

Supplementary Table 1. STROBE statement: checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No.	Recommendation	Section & paragraph No.
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	Abstract Abstract
Introduction	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	Introduction 1,2
Background/rationale	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	Introduction 3
Objectives			
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	Materials and Methods, Patient selection 1
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	Materials and Methods, Patient selection 1,2
Participants	6	(a) Cohort study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe 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 Cross-sectional study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants (b) Cohort study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed Case-control study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case	Materials and Methods, Patient selection 1 Materials and Methods, Patient selection 1 Materials and Methods 1
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	Materials and Methods, Outcomes and Follow-up 1
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	Materials and Methods, Outcomes and Follow-up 1
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	Materials and Methods, Statistical analysis 2
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	NA
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	NA

Supplementary Table 1. Continued

Item No.	Recommendation	Section & paragraph No.
12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions (c) Explain how missing data were addressed (d) Cohort study—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed Case-control study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed Cross-sectional study—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	Materials and Methods, Statistical analysis, 1 Materials and Methods, Statistical analysis, 1 NA NA
13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—e.g., numbers 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	Materials and Methods, Patient selection 1 Materials and Methods, Patient selection 1
14*	(c) Consider use of a flow diagram (a) Give characteristics of study participants (e.g., demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest (c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (e.g., average and total amount)	Figure 1 Results 1 NA
15*	Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	Results 1,2,3,4 NA NA
16	(a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (e.g., 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included (b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	NA NA NA
17	Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	NA
18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	Discussion 1
19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	Discussion 5
20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	Discussion 2,3,4,5
21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	NA

Supplementary Table 1. Continued

Item No.	Recommendation	Section & paragraph No.
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	Funding information

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.

STROBE, strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology; N/A, 약어풀이.

*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.