

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

Influence of anti-infective periodontal therapy on subgingival microbiota evaluated by chair-side test compared to qPCR - a clinical follow-up study

| | Item No | Recommendation | Page |
|------------------------------|---------|--|------|
| Title and abstract | 1 | (a) Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the | 1 |
| | | (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done | 1 |
| Introduction | | | |
| Background/rationale | 2 | Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being | 1,2 |
| Objectives | 3 | State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses | 2 |
| Methods | | | |
| Study design | 4 | Present key elements of study design early in the paper | 6 |
| Setting | 5 | Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, | 6 |
| Participants | 6 | (a) <i>Cohort study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up <i>Case-control study</i> —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 <i>Cross-sectional study</i> —Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of | N/A |
| | | (b) <i>Cohort study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed <i>Case-control study</i> —For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of | N/A |
| Variables | 7 | Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect | 7,8 |
| 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 | N/A |
| Bias | 9 | Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias | 8,9 |
| Study size | 10 | Explain how the study size was arrived at | 8,9 |
| Quantitative variables | 11 | Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why | 7 |
| Statistical methods | 12 | (a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for | 9 |
| | | (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions | 9 |
| | | (c) Explain how missing data were addressed | 7 |
| | | (d) <i>Cohort study</i> —If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed <i>Case-control study</i> —If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed <i>Cross-sectional study</i> —If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of | N/A |
| | | (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses | N/A |

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| Results | | | Page |
|--------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------|
| 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 analyzed | 2,3 |
| | | (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage | 2,7 |
| | | (c) Consider use of a flow diagram | Fig 2 |
| Descriptive data | 14* | (a) Give characteristics of study participants (e.g. demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders | 2,3,4 |
| | | (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest | 2,7 |
| | | (c) <i>Cohort study</i> —Summarize follow-up time (e.g., average and total amount) | N/A |
| Outcome data | 15* | <i>Cohort study</i> —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time | N/A |
| | | <i>Case-control study</i> —Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure | N/A |
| | | <i>Cross-sectional study</i> —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures | N/A |
| 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 | 3,4/Tables/ Figure 1 |
| | | (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 meaningful time period | N/A |
| Other analyses | 17 | Report other analyses done—e.g. analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses | 3, Table 2 |
| Discussion | | | |
| Key results | 18 | Summarize key results with reference to study objectives | 5,6 |
| 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 | 6 |
| Interpretation | 20 | Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence | 5,6 |
| Generalizability | 21 | Discuss the generalizability (external validity) of the study results | 6 |
| 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 | 10 |

*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.