography. *Ophthalmology*. 2014;121(9):1818-1826. doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2014.03.020
371. Treyvaud K, Doyle LW, Lee KJ, et al. Family functioning, burden and parenting stress 2 years after very preterm birth. *Early Hum Dev*. 2011;87(6):427-431. doi:10.1016/j.earlhumdev.2011.03.008
372. Valvano J, DeGangi GA. Atypical posture and movement findings in high risk pre-term infants. *Phys Occup Ther Pediatr*. 1986;6(2):71-81. doi:10.1080/J006v06n02_06
373. Van Haastert IC, Groenendaal F, Van de Waarsenburg MK, et al. Active head lifting from supine in early infancy: an indicator for non-optimal cognitive outcome in late infancy. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2012;54(6):538-543. doi:10.1111/j.1469-8749.2012.04259.x
374. Van Hus JW, Potharst ES, Jeukens-Visser M, Kok JH, Van Wassenaer-Leemhuis AG. Motor impairment in very preterm-born children: Links with other developmental deficits at 5 years of age. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 2014;56(6):587-594. doi:10.1111/dmcn.12295
375. Vinall J, Miller SP, Synnes AR, Grunau RE. Parent behaviors moderate the relationship between neonatal pain and internalizing behaviors at 18 months corrected age in children born very prematurely. *Pain*. 2013;154(9):1831-1839. doi:10.1016/j.pain.2013.05.050
376. von Ehrenstein OS, Neta GI, Andrews W, Goldenberg R, Goepfert A, Zhang J. Child intellectual development in relation to cytokine levels in umbilical cord blood. *Am J Epidemiol*. 2012;175(11):1191-1199. doi:10.1093/aje/kwr393
377. Wall BM. *Executive Function of Children Born Preterm.* Fordham University; 1996.
378. Wang ST, Wang CJ, Huang CC, Lin CH. Neurodevelopment of surviving infants at age two years, with a birthweight less than 2000 g and cared for in neonatal intensive care units (NICU) - results from a population based longitudinal study in Taiwan. *Public Health*. 1998;112(5):331-336.
379. Wang X, Carroll X, Wang H, Zhang P, Selvaraj JN, Leeper-Woodford S. Prediction of Delayed Neurodevelopment in Infants Using Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potentials and the Bayley II Scales. *Front Pediatr*. 2020;8:485. doi:10.3389/fped.2020.00485
380. Wasserman GA, Allen R, Solomon CR. The behavioral development of physically handicapped children in the second year. *J Dev Behav Pediatr*. 1985;6(1):27-31.
381. Wasserman GA, Allen R. Maternal withdrawal from handicapped toddlers. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry*. 1985;26(3):381-387. doi:10.1111/j.1469-7610.1985.tb01940.x
382. Watt J. Interaction and development in the first year. I. The effects of prematurity. *Early Hum Dev*. 1986;13(2):195-210. doi:10.1016/0378-3782(86)90008-3

383. Wildin SR, Anderson A, Woodside M, et al. Prediction of 12-month neurodevelopmental outcome from a 6-month neurologic examination in premature infants. *Clin Pediatr (Phila)*. 1995;34(6):290-299. doi:10.1177/000992289503400601

384. Wintgens A, Lépine S, Lefebvre F, Glorieux J, Gauthier Y, Robaey P. Attachment, self-esteem, and psychomotor development in extremely premature children at preschool age. *Infant Ment Health J*. 1998;19(4):394-408.

385. Wolke D, Meyer R. Cognitive status, language attainment, and prereading skills of 6-year-old very preterm children and their peers: the Bavarian Longitudinal Study. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 1999;41(2):94-109. doi:10.1017/s0012162299000201

386. Wolke D, Strauss VYC, Johnson S, Gilmore C, Marlow N, Jaekel J. Universal Gestational Age Effects on Cognitive and Basic Mathematic Processing: 2 Cohorts in 2 Countries. *J Pediatr*. 2015;166(6):1410-1416.e2. doi:10.1016/j.jpeds.2015.02.065

387. Woythaler M, McCormick MC, Mao WY, Smith VC. Late Preterm Infants and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes at Kindergarten. *Pediatrics*. 2015;136(3):424-431. doi:10.1542/peds.2014-4043

388. Younesian S, Eivers A, Shahaeian A, Sullivan K, Gilmore L. Maternal Interactive Beliefs and Style as Predictors of Language Development in Preterm and Full Term Children. *J Child Lang*. 2021;48(2):215-243.

389. Zavadenko NN, Davydova LA, Zavadenko AN. [Neurodevelopment of children born very preterm with extremely low and very low body weight]. *Zh Nevrol Psikhiatr Im S S Korsakova*. 2018;118(11):49-55. doi:10.17116/jnevro201811811149

390. Zuazo E, Garaizar C, Prats JM. Populations at risk: Could they be recognized by a simple neurologically-based test? *Approche Neuropsychologique des Apprentissages chez l'Enfant*. 1999;11(2):59-63.

391. Zuccarini M, Sansavini A, Iverson JM, et al. Object engagement and manipulation in extremely preterm and full term infants at 6 months of age. *Res Dev Disabil*. 2016;55:173-184. doi:10.1016/j.ridd.2016.04.001

392. Zuccarini M, Guarini A, Iverson JM, et al. Does early object exploration support gesture and language development in extremely preterm infants and full-term infants? *J Commun Disord*. 2018;76:91-100. doi:10.1016/j.jcomdis.2018.09.004

393. Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ*. 2021;n71. doi:10.1136/bmj.n71

394. Viechtbauer W, Cheung MWL. Outlier and influence diagnostics for meta-analysis. *Res Synth Methods*. 2010;1(2):112-125. doi:10.1002/jrsm.11