

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	P1/1	Page 1
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	P3/40	Page 3
Introduction				
Background/ rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	P4/64	Paragraph 4
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	P5/87	Paragraph 4
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	P5/93	Paragraph 1
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	P5/98	Paragraph 2
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	P5/106	Paragraph 2
		(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	NA	NA
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	P6/120	Paragraph 1
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	P6/131	Paragraph 1
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	P7/136	Paragraph 1
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	P7/140	Paragraph 1
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	P7/140	Paragraph 1

Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	P7/140	Paragraph 1
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	P7/145	Paragraph 1
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	NA	NA
		(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	NA	NA
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	P7/146	Paragraph 1
Results				
Participants	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	P7/151	Paragraph 1
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	NA	NA
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	Figure 1	Figure 1
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	P7/153	Paragraph 1
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	P8/163	Paragraph 2
		(c) Cohort study —Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	P8/163	Paragraph 2
Outcome data	15*	Cohort study —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	P8/165	Paragraph 2
		Case-control study —Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	NA	NA
		Cross-sectional study —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	NA	NA
Main results	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	P8/173	Paragraph 2
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	P8/163-179	Paragraph 2
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	NA	NA
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	P8/175	Paragraph 3
Discussion				
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	P8/81	Paragraph 1
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	P10/230	Paragraph 6

Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	P9-10/197-229	Paragraph 3-5
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	P10/232	Paragraph 6
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	P10/258	MA

*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.