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

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Section/Topic	Item No	Recommendation	Reported on Page/Section/Paragraph(s)
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 deposited the found.	Title and Abstract Abstract
Introduction		done and what was found	Tiostiuct
Background/	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	Introduction
rationale		1	Last paragraph of
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	Introduction Of
Methods			
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	Methods
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	Patients section in Methods
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	Patients section in Methods Click or tap here to enter text.
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	Patients section in Methods
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	Methods
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	Methods
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	Methods
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	Methods
	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	Methods
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	Methods
Statistical methods		(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	Click or tap here to enter text. Methods
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	Click or tap here to enter text.
Results			
Participants	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	Results
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	Results
Descriptive data	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	Click or tap here to enter text. Results
		(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)	Click or tap here to enter text. Click or tap here to enter text.
		Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	Results
Outcome data	15*	Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	Click or tap here to enter text.
		Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures	Click or tap here to enter text.

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Main results	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	Results		
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	Results		
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—e.g., analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	Results		
Discussion					
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	Discussion		
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	Discussion		
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	Discussion		
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	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 study on which the present article is based	Funding		

^{*}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.