

## Central Lancashire Online Knowledge (CLoK)

Title	What matters to women: a systematic scoping review to identify the processes and outcomes of antenatal care provision that are important to healthy pregnant women
Type	Article
URL	<a href="https://clock.uclan.ac.uk/13570/">https://clock.uclan.ac.uk/13570/</a>
DOI	##doi##
Date	2016
Citation	Downe, Soo orcid iconORCID: 0000-0003-2848-2550, Finlayson, K. orcid iconORCID: 0000-0002-1287-7630, Tunçalp, Ö and Metin Gülmezoglu, A (2016) What matters to women: a systematic scoping review to identify the processes and outcomes of antenatal care provision that are important to healthy pregnant women. <i>BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics &amp; Gynaecology</i> , 123 (4). pp. 529-539. ISSN 14700328
Creators	Downe, Soo, Finlayson, K., Tunçalp, Ö and Metin Gülmezoglu, A

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work. ##doi##

For information about Research at UCLan please go to <http://www.uclan.ac.uk/research/>

All outputs in CLoK are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including Copyright law. Copyright, IPR and Moral Rights for the works on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the <http://clock.uclan.ac.uk/policies/>

1  
2  
3 **What matters to women: A systematic scoping review to identify the processes and**  
4 **outcomes of antenatal care provision that are important to healthy pregnant women**  
5  
6

7 *Women's views of what matters for care during pregnancy*  
8

9 **Soo Downe**, Professor of Midwifery: Research in Childbirth and Health (ReaCH) group, University of  
10 Central Lancashire, Preston PR1 2HE UK,  
11

12 **Kenneth Finlayson**, Senior Research Assistant: Research in Childbirth and Health (ReaCH) group,  
13 University of Central Lancashire, Preston PR1 2HE UK,  
14

15 **Özge Tunçalp**, Scientist, Department of Reproductive Health and Research including  
16 UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and  
17 Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP), World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211,  
18 Geneva, Switzerland  
19

20 **A. Metin Gülmezoglu**, Coordinator, Department of Reproductive Health and Research including  
21 UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and  
22 Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP), World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211,  
23 Geneva, Switzerland  
24  
25

26 Corresponding Author: Prof Soo Downe

27 Tel: +44 (0) 1772 893815

28 E-mail: [SDowne@uclan.ac.uk](mailto:SDowne@uclan.ac.uk)  
29

30 **Abstract**

31

32 **Background**

33 Global uptake of antenatal care (ANC) varies widely and is influenced by the value women place on the  
34 service they receive. Identifying outcomes that matter to pregnant women could inform service design  
35 and improve uptake and effectiveness.

36

37 **Objectives**

38 To undertake a systematic scoping review of what women want, need and value in pregnancy

39

40 **Search strategy**

41 Eight databases were searched (1994-2015) with no language restriction. Relevant journal contents were  
42 tracked via Zetoc.

43

44 **Data collection and analysis**

45 An initial analytic framework was constructed with findings from 21 papers, using data-mining techniques,  
46 and then developed using meta-ethnographic approaches. The final framework was tested with 17 more  
47 papers.

48

49 **Main results**

50 All continents except Australia were represented. 1264 women were included. The final meta-theme was:  
51 *Women want and need a positive pregnancy experience*, including four subthemes: *maintaining physical*  
52 *and socio-cultural normality*; *maintaining a healthy pregnancy for mother and baby* (including preventing  
53 and treating risks, illness and death); *effective transition to positive labour and birth*; and *achieving*  
54 *positive motherhood* (including maternal self-esteem, competence, autonomy). Findings informed a  
55 framework for future ANC provision, comprising three equally important domains: clinical practices  
56 (interventions and tests); relevant and timely information; and psychosocial and emotional support; each  
57 provided by practitioners with good clinical and interpersonal skills within a high quality health system.

58

59 **Conclusions**

60 A positive pregnancy experience matters across all cultural and socio-demographic contexts. ANC  
61 guidelines and services should be designed to deliver it, and those providing ANC services should be aware  
62 of it at each encounter with pregnant women.

63

64 **Keywords**

65 Antenatal care; guidelines, World Health Organization, women's views, social support, pregnancy,  
66 wordclouds

67 **Tweetable abstract:** Women around the world want antenatal care staff and services to help them  
68 achieve a positive pregnancy experience

69

70

## 71 **Introduction**

72 Universal access to antenatal care (ANC) is one of the key indicators in the 2015 Millennium Goal 5<sup>1</sup>. The  
73 2002 WHO recommendations for ANC provision are based on the findings of a rigorous systematic  
74 review<sup>2</sup>. They promote a package of at least four visits with evidence-based interventions through goal-  
75 oriented clinic visits. This is known as focused antenatal care (FANC)<sup>3</sup>. Since 2002, many low and middle-  
76 income countries have adopted FANC into national policies, guidelines and institutional protocols.  
77 However, in 2012, only 52% of pregnant women had four or more ANC visits during pregnancy, an  
78 absolute increase of only 15% in 22 years<sup>4</sup>. Lack of agreement about the optimal content, frequency, and  
79 style of delivery of ANC may be a barrier to uptake if local ANC provision does not meet the needs and  
80 expectations of women and families. Indeed, marked coverage gaps occurred for recommended ANC  
81 procedures in most of the 41 countries reviewed in 2014<sup>5</sup>. Arguably, health care programmes can increase  
82 the likelihood of uptake and, therefore, of health improvement if they are designed on the basis of  
83 outcomes that matter to all relevant individuals, and if they provide care components that have the best  
84 chance of delivering those outcomes, in a way that is acceptable, accessible, and appropriate for the  
85 intended service users<sup>6</sup>.

86  
87 The primary outcomes examined in the current Cochrane Review of trials of alternative versus standard  
88 packages of antenatal care for low-risk pregnancy encompass death and serious morbidity only<sup>7</sup>. This  
89 suggests that what researchers and service providers think ANC is for, even for healthy women and  
90 babies, is the identification and prevention of pathology. Some researchers have measured 'satisfaction'  
91 and levels of attendance in relation to specific ANC programmes<sup>8,9</sup>. However, studies of why women  
92 don't use ANC suggest that other, more complex, outcomes might also be important to them<sup>10,11</sup>. The  
93 2015 WHO ANC guideline development steering committee recognized the need to maximize uptake of  
94 ANC, by designing programmes and interventions that are acceptable and relevant to all pregnant women.  
95 To inform the guideline development process, the objective of this evidence synthesis of the qualitative  
96 literature was to describe what women in high, medium and low income countries want and expect from  
97 antenatal care, based on their own accounts of their beliefs, views, expectations and experiences of  
98 pregnancy.

## 100 **Methods**

101 The study was a systematic scoping review, followed by an evidence synthesis of qualitative data using a  
102 Framework approach<sup>12</sup>, based on meta-ethnographic principles.<sup>13</sup>

## 104 **Reflexive note**

105 In keeping with quality standards for rigor in qualitative research, the authors considered their views and  
106 opinions on antenatal care as possible influences on the decisions made in the design and conduct of the  
107 study, and, in turn, on how the emerging results of the study influenced those views and opinions. All the  
108 authors believed at the outset that contact with formal and informal care givers throughout pregnancy

109 was valuable, but that formal ANC provision is generally over-focused on clinical procedures and the  
110 assessment of risk/ill-health, with too little focus on the psychosocial aspects of pregnancy. Refutational  
111 analytic techniques were therefore used to minimize the risk that these pre-suppositions would skew the  
112 analysis and the interpretation of the findings.

### 114 **Search strategy**

115 The search terms covered the criteria of Context (antenatal or antenatal or antepartum [Ti or Ab]);  
116 Intervention (care or clinic or outpatient\$ or education\$ or session\$ [Ti or Ab]); Topic (want or like or  
117 desire or expect\$ or anticipate\$ or view\$ or experience\$ or encounter\$ or belief [Ti or Ab]) and Study  
118 Type (qualitative or review or interview\$ or group or ethnograph\$ or phenomenol\$ or grounded + theory  
119 [Ti or Ab]).

### 121 **Inclusion/exclusion criteria**

122 No language restrictions were imposed. Studies published before 1994 were excluded, to ensure that the  
123 findings reflect the current generation of women who may encounter antenatal care. Studies were  
124 included if they reported women's views directly (and not through staff opinion, or observational data),  
125 and if these were the views of the general population of healthy women. To ensure that the data reflected  
126 the views and experiences of the general population of healthy women in any specific study setting, and  
127 that they were not focused on services that were actually available to them (which may or may not be  
128 what they actually wanted and/or needed), studies were excluded if they reported on views and  
129 experiences of specific antenatal care provision, or of specialist services that were not provided to the  
130 population of pregnant women, and/or on specific subgroups of women with particular health problems.  
131 KF screened the initial hits against the inclusion criteria. Abstracts and full text papers were included  
132 based on consensus between at least two team members.

### 134 **Data sources**

135 Eight databases were searched. The first search was undertaken in May and June 2014 in six of the eight  
136 databases (Medline, PubMed Cinahl, EMBASE, LILACS, AJOL). PsycInfo and AMED were searched in August  
137 2014. Reference lists of included papers were scrutinized (backchained). Zetoc alerts were set up for over  
138 50 relevant journals, and these have continued to date. Papers generated by the secondary searches  
139 (PsycInfo and AMED) as well as the papers from the back-chaining and Zetoc alert processes were used as  
140 confirmatory data against the emerging themes from the main review.

### 142 **Quality assessment**

143 The included studies were subject to quality appraisal using the instrument developed by Walsh and  
144 Downe<sup>14</sup> and modified by Downe et al<sup>15</sup>. This is a simple appraisal system that rates studies against 11  
145 criteria, and then allocates a score from A-D (see box one). Studies scoring D were excluded on quality  
146 grounds.

147 **Scoring criteria for quality appraisal**

148 A: No, or few flaws. The study credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability are high;

149 B: Some flaws, unlikely to affect the credibility, transferability, dependability and/or confirmability of the  
150 study;

151 C: Some flaws that may affect the credibility, transferability, dependability and/or confirmability of the  
152 study.

153 D: Significant flaws that are very likely to affect the credibility, transferability, dependability and/or  
154 confirmability of the study.

155  
156 **Analytic strategy**

157 The analytic process was undertaken in three steps. A modified Framework Analytic approach was used to  
158 structure the data synthesis<sup>12</sup>.

159  
160 In step one, the summarised findings from the studies included after the searches undertaken in May and  
161 June 2014 were entered into Google Wordle OpenSource software, first with the complete set of text, and  
162 then minus words that related to the inclusion criteria for the studies, or their geographical location, and  
163 not the findings ('prenatal', 'pregnancy', 'women', 'health care', 'themes', American, African). Text mining  
164 software is increasingly sophisticated<sup>16</sup> and the resulting visual word-clouds allowed for the rapid  
165 development of an inductively derived thematic framework that was then tested deductively with further  
166 sets of data from the total dataset in steps two and three.

167  
168 In step two, the initial framework was tested and further developed by mapping detailed findings of all  
169 the studies contributing to the data-mining outputs one by one against the framework elements. Meta-  
170 ethnographic analytic techniques<sup>13</sup> of reciprocal and refutational translation were used to assess fit and  
171 relevance. The explanatory power of the framework was established using the CERQual approach based  
172 on methodological limitations, adequacy of data, coherence and relevance<sup>17</sup>. This included an examination  
173 of the number of studies contributing to each element of the framework, and the quality and geographical  
174 spread of those studies.

175  
176 In step three, studies emerging from the second set of searches (in PsychInfo and Amed) and papers from  
177 the back-chaining exercise and Zetoc alerts were used as the basis for confirmatory testing of the  
178 framework developed in steps one and two.

179  
180 The findings were then translated into principles for future antenatal care provision, and were the basis of  
181 an associated new, woman-centred framework for audit and research in this area.

182  
183 **Results**

185 **Included studies**

186 The initial search strategy generated 8205 hits including 5781 from a single database (Pub Med). To make  
187 the screening stage more manageable the results from PubMed were sorted by relevance and the first  
188 1500 were screened by title. All of the hits from the remaining databases were included in the screening  
189 stage meaning that 4554 results were reviewed by title. 4185 studies were excluded at this stage primarily  
190 because they were deemed to be unrelated to the topic of interest. The remaining 369 studies were taken  
191 forward for abstract review and a further 167 were excluded at this stage. The reasons for exclusion were:  
192 representing the views of other stakeholders rather than women (n= 49); explicitly quantitative (n= 72);  
193 not deemed to be research studies (n= 9); not directly related to the topic (n= 23); duplicates (n = 10) and  
194 dissertations (n= 4). 202 studies were therefore taken forward for full text review and, of these, a further  
195 178 were excluded because they either represented the views of specific sub-populations, e.g. women  
196 with HIV, women with a BMI >30, etc.; (n= 114) or they were concerned with a specific component of  
197 antenatal care e.g. fetal anomaly screening, HIV counselling, etc.; (n=64). After quality appraisal another 3  
198 papers were removed. One was a systematic review evaluating women’s experiences of antenatal care  
199 rather than their expectations<sup>18</sup>, one was predominantly quantitative<sup>19</sup>, and one was about the factors  
200 affecting antenatal care utilization rather than what women want from services<sup>20</sup> (see figure 1 for  
201 flowchart of included studies).

202  
203 The second search generated 708 hits, of which, 578 were excluded by title, 46 at the abstract stage and  
204 68 following full text review. 16 were therefore taken forward for quality assessment and 3 of these were  
205 excluded at this stage because they were predominantly quantitative<sup>21-23</sup>. (Full details of this search are  
206 shown in figure 1). There were no additional studies from the Zetoc alerts and 4 studies were obtained  
207 from the back-chaining exercise. These four studies were assessed for quality and included in the  
208 confirmatory analysis. A total of 38 papers were therefore included in the analysis<sup>24-61</sup>. These are coded 1-  
209 38 in the following tables, and these codes are given in square brackets at the end of each relevant  
210 reference in the reference list.

211  
212 --- INSERT FIGURE 1 ---  
213

214 **Characteristics and quality of included studies**

215 Characteristics of the included studies were tabulated (see supplementary file Table S1). The date range  
216 was 1994-2013. All regions of the world were represented except Australasia. By continent, the largest  
217 number of studies were based in North (13) or South (8) America. Four were from Africa, four each from  
218 Europe and Asia, two from the Middle East, and one study included four countries (Cuba, Thailand,  
219 Argentina, Saudi Arabia).

220  
221 The majority of the included studies used qualitative techniques, and most data were collected by  
222 individual interviews and/or focus or discussion groups. Sample size ranged from 5-164. The studies

223 included women from a wide range of socio-demographic groups, and the overall age range was 13-49.  
224 The quality of most studies was fair to high (B or above).

225  
226 The results of the data mining process for all the findings text for the 21 papers located in the first search  
227 (studies 1-21 in supplementary file Table S1) are given in supplementary file Figure S1. The results for the  
228 reduced set of text, are given in figure 2:-

229  
230 --- INSERT FIGURE 2

231  
232 The framework for analysis derived from the data mining exercise, and amended following the  
233 comprehensive mapping of all the 21 papers in step two, is given in tables one and two, and in the  
234 supplementary file (Table S2) ~~table three~~ (text in black in each table).

### 235 **Step three: Testing the analytic framework**

236  
237 The findings from the included studies at step three (studies 22-38) were then mapped to the amended  
238 framework to check that all the themes continue to have explanatory power, and to make sure no themes  
239 were missing (text in red in tables one and two, and in the supplementary file (Table S2) represent the  
240 studies identified in step three) . As in the planned analytic strategy, this comprised both a reciprocal  
241 process (when the data could be mapped to the framework) and a refutational one (to check if any of the  
242 data could not be mapped)<sup>13</sup>. The data from all the studies could be mapped to this final framework. The  
243 subthemes developed in step two were all supported by data from at least one of the studies in step  
244 three, except for availability of services.

245  
246 -INSERT TABLES 1 and 2

### 247 **What matters to women**

248  
249 A positive pregnancy experience emerged as a composite outcome from our results (Table 1). This was  
250 informed by four sub-themes or components (Table 1) that mattered to women in pregnancy, across  
251 countries, cultural groups, and varying socio-demographics, namely: *maintaining physical and socio-*  
252 *cultural normality; maintaining a healthy pregnancy for mother and baby* (including preventing and  
253 treating risks, illness, and death); *effective transition to positive labour and birth*; and *achieving positive*  
254 *motherhood* (including maternal self-esteem, competence, autonomy).

255  
256 The findings also informed a proposed design for a revised, women-centred ANC service, comprising three  
257 domains: clinical care/therapeutic practices (biomedical interventions and tests, integrated with spiritual  
258 and religious practices, where appropriate); relevant and timely information (physiological, biomedical, as  
259 well as behavioural and socio-cultural); and support (social, cultural, emotional, and psychological) (Table  
260 2). The final data set arising from the analysis concerned the attributes of formal and informal care

261 providers, including both positive interpersonal behaviours and skills and competencies; and health  
262 system requirements, including the quality and accessibility of the health system within which ANC was  
263 provided  
264

## 265 **Discussion**

### 266 **Main findings**

267 The findings of this review confirm that women from a wide range of cultural and socio-economic contexts  
268 expect positive wellbeing for themselves and their newborns to be the main outcome of pregnancy.  
269 Beyond this apparently common-sense conclusion, the analysis reveals that positive pregnancy experience  
270 has four distinct components, that could be operationalized in research, guidelines, and ANC provision.  
271 The findings challenge the tendency for antenatal care to be focused on the identification and treatment  
272 of potential or actual pathology, without paying attention to the maintenance and promotion of positive  
273 health and wellbeing. This study therefore contributes to the on-going CROWN maternity care outcomes  
274 initiative<sup>62</sup>, in proposing a new composite measure to capture wellbeing.  
275  
276

277 The data suggests that routine service provision might provide only a small proportion of what matters to  
278 women (and, by extension, to their partners and families). This is especially so if routine provision cannot  
279 flex around the expectations, beliefs, needs, and resources of intended service users, and where it is  
280 largely or entirely focused on clinical detection and treatment of potential or actual pathology. In addition  
281 to the tailored (rather than routine) use of biomedical tests and interventions, the findings imply that ANC  
282 would be better able to deliver a positive pregnancy experience if it incorporated three key domains:  
283 local practices and knowledge where these are effective, as well as appropriate biomedical tests and  
284 treatments; social, cultural, emotional, and psychological support throughout; and the provision of  
285 relevant, appropriate and timely information. These latter two domains have been present in previous  
286 antenatal guidelines, but as underpinning principles, rather than as interventions to be given equal weight  
287 with clinical treatments and processes<sup>3</sup>.  
288

289 The data also indicate that the characteristics, attitudes and behaviors of formal and informal care  
290 providers are important to pregnant women. This includes positive interpersonal behaviours, and clinical,  
291 cultural, and social skills and competence. Finally, women required that the health system they were  
292 accessing should enable ANC to be available, safely accessible, affordable, good quality, and that it should  
293 enable enough time for each woman to ensure her particular needs were met, in private spaces that  
294 permitted social exchange between women and staff, and between pregnant women and their peers.  
295

### 296 **Strengths and limitations**

297 The study used secondary data, collected for a range of reasons. The conclusions are therefore based on  
298 what the original authors chose to report, and not on the whole dataset generated for each study. Some

299 studies included small numbers of women. Australia was not represented, but two Australian papers  
300 published after the review was completed reinforce the findings<sup>63,64</sup>, as does an earlier empirical study  
301 looking at relevant outcomes in one specific model and country setting (midwifery led antenatal care in  
302 one Irish clinic),<sup>65</sup>, providing external evidence that the findings are comprehensive and transferable. Each  
303 of the domains emerging from the analysis mapped to a large number of studies, from a range of cultural,  
304 linguistic and income level settings, and so the final results can be accepted for most contexts with high  
305 confidence. Methodologically, the use of word clouds to explore large amounts of qualitative data is  
306 relatively new and our approach demonstrates how these may be used to integrate findings from  
307 qualitative research into evidence based practice.

### 308 **Interpretation**

309 As part of the core dataset of maternity care outcomes and current WHO-led initiatives to improve quality  
310 of care for pregnant women and newborns<sup>66</sup> we propose that ‘positive pregnancy experience’ should be  
311 operationalized, either by mapping to existing tools and techniques that measure the four components  
312 identified, or by developing new instruments. These may include individually tailored Quality of Life tools  
313 such as the Mother Generated Index<sup>67</sup>. These indicators should then be used for the evaluation of any  
314 future guidelines, interventions or programmes developed for antenatal care provision.

315  
316 We suggest that the active provision of social support should occur both in formal care settings, and in  
317 communities. This could be done by including service design (incorporating the environment where care is  
318 delivered) and delivery approaches that provide psycho-social and emotional support for staff and service  
319 users, and that enhance physiological processes, hope, and positive feelings, to help women to  
320 understand and deal with normal changes in pregnancy, and to prepare actively for labour, birth, and  
321 mothering.

322  
323 We also propose that provision of information in pregnancy should include physiological, behavioral,  
324 social, cultural, and biomedical components, and it should value embodied and cultural knowledge, as  
325 well as biomedical evidence. It should be tailored to the needs of the particular woman at the specific  
326 time in her pregnancy when that particular information is needed, and it should be given in a manner and  
327 through a medium that is comprehensible and accessible for her.

328  
329 Our interpretation of what might work to deliver a positive pregnancy experience is compatible with the  
330 new WHO quality of care framework for maternal and newborn health<sup>66</sup>, which incorporates evidence-  
331 based practice for routine care and management of complications, effective communication, emotional  
332 support, respect, and dignity, provided within a functional health system that allows access to care, with  
333 the aim of increasing desirable people-centred outcomes. These elements also underpin the Lancet  
334 Quality Maternal and Newborn Care framework<sup>68</sup>, suggesting that they might apply across the maternity  
335 episode, and not just in the antenatal period.

337  
338 There is some *a priori* evidence that the three proposed ANC domains identified in Table 2 (care practices,  
339 information and support) might be acceptable to pregnant women, on the basis of positive evaluations of  
340 group antenatal care, which is designed to maximize social support as well as clinical provision<sup>69</sup>. Indeed,  
341 community women’s groups that are set up in pregnancy and continue postpartum have delivered  
342 remarkable results in reducing neonatal and maternal morbidity in a range of low-income settings<sup>70</sup>.  
343 Examination of the active mechanisms of these groups suggest that they include health education,  
344 confidence building, information dissemination, and increasing community capacity for action<sup>71</sup>. A shift  
345 towards an integrated ANC model that gives equal weight, resources, and time to tests and interventions,  
346 information and support, may, therefore, have positive effects on both physical and psychosocial  
347 wellbeing.

## 348 349 **Conclusions**

350 A positive pregnancy experience is important for women in a range of cultural and socio-demographic  
351 contexts. The four components of positive pregnancy experience identified in this review should be  
352 included in ANC research. ANC guidelines and programmes should include packages of care designed to  
353 encompass these components. Future research could test the capacity of ANC based on care practices,  
354 information, and support to deliver a positive pregnancy experience. All service providers (medical,  
355 midwifery and nursing professionals and lay health workers, in hospitals, health centres and local  
356 communities) should consider how they can work with women, families, local communities, and with each  
357 other, to provide care that results in this outcome, to ensure optimal uptake of ANC services, and to  
358 maximize well-being for mothers and newborns.

## 359 360 **Acknowledgements**

361 This paper was written as part of the Adding Content to Contact project, which was made possible by  
362 Grant Number OPP1084319 from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and was a collaboration between  
363 the Maternal Health Task Force and Department of Global Health and Population at the Harvard T.H. Chan  
364 School of Public Health, HRP/WHO, and ICS Integreare.

## 365 366 **Disclosure of Interest**

367 None

## 368 369 **Contribution to Authorship**

370 OT had the idea for the review, under the overall leadership of MG. SD led the review, and did the  
371 detailed design and coordination. SD, KF and OT undertook the analysis, and interpretation of the data. All  
372 authors contributed to the development and finalization of the paper

## 373 374 **Details of ethics approval**

375 Not required

376

377 **Funding**

378 Grant Number OPP1084319 from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

## References

1. United Nations 2015 Millenium Development Goals (5B). Available at: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>. Accessed March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015.
2. Carroli G, Villar J, Piaggio G, Khan-Neelofur D, Gülmezoglu M, Mugford M, et al; WHO Antenatal Care Trial Research Group. WHO systematic review of randomised controlled trials of routine antenatal care. *The Lancet*. 2001; 19 357(9268):1565-70.
3. The World Health Organisation. WHO antenatal care randomized trial. Manual for the implementation of the new model. 2001; Available from: [http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/maternal\\_perinatal\\_health/RHR\\_01\\_30/en/](http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/maternal_perinatal_health/RHR_01_30/en/). Accessed March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015
4. The Millennium Development Goals Report, 2014; United Nations. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2014%20MDG%20report/MDG%202014%20English%20web.pdf>
5. Hodgins S, D'Agostino. The quality-coverage gap in antenatal care: toward better measurement of effective coverage. *Glob Health Sci Pract*. 2014; First published online April 8, 2014. <http://dx.doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-13-00176>
6. Che Chi P, Bulage P, Urdal H, Sundby J. A qualitative study exploring the determinants of maternal health service uptake in post-conflict Burundi and Northern Uganda *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 2015; 15:18 doi:10.1186/s12884-015-0449-8
7. Dowswell T, Carroli G, Duley L, Gates S, Gülmezoglu AM, Khan-Neelofur D et al. Alternative versus standard packages of antenatal care for low-risk pregnancy. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD000934. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000934.pub3.
8. Chemir F, Alemseged F, Workneh D. Satisfaction with focused antenatal care service and associated factors among pregnant women attending focused antenatal care at health centers in Jimma town, Jimma zone, South West Ethiopia; a facility based cross-sectional study triangulated with qualitative study. *BMC Res Notes*. 2014; 7:164. doi: 10.1186/1756-0500-7-164.
9. Gupta S, Yamada G, Mpembeni R, Frumence G, Callaghan-Koru JA, Stevenson R, et al. Factors associated with four or more antenatal care visits and its decline among pregnant women in Tanzania between 1999 and 2010 *PLoS One*. 2014; Jul 18; 9(7):e101893. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0101893. eCollection.

- 417  
418 10 Downe S, Finlayson K, Walsh D, Lavender T. 'Weighing up and balancing out': a meta-synthesis of  
419 barriers to antenatal care for marginalised women in high-income countries'. *BJOG* 2009; 116(4):518-29  
420
- 421 11. Finlayson K, Downe S 2013 Why Do Women Not Use Antenatal Services in Low- and Middle-Income  
422 Countries? A Meta-Synthesis of Qualitative Studies. *PLoS Med* 2013; 10(1): e1001373.  
423 doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001373  
424
- 425 12. Smith J, Firth J. Qualitative data analysis: the framework approach, based on meta-ethnographic  
426 principles: *Nurse Res.* 2011; 18(2):52-62.  
427
- 428 13. Noblitt GW, Hare RD. *Meta-Ethnography: Synthesizing Qualitative Studies*. Newbury Park, CA, Sage,  
429 1988  
430
- 431 14. Walsh D, Downe S. Appraising the quality of qualitative research. *Midwifery* 2006; 22(2) 108-19  
432
- 433 15. Downe S., Simpson L. & Trafford K. Expert intrapartum maternity care: a meta-synthesis. *Journal of*  
434 *Advanced Nursing* 2007; 57(2), 127–140  
435
- 436 16. Weichselbraun A, Gindl S, Scharl A. Enriching semantic knowledge bases for opinion mining in big data  
437 applications. *Knowl Based Syst.* 2014; 69:78-85.  
438
- 439 17. CERQual - Confidence in the Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative Research. Available at:-  
440 <http://cerqual.org/whatisthecqualapproach>. Accessed August 4<sup>th</sup> 2015.  
441
- 442 18. Novick G. Women's experience of prenatal care: an integrative review. *J Midwifery Womens Health.*  
443 2009; 54(3):226-37. doi: 10.1016/j.jmwh.2009.02.003.  
444
- 445 19. Gress-Smith JL, Roubinov DS, Tanaka R, Cmic K, Gonzales N, Enders C, et al. Prenatal expectations in  
446 Mexican American women: development of a culturally sensitive measure. *Arch Womens Ment Health.*  
447 2013; 16(4):303-14. doi: 10.1007/s00737-013-0350-2. Epub 2013 Apr 17.  
448
- 449 20. Andrew EV, Pell C, Angwin A, Auwun A, Daniels J, Mueller I, et al. Factors affecting attendance at and  
450 timing of formal antenatal care: results from a qualitative study in Madang, Papua New Guinea. *PLoS One.*  
451 2014; 9(5):e93025. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0093025. eCollection 2014.  
452

- 453 21. Heaman M, Moffatt M, Elliott L, Sword W, Helewa ME, Morris H et al. Barriers, motivators and  
454 facilitators related to prenatal care utilization among inner-city women in Winnipeg, Canada: a case-  
455 control study. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 2014; 14:227.  
456
- 457 22. Solarin I, Black V. "They told me to come back": women's antenatal care booking experience in inner-  
458 city Johannesburg. *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 2013; Feb;17(2):359-67.  
459
- 460 23. Schaffer MA, Lia-Hoagberg B. Prenatal care among low-income women. *Families in Society* 1994; 75(3):  
461 152-159.  
462
- 463 24. Tasci-Duran E, Sevil U. A Comparison of the Prenatal Health Behaviors of Women from Four Cultural  
464 Groups in Turkey: An Ethnonursing Study. *Nursing Science Quarterly* 2013; 26(3) 257–266. [1]  
465
- 466 25. Graner S, Klingberg-Allvin M, Duong le Q, Krantz G, Mogren I. Pregnant women's perception on signs  
467 and symptoms during pregnancy and maternal health care in a rural low-resource setting. *Acta Obstet*  
468 *Gynecol Scand* 2013; 92(9):1094-1100. [2]  
469
- 470 26. Theroux R, Toft Klar R & Messenger L. Working Hard: Women's Self-Care Practices in Ghana. *Health*  
471 *Care for Women International* 2013; 34:8, 651-673. [3]  
472
- 473 27. Bergman A & Connaughton SL. What Is Patient-Centered Care Really? Voices of Hispanic Prenatal  
474 Patients, *Health Communication* 2013; 28:8, 789-799. [4]  
475
- 476 28. Widarsson M, Kerstis B, Sundquist K, Engström G, Sarkadi A. Support needs of expectant mothers and  
477 fathers: a qualitative study 2012; *J Perinat Educ* Winter;21(1):36-44. [5]  
478
- 479 29. Agus Y, Horiuchi S, Porter SE. Rural Indonesia women's traditional beliefs about antenatal care. *BMC*  
480 *Research Notes* 2012; 5:589. [6]  
481
- 482 30. Farnes C, Beckstrand RL, Callister LC. Help-seeking behaviours in childbearing women in Ghana, West  
483 Africa. *International Nursing Review* 2011; 58, 491–497. [7]  
484
- 485 31. Dako-GyekeP, Aikins M, Aryeetey R, Mccough L, Adongo PB. The influence of socio-cultural  
486 interpretations of pregnancy threats on health-seeking behaviour among pregnant women in urban Accra,  
487 Ghana. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 2013; 13:211. [8]  
488
- 489 32. Bonadio IC, Being treated as a human being. Experiences of patients in a prenatal service of a  
490 philanthropic institution. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da U S P* 1998; 32(1): 9-15. [9]

- 491  
492 33. Santos AL, Radovanovic CAT, Marcon SS. Prenatal care: satisfaction and expectations. *Rev. RENE* 2011;  
493 11 (n.esp): 61-71. [10]  
494  
495 34. Chang SR, Kenney NJ, Chao YM. Transformation in self-identity amongst Taiwanese women in late  
496 pregnancy: a qualitative study. *International Journal of Nursing Studies* 2010; 47(1):60-66. [11]  
497  
498 35. Safadi R. Jordanian women: Perceptions and practices of first-time pregnancy. *International Journal of*  
499 *Nursing Practice* 2005; 11: 269–276. [12]  
500  
501 36. Camarena L, von Glascoe C. Alternative perspectives of quality of prenatal care in Chihuahua, Mexico.  
502 *Rev. Fac. Nac. Salud Pública* 2007; vol.25 no.1 Medellín. [13]  
503  
504 37. Dioz M. How Prenatal care is seen by pregnant women. *REME – Rev. Min. Enf.* 2006; 10(4):369-373  
505 [14]  
506  
507 38. Morgan M. Prenatal care of African American women in selected USA urban and rural cultural  
508 contexts. *Journal of Transcultural Nursing* 1996; 7:2 Jan-June: 3-9. [15]  
509  
510 39. Stokes E, Dumbaya I, Owens S, Brabin L. The right to remain silent: a qualitative study of the medical  
511 and social ramifications of pregnancy disclosure for Gambian women. *BJOG*. 2008; Dec; 115(13):1641-7.  
512 [16]  
513  
514 40. Jeneral RBR, Hoga LAK. The uncertainty of the future: the experience of pregnancy in a Brazilian low  
515 income community. *Revista Mineira de Enfermagem*, 01 April 2004; 8(2): 268-274. [17]  
516  
517 41. Baxley SM. Anticipating Mothering in the Mexican Origin Woman. *Hispanic Health Care International*  
518 2012; 10(2): 75-83. [18]  
519  
520 42. Lori JR, Yi CH, Martyn KK. Provider Characteristics Desired by African American Women in Prenatal  
521 Care. *Journal of Transcultural Nursing* 2011; 22(1) 71–76. [19]  
522  
523 43. Nigenda G, Langer A, Kuchaisit C, Romero M, Rojas G, Al-Osimy M et al. Women’s opinions on  
524 antenatal care in developing countries: results of a study in Cuba, Thailand, Saudi Arabia and Argentina.  
525 *BMC Public Health* 2003; 3:17. [20]  
526

- 527 44. McNeil DA, Vekved M, Dolan SM, Siever J, Horn S, Tough SC. Getting more than they realized they  
528 needed: a qualitative study of women's experience of group prenatal care. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*.  
529 2012; Mar 21;12:17. [21]  
530
- 531 45. Bender DE, Harbour C, Thorp J, Morris P. Tell Me What you Mean by "Sí": Perceptions of Quality of  
532 Prenatal Care among Immigrant Latina Women. *Qualitative Health Research* 2001; 11(6): 780- 794. [22]  
533
- 534 46. Bessett D. Negotiating normalization: The perils of producing pregnancy symptoms in prenatal care.  
535 *Social Science & Medicine* 2010; 71: 370-377. [23]  
536
- 537 47. Chapman R. Endangering safe motherhood in Mozambique: prenatal care as pregnancy risk. *Social*  
538 *Science & Medicine* 2003; 57: 355–374. [24]  
539
- 540 48. Hess CM, Maughan E. Understandings of Prenatal Nutrition Among Argentine Women. *Health Care for*  
541 *Women International* 2012; 33:153–167. [25]  
542
- 543 49. Melleiro MM, Gualda DMR. Pregnant women's experiences and expressions related to the interaction  
544 with the health system: A photoethnographic approach. *Rev Latino-am Enfermagem* 2004; 12(3):503-10.  
545 [26]  
546
- 547 50. Miller T. Exploring the Influence of Cultural Traditions and Religious Beliefs of Bangladeshi Women on  
548 Antenatal Interactions. *Women's Studies International Forum* 1995; 18(3): 299-309. [27]  
549
- 550 51. Modh C, Lundgren I, Bergbom I. First time pregnant women's experiences in early pregnancy.  
551 *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Health and Well-being* 2011; 6: 5600. [28]  
552
- 553 52. Novick G, Sadler LS, Knafel KA, Groce NE, Powell-Kennedy H. The Intersection of Everyday Life and  
554 Group Prenatal Care for Women in Two Urban Clinics. *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*  
555 2012; 23: 589–603. [29]  
556
- 557 53. Piccinini CA, de Carvalho FT, Ourique LR, Lopes RS. Perceptions and Feelings of Pregnant Women  
558 Concerning Prenatal Care. *Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa* 2012; 28(1): 27-33. [30]  
559
- 560 54. Root R, Browner CH. Practices of the pregnant self: Compliance with and resistance to prenatal norms.  
561 *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry* 2001; 25: 195–223. [31]  
562
- 563 55. Thawla SBP, Jones LK, Holroyd E. Swaziland rural maternal care: Ethnography of the interface of  
564 custom and biomedicine. *International Journal of Nursing Practice* 2011; 17: 93–101. [32]

- 565
- 566 56. Tinoco-Ojanguren R, Glantz NM, Martinez-Hernandez I, Ovando-Meza I. Risk screening, emergency  
567 care, and lay concepts of complications during pregnancy in Chiapas, Mexico. *Social Science & Medicine*  
568 2008; 66: 1057-1069. [33]
- 569
- 570 57. Domian EW. Cultural practices and social support of pregnant women in a northern New Mexico  
571 community. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship* 2001; 33(4):331-6. [34]
- 572
- 573 58. Zampieri MFM, Erdmann AL, Humane prenatal care: beyond convergences and divergences. *Rev. bras.*  
574 *saúde matern infant* 2010; 10(3): 359-367. [35]
- 575
- 576 59. Neiterman E. Pregnant Bodies in Social Context: Natural, Disruptive, and Unrecognized Pregnancy.  
577 *Symbolic Interaction* 2013; 36(3): 335–350. [36]
- 578
- 579 60. Bondas T, Eriksson K. Women's lived experiences of pregnancy: a tapestry of joy and suffering.  
580 *Qualitative Health Research* 2001; Nov 11(6):824-40. [37]
- 581
- 582 61. Liamputtong P, Yimyam S, Parisunyakul S, Baosoung C, Sansiriphun N. Traditional beliefs about  
583 pregnancy and child birth among women from Chiang Mai, Northern Thailand. *Midwifery* 2005; 21: 139–  
584 153. [38]
- 585
- 586 62. Khan K. The CROWN Initiative: journal editors invite researchers to develop core outcomes in women's  
587 health. *BJOG* 2014; 121(10) 1181–1182.
- 588
- 589 63. Clark K, Beatty S, Reibel T. What women want: Using image theory to develop expectations of  
590 maternity care framework. *Midwifery*. 2015; Jan 8. pii: S0266-6138(15)00006-6. doi:  
591 10.1016/j.midw.2014.12.011. [Epub ahead of print]
- 592
- 593 64. Clark K, Beatty S, Reibel T. Maternity care: A narrative overview of what women expect across their  
594 care continuum. *Midwifery*. 2015; Jan 8; pii: S0266-6138(15)00004-2. doi: 10.1016/j.midw.2014.12.009.  
595 [Epub ahead of print]
- 596
- 597 65. Butler MM, Brosnan MC, Drennan J, Feeney P, Gavigan O, Kington M, et al. Evaluating midwifery-led  
598 antenatal care: using a programme logic model to identify relevant outcomes *Midwifery*. 2014; 30(1):e34-  
599 41. doi: 10.1016/j.midw.2013.10.003. Epub 2013 Oct 22.
- 600
- 601 66. Tunçalp O, Were W, MacLennan C, Oladapo OT, Gulmezoglu AM, Bahl R. et al. Quality of Care for  
602 Pregnant Women and Newborns – The WHO Vision. In press (BJOG)

- 603  
604 67. Symon AG, Dobb BR. An exploratory study to assess the acceptability of an antenatal quality-of-life  
605 instrument (the Mother-generated Index). *Midwifery* 2008; 24(4): 442-450.  
606
- 607 68. Renfrew MJ, McFadden A, Bastos MH, Campbell J, Channon AA, Cheung NF et al. Midwifery and  
608 quality care: findings from a new evidence-informed maternity care framework. *The Lancet* 2014; 384:  
609 9948, 1129–1145.  
610
- 611 69. Catling CJ, Medley N, Foureur M, Ryan C, Leap N, Teate A et al. Group versus conventional antenatal  
612 care for women. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2015; Feb 4(2):CD007622.  
613
- 614 70. Prost A, Colbourn T, Seward N, Azad K, Coomarasamy A, Copas A, et al. Women's groups practising  
615 participatory learning and action to improve maternal and newborn health in low-resource settings: a  
616 systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet.* 2013; 381(9879):1736-46. doi: 10.1016/S0140-  
617 6736(13)60685-6.  
618
- 619 71. Morrison J, Thapa R, Hartley S, Osrin D, Manandhar M, Tumbahangphe K, et al. Understanding how  
620 women's groups improve maternal and newborn health in Makwanpur, Nepal: a qualitative study. *Int*  
621 *Health.* 2010; 2(1):25-35. doi: 10.1016/j.inhe.2009.11.004.  
622  
623  
624  
625  
626  
627  
628  
629  
630  
631