STROBE StatementChecklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

Section/Topic	Item No	Recommendation	Reported on Page No
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
	1	(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	5
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	6,7
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	7
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	8
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	8
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
		(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	-
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	8,9
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	9
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	8
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	8
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	9
Statistical methods		(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	9
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	9
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	9
	12	(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	9
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	9
		(c) Describe any sensitivity analyses	<i>,</i>

Section/Topic	Item No	Recommendation	Reported on Page No
Results			
Participants		(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed	9
	13*	eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed	
	13	(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	8
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	-
Descriptive data		(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential	9, 10, 30,
		confounders	31, 32, 33
	14*	(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	9, 10, 11,
	14"		30, 31, 32,
			33, 34
		(c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	12
Outcome data		Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	9, 10, 11,
	1.54		12, 13
	15*	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	-
		(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval).	11, 12, 13
Main results	1.6	Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included	
	16	(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	30
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	-
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	34, 35
Discussion			
Key results		Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	14, 15, 16,
	18		17, 18, 19,
			20
Limitations	10	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and	19, 20
	19	magnitude of any potential bias	
Interpretation		Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar	14, 15, 16,
	20	studies, and other relevant evidence	17, 18, 19,
			20
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	20

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

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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 reported may be changed due to copyediting and may not be referable in the published version.

^{*}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.