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

Section/item	Item No	Recommendation	Reported on Page Number/Line Number	Reported on Section/Paragraph
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	P1, L9	abstract
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	P1, 1.16	abstract
Introduction				
Background/ rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	P2, L48	intraduction
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	P2, L72	intraduction
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	P4, L78	methods
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	P4. 128: Pt Li	23 methods
Participants	6	(a) Cohort study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods 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	P4, L78	methods
		(b) Cohort study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed Case-control study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case	P4, L78	methods
Variables	7.	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	Pt. Lios	methods/covaria
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	Pt, LIT	methods (covariat
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	Pr. liket	
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	DS. / H7	nethods /slatisti
Quantitative	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	P6, L124	methods/covaria

12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding		we thody,
	(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	P6, L136	Tetatistics
	(c) Explain how missing data were addressed		7500
	(d) Cohort study—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was 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	D6 / 11102	methods/statistics
		17012142	
13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	P7, L152	Results /dates source
	(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	\	
	(c) Consider use of a flow diagram		
14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	70	Results/
	(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	(17, 6159	patient characterist
	(c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	table 1	paul /
15*	Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	1	Resulte/
	Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	1 Da 1 167	variables
	Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	10101	
16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	7 00 1.00	Results/
	(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	4 18, 0182	Number of the second
	(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	D9. 1.19T	Association of
17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	Piolo	covar ates
		110,6210	
18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	D11 /2001	ett. discussion
19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	D,7 1 -94	D'accitsui en
	14* 15* 16	(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions (c) Explain how missing data were addressed (d) Cohort study—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was 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 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage (c) Consider use of a flow diagram 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest (c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount) 15* Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time Case-control study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures 16 (a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and 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 (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period 17 Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	(c) Explain how missing data were addressed (d) Cohort study—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed (d) Cohort study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was 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 (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage (c) Consider use of a flow diagram (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest (c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount) 15' Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures (a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounders were adjusted for and why they were included (b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period 17 Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses Pull 11 12 11

Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	P14, 4305	Conclusion
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	D, 2. 6266	Desult
Other information				
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	P14, L314	Acknow ledgemen

^{*}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.

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*As the checklist was provided upon initial submission, the page number/line number reported may be changed due to copyediting and may not be referable in the published version. In this case, the section/paragraph may be used as an alternative reference.