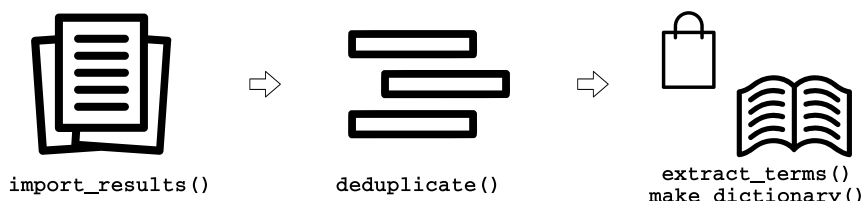
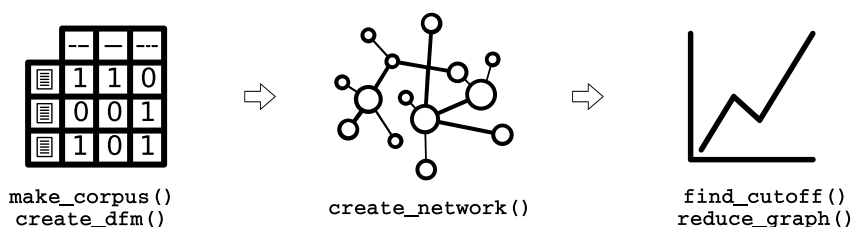




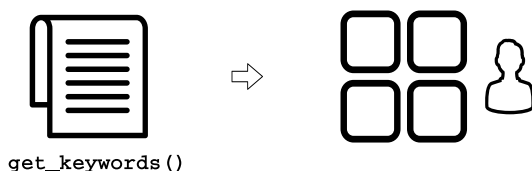
1. Research team writes a naive search to capture a set of highly relevant articles. The naive search should be conducted in at least two supported databases and results should be exported per litsearchr guidelines.



2. litsearchr imports search results in a standardized format and removes duplicates. Each article is turned into a "bag of words" before keywords are extracted from the full set of articles to create a dictionary of possible search terms.



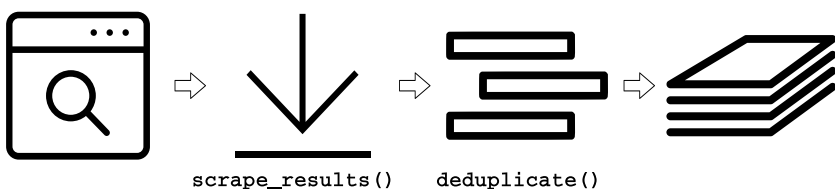
3. litsearchr creates a document-feature matrix using each possible term from the dictionary as features; this matrix becomes a keyword co-occurrence network. litsearchr fits a model to the network to find a cutoff in



4. litsearchr suggests possible search terms central to the topic of the review. The research team manually considers these keywords and sorts them into concept groups. This process can be repeated with terms that share a stem.



5. litsearchr removes redundant terms from the search terms grouped into concept categories by the research team. litsearchr then translates terms into user-specified languages and writes Boolean search strings for each



6. The research team conducts the searches in databases that support full Boolean searches. litsearchr assembles the exported results, deduplicates them, and returns a dataset of all articles to be considered in the screening