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	21-48	P1-P4
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	21-48	P1-P4
Introduction				
Background/ rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	61-78	P1-P2
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	79-82	P3
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	84-135	P1-P4
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	84-93	P1
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	84-135	P1-4
		(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	84-135	P1-4
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	136-145	P5
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	84-93	P1
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	136-145	P5
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	84-93	P1
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	136-145	P5

Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	136-145	P5
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	136-145	P5
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	136-145	P5
		(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	136-145	P5
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	136-145	P5
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	147-153	P1
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	147-153	P1
		(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	147-163	P1-P2
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	147-163	P1-P2
		(c) ***Cohort study***—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	189-203	P4
Outcome data	15*	***Cohort study***—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	189-203	P4
		Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	189-203	P4
		Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	189-203	P4
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	147-203	P1-P4
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	147-203	P1-P4
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	147-203	P1-P4
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	all main results	all main results
Discussion				
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	205-295	P1-P6
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	296-301	P7

Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	205-295	P1-P5
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	286-295	P6
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	309-310	P1

*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.