

**Table S1** Supplement table present detailed search strategy for one database (example for PubMed\*)

Step for search strategy	Medical subject heading (MeSH**) and free text terms
Step I	Initial keyword search—esophageal diverticula (ED)
Step II	After this, I emptied the search box and repeated the process with the secondary keywords*** search terms in the second column: ED types, ED topography, ED etiology, ED pathogenic mechanisms, ED clinic, diagnosis, treatment
Step III	Running each search successively, I could determine if a component of the search string is producing many irrelevant results and adjust easily next search strategy
Step IV	After completing the searches aligned to each concept, I click on the “Advanced” option again. This allows for display of the “search history” and for a ready combination of the individual searches using the Boolean operators “AND” and “OR”. Using this method, parentheses are automatically placed around each set of terms to maintain the logical structure of the search
Step V	Final search—refine search results by publication date, study, groups, language, or any other limits appropriate to the review topic by selecting the relevant filter (lefthand side of the screen in PubMed) from the range available. PubMed also provides predefined search filters that restrict search results to specific clinical study categories or subject matters (such as clinical queries)

\*PubMed: database (citations and abstracts of biomedical literature); \*\*MeSH: medical subject heading; \*\*\*Secondary keywords: keywords closely related to the primary search term for targeting and searching with increased precision.