Figure 1. Selection of studies on tubal ligation and hysterectomy with risk of ovarian cancer.

**Tubal Ligation Literature search (N=179)**
- Databases: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science
- Limits: English
- Search terms: “tubal sterilization” and “ovarian cancer”; “tubal ligation” and “ovarian cancer”
- Reference search and reverse citation (N=3)
- Database: Web of Science (Cited Reference Search)

**Hysterectomy Literature search (N=5,727)**
- Databases: PubMed (N=2,051), Embase (N=2,698), Web of Science (N=978)
- Limits: Human, Female, Cancer, English
- Search terms: “hysterectomy” and “ovarian cancer”
- Reference search and reverse citation (N=18)
- Database: Web of Science (Cited Reference Search)

**Tubal ligation literature search (N=5)**
- Personal communication with NECC researchers (N=1)

**Hysterectomy literature search (N=4)**

**Tubal ligation study selection**
- Search results combined (N=187)
- Title and abstract screened
- Excluded (n=143)
  - Did not present original data on tubal sterilization and ovarian cancer (review articles, sterilization was a stratification variable, etc.)
- Included (N=44)
- Manuscript review
- Excluded (N=14)
  - Participants overlapped with included study/later publication available: 13
  - Tubal sterilization and hysterectomy combined exposure: 1
- Included (N=30)

**Hysterectomy study selection**
- Search results combined (N=5,751)
- Title and abstract screened
- Excluded (n=5,666)
  - Did not present original data on hysterectomy and ovarian cancer (review articles, hysterectomy was a stratification variable, etc.)
- Included (N=85)
- Manuscript review
- Excluded (N=61)
  - Participants overlapped with included study/later publication available: 39
  - Case only data available: 12
  - Poorly defined exposure: 10
- Included (N=24)