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| --- | --- |
| **Types of Intervention** | **Number of Studies  (n = 240)** |
| **Labour and birth care** |  |
| Induction of labour | 46 (19.2%) |
| General labour and birth | 2 (0.8%) |
| Mode of birth | 3 (1.3%) |
| Neural axial analgesia | 1 (0.4%) |
| **General hospital/bereavement care** |  |
| Multi-component bereavement care\* | 15 (6.3%) |
| Seeing, holding and making memories with baby | 12 (5%) |
| Bereavement photography | 1 (0.4%) |
| **Investigations to understand cause of stillbirth** |  |
| Multi-component post-mortem investigations\*\* | 41 (17.1%) |
| Post-mortem | 28 (11.7%) |
| Post-mortem & additional imaging | 9 (3.8%) |
| Genetic testing | 7 (2.9%) |
| Placental examination | 7 (2.9%) |
| Verbal autopsy | 6 (2.5%) |
| Post-mortem imaging | 4 (1.7%) |
| Minimally invasive autopsy and biopsy | 3 (1.3%) |
| Testing for thrombophilia | 3 (1.3%) |
| Antinuclear antibody test | 1 (0.4%) |
| Educational programme for professionals and multi-component investigations | 1 (0.4%) |
| Genetic counselling | 1 (0.4%) |
| Kleihauer–Betke testing | 1 (0.4%) |
| Parental engagement in the perinatal mortality review | 1 (0.4%) |
| Perinatal death clinical investigation tool | 1 (0.4%) |
| Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (PDSR) system | 1 (0.4%) |
| Perinatal mortality review | 1 (0.4%) |
| **Stillbirth in a multiple pregnancy** |  |
| Bereavement care for stillbirth in a multiple pregnancy | 1 (0.4%) |
|  |  |
| Intrauterine rescue transfusion | 1 (0.4%) |
| **Psychosocial support** |  |
| Bereavement support intervention | 5 (2.1%) |
| Cognitive behavioural therapy | 4 (1.7%) |
| Counselling | 4 (1.7%) |
| Online yoga | 3 (1.3%) |
| Social support | 3 (1.3%) |
| Internet peer support group | 2 (0.8%) |
| Support groups | 2 (0.8%) |
| Intergenerational bereavement programme | 1 (0.4%) |
| Interpersonal psychotherapy | 1 (0.4%) |
| Massage | 1 (0.4%) |
| Mindfulness | 1 (0.4%) |
| Occupation based retreat | 1 (0.4%) |
| **Care in a subsequent pregnancy** |  |
| Thromboprophylaxis in a subsequent pregnancy | 6 (2.5%) |
| General care in a subsequent pregnancy | 3 (1.3%) |
| Intravenous immunoglobulin in a subsequent pregnancy | 1 (0.4%) |
| Maternity waiting home\*\*\* | 1 (0.4%) |
| Muscle relaxation exercises | 1 (0.4%) |
| Psychoeducation | 1 (0.4%) |
| Support intervention in a subsequent pregnancy | 1 (0.4%) |

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| --- | --- |
| **Total No. of Participants** | ~298762 |
|  |  |
| **Study Characteristic** | **Number of Studies**  **(n = 240)** |
| **No of Randomized Control Trials** | 40 (16.7%) |
| **No of observational studies** | 200 (83.3%) |
| **No of unique countries** | 64 (26.7%) |
| **Studies by region** |  |
| Europe | 111 (46.3%) |
| North America | 52 (21.7%) |
| Asia | 42 (17.5%) |
| Oceania | 16 (6.7%) |
| Africa | 13 (5.4%) |
| International | 5 (2.1%) |
| South America | 1 (0.4%) |
| **World Bank Lending Group** |  |
| High-income | 183 (76.3%) |
| Lower-middle-income | 28 (11.7%) |
| Upper-middle-income | 24 (10%) |
| Low-income | 5 (2.1%) |
| **No. of Fathers** | 23 (9.6%) |
| **No. of patient & public involvement** | 10 (4.2%) |
| **Year published** |  |
| 1998 - 2001 | 27 (11.3%) |
| 2002 - 2005 | 35 (14.7%) |
| 2006 - 2009 | 41 (16%) |
| 2010 - 2013 | 48 (20.2%) |
| 2014 - 2017 | 53 (21.8%) |
| 2018 - 2021 | 38 (16%) |
|  |  |

Notes:

\*Multi-component bereavement care – including at least two of the following intervention or care variable:

Sensitive care during labour and delivery, mode of birth, time spent with baby, seeing and holding baby, hand/footprints, photos and mementos, including children or family members in care, care or support from healthcare professionals and services e.g., doctor, bereavement midwife, chaplain, anaesthetist interactions, post-mortem investigations, grief support, care after birth, having a funeral, post-natal appointments, hospital-based counselling, family support

\*\*Multi-component post-mortem investigations - including at least two of the following investigations or care variable

Review of the medical and obstetrics history, post-mortem pathological examination, placental examination, post-mortem radiographs, post-mortem MRI, laboratory blood testing for mother or baby (e.g., congenital infections, diabetes, auto-antibody testing, thrombophilia testing, biochemistry), microbiological testing, virology, genetic testing, counselling, perinatal mortality review

\*\*\*\***Social support** – including at least two of the following support from hospital, doctor, partner, family, friends, work, parent support groups

**\*\*\*Maternity waiting home –** A maternity waiting home is a residential facility located near a medical facility, where “high risk” women can await their delivery to “bridge the geographical gap” in obstetric care between rural areas with poor access to services15.

\*\*\*\*\* Region – World Bank Lending Group.