## 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	Pape 1/Li ne 1-3	Title			
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	Pape 1-2/Li ne 23-49	Abstract			
Introduction	Introduction						
Background/ rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	Page 2-4/Li ne 56-113	Introduction			
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	Page 4-5/Li ne 115-121	Introduction			
Methods							
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	Page 5/Li ne 124-127	Materials and Methods			
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	Page 5-6/Li ne 124-174	Materials and Methods			
Participants	6	(a) <b>Cohort study</b> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up <b>Case-control study</b> —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 <b>Cross-sectional study</b> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants	Met hods/Par agr aph 2	Met hods/Par agr aph 2			
		(b) <b>Cohort study</b> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed <b>Case-control study</b> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case	N⁄A	N/A			
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	Page 6/Li ne 163-174	Materials and Methods			
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	Page 5/Li ne 127-131	Materials and Methods			
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	Page 6/Li ne 159-161	Materials and Methods			
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	Page 5/Li ne 144	Materials and Methods			
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	Page 6-7/Li ne 176-183	Materials and Methods			

12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	Page 6-7/Li ne 176-183	Materials and Methods
			Materials and Methods
			Materials and Methods
	(d) <b>Cohort study</b> —If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed <b>Case-control study</b> —If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed <b>Cross-sectional study</b> —If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	Ŋ∕A	ΝΑ
	(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	AA	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	Page 7/Li ne 186-190	Results
	(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	Page 7/Li ne 190-199	Results
	(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)	Results/Paragraph 1	Pesults/Paragraph 1
15*	Cohort study — Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	Results/Paragraph 2-4	Pesults/Paragraph 2-4
	Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	ΝΑ	N/A
	Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	ŊΆ	N/A
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	Page 9/Li ne 244-264	Results
	(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	Page 9/Li ne 249-250	Results
	(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	Page 7-9/Li ne 201-242	Results
		•	
18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	Page 13/Li ne 357-363	Concl usi on
19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	Page 12–13/Li ne 347–35	Di scussi on
	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, 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 in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure Cross-sectional 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	(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 loss to follow-up 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  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 (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage (c) Consider use of a flow diagram  NA  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 of exposure  NA  Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures (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  NA  17 Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses  Page 7-9/Li ne 201-242  18 Summarise key results with reference to study objectives  Page 13/Li ne 357-353  Page 12-13/Li ne 357-353

Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	Page 10–12/Li ne 266–34 5	Di scussi on				
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	Page 12-3/Li ne 347-55	Di scussi on				
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	Page 13/Li ne 370-375	Financial Support and Sponsorship				

<sup>\*</sup>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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<sup>\*</sup>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.