

Supplementary Table S1. Full-text articles assessed for eligibility but not included in the review

| Reference | Type Study | Aims/Intervention | Age | Reason of exclusion |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|----------|---|
| Bestebreurtje P et al. 2020 | Clinical trial | To study the efficacy and pharmacokinetics of rectally administered omeprazole in infants with gastroesophageal reflux disease due to esophageal atresia or congenital diaphragmatic hernia and compare these with orally administered omeprazole | Children | Children with a pathology other than GERD |
| Chiang HH et al. 2019 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To compare the clinical efficacy of single doses of dexlansoprazole [modified-release 60 mg] and esomeprazole [40 mg] after 24-week follow-up in patients with mild erosive esophagitis | Adults | Population |
| Johnson DA et al. 2016 | Clinical Trial | To identify clinical factors related to resolution of reflux-related sleep disturbance in subjects treated with esomeprazole 20 mg for 14 days | Adults | Population |
| Steingoetter A et al 2015 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To assess the effect of proton pump inhibitor therapy on the volume, distribution and acidity of gastric secretions in GERD and healthy subjects | Adults | Population Outcome |
| Hatlebakk JG et al. 2016 | Clinical Trial | To compare the ability of laparoscopic antireflux surgery and esomeprazole to control esophageal acid exposure, over a 5-year period, in patients with chronic gastroesophageal reflux disease | Adults | Population |
| Walker D et al. 2015 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To assess the clinical superiority of Zegerid versus Losec for rapid relief of heartburn associated with gastro-esophageal reflux disease | Adults | Population |

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| Moraes-Filho JP et al. 2014 | Clinical Trial | To compare the efficacy of pantoprazole-Mg and esomeprazole in GERD | Adults | Population |
| Peura DA et al. 2013 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To determine the impact of PPI therapy on heartburn and regurgitation severity in patients with either non-erosive GERD or erosive oesophagitis | Adults | Population |
| Xiao YL et al. 2013 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To investigate whether hydrotalcite was comparable to esomeprazole, a proton pump inhibitor, in on-demand therapy for non-erosive reflux disease | Adults | Population |
| Flook NW et al. 2013 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To evaluate the efficacy of esomeprazole in primary-care treatment of patients with unexplained chest pain stratified for frequency of reflux/regurgitation symptoms. | Adults | Population |
| Pouchain D et al. 2012 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To compare short-term efficacy of an alginate [Gaviscon®, 4 × 10 mL/day] and omeprazole [20 mg/day] on GERD symptoms in general practice | Adults | Population |
| Tan VP et al. 2011 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To study esomeprazole for the treatment of non-erosive reflux disease in Chinese patients | Adults | Population |
| Dabholkar AH et al. | Randomized open-label study | To assess the 12-month safety of dexlansoprazole MR in patients with symptomatic gastro-oesophageal reflux disease | Adults | Population |
| Johnson D et al. 2010 | Randomized Clinical Trial | To evaluate the efficacy of esomeprazole on GERD-related nighttime heartburn and associated sleep disturbances. | Adults | Population |