Online Resource 1

Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy

Age-dependent differences in hyoid bone position and shape in thyroglossal duct cyst: a three-dimensional computed tomography case–control study

İsmailoğlu İH, Güven M, Tatlı Ayhan L, Güven EM, Elden H, Erdem AF. Sakarya University Training and Research Hospital and Sakarya University Faculty of Medicine, Sakarya, Türkiye. Corresponding author: Ahmet Faruk Erdem (afemd44@gmail.com)

STROBE Statement — checklist of items that should be included in reports of case-control studies

Item	No.	Recommendation	Reported (section)
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract; (b) provide an informative and balanced summary	Title; Abstract
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale	Introduction, paragraphs 1–4
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	Introduction, last paragraph
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	Methods – Study design and ethics
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up and data collection	Methods – Study design; Participants
Participants	6	(a) 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. (b) Give matching criteria and the number of controls per case	Methods – Participants (age-frequency matching, 1:1)
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders and effect modifiers	Methods – Imaging and morphometric measurements; Fig. 1
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 between groups	Methods – Imaging (same scanner, same workstation, single experienced observer not informed of group allocation; bone-only reconstructions)
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	Methods – Participants (exclusion criteria, age matching); Methods – Imaging (bone-only reconstructions, predefined landmarks); Discussion – limitations (incomplete blinding)
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	Methods – Participants (all eligible cases 2009–2025); Discussion –

Item	No.	Recommendation	Reported (section)
			limitations
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses; describe which groupings were chosen and why	Methods – Statistical analysis (age strata 0–18, 19–50, ≥ 51 years)
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding; (b) methods for subgroups and interactions; (c) missing data; (d) matching of cases and controls; (e) sensitivity analyses	Methods – Statistical analysis; (c) no missing data in included participants; (e) not performed
Participants	13	(a) Report numbers at each stage of the study; (b) give reasons for non-participation at each stage; (c) consider a flow diagram	Methods – Participants (5 cases excluded for unavailable CT data); Results – Study population
Descriptive data	14	(a) Give characteristics of study participants; (b) indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable	Results – Study population; Table 1
Outcome data	15	Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure	Tables 2–4
Main results	16	(a) Give unadjusted and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (95% CI); (b) report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorised; (c) if relevant, translate estimates of relative risk into absolute risk	Table 5 (OR, 95% CI); ROC cut-offs
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done, e.g. analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	Results – Age-stratified and sex-related comparisons; Online Resource 2
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	Discussion, paragraph 1
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	Discussion, penultimate paragraph
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies and other relevant evidence	Discussion, paragraphs 2–6
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	Discussion, limitations paragraph (single centre, CT-referred controls)
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders	Declarations – Funding

STROBE Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (von Elm E, et al. PLoS Med 2007;4:e296)