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

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| 　 | Item No | Recommendation | Page |
| Title and abstract | 1 | (*a*) Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract | P1. Line 2 |
|  |  | (*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found | P3-4, Line 46-71 |
| Introduction |  |  |  |
| Background/rationale | 2 | Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported | P6-7, Line 110-133 |
| Objectives | 3 | State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses | P7, Line 134-140 |
| Methods |  |  |  |
| Study design | 4 | Present key elements of study design early in the paper | P7, Line 143 |
| Setting | 5 | Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection | P7, Line 143-145P10, Line 206-211 |
| Participants | 6 | (*a*) *Cohort study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up | P7-8, Line 145-153P10, Line 206-211 |
|  |  | *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 | NA |
|  |  | *Cross-sectional study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants | NA |
|  |  | (*b*) *Cohort study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed | P12, Line 242-247 |
|  |  | *Case-control study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case | NA |
| Variables | 7 | Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable | P10-11, Line 213-228 |
| 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 | P10, Line 201-211 |
| Bias | 9 | Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias | P12, Line 242-247 |
| Study size | 10 | Explain how the study size was arrived at | P12, Line 242-247 |
| Quantitative variables | 11 | Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why | P12, Line 242-247 |
| Statistical methods | 12 | (*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding | P11-12, Line 230-241 |
|  |  | (*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions | NA |
|  |  | (*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed | NA |
|  |  | (*d*) *Cohort study*—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed | NA |
|  |  | *Case-control study*—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed | NA |
|  |  | *Cross-sectional study*—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy | NA |
|  |  | (*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses | NA |
| 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 | P12, Line 256-261 |
|  |  | (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage | Fig.3 |
|  |  | (c) Consider use of a flow diagram | Fig.3 |
| Descriptive data | 14\* | (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders | P13-14, Line 263-287 |
|  |  | (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest | NA |
|  |  | (c) *Cohort study*—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount) | P15, Line 316-317 |
| Outcome data | 15\* | *Cohort study*—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time | P15-16, Line 312-328 |
|  |  | *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 | NA |
| 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 | NA |
|  |  | (*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized | P31-32, Line 657-662 |
|  |  | (*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period | NA |
| Other analyses | 17 | Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses | NA |
| Discussion |  |  |  |
| Key results | 18 | Summarise key results with reference to study objectives | P16, Line 330-340 |
| 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 | P20, Line 422-431 |
| Interpretation | 20 | Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence | P16-20, Line 341-421 |
| Generalisability | 21 | Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results | P20-21, Line 433-438 |
| 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 | P29, Line 618-619 |