# Bilaga 2 Exkluderade studier och studier med hög risk för snedvridning

Förlossningsbristningar

Diagnostik samt erfarenheter av bemötande och information

Rapport nr 323

# Appendix 2 Excluded studies and studies with high risk of bias

**Table of contents**



This list consists of articles not included in SBU's report. It has two parts:

## Excluded studies

This part consists of articles considered relevant in terms of abstract, but the full-text articles were considered to be irrelevant to the research question and other inclusion criteria, after assessment.

## Studies with high risk of bias

This part consists of articles that were relevant in terms of abstract and full-text, but after quality assessment considered to be studies with high risk of bias.

## Excluded studies

| Reference | Main reason for exclusion |
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| ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 198 Summary: Prevention and Management of Obstetric Lacerations at Vaginal Delivery. Obstet Gynecol. 2018;132(3):795-7. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 198: Prevention and Management of Obstetric Lacerations at Vaginal Delivery. Obstet Gynecol. 2018;132(3):e87-e102. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Aigmueller T, Umek W, Elenskaia K, Frudinger A, Pfeifer J, Helmer H, et al. Guidelines for the management of third and fourth degree perineal tears after vaginal birth from the Austrian Urogynecology Working Group. Int Urogynecol J. 2013;24(4):553-8. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Ali-Masri H, Hassan S, Fosse E, Zimmo KM, Zimmo M, Ismail KMK, et al. Impact of electronic and blended learning programs for manual perineal support on incidence of obstetric anal sphincter injuries: a prospective interventional study. BMC Med Educ. 2018;18(1):258. | Not relevant intervention |
| Andrews V, Sultan AH, Thakar R, Jones PW. Risk factors for obstetric anal sphincter injury: a prospective study. Birth. 2006;33(2):117-22. | Not relevant outcome |
| Albrich SB, Laterza RM, Skala C, Salvatore S, Koelbl H, Naumann G. Impact ( | Not relevant outcome |
| Alexander AA, Liu JB, Merton DA, Nagle DA. Fecal incontinence: transvagin | Not relevant population |
| Prevention and Management of Obstetric Lacerations at Vaginal Delivery. Obstetrics & Gynecology. 2016;128(1):e1-e15. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Prevention and Management of Obstetric Lacerations at Vaginal Delivery. Obstetrics & Gynecology. 2018;132(3):e87-e102. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Antonakos CL, Miller JM, Sampselle CM. Indices for studying urinary incontinence and levator ani function in primiparous women. J Clin Nurs. 2003;12(4):554-61. | Not relevant outcome |
| Aydin S, Aydin CA. Evaluation of labor-related pelvic floor changes 3 months after delivery: a 3D transperineal ultrasound study. Int Urogynecol J. 2015;26(12):1827-33. | Not relevant outcome |
| Basu M, Smith D, Edwards R. Can the incidence of obstetric anal sphincter injury be reduced? The STOMP experience. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2016;202:55-9. | Not relevant intervention |
| Belmonte-Montes C, Hagerman G, Vega-Yepez PA, Hernandez-de-Anda E, Fonseca-Morales V. Anal sphincter injury after vaginal delivery in primiparous females. Dis Colon Rectum. 2001;44(9):1244-8. | Not relevant intervention |
| Berg A, Yuval D, Ivancovsky M, Zalcberg S, Dubani A, Benbassat J. Patient perception of involvement in medical care during labor and delivery. Isr Med Assoc J. 2001;3(5):352-6. | Not relevant population |
| Berger MB, Morgan DM, DeLancey JO. Levator ani defect scores and pelvic organ prolapse: is there a threshold effect? Int Urogynecol J. 2014;25(10):1375-9. | Not relevant outcome |
| Berggren V, Gottvall K, Isman E, Bergstrom S, Ekeus C. Infibulated women have an increased risk of anal sphincter tears at delivery: a population-based Swedish register study of 250 000 births. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand. 2013;92(1):101-8. | Background article |

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| Bick DE, Kettle C, Macdonald S, Thomas PW, Hills RK, Ismail KM. PErineal Assessment and Repair Longitudinal Study (PEARLS): protocol for a matched pair cluster trial. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2010;10:10. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Bick DE, Kettle C, Macdonald SE, Thomas PW, Tohill S, Ismail KMK. A cluster randomised trial to enhance assessment and repair of birth associated perineal trauma: the PEARLS study. Archives of disease in childhood: fetal and neonatal edition. 2013;98. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Bidwell P, Thakar R, Sevdalis N, Hellyer A. The OASI care bundle - A quality improvement project to change provider behaviour and reduce perineal trauma in childbirth. International journal for quality in health care. 2017;29:54-5. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Blasi I, Fuchs I, D'Amico R, Vinci V, La Sala GB, Mazza V, et al. Intrapartum translabial three-dimensional ultrasound visualization of levator trauma. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2011;37(1):88-92. | Not relevant outcome |
| Borrman MJ, Davis D, Porteous A, Lim B. The effects of a severe perineal trauma prevention program in an Australian tertiary hospital: An observational study. Women Birth. 2019. | Not relevant intervention |
| Borycka-Kiciak K, Mlynczak M, Kiciak A, Pietrzak P, Dziki A. Non-invasive obstetric anal sphincter injury diagnostics using impedance spectroscopy. Sci Rep. 2019;9(1):7097. | Not relevant population |
| Brandon C, Jacobson JA, Low LK, Park L, DeLancey J, Miller J. Pubic bone injuries in primiparous women: magnetic resonance imaging in detection and differential diagnosis of structural injury. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2012;39(4):444-51. | Not relevant outcome |
| Branham V, Thomas J, Jaffe T, Crockett M, South M, Jamison M, et al. Levator ani abnormality 6 weeks after delivery persists at 6 months. Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2007;197(1):65.e1-6. | Not relevant outcome |
| Briscoe L, Lavender T, O'Brien E, Campbell M, McGowan L. A mixed methods study to explore women and clinicians' response to pain associated with suturing second degree perineal tears and episiotomies [PRAISE]. Midwifery. 2015;31(4):464-72. | Not relevant outcome |
| Brooks AK. A feminist analysis of women's experiences of perineal trauma in the immediate post-delivery period. J Midwifery Womens Health. 2000;45(4):355-6. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Brubaker L, Bradley CS, Handa VL, Richter HE, Visco A, Brown MB, et al. Anal sphincter laceration at vaginal delivery: is this event coded accurately? Obstet Gynecol. 2007;109(5):1141-5. | Not relevant outcome |
| Calderwood CS, Thurmond A, Holland A, Osmundsen B, Gregory WT. Comparing 3-Dimensional Ultrasound to 3-Dimensional Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Detection of Levator Ani Defects. Female Pelvic Med Reconstr Surg. 2018;24(4):295-300. | Not relevant outcome |
| Campbell DM, Behan M, Donnelly VS, O'Herlihy C, O'Connell PR. Endosonographic assessment of postpartum anal sphincter injury using a 120 degree sector scanner. Clin Radiol. 1996;51(8):559-61. | Not relevant population |
| Cassado Garriga J, Pessarrodona Isern A, Espuna Pons M, Duran Retamal M, Felgueroso Fabrega A, Rodriguez Carballeira M, et al. Four-dimensional sonographic evaluation of avulsion of the levator ani according to delivery mode. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2011;38(6):701-6. | Not relevant intervention |

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| Cassado Garriga J, Quintas Marques L, Pessarrodona Isern A, Lopez Quesada E, Rodriguez Carballeira M, Badia Carrasco A. Can 3D power Doppler identify levator ani vascularization at its pubic insertion? Int Urogynecol J. 2015;26(9):1327-32. | Not relevant population |
| Cassado-Garriga J, Wong V, Shek K, Dietz HP. Can we identify changes in fascial paravaginal supports after childbirth? Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol. 2015;55(1):70-5. | Not relevant intervention |
| Caudwell-Hall J, Kamisan Atan I, Guzman Rojas R, Langer S, Shek KL, Dietz HP. Atraumatic normal vaginal delivery: how many women get what they want? Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2018;219(4):379.e1-.e8. | Not relevant outcome |
| Chan SS, Cheung RY, Yiu KW, Lee LL, Chung TK. Effect of levator ani muscle injury on primiparous women during the first year after childbirth. Int Urogynecol J. 2014;25(10):1381-8. | Not relevant outcome |
| Chan SS, Cheung RY, Yiu KW, Lee LL, Chung TK. Antenatal pelvic floor biometry is related to levator ani muscle injury. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2016;48(4):520-5. | Not relevant population |
| Chiarelli P, Cockburn J. Postpartum perineal management and best practice. Aust Coll Midwives Inc J. 1999;12(1):14-8. | Not relevant study design |
| Chisholm P, Sellner A, Kilpatrick CC, Swaim LS, Orejuela FJ. Improving Documentation of Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS) Using a Standardized Electronic Template at Two University-Affiliated Institutions. South Med J. 2019;112(3):185-9. | Not relevant outcome |
| Cockell SJ, Oates-Johnson T, Gilmour DT, Vallis TM, Turnbull GK. Postpartum flatal and Fecal Incontinence Quality-of-Life Scale: a disease- and population-specific measure. Qual Health Res. 2003;13(8):1132-44. | Not relevant outcome |
| Corton MM, McIntire DD, Twickler DM, Atnip S, Schaffer JI, Leveno KJ. Endoanal ultrasound for detection of sphincter defects following childbirth. Int Urogynecol J. 2013;24(4):627-35. | Not relevant intervention |
| Crookall R, Fowler G, Wood C, Slade P. A systematic mixed studies review of women's experiences of perineal trauma sustained during childbirth. J Adv Nurs. 2018. | Not relevant study design |
| Damon H, Henry L, Barth X, Mion F. Fecal incontinence in females with a past history of vaginal delivery: significance of anal sphincter defects detected by ultrasound. Dis Colon Rectum. 2002;45(11):1445-50; discussion 50-1. | Not relevant population |
| de Leeuw JW, Vierhout ME, Struijk PC, Auwerda HJ, Bac DJ, Wallenburg HC. Anal sphincter damage after vaginal delivery: relationship of anal endosonography and manometry to anorectal complaints. Dis Colon Rectum. 2002;45(8):1004-10. | Not relevant outcome |
| De Meutter L, A DvH, van der Woerdt-Eltink I, de Leeuw JW. Implementation of a perineal support programme for reduction of the incidence of obstetric anal sphincter injuries and the effect of non-compliance. Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2018;230:119-23. | Not relevant intervention |
| DeLancey JO, Kearney R, Chou Q, Speights S, Binno S. The appearance of levator ani muscle abnormalities in magnetic resonance images after vaginal delivery. Obstet Gynecol. 2003;101(1):46-53. | Not relevant intervention |
| Diaz MP, Steen M. PERINEAL WOUND CARE: EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA. Aust Nurs Midwifery J. 2017;24(8):41. | Background article |

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| Dietz HP, Abbu A, Shek KL. The levator-urethra gap measurement: a more objective means of determining levator avulsion? Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2008;32(7):941-5. | Not relevant population |
| Dietz HP, Hyland G, Hay-Smith J. The assessment of levator trauma: a comparison between palpation and 4D pelvic floor ultrasound. Neurourol Urodyn. 2006;25(5):424-7. | Not relevant population |
| Dietz HP, Jarvis SK, Vancaillie TG. The assessment of levator muscle strength: a validation of three ultrasound techniques. Int Urogynecol J Pelvic Floor Dysfunct. 2002;13(3):156-9; discussion 9. | Not relevant population |
| Dietz HP, Kirby A. Modelling the likelihood of levator avulsion in a urogynaecological population. Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol. 2010;50(3):268-72. | Not relevant population |
| Dietz HP, Lanzarone V. Levator trauma after vaginal delivery. Obstet Gynecol. 2005;106(4):707-12. | Not relevant outcome |
| Dietz HP, Moegni F, Shek KL. Diagnosis of levator avulsion injury: a comparison of three methods. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2012;40(6):693-8. | Not relevant population |
| Dietz HP, Pattillo Garnham A, Guzman Rojas R. Is it necessary to diagnose levator avulsion on pelvic floor muscle contraction? Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2017;49(2):252-6. | Not relevant population |
| Dietz HP, Shek C. Validity and reproducibility of the digital detection of levator trauma. Int Urogynecol J Pelvic Floor Dysfunct. 2008;19(8):1097-101. | Not relevant population |
| Dietz HP, Shek KL. Levator defects can be detected by 2D translabial ultrasound. Int Urogynecol J Pelvic Floor Dysfunct. 2009;20(7):807-11. | Not relevant population |
| Dietz HP, Shek KL. Tomographic ultrasound imaging of the pelvic floor: which levels matter most? Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2009;33(6):698-703. | Not relevant outcome |
| Draper J, Newell R. A discussion of some of the literature relating to history, repair and consequences of perineal trauma. Midwifery. 1996;12(3):140-5. | Not relevant study design |
| Dudley L, Kettle C, Waterfield J, Ismail KM. Perineal resuturing versus expectant management following vaginal delivery complicated by a dehisced wound (PREVIEW): a nested qualitative study. BMJ Open. 2017;7(2):e013008. | Not relevant outcome |
| Dymond J. Routine post-natal perineal inspection by midwives. J Clin Nurs. 1999;8(2):225-6. | Not relevant study design |
| Edwards M, Kobernik EK, Suresh S, Swenson CW. Do women with prior obstetrical anal sphincter injury regret having a subsequent vaginal delivery? BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2019;19(1):225. | Not relevant outcome |
| Eisenberg V, Vernikovsky G, Lantsberg D, Bitman G, Alcalay M. What is the best cut-off value for the levator-urethra gap measurement in the diagnosis of avulsion defects? Neurourology and urodynamics Conference: 47th annual meeting of the international continence society, ICS 2017 Italy. 2017;36:S289-S90. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Eisenberg VH, Valsky DV, Yagel S. Transperineal ultrasound assessment of the anal sphincter after obstetric anal sphincter injury (OASI). Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2019;53(2):158-65. | Background article |

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| Elliot V, Yaskina M, Schulz J. Obstetrical Anal Sphincter Injuries and the Need for Adequate Care. Female Pelvic Med Reconstr Surg. 2019;25(2):109-12. | Not relevant study design |
| Eogan M, O'Herlihy C. Diagnosis and management of obstetric anal sphincter injury. Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol. 2006;18(2):141-6. | Not relevant study design |
| Evans E, Falivene C, Henry A, Briffa K, Thompson J. What is the total impact of an obstetric anal sphincter injury at an Australian tertiary women's hospital? A retrospective cohort investigation of women affected between 2009 and 2014. Australian & New Zealand Continence Journal. 2017;23(4):100-. | Not relevant outcome |
| Fairchild PS, Low LK, Kowalk KM, Kolenic GE, DeLancey JO, Fenner DE. Defining "normal recovery" of pelvic floor function and appearance in a high-risk vaginal delivery cohort. Int Urogynecol J. 2020;31(3):495-504. | Not relevant outcome |
| Falkert A, Endress E, Weigl M, Seelbach-Gobel B. Three-dimensional ultrasound of the pelvic floor 2 days after first delivery: influence of constitutional and obstetric factors. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2010;35(5):583-8. | Not relevant outcome |
| Falkert A, Willmann A, Endress E, Meint P, Seelbach-Gobel B. Three-dimensional ultrasound of pelvic floor: is there a correlation with delivery mode and persisting pelvic floor disorders 18-24 months after first delivery? Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2013;41(2):204-9. | Not relevant outcome |
| Faltin DL, Boulvain M, Stan C, Epiney M, Weil A, Irion O. Intraobserver and interobserver agreement in the diagnosis of anal sphincter tears by postpartum endosonography. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2003;21(4):375-7. | Not relevant outcome |
| Fernando RJ, Sultan AH, Radley S, Jones PW, Johanson RB. Management of obstetric anal sphincter injury: a systematic review & national practice survey. BMC Health Serv Res. 2002;2(1):9. | Not relevant study design |
| Fornell EU, Berg G, Matthiesen L. [Diagnosis of anal sphincter injuries caused by delivery. Intra-anal ultrasound is a well-functioning method]. Lakartidningen. 1996;93(22):2148-9. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Fowler GE, Adams EJ, Bolderson J, Hosker G, Lowe D, Richmond DH, et al. Liverpool Ultrasound Pictorial Chart: the development of a new method of documenting anal sphincter injury diagnosed by endoanal ultrasound. Bjog. 2008;115(6):767-72. | Not relevant outcome |
| Fretheim A, Odgaard-Jensen J, Rottingen JA, Reinar LM, Vangen S, Tanbo T. The impact of an intervention programme employing a hands-on technique to reduce the incidence of anal sphincter tears: interrupted time-series reanalysis. BMJ Open. 2013;3(10):e003355. | Not relevant intervention |
| Frost J, Gundry R, Young H, Naguib A. Multidisciplinary training in perineal care during labor and delivery for the reduction of anal sphincter injuries. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2016;134(2):177-80. | Not relevant intervention |
| Frudinger A, Ballon M, Taylor SA, Halligan S. The natural history of clinically unrecognized anal sphincter tears over 10 years after first vaginal delivery. Obstet Gynecol. 2008;111(5):1058-64. | Not relevant population |
| Frudinger A, Bartram CI, Kamm MA. Transvaginal versus anal endosonography for detecting damage to the anal sphincter. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1997;168(6):1435-8. | Not relevant population |

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| Frudinger A, Bartram CI, Spencer JA, Kamm MA. Perineal examination as a predictor of underlying external anal sphincter damage. Br J Obstet Gynaecol. 1997;104(9):1009-13. | Not relevant population |
| Frudinger A, Halligan S, Bartram CI, Spencer J, Kamm MA, Winter R. Assessment of the predictive value of a bowel symptom questionnaire in identifying perianal and anal sphincter trauma after vaginal delivery. Dis Colon Rectum. 2003;46(6):742-7. | Not relevant population |
| Fynes MM, Behan M, O'Herlihy C, O'Connell PR. Anal vector volume analysis complements endoanal ultrasonographic assessment of postpartum anal sphincter injury. Br J Surg. 2000;87(9):1209-14. | Not relevant population |
| Gachon B, Nordez A, Pierre F, Fradet L, Fritel X, Desseauve D. In vivo assessment of the levator ani muscles using shear wave elastography: a feasibility study in women. Int Urogynecol J. 2019;30(7):1179-86. | Not relevant intervention |
| Garcia-Mejido JA, de la Fuente-Vaquero P, Aquise-Pino A, Castro-Portillo L, Fernandez-Palacin A, Sainz-Bueno JA. Can we predict levator ani muscle avulsion in instrumental deliveries through intrapartum transperineal ultrasound? J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med. 2019;32(19):3137-44. | Not relevant outcome |
| García-Mejido JA, Sainz JA. Type of levator ani muscle avulsion as predictor for the disappearance of avulsion. Neurourol Urodyn. 2020. | Not relevant outcome |
| Geller EJ, Robinson BL, Matthews CA, Celauro KP, Dunivan GC, Crane AK, et al. Perineal body length as a risk factor for ultrasound-diagnosed anal sphincter tear at first delivery. Int Urogynecol J. 2014;25(5):631-6. | Not relevant outcome |
| Gilboa Y, Frenkel TI, Schlesinger Y, Rousseau S, Hamiel D, Achiron R, et al. Visual biofeedback using transperineal ultrasound in second stage of labor. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2018;52(1):91-6. | Not relevant population |
| Gomez-Thompson A. A literature review to explore women's lived experiences of pregnancy after sustaining a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear in a previous birth. MIDIRS Midwifery Digest. 2016;26(3):303-9. | Not relevant study design |
| Gomme C. Assessing second degree tears: what size is small?...the bottom line: care of the perineum must be improved (Br J Midwifery 8(10): 609-14). British Journal of Midwifery. 2001;9(3):172-. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Gomme C, Yiannouzis K, Ullman R. Developing a tool to assess perineal trauma. British Journal of Midwifery. 2001;9(9):538-44. | Not relevant outcome |
| Grasso RF, Piciucchi S, Quattrocchi CC, Beomonte Zobel B. Re: Three-dimensional transperineal ultrasonography for evaluation of the anal sphincter complex: Another dimension in understanding peripartum sphincter trauma. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2006;28(3):353-4; author reply 4. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Gregory WT, Lou JS, Stuyvesant A, Clark AL. Quantitative electromyography of the anal sphincter after uncomplicated vaginal delivery. Obstet Gynecol. 2004;104(2):327-35. | Not relevant population |
| Guedea MA, Zambrano JL, Fons JB, Viana LJ, Linaje BO, Milio JA. Alteration of anal sphincter function in patients with levator avulsion: observational study. Int Urogynecol J. 2015;26(7):985-90. | Not relevant outcome |
| Guzman Rojas R, Wong V, Shek KL, Dietz HP. Impact of levator trauma on pelvic floor muscle function. Int Urogynecol J. 2014;25(3):375-80. | Not relevant outcome |

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| Guzman Rojas RA, Shek KL, Langer SM, Dietz HP. Prevalence of anal sphincter injury in primiparous women. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2013;42(4):461-6. | Not relevant population |
| Halle TK, Staer-Jensen J, Hilde G, Bø K, Ellström Engh M, Siafarikas F. Change in prevalence of major levator ani muscle defects from six weeks to one year postpartum, and maternal and obstetric risk factors: a longitudinal ultrasound study. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand. 2020. | Not relevant outcome |
| Halle TKT, Staer-Jensen J, Bo K, Engh ME, Siafarikas F. Prevalences of major levator ani muscle defects 6 weeks and 1 year postpartum and factors associated with persisting major levator ani muscle defects 1 year postpartum. Neurourology and urodynamics. 2017;36:S121-S2. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Harvey MA, Pierce M, Alter JE, Chou Q, Diamond P, Epp A, et al. Obstetrical Anal Sphincter Injuries (OASIS): Prevention, Recognition, and Repair. J Obstet Gynaecol Can. 2015;37(12):1131-48. | Not relevant study design |
| Hayward J, McKenzie HA, Alexander CM. A service evaluation of a physiotherapy led clinic for patients with obstetric anal sphincter injuries (OASIS). Journal of Pelvic, Obstetric & Gynaecological Physiotherapy. 2018(122):71-2. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| He S, Jiang H, Qian X, Garner P. Women's experience of episiotomy: a qualitative study from China. BMJ Open. 2020;10(7):e033354. | Not relevant outcome |
| Hubka P, Svabik K, Masata J, Martan A. Pilot study comparing tolerance of transperineal and endoanal ultrasound examination of anal sphincter. Ceska Gynekol. 2019;84(2):111-4. | Not in the specified languages |
| Ismail KM, Kettle C, Macdonald SE, Tohill S, Thomas PW, Bick D. Perineal Assessment and Repair Longitudinal Study (PEARLS): a matched-pair cluster randomized trial. BMC Med. 2013;11:209. | Not relevant outcome |
| Isrctn, Bidwell P, Hellyer A. The OASI Care Bundle: a multi-centre quality improvement project to reduce the incidence of obstetric anal sphincter injuries sustained in women who give birth vaginally in sixteen UK maternity units. Http://wwwisrctncom/isrctn12143325. 2017. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Jango H, Westergaard HB, Kjaerbye-Thygesen A, Langhoff-Roos J, Lauenborg J. The incidence of obstetric anal sphincter injury depends on both correct diagnosis and preventive strategies. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand. 2019;98(12):1633-4. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Jango H, Westergaard HB, Kjaerbye-Thygesen A, Langhoff-Roos J, Lauenborg J. Changing incidence of obstetric anal sphincter injuries-A result of formal prevention programs? Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand. 2019;98(11):1455-63. | Not relevant intervention |
| Jansson MH, Nilsson K, Franzen K. Development and validation of a protocol for documentation of obstetric perineal lacerations. Int Urogynecol J. 2019;30(12):2069-76. | Not relevant outcome |
| Jenkins E, Markham C, Ryder I, Kettle C. Labial trauma post birth: A delphi study of classification and suturing requirements. Midwifery. 2019;71:49-55. | Not relevant intervention |
| Johansson C, Finnbogadottir H. First-time mothers' satisfaction with their birth experience - a cross-sectional study. Midwifery. 2019;79:102540. | Not relevant study design |

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| Kearney R, Miller JM, Delancey JO. Interrater reliability and physical examination of the pubovisceral portion of the levator ani muscle, validity comparisons using MR imaging. Neurourol Urodyn. 2006;25(1):50-4. | Not relevant population |
| Kimmich N. Improving birth attendance by prevention and correct diagnosis of birth trauma. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand. 2019. | Not a relevant publication type (protocols, letters etc) |
| Kimmich N, Birri J, Zimmermann R, Kreft M. Prediction of levator ani muscle avulsion by genital tears after vaginal birth-a prospective observational cohort study. Int Urogynecol J. 2020. | Not relevant outcome |
| Kirss J, Jr., Huhtinen H, Niskanen E, Ruohonen J, Kallio-Packalen M, Victorzon S, et al. Comparison of 3D endoanal ultrasound and external phased array magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of obstetric anal sphincter injuries. Eur Radiol. 2019;29(10):5717-22. | Not relevant outcome |
| Kirss J, Pinta T, Bockelman C, Victorzon M. Factors predicting a failed primary repair of obstetric anal sphincter injury. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand. 2016;95(9):1063-9. | Not relevant population |
| Knight HE, van der Meulen JH, Gurol-Urganci I, Smith GC, Kiran A, Thornton S, et al. Birth "Out-of-Hours": An Evaluation of Obstetric Practice and Outcome According to the Presence of Senior Obstetricians on the Labour Ward. PLoS Med. 2016;13(4):e1002000. | Not relevant population |
| Koury H, Corral J, Bastow BD, Sheeder J, Muffly TM. A 3-Dimensional Anatomical Education Model in Postpartum Perineal Laceration Care: A Pre-Post Intervention Study. Female Pelvic Med Reconstr Surg. 2019;25(2):e23-e7. | Not relevant study design |
| Laine K, Skjeldestad FE, Sandvik L, Staff AC. Incidence of obstetric anal sphincter injuries after training to protect the perineum: cohort study. BMJ Open. 2012;2(5). | Not relevant intervention |
| Larkin V. An exploration of midwives' experiences and practice in relation to their assessment of maternal postnatal genital tract health. Midwifery. 2014;30(1):72-81. | Not relevant population |
| Leenskjold S, Hoj L, Pirhonen J. Manual protection of the perineum reduces the risk of obstetric anal sphincter ruptures. Dan Med J. 2015;62(5). | Not relevant intervention |
| Leombroni M, Buca D, Liberati M, Falo E, Rizzo G, Khalil A, et al. Post-partum pelvic floor dysfunction assessed on 3D rotational ultrasound: a prospective study on women with first- and second-degree perineal tears and episiotomy. J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med. 2019:1-11. | Not relevant population |
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