Checklist S1: STROBE Checklist of items that should be included in reports of *cross-sectional studies*. PNTD-D-16-01185R1: "A Comparison of the Quality of Informed Consent for Clinical Trials of an Experimental Hookworm Vaccine Conducted in Developed and Developing Countries"

Title and abstract  (a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the interest dealers and informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found  Introduction  Background/rationale  2 Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigative being reported  Objectives  3 State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses  Methods  Study design  4 Present key elements of study design early in the paper  Setting  5 Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including perior recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  Participants  6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of set of participants  Variables  7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl assessment methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group  Bias  9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size  10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables  11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin social) and information on exposures and potential confounders		Checklist
(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary what was done and what was found	itle or	$\overline{\checkmark}$
Introduction  Background/rationale  2 Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported  Objectives  3 State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses  Methods  Study design  4 Present key elements of study design early in the paper  Setting  5 Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including perior recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  Participants  6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants  Variables  7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl Data sources/  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  Bias  9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size  10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables  11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to contro confounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		
Background/rationale   2	of	
Background/rationale 2 Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigative being reported  Objectives 3 State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses  Methods  Study design 4 Present key elements of study design early in the paper  Setting 5 Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including perior recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  Participants 6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants  Variables 7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl 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  Bias 9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size 10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables 11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		
being reported Objectives 3 State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses  Methods Study design 4 Present key elements of study design early in the paper Setting 5 Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including perio recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  Participants 6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of sel of participants  Variables 7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl Data sources/  8* For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group  Bias 9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size 10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables 11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to contro confounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		
Objectives         3         State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses           Methods           Study design         4         Present key elements of study design early in the paper           Setting         5         Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including perior recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection           Participants         6         (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants           Variables         7         Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl measurement           Data sources/         8*         For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group           Bias         9         Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias           Study size         10         Explain how the study size was arrived at           Quantitative variables         11         Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why           Statistical methods         12         (a) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed           (d) If applicable, describe an	n	Ø
Study design 4 Present key elements of study design early in the paper  Setting 5 Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including perior recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  Participants 6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants  Variables 7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl 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  Bias 9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size 10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables 11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$
Study design 4 Present key elements of study design early in the paper  Setting 5 Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including perior recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  Participants 6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants  Variables 7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl 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  Bias 9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size 10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables 11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		
Setting 5 Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including perior recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  Participants 6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants  Variables 7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl Data sources/ 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  Bias 9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size 10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables 11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$
recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection  Participants  6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of sel of participants  Variables  7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl Data sources/  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  Bias  9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size  10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables  11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to contro confounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin	ds of	
Participants  6 (a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants  Variables  7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl Data sources/  8* For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of measurement methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group  Bias  9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size  10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables  11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical confounded in the study) participants (eg demographic, clinical		_
Variables  7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl Data sources/  8* For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of measurement methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group  Bias  9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size  10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables  11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical confirmation and the study participants (eg demographic, clinical confirmation and th	ection	<u> </u>
Variables  7 Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if apple Data sources/  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  Bias  9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size  10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables  11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to contro confounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact  (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13*  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, cline)		
confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if appl Data sources/ measurement  **Results**  Participants    Can be a confounders   Can be a confounder		<u> </u>
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  Bias  9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size  10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables  11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sastrategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical contents and the s	icable	
methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group  Bias 9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size 10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables 11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sastrategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical data and the study participants) and the study participants (eg demographic, clinical data and search stage)		$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$
Bias 9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size 10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables 11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to contro confounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, cliration)		
Bias 9 Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias  Study size 10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  Quantitative variables 11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods 12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to contro confounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants 13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir		
Study size  10 Explain how the study size was arrived at  21 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  22 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact  (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sastrategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  23 Results  24 Participants  25 Participants  26 Participants  27 Participants  28 Participants  29 Participants  20 Pescribe and pricipants of individuals at each stage of study—eg numpotentially 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, cline)		
Quantitative variables  11 Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. I applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why  Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sastrategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		
Statistical methods  12 (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to contro confounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, cline)	f	
Statistical methods  (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to controconfounding  (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed  (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sastrategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13*  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		
(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13*  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir	l for	$\checkmark$
(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interact (c) Explain how missing data were addressed (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13*  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir		
(c) Explain how missing data were addressed (d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13*  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clirateristics)	ons	
(d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sa strategy  (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13*  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		
Results  Participants  13*  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, cliration)	npling	
(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses  Results  Participants  13*  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir	1 0	
Participants  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir		
Participants  (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg num 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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir		
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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir	ners	$\overline{\mathcal{Q}}$
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  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir	,015	_
(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage (c) Consider use of a flow diagram  Descriptive data  14*  (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir		
(c) Consider use of a flow diagram  Descriptive data  14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clin		<b></b> ✓
Descriptive data 14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clir		
	ical.	
SOCIALI AND INTOTHIALION ON CADUSINES AND DOCUMENT COMMUNICIS	,	_
(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable.	able	
of interest		_
Outcome data 15* Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures		
Main results  16 (a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and applicable applicable and	ted	

		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	V
		(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	
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	$\square$
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	$\square$
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	Ø
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	
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	Ø

<sup>\*</sup>Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups.

**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.