Table S1. STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No.	Recommendation	Page No.	Relevant text from manuscript
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	page 1	
		(*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	page 1	lines 25-39
Introduction				
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	page 2	lines 50-93
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	page 2	lines 94-98
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	page 3	2.1 - lines 101-117
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	page 3	2.1 - lines 101-117
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	page 3	2.1 - lines 103-107
		(*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		
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	page 3	2.2 - lines 120-147
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	page 3	2.2 - lines 120-147
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	page 3	2.2 - lines 110-115
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	page 3	2.1 - lines 100-109

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Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	page 3	2.2 - lines 119-129
Statistical methods	12	(*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	page 3	2.2 - lines 119-133
		(*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	page 3	2.2 - lines 119-133
		(*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		
Results				
Participants	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	page 9	3.0 - lines 368-380
		(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	page 9	3.0 - lines 369-380
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest		
		(c) *Cohort study*—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)		
Outcome data	15*	*Cohort study*—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	page 9	3.0 - lines 371-409
		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		
Main results	16	(*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	page 9	3.0 - lines 381-387
		(*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		

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Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	page 9-10	3.0 - lines 392-401
Discussion				
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	page 15	4.0 - lines 566-570
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	page 15	4.0 - lines 556-562
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	page 13-15	4.0 - lines 438-555
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	page 13-15	4.0 - lines 438-555
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	page 16	line 592

*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.