STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No	Recommendation	Check
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or	
	•	the abstract	<u>. </u>
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what	\square
		was done and what was found	
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being	
Dackground/rationale	2	reported	W
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	
•		Same specific objectives, merading any prespectified hypotheses	
Methods	4	D 45-1 4 64 1-1 1 1-1 4	
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	<u> </u>
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of	\square
		recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	
Participants	6	(a) Cohort study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods	\square
		of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up	
		Case-control study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and	
		methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for	
		the choice of cases and controls	
		Cross-sectional study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and	
		methods of selection of participants	
		(b) Cohort study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number	\square
		of exposed and unexposed	
		Case-control study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the	
		number of controls per case	
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders,	
		and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	
Data sources/	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods	
measurement		of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment	
		methods if there is more than one group	
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	\square
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	\square
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If	\square
		applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for	\square
		confounding	
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	\square
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	\square
		(d) Cohort study—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was	\square
		addressed	
		Case-control study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and	
		controls was addressed	
		Cross-sectional study—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking	
		account of sampling strategy	
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	
		(2) Describe any sometime, analyses	

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Participants 13°		(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially	\square
		eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study,	
		completing follow-up, and analysed	
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	$ \overline{\mathbf{Z}} $
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	\square
Descriptive	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and	\square
data		information on exposures and potential confounders	
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	\square
		(c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	\square
Outcome data	15*	Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	\square
		Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary	
		measures of exposure	
		Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	\square
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and	\square
		their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were	
		adjusted for and why they were included	
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	\square
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a	
		meaningful time period	
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and	\square
		sensitivity analyses	
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	\square
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or	\square
		imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations,	\square
		multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	
Other information	on_		
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if	\square
\mathcal{C}			

^{*}Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

Note: An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at http://www.plosmedicine.org/, Annals of Internal Medicine at http://www.annals.org/, and Epidemiology at http://www.epidem.com/). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at www.strobe-statement.org.