STROBE Statement: Checklist of a descriptive cross-sectional study
Study Title: "Knowledge assessment of women of reproductive age on birth defects: A cross-sectional study in Kenya"

	Item No	Recommendation	Section
Title and abstract	1	a. The design of the study stated as a "**descriptive cross-sectional study"** b. The abstract is informative (background) and has provided a balanced summary (results) of the conduct of the study and key study findings.	a. **Title; page,** line 2'; **Abstract-Methods;** page 2, line 34; **Study design and settings:** page 3, line 99. b. **Abstract-Background;** page 2, lines 28-33
Introduction			
Background/rationale	2	a. The scientific background of this study is well articulated. b. The rationale for the investigation is also explained.	a. **Introduction;** page 2-3, line Nos. 53-96 b. **Introduction;** page 3, lines 92-96.
Objectives	3	The specific objective is stated	**Abstract-Background;** page 2, lines 32-33; **Study design and settings;** page 3, lines 99-100
Methods			
Study design	4	The key elements of the study design settings well well-stated	**Study design and settings;** page 3, lines 99-107
Setting	5	The study setting, and population	**Study design and settings;** page 3, lines 99-107
Participants	6	a. Eligibility criteria for inclusion b. Data sources and data collection tool. c. Data collection	a. **Study design and settings;** page 3, lines 100-102; b. **Data collection and study variables;** page 4, 127-141 c. **Data collection and study variables;** page 4, 127-141
Variables	7	The outcome variable of interest in this study (descriptive cross-sectional design) is defined as knowledge. Sociodemographic characteristics comprising maternal age, education, occupation, and gravidity were also collected.	**Data collection and study variables;** page 4, 138-139

Data sources/ measurement	8	Data were gathered data on the sociodemographic characteristics (maternal age, education, occupation, and gravidity) of the study participants. Further, we adopted and modified birth defects knowledge assessment questions developed.	**Data collection and study variables;** page 4, line 140
Bias	9	Trained research assistants were used to collect data for uniformity and bias control	**Data collection and study variables;** page 4, lines 128-129
Study size	10	A statistical formula used to determine the sample size	**Sample size determination;** page 4, lines 10-125
Quantitative variables	11	The variables are summarized using frequencies and percentages/proportions.	**Statistical analysis;** page 5, lines 149-157
Statistical methods	12	a. Trained research assistants were used to collect data for uniformity and bias control b. Predetermined eligibility criteria were used- "The study population consisted of women with children aged under five years, and attending child-welfare clinics at all (eleven) public hospitals in Kiambu County in Kenya purposively selected" c. Only participants who consented to the study were interviewed thus, cases of missing data were not encountered. d. This was a descriptive cross-sectional study thus data were gathered at a point in time from study participants who consented to participate in the study e. Each of the four-point birth defect knowledge assessment questions with responses of don't know, no, and yes were computed at 100% to estimate the knowledge of the study respondents. Afterward, the estimates of each of the four knowledge questions were aggregated at 100% to estimate the overall average knowledge scores for the study participants.	a. **Data collection and study variables;** page 4, lines 128-129 b. **Study design and settings;** page 3, lines 100-102 c. **Data collection and study variables;** page 4, lines 128-129 d. **Data collection and study variables;** page 4, lines 128-129 e. **Statistical analysis;** page 5, lines 154-157

Results			
Participants	13	(a) Absolute numbers and the proportions (percentages)	**Results;** page 5, lines 158-175
		(b) Data were extracted retrospectively from medical records, thus there were cases of non-participation.	N/A
		(c) Using a flow diagram was not necessary	N/A
Descriptive data	14	(a) Characteristics of study participants such as demographic, clinical, and social) and information on exposures and potential confounders was not of interest.	N/A
		(b) Data were gathered at a point in time when no participant had missing data	f. **Data collection and study variables;** page 4, lines 128-129
Outcome data	15	Summary measures	**Results;** page 5, lines 158-175
Main results	16	(*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates, and their precision such as a 95% confidence interval was not considered because the outcome variable of interest was categorical.	N/A
		(*b*) Category boundaries for continuous variables were not considered because the variable of interest was categorical	N/A
		(*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful period	N/A
Other analyses	17	Report other analyses were done such as analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses	N/A
Discussion			
Key results	18	Summaries of key results regarding study objectives are presented.	**Discussion;** page 5-6, lines 176-213
Limitations	19	Discuss the limitations of the study, considering sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both the direction and magnitude of any potential bias	**Discussion;** page 6, lines 211-213
Interpretation	20	Despite the limitation, the questions were precise and simple thus easily providing a snapshot of the level of birth	**Discussion;** page 6, lines 211-213

		defect knowledge of the study participants in the county.	
Generalizability	21	the findings of this study could be generalized in similar settings locally and regionally, particularly the developing countries (external validity of the study results)	**Discussion;** page 6, lines 211-213
Other information			
Funding	22	The study was self-funded	N/A