Section/item	ltem 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	Page1/Li ne3-4	title
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	Page2/Li ne35–55	abstract
Introduction				
Background/ rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	Page3/Li ne61–76	l ntroduction/Paragraph 1
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	Page3/Li ne77–84	Introduction/Paragraph2
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	Page5/Li ne143–147	Met hods/Par agr aph9
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	Page3/Li ne90–92	Net hods/Par agr aph1
Participants	6	 (a) <i>Cohort study</i>—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up <i>Case-control study</i>—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 <i>Cross-sectional study</i>—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants 	Page4/Li ne97–109	Net hods/Par agr aph2–4
		(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	M	NA
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	Page45/Li ne113141	Net hods/Par agr aph5–8
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	Page5/Li ne143–157	Net hods/Par agr aph9–10
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	Page5/Li ne1448–151	Met hods/Par agr aph10
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	Page3/Li ne90–92	Met hods/Par agr aph1
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	Page5/Li ne151–157	Net hods/Par agr aph10

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

12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	Page5-6/Li ne159-164	Methods/Paragraph11
	(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	Page5/Li ne154–157	Met hods/Par agr aph10
	(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	NA	NA
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	Page5/Li ne167–170	Results/Paragraph1
	(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	NA	NA
	(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	NA	NA
14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	Page6/Li ne173–185	Results/Paragraph2
	(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	NA	NA
	(c) Cohort study -Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	NA	NA
15*	Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	NA	NA
	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	Page7/Li ne200–225	Results/Paragraph4–7
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	NA	NA
	(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	NA	NA
	(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	NA	NA
17	Report other analyses done-eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	Page6–7/Li ne220–206	Results/Paragraph4
18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	Page9–10/Li ne296–300	Di scussi on/Paragraph
19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	Page10/Li ne302–306	Di scussi on/Paragraph
	13* 14* 15* 16 17 18	13* (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions (c) Explain how missing data were addressed (c) Explain how missing data were 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 (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 (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—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time Case-control study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures (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 16 Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses 18 Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	Image: Section and Section Sectin Sectin Section Section Section Section Section Section Sectio

Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	Page8/Li ne252–260	Di scussi on/Paragraph2			
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	Page9/Li ne286–294	Di scussi on/Paragraph4			
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	Page10/Li ne308-310	Acknowl edgnent s			

*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.