

Bilaga 5 Tabell över inkluderade kvalitativa studier

Appendix 5 Table of included qualitative studies

Articles about siblings are indicated with a yellow background.

Articles about healthcare staff are indicated with a grey background.

Articles about parents are indicated with a white background.

Author	Avelin et al.
Year	2014
Country	Sweden
Ref #	[1]
Aim of study	to describe adolescents' experiences of being siblings to a stillborn half-sibling
Underpinning theory	Grief, Bereavement
Setting	the Swedish National Infant Foundation
Participants	13 half-siblings (11 girls, 2 boys) between 13 and 17 years (median=14 years). Between 11 and 16 years at the time of stillbirth
Sampling method	Self-recruited and snowball
Inclusion criteria	Being a sibling or half-sibling to a stillborn
Data collection method	Face-to-face interviews at a setting chosen by the participating adolescents (home, school) Each interview lasted for 30 to 90 minutes
Interviewer	Not described
Analysis methods	Content analysis (Elo & Kynas) was used to analyze data. The research team was involved in the analysis process and discussed and validated the emergent categories
Analysts	Nurse, Psychologist/psychotherapist, midwife, midwife
Measures to support trustworthiness	Audit trail
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A well-conducted qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented

Author	Cacciatore et al.
Year	2012
Country	Sweden
Ref #	[2]
Aim of study	To evaluate fathers' experiences of stillbirth and psychosocial care
Underpinning theory	Grief
Setting	Swedish National Infant Foundation
Participants	131 fathers whereof most had lost their child 2006 - 2010. Remaining 2000 - 2005.
Sampling method	Self-recruited
Inclusion criteria	Fathers who had experienced the death of a baby to stillbirth after the 22nd week of gestation
Data collection method	Questionnaires, two open-ended questions. They were encouraged to write fluently about their experiences with healthcare providers in two open-ended questions
Interviewer	None
Analysis methods	Content analysis- inductive manifest content analysis (Elo & Kyngas)
Analysts	Not described
Measures to support trustworthiness	Statements were discussed by two of the authors to ensure consistency
Comments	Methodological aspects not fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study almost following the method stated, findings clearly presented.

Author	Camacho Ávila et al.
Year	2020
Country	Spain
Ref #	[3]
Aim of study	To describe and understand the experiences of parents in relation to professional and social support following stillbirth and neonatal death
Underpinning theory	Grief (Worden's model)
Setting	2 hospitals located in the southeast of Spain
Participants	Twenty-one parents (13 mothers and 8 fathers) from 6 families Median age 35,6
Sampling method	Convenience.
Inclusion criteria	parents who had suffered a stillbirth or neonatal death at least 2 years before the interview.
Data collection method	Contacted by first author. Face-to face interviews. The interviews had an average duration of
Interviewer	50 minutes The first Author, PhD student?
Analysis methods	Gadamer's Hermeneutics
Analysts	3 researchers (Obstetricians, Midwives, Health care worker?)
Measures to support trustworthiness	Data coding was performed individually by 3 researchers, comparing their interpretations, reach consensus. Pre-understanding, rigor, and researcher triangulation
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study almost following the method stated, findings clearly presented.

Author	Downe et al.
Year	2013
Country	UK
Ref #	[4] [5]
Aim of study	To obtain the views of bereaved parents about their interactions with healthcare staff when their baby died just before or during labour.
Underpinning theory	Grief
Setting	Every National Health Service (NHS) region in the UK
Participants	25 participants (22 families) Mothers' age at stillbirth ranged from 18-44
Sampling method	purposive maximum variation sampling, from a previous survey
Inclusion criteria	had experienced the intrauterine death or stillbirth of a baby at 24–42 weeks' gestation, between 2000 and 2010
Data collection method	Qualitative in-depth interview, either face-to-face or on the telephone. Interviews lasted between 42 min and 1 h and 59 min.
Interviewer	Not described
Analysis methods	Constant comparative technique from grounded theory (no reference) . To maximize rigor, three authors read and re-read the interview transcripts individually, and then agreement was reached on
Analysts	Midwife/researcher, social worker, medical sociologist
Measures to support trustworthiness	Reaching consensus.
Comments	Hard to follow the audit trail
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study partly following the method stated, findings presented with many quotations.

Author	Farrales et al.
Year	2020
Country	Canada
Ref #	[6]
Aim of study	To explore the experiences of grieving parents during their interaction with health care providers during and after the stillbirth of a baby.
Underpinning theory	participatory research
Setting	a two-day workshop on the topic of grief after stillbirth
Participants	Twenty-seven parents participated, comprising 12 fathers and 15 mothers with a mean age of 39
Sampling method	recruited from a cohort of bereaved parents
Inclusion criteria	bereaved parents, 19 years of age or older, who experienced the stillbirth of a baby.
Data collection method	Four focus groups lasting 90 minutes
Interviewe	Facilitators trained in sensitive qualitative research methods who were bereaved parents or their bereaved family members and a trained research assistant (non-bereaved) was asked to attend the groups to take notes.
Analysis methods	Geneal content analysis according to Patton
Analysts	Psychologist, paediatrician, social worker, midwives /research team and co-workers (bereaved parents)
Measures to support trustworthiness	Co-investigators shared emergent themes with bereaved parents and HCPs in various community settings
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented

Author	Fernandez-Alcantara et al.
Year	2020
Country	Spain
Ref #	[7]
Aim of study	To identify and examine the subjective experiences and practices of experienced professionals attending to perinatal loss in the hospital context in Spain
Underpinning theory	Not described
Setting	Three public hospitals in the province of Granada (Spain)
Participants	16 participants: 4nurses, 2neonatologists, 1psychologist, 4 midwives, 4 nursing assistants and 1 funeral home staff member, mainly women (87.50%) mean age of 52 years (SD = 13.21) Range 33- 64. Mix of type of losses participants have experienced
Sampling method	Intentional or discriminant sampling based on maximum variation
Inclusion criteria	being a professional in a discipline (health care or other) regularly involved in intervening in cases of perinatal loss and (ii) having at least 5 years of professional experience in attending to perinatal losses
Data collection method	Semi-structured interview conducted in the workplace of each participant by one researcher. The mean duration of the interviews was 51 minutes, with a range of 35–88 minutes.
Interviewer	First author, psychologist
Analysis methods	Thematic Analysis (Braun and Clarke)
Analysts	Psychologist, psychologist
Measures to support trustworthiness	Consensus, rigor, triangulation
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study almost following the method stated, findings clearly presented.

Author	Jonas-Simpson et al.
Year	2010
Country	Canada
Ref #	[8]
Aim of study	What is the experience of caring for families whose babies were born still or died shortly after birth for obstetrical nurses?
Underpinning theory	The human-becoming theory, Parse,
Setting	A tertiary care urban teaching hospital where 80 registered nurses provide care to families
Participants	9 nurses, ranged in age from 42 to 58 years and in years of nursing experience from 13 to 24 years
Sampling method	Flyers- Self-recruited
Inclusion criteria	Female nurses who had cared for families who experienced perinatal loss
Data collection method	Interviews and the interviews lasted between 30 and 90 minutes.
Interviewer	Not described
Analysis methods	The data analysis-synthesis process outlined in Parse
Analysts	Nurse/researcher, Nurse, Nurse/researcher, Nurse
Measures to support trustworthiness	Team members identified and separated major ideas, reaching consensus, member checking and external auditor with specific knowledge
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented.

Author	Lindgren et al.
Year	2013
Country	Sweden
Ref #	[9]
Aim of study	to investigate mothers' experiences of saying farewell to the baby when leaving the hospital
Underpinning theory	Not described
Setting	The Swedish National Infant Foundation
Participants	23 mothers, aged ranged from 22 to 41 years
Sampling method	Self-recruited
Inclusion criteria	Lost a child during pregnancy
Data collection method	Semi-structured interviews, ranged from 52 minutes to two and a half hours
Interviewer	Not described
Analysis methods	Qualitative Content Analysis (Lundman & Hallgren-Graneheim). The text was continuously discussed within the research team and categories were identified after consensus had been achieved. Very short description of analysis.
Analysts	Midwife, midwife/researcher, midwife/researcher
Measures to support trustworthiness	Missing information- no audit trail
Comments	Methodological aspects not fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented

Author	Malm et al.
Year	2011
Country	Sweden
Ref #	[10]
Aim of study	To investigate the mothers' experiences of the time from the diagnosis of the death of their unborn baby until induction of labour
Underpinning theory	Not described
Setting	Swedish National Infant Foundation
Participants	21 mothers, age at the birth, ranged 22-41 years, babies died in utero.
Sampling method	Self-recruited
Inclusion criteria	Mothers who had the experience of a time gap between being informed of the diagnosis and the induction of labour
Data collection method	In-depth interviews, lasted between fifty minutes and two and a half hours
Interviewer	Not described
Analysis methods	Content analysis (Graneheim & Lundman). The researchers discussed the codes, and diverging codes were re-evaluated and categories evaluated until consensus was reached
Analysts	Midwife, midwife/researcher, midwife/researcher, midwife/researcher
Measures to support trustworthiness	Missing information
Comments	Methodological aspects not fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented

Author	Martínez-Serrano et al.
Year	2018
Country	Spain
Ref #	[11]
Aim of study	To explore the experiences of midwives regarding the attention given during labour in late foetal death.
Underpinning theory	Not described
Setting	10 public hospitals and 1 primary health centre in Madrid, Spain
Participants	18 midwives (15 female and 3 male), age range 31–54 and mean 41.27
Sampling method	Purposive
Inclusion criteria	Having experience in attending cases of late foetal death
Data collection method	Focus groups interviews (3 groups), with a mean duration of 90 minutes, in a room at the College of Nursing
Interviewer	First author, experienced midwife, PhD candidate
Analysis methods	hermeneutic-interpretative phenomenological approach (van Manen)
Analysts	Not described- but the final analysis included 4 of the participants
Measures to support trustworthiness	Trustworthiness was ensured through different approaches based on the framework of Lincoln and Guba, credibility, triangulation, reflexivity
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented.

Author	Nuzum et al.
Year	2018
Country	Ireland
Ref #	[12]
Aim of study	To explore the lived experiences and personal impact of stillbirth on bereaved parents
Underpinning theory	The lived experience
Setting	An Irish tertiary maternity hospital
Participants	12 parents (12 mothers and 5 fathers). 50%-limiting diagnosis pre-birth. Remaining 50% unexpected stillbirth
Sampling method	Purposive
Inclusion criteria	The participants had been cared for at the study hospital, were not currently pregnant
Data collection method	Semi-structured in-depth Interviews lasted between 31 and 104 minutes, in a private environment without interruption at a location and time of the participants' choosing (home, or the hospital)
Interviewer	Not described
Analysis methods	Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. (IPA)
Analysts	Healthcare chaplain, social scientist, consultant obstetrician (same as no 132)
Measures to support trustworthiness	Analysis by the research team- reaching consensus, Audit trail
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented

Author	Nuzum et al.
Year	2014
Country	Ireland
Ref #	[13]
Aim of study	To explore the personal and professional impact of stillbirth on consultant obstetrician gynecologists.
Underpinning theory	The lived experience
Setting	A tertiary university maternity hospital
Participants	8 gynecologists (equal gender balance)
Sampling method	Purposive
Inclusion criteria	Being permanent consultant staff and provided care for parents following stillbirth
Data collection method	Semi-structured in-depth interviews lasted between 27 and 58 minutes, in a private office environment without interruption at the participants' place of work at a time of the participants' choosing
Interviewer	Not described
Analysis methods	Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. (IPA)
Analysts	Healthcare chaplain, social scientist, consultant obstetrician
Measures to support trustworthiness	Analysis by the research team- reaching consensus, Audit trail and member checking
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented

Author	Ryninks et al.
Year	2014
Country	UK
Ref #	[14]
Aim of study	To investigate how mothers describe their experience of spending time with their stillborn baby and how they felt retrospectively about the decision they made to see and hold their baby or not
Underpinning theory	Not described
Setting	Nine National Health Service (NHS) hospitals in the UK
Participants	21 women with a mean age of 34.4 years (SD=5.2)
Sampling method	Purposive
Inclusion criteria	Women 18 and over who had experienced a stillbirth at 24 weeks gestational age or later
Data collection method	In depth interviews in the participants' home, interviews lasted between 20 and 30 minutes
Interviewer	five researchers—4 authors and?, (psychologists?)
Analysis methods	Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA), following the steps according to Smith
Analysts	Two of the authors
Measures to support trustworthiness	Credibility checks were achieved through triangulation with senior members of the research team
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented.

Author	Radestad et al.
Year	2014
Country	Sweden
Ref #	[15]
Aim of study	To explore mothers' experiences of the confirmation of ultrasound examination results and how they were told that their baby had died in-utero.
Underpinning theory	Not described
Setting	Swedish National Infant Foundation
Participants	26 mothers of stillborn babies, 18 interviewed 1 - 6 years after IUFD
Sampling method	Self-recruited
Inclusion criteria	The mothers should have given birth to a dead child after 28 gestational weeks
Data collection method	Interviews at a place chosen by the women, home, or other places. Interviews lasted between 55 and 90 minutes
Interviewer	Skilled midwife, second author
Analysis methods	Qualitative content analysis with an inductive approach (type of QA is not described)
Analysts	Not described
Measures to support trustworthiness	Thoroughly describing the process of analysis, especially by providing a context through the use of exact quotations
Comments	Hard to follow the audit trail
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study almost following the method stated, findings clearly presented.

Author	Saflund et al.
Year	2004
Country	Sweden
Ref #	[16]
Aim of study	To focus on the caregivers' support as revealed by the parents' experiences
Underpinning theory	Bereavement, grief
Setting	Two regional hospitals, Karolinska Hospital and Danderyds Hospital in Stockholm
Participants	24 four couples and 7 mothers representing 31 stillborn children. 16 couples and 10 mothers participated in a second interview. Total data: 57 interviews. Women participants ranged from 22 to 42 years
Sampling method	Convenience
Inclusion criteria	Parents of stillborn children at >28 weeks' gestation
Data collection method	Invited to study by mail, followed by telephone call. face-to-face interviews at a setting chosen by the participants (home, mothers office). Averaged 90 minutes of the first interview, the second interview focused on questions not fully addressed at the first meeting.
Interviewer	Four assistant psychologists (none of whom was involved in the actual stillborn child management work) conducted the interviews as part of their education
Analysis methods	Qualitative Content Analysis (QSR NUD*IST) (Berg-book on qual research methods in the social sciences)
Analysts	Social worker, Obstetrician, Nurse/researcher
Measures to support trustworthiness	Establishing intercoder reliability. The three researchers discussed the categorization until total agreement was reached
Comments	Methodological aspects mostly fulfilled. Long time between data collection and publication (data collected in 1992).
Primary Research	
Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study following the method stated, findings clearly presented.

Author	Trulsson, Radestad
Year	2004
Country	Norway
Ref #	[17]
Aim of study	To explore why induction of delivery for most women should not be delayed more than 24 hours from the diagnosis of intrauterine death. A secondary objective was to determine how the time between diagnosis and delivery should be spent
Underpinning theory	Not described
Setting	Ullevål University Hospital in Oslo, Norway
Participants	12 women who gave birth to a dead child. No age presented
Sampling method	Purposive
Inclusion criteria	Infant was stillborn after gestational week 24, the woman was not an inpatient at the time she was informed that the infant was dead, able to understand and speak Norwegian
Data collection method	Invited to study by mail. Interviews, which averaged 90 minutes, took place 6 to 18 months after the birth
Interviewer	Had not been involved in caring for these women
Analysis methods	Phenomenology, (Dahlberg) and the interviewer read the transcripts several times to gain complete understanding of the content. Participants could read and approve the transcripts. Brief description of analysis (three sentences).
Analysts	Midwife
Measures to support trustworthiness	Not described, missing information
Comments	Methodological aspects not fulfilled
Primary Research Appraisal Tool-Q (PRAT-Q)	A qualitative study but the analysis is not clear- could be a content analysis as well: Nothing about trustworthiness of findings, findings clearly presented with many quotations

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