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	1/3-4	Title page/1
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2-3/50-81	Abstract/1-4
Introduction				
Background/ rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	5-6/115-159	Introduction/1-2
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	6/155-158	Introduction/2
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	7/170-182	Methods/2
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	8-9/184-203	Methods/3
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	8-9/184-213	Methods/3-4
		(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	N/A- no matching	N/A no matching
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	9-10/200-233	Methods/5-8
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	7-8/176-182	Methods 2
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	10/235-241	Methods 9
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	8/184-190	Methods 3
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	9-10/205-227	Methods/7-8

12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	10-11/235-256	Methods/9-10
	(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	10-11/244-246	Methods 9
	(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	11/254-256	Methods 11
	(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	11/254-256	Methods 11
	(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	N/A not performed	N/A not performed
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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	11/258-275	Results/1
	(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	Figure 1	Results/Figure 1
	(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	Figure 1	Results/Figure 1
14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	Table 1 11/258-275	Results 2 Results/Table 1
	(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	Table 1	Results/Table 1
	(c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	11/274	Results/2
15*	Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	12/284-285	Results/4
	Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	N/A- cohort study	
	Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	N/A- cohort study	
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	13/300-303	Results/6
	(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	13-14/300-325	Results/6
	(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	N/A not relevant	N/A not relevant
17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	13-14/305-315	Results/3,6,7
18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	14/327-342	Discussion/1
19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	16-17/376-393	Discussion/5
	13* 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, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed Cross-sectional study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed Cross-sectional study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed Cross-sectional study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses (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 in each exposure category, 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	(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, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed Cross-sectional study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed Cross-sectional study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses N/A not performed 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 Figure 1 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) 11/274 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 N/A- cohort study Cross-sectional 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 N/A not relevant 17 Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses 14/327-342 19 Discuss limitations of t

Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	17/394-401	Discussion/6				
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	14/327-342	Discussion/1				
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	18/422-425	Funding/1				

^{*}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.