Section/item	ltem 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	2 / 47	Materials and methods
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2 / 46–54	Materials and methods,
		Introduction		
Background/	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	2/73	Introduction
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	3 / 78–80	Introduction
		Methods		
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	3 / 91	Materials and methods
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and	3 / 91–97	Materials and methods
		data collection	N/A	 N/A
Participants	6	(a) <i>Cohort study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe	N/A	N/A
		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		
		(b) <i>Cohort study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed	N/A	N/A
		<i>Case–control study</i> —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	3–4 / 114/147	Results
		diagnostic criteria, if applicable		
Data sources/	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement).	N/A	N/A
measurement		Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group		
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	N/A	N/A
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	3 / 91–92	Materials and methods

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

Quantitativ	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	3 / 98–110	Materials and methods
e variables		were chosen and why		
Statistica	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	N/A	N/A
I		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	N/A	N/A
methods		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	N/A	N/A
		(d) <i>Cohort study</i> —If applicable, explain how loss to follow–up was addressed	N/A	N/A
		Case-control study-If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed		
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	N/A	N/A
	•	Results		·
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility,	3 / 91–97	Materials and methods
		confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed		
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	3 / 93–95	Materials and methods
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	N/A	N/A
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on	3 / 116–117	Results
		exposures and potential confounders		
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	N/A	N/A
		(c) <i>Cohort study</i> —Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	N/A	N/A
Outcome data	15*	Cohort study-Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	N/A	N/A
		Case-control study-Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	N/A	N/A
		Cross-sectional study-Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	N/A	N/A
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95%	N/A	N/A
		confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included		
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	N/A	N/A
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	N/A	N/A
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done-eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	N/A	N/A

		Discussion		
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	5 / 179–197	Discussion
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both	5 / 185–187	Discussion
		direction and magnitude of any potential bias		
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses,	6 / 237–241	Discussion
		results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence		
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	6 / 237–241	Discussion
		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	N/A	N/A
		study on which the present article is based		

*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.