## STARD checklist for reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy (version January 2003)

Section and Topic	Item #		On page #
TITLE/ABSTRACT/ KEYWORDS	1	Identify the article as a study of diagnostic accuracy (recommend MeSH heading 'sensitivity and specificity').	
INTRODUCTION	2	State the research questions or study aims, such as estimating diagnostic	
INTRODUCTION	2	accuracy or comparing accuracy between tests or across participant	
		groups.	
METHODS		groups.	
Participants	3	The study population: The inclusion and exclusion criteria, setting and	
	Ũ	locations where data were collected.	
	4	Participant recruitment: Was recruitment based on presenting symptoms,	
		results from previous tests, or the fact that the participants had received	
		the index tests or the reference standard?	
	5	Participant sampling: Was the study population a consecutive series of	
	5	participants defined by the selection criteria in item 3 and 4? If not,	
		specify how participants were further selected.	
	1		
	6	Data collection: Was data collection planned before the index test and	
		reference standard were performed (prospective study) or after	
	_	(retrospective study)?	
Test methods	7	The reference standard and its rationale.	
	8	Technical specifications of material and methods involved including how	
		and when measurements were taken, and/or cite references for index	
		tests and reference standard.	
	9	Definition of and rationale for the units, cut-offs and/or categories of the	
		results of the index tests and the reference standard.	
	10	The number, training and expertise of the persons executing and reading	
		the index tests and the reference standard.	
	11	Whether or not the readers of the index tests and reference standard	
		were blind (masked) to the results of the other test and describe any	
		other clinical information available to the readers.	
Statistical methods	12	Methods for calculating or comparing measures of diagnostic accuracy,	
		and the statistical methods used to quantify uncertainty (e.g. 95%	
		confidence intervals).	
	13	Methods for calculating test reproducibility, if done.	
RESULTS			
Participants	14	When study was performed, including beginning and end dates of	
		recruitment.	
	15	Clinical and demographic characteristics of the study population (at least	
		information on age, gender, spectrum of presenting symptoms).	
	16	The number of participants satisfying the criteria for inclusion who did or	
		did not undergo the index tests and/or the reference standard; describe	
		why participants failed to undergo either test (a flow diagram is strongly	
		recommended).	
Test results	17	Time-interval between the index tests and the reference standard, and	
		any treatment administered in between.	
	18	Distribution of severity of disease (define criteria) in those with the target	İ
		condition; other diagnoses in participants without the target condition.	]
	19	A cross tabulation of the results of the index tests (including	
	17	indeterminate and missing results) by the results of the reference	
		standard; for continuous results, the distribution of the test results by the	
		results of the reference standard.	
	20	Any adverse events from performing the index tests or the reference	1
	20	standard.	]
Estimates	21	Estimates of diagnostic accuracy and measures of statistical uncertainty	
	~ 1	(e.g. 95% confidence intervals).	
	22		
	22	How indeterminate results, missing data and outliers of the index tests	
	~~~	were handled.	<u> </u>
	23	Estimates of variability of diagnostic accuracy between subgroups of	
	<u> </u>	participants, readers or centers, if done.	
	24	Estimates of test reproducibility, if done.	
DISCUSSION	25	Discuss the clinical applicability of the study findings.	