STROBE Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of *cohort studies*

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
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| **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 |
| **Introduction** | 2. Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported |
| **Objectives** | 3. State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses |
| **Methods** | 4. Present key elements of study design early in the paper |
| **Setting** | 5. Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection |
| **Participants** | 6. *(a)* Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up  

*(b)* For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed |
| **Variables** | 7. Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable |
| **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. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why |
| **Statistical methods** | 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)* If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed  

*(g)* Describe any sensitivity analyses |
| **Results** | 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  

*(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, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders  

*(b)* Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest  

*(c)* Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount) |
| **Outcome data** | 15. *(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  

*(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 |

**Other analyses**
Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses

**Discussion**

**Key results**
Summarise key results with reference to study objectives

**Limitations**
Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias

**Interpretation**
Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence

**Generalisability**
Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results

**Other information**

**Funding**
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

*Give information separately for exposed and unexposed groups.