

Supplemental Data S1: Research Checklist

STROBE checklist 2007 (v4): A checklist of items to be included in reports of cross-sectional studies.

Section/Topic	Item #	Recommendation	Reported on page #
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	1
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	2
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	2
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	3
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	3
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants	3
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	3
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	3-6
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	3, 21, and 22
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	3 and 4
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	3-6
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	3-6
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	3-6
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	3 and 4
		(d) If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy	3 and 4
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	3-6
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	3 and 7
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	3, 4, and 7
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	4
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	8 and 12-15
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	13 and 15
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	8, 9, and 12-15

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	8, 9, and 12-15
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	8, 9, and 12-15
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	N/A
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	N/A
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	11
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	22
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	11-22
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	23
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	23

*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.