

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

	Item No	Recommendation
<b>Title and abstract</b>	1	Awareness and attitude of fecal microbiota transplantation through transendoscopic enteral tubing among inflammatory bowel disease patients. The methods and results were included in the summary.
<b>Introduction</b>		
Background/rationale	2	Transendoscopic enteral tubing (TET) has been used in China as a novel delivery route for fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT).
Objectives	3	This study aims to explore the recognition and attitudes of FMT through TET in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
<b>Methods</b>		
Study design	4	An anonymous questionnaire, evaluating their awareness and attitudes toward FMT and TET, was distributed among IBD patients.
Setting	5	Questionnaires were distributed by electronic form to 652 patients from April 2019 to November 2019 in three centers.
Participants	6	IBD patients were conducted in three centers, including the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, the Affiliated Huaian No. 1 People's Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, and the First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University.  This is not matched study.
Variables	7	The preference of FMT delivery way in IBD patients and the patient-related factors associated it were analyzed.
Data sources/ measurement	8*	The assessment methods were shown in METHODS and were comparable.
Bias	9	The authors rigorously checked all enrolled cases to reduce bias.
Study size	10	Investigate as many IBD patients as possible
Quantitative variables	11	Patients were divided into two groups: (1) Group 1: patients without experience of FMT, (2) Group 2: patients with experience of FMT.
Statistical methods	12	Data were analyzed by SPSS (Chicago, IL, USA) or GraphPad (La Jolla, CA, USA). P values <0.05 were considered significant.

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<b>Results</b>		
Participants	13*	652 surveys were returned and 620 were qualified for analysis (32 questionnaires with missing items), yielding an effective rate of 95.09%.
Descriptive data	14*	The characteristics of study participants and information were given in Table1.
Outcome data	15*	The recognition and attitudes of FMT through TET in patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).
Main results	16	The category boundaries were reported.
Other analyses	17	Patients' choice for the delivery way of FMT would be affected by the type of disease and whether the patient had the experience of FMT.
<b>Discussion</b>		
Key results	18	This study showed that low awareness of knowledge on FMT suggests the significance of education to patients.
Limitations	19	Limitations of this study were shown in DISCUSSION.
Interpretation	20	The possible influencing factors were given.
Generalisability	21	The higher awareness of patient about FMT and TET, the more positive attitudes exhibited toward FMT, and therefore important to determine the knowledge, attitude, and preferences of patients for FMT though TET. This study indicates that the better education on patients should promote the development of FMT.
<b>Other information</b>		
Funding	22	The funding interests were shown in this paper.

\*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](http://www.strobe-statement.org).