

## Comparison 2: Couples education compared with women's education alone

Source: Baguiya A, Portela A, Moyvisan A, Gerlach N, Gopal P, Sauv  C, et al. Effectiveness of male involvement intervention on maternal and newborn health outcomes (in preparation).

Certainty assessment							No of participants		Effect		Certainty (GRADE)	Importance
No of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Couples education	Women's education	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Postnatal visits for women – at least one within 2 weeks of childbirth</b>												
1 (Mullany et al., 2007)	randomized trial	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	81/133 (60.9%)	61/125 (48.8%)	<b>RR 1.25</b> (1.01 to 1.54)	<b>122 more per 1000</b> (from 5 more to 264 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
<b>Exclusive breastfeeding at 4 months after childbirth</b>												
1 (Susin, 2008)	non-randomized controlled trial	serious <sup>c</sup>	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>d</sup>	none	32/193 16.6%	11/201 5.5%	<b>RR 3.02</b> (0.90 to 3.24)	<b>111 more per 1000</b> (from 5 fewer to 123 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
<b>Exclusive breastfeeding at 6 months after childbirth</b>												
1 (Susin, 2008)	non-randomized controlled trial	serious <sup>c</sup>	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>d</sup>	none	90/180 (50.0%)	108.5/180 (60.3%)	<b>OR 0.66</b> (0.43 to 1.01)	<b>102 fewer per 1000</b> (from 208 fewer to 2 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL

CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio; RR: risk ratio.

a. Concerns with missing data.

b. Limited sample size and/or limited number of events.

c. Lack of appropriate accounting for confounders.

d. Wide confidence interval crossing the line of no effect.