

**Table S3- A summary of Bageta et al. study (47)**

Case	Age/Sex	Symptoms/Complications	Treatment	Long-term Outcome	Strictures and Dilations
1	6-month-boy	Chronic GERD from birth led to intense symptoms, including frequent vomiting, coughing, and the expulsion of a substantial tissue string. This condition resulted in hematemesis and aspiration pneumonia.	Routine treatment <sup>1</sup> Gastrostomy and Nissen fundoplication	The patient still experiences severe dysphagia, but there have been no acute recurring episodes of a similar nature for the past 13 years.	While the contrast study conducted during the acute episode did not reveal any strictures, ED was carried out a year later.
2	3-year-boy	Severe GERD since birth Hospitalized due to vomiting, hematemesis, choking, and expulsion of a large string of tissue	Routine treatment <sup>1</sup>	Experienced a similar episode 3 months later, but there have been no further recurrent episodes in the following 24 months.	After the second episode, a water-soluble contrast study showed focal narrowing at the site of previously dilated strictures. Three months later, an ED was performed due to dysphagia and drooling.
3	3-year-boy	severe dysphagia, and GERD since 1 month after birth Hospitalized due to an episode of vomiting, hematemesis, choking, and expulsion of a string of tissue	Routine treatment <sup>1</sup>	No new episodes occurred in the following year	No ES prior to this episode A water-soluble contrast study performed shortly after the acute episode showed a short segment of narrowing at the distal esophagus and therefore an esophageal dilatation was performed 1 month later
4	3-year-male	dysphagia, and severe GERD since the first few months after birth Hospitalized due to an episode of progressive retching, vomiting, hematemesis, and expulsion of a string of tissue	Routine treatment <sup>1</sup>	No recurrence was observed in 5 years of F/U	Following this episode, a water-soluble contrast study showed a long segment of narrowing in the mid-esophagus and an ED was performed afterwards with a 14-mm balloon
5	5-year-girl	GERD since birth Presented with an episode of coughing, vomiting, and expulsion of a string of tissue during cell therapy	Routine treatment <sup>1</sup>	Following this episode, she regained the ability to eat and drink normally, and as a result,	The issue resolved without requiring any intervention. No future stricture was reported
6	16-month-girl	Severe GERD since birth Presented with vomiting, choking, hematemesis, and expulsion of a string of tissue	Routine treatment <sup>1</sup> Gastrostomy	Persistent dysphagia led to gastrostomy. No recurrence was observed after 3 years of F/U	After this episode a barium swallow showed narrowing in the upper esophagus and an ED was performed.

<sup>1</sup>Dexamethasone, IV antibiotics, IV fluids, increased PPI dose, no oral intake, and pain medication.

GERD: Gastroesophageal reflux disease, ED: Esophageal dilation

