

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	1	Clinical assessment and early intervention for deviations in children's growth and development
		(b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	1	Abstract: Background: Chinese adults' and children's heights.....
Introduction				
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	1	As the health impact of traditional diseases brought about by hunger and economic backwardness declines due to social progress and improved medical care,.....
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	1	Based on this, this study analyzes the clinical characteristics and early intervention treatment of children
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	1-2	The children were categorized into 4 groups according to their height range and developmental degree: short stature group (SS, n=28), less short stature group (LSS, n=32), early developmental group (ED, n=41) and central precocious puberty group (CPP, n=19).....
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	1-2	A retrospective analysis was conducted on children who underwent physical examinations at A random sampling method was used to select 120 cases.....

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 selection of participants	2	Inclusion criteria: (1) Ages 5-8 years old; (2) Heights less than P25 Exclusion criteria were (1) Comorbid underlying diseases, such as respiratory diseases; (2) Allergy to the drugs used in the study; and (3) Children
		(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 controls per case		
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	2	Grouping methods.....Treatment method.....
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	2	Indicator collection.....
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias	2	Inclusion criteria.....Exclusion criteria.....
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	2	Sample size calculation This study included 8 variables. Based on the 10 events per candidate predictor parameter (10 EPP).....

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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	2-3	The children were categorized into 4 groups according to their height range and developmental degree: short stature group (SS, n=28), less short stature group (LSS, n=32), early developmental group (ED, n=41) and central precocious puberty group (CPP, n=19).....
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	2-3	In this study, SPSS 26.0 was used for data analysis and statistical processing and the Shapiro-Wilk (SW) test was used to test the normality.....
		(b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	2	Logistic regression model was used to study and explore the influencing factors related to dichotomous outcomes. The AUC value of the ROC curve characterizes the classification.....
		(c) Explain how missing data were addressed	2	Inclusion criteria.....Complete follow-up data....
		(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 sampling strategy	2	Inclusion criteria.....Complete follow-up data....
		(e) Describe any sensitivity analyses	2	The AUC value of the ROC curve characterizes the classification.....
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	3	The heights of the children in the four groups pre-treatment, 3 months and 6 months after treatment are shown in table 2.....
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage	3	Comparison of general information.....
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram	NA	
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders	3	Comparison of the general information of the children in the four groups.....
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest	3	All the children's heights increased to different degrees, among which the LSS group had the largest

				growth rate, while the ED group had the smallest growth rate,.....
		(c) <i>Cohort study</i> —Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)	3	The heights of the children in the four groups pre-treatment, 3 months and 6 months.....
Outcome data	15*	<i>Cohort study</i> —Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time	3	The heights of the children in the four groups pre-treatment, 3 months and 6 months.....
		<i>Case-control study</i> —Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure		
		<i>Cross-sectional study</i> —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	3	Logistic regression analysis of relevant pretreatment factors affecting height growth outcomes in children.....ROC curve.....
		(b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	3	The height growth values of the children 6 months after the treatment were dichotomized, with whether the growth value was >3.2 cm (median) as the dependent variable [(“growth value >3.2 cm”=1 (n=59), “growth value ≤3.2 cm”=0 (n=61)],.....
		(c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period	3	Construct a predictive model based on sex (1=female, 0=male) and age and plot the ROC curve. Analysis of each indicator is shown in table 4. The results showed that the AUCs of sex, age and prediction model were 0.599 (95%CI:0.497-0.701),0.774(95%CI:0.686-0.861) and 0.818(95%CI:0.735-0.900), respectively.....

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Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	3	Therapeutic safety.....
Discussion				
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	3,5	In the present study, the children who came to the hospital for the entrance medical examination,.....
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	5	However, this study also has certain limitations. It is a single-center,
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	3,5	Clinical analysis and early intervention for children with growth deviations during school entrance exams can normalize growth,.....
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	3,5	Slow bone age progression in premature development, improve height gain at 6 months and prevent or treat growth disorders.....
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	5	Scientific Research Projects of Sichuan Medical Science and Technology Innovation Research Association in 2024(No. YCH-KY-YCZD2024-102).

*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.