	Item No	Recommendation	Page No
Title and abstract	1	(<i>a</i>) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	2
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was	2
		done and what was found	
Introduction			•
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	3
Methods			•
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	16
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of	16
		recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	
Participants	6	(a) Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case	16/17
		ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases	
		and controls	
		(b) For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per	16
		case	
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and	16-18
		effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	
Data sources/	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of	16-20
measurement		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	N/A
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	N/A
Quantitative	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable,	21
variables		describe which groupings were chosen and why	
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for	21
		confounding	
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	N/A
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	21
		(<i>d</i>) If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed	N/A
		(<u>e</u>) Describe any sensitivity analyses	N/A
Results			•
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers	32
	-	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	N/A
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	N/A
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social)	32
		and information on exposures and potential confounders	
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of	N/A
		interest	
Outcome data	15*	Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	32
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STROBE Statement—Checklist of items that should be included in reports of *case-control studies*

		5-11	
	(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	N/A	
	(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a	N/A	
	meaningful time period		
17	Report other analyses done-eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity	N/A	
	analyses		
18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives		
19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or		
	imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	14	
20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations,	15	
	multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence		
21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	14	
on			
22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if	23	
	applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based		
	18 19 20 21 on	 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 17 Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses 18 Summarise key results with reference to study objectives 19 Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias 20 Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence 21 Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results on 22 Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if	

*Give information separately for cases and controls.

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 http://www.strobe-statement.org.