

Table 1. Assessment of quality of a cohort study – Newcastle Ottawa Scale
Selection
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representativeness of the study population <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Truly representative of the children in the contemporary western world</i> b. <i>Somewhat representative of the children in the contemporary western world</i> c. Selected group of children (e.g. only certain socio-economic groups/areas) d. No description of the derivation of the cohort
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ascertainment of exposure <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Measurement by trained health professional</i> b. <i>Use of validator tool, e.g. previously validated questionnaire</i> c. Written self-report d. Other/no description
Comparability
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Study controls for socioeconomic status (or measure of)</i> b. <i>Study controls for other factors, e.g. maternal education, child's gender, age, ethnicity</i> c. No control
Outcome
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of outcome <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Multiple regression analysis controlling for mediators</i> b. Self-report c. Other/no description
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Was period over which data was collected appropriate for outcomes to be measured <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Yes, if data was collected on >1 occasion, including one weekend day and one week day</i> b. No, if data was collected on a single occasion or didn't include one weekend day and one week day.