

Comparison 3. Men's education compared with no intervention or usual care

Source: Baguiya A, Portela A, Moyvisan A, Gerlach N, Gopal P, Sauvé 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	Men's education	No intervention or usual care	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Postnatal visits for women – at least one within 7 days of childbirth												
1 (Hazra et al., 2018)	quasi-experimental pre-post with a control	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious ^a	none	68	79	OR 3.02 <i>P</i> < 0.05	-	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Maternal morbidity – general psychosocial problems at 3 weeks after the intervention												
1 (Nosrati et al., 2017)	randomized trial	serious ^b	not serious	not serious	very serious ^{a,c}	none	30	30	-	SMD 0.24 lower (0.75 lower to 0.27 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Maternal morbidity – general psychosocial problems at 6 weeks after the intervention												
1 (Nosrati et al., 2017)	randomized trial	serious ^b	not serious	not serious	serious ^a	none	30	30	-	SMD 0.96 lower (1.50 lower to 0.43 lower)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
Care practices for newborns – delaying bathing by at least 2 days												
1 (Hazra et al., 2018)	quasi-experimental pre-post with a control	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious ^a	none	68	79	OR 1.93 <i>P</i> < 0.05	-	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Exclusive breastfeeding at 6 weeks after childbirth												
1 (Maycock et al., 2013)	randomized trial	serious ^d	not serious	not serious	serious ^c	none	164/353 (46.5%)	133/298 (44.6%)	aOR 1.09 (0.79 to 1.51)	21 more per 1000 (from 57 fewer to 103 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
Breastfeeding until 6 months after childbirth												
1 (Raeisi et al., 2014)	randomized trial	serious ^d	not serious	not serious	serious ^a	none	47/50 (94%)	38/50 (76%)	RR 1.24 (1.04 to 1.47)	182 more (from 30 more to 357 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL

Certainty assessment							№ of participants		Effect		Certainty (GRADE)	Importance
№ of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Men's education	No intervention or usual care	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Paternal involvement at 4 weeks after childbirth												
1 (Bagheri et al., 2015)	randomized trial	very serious ^{b,d}	not serious	not serious	serious ^a	none	50	50	-	SMD 1.48 higher (1.04 higher to 1.93 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Paternal involvement at 8 weeks after childbirth												
1 (Bagheri et al., 2015)	randomized trial	very serious ^{b,d}	not serious	not serious	serious ^a	none	50	50	-	SMD 0.92 higher (0.51 higher to 1.34 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Paternal responsiveness at 6 months after the intervention												
1 (Mihelic et al., 2018)	randomized trial	very serious ^{b,d}	not serious	not serious	very serious ^{a,c}	none	57	55	-	SMD 0.12 lower (0.49 lower to 0.24 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Paternal bonding difficulties at 6 months after the intervention												
1 (Mihelic et al., 2018)	randomized trial	very serious ^{b,d}	not serious	not serious	very serious ^{a,c}	none	57	55	-	SMD 0.02 higher (0.35 lower to 0.39 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL

aOR: adjusted odds ratio; CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio; RR: risk ratio; SMD: standardized mean difference.

- a. Limited sample size and/or limited number of events.
- b. Lack of blinding (subjective self-reported outcome).
- c. Wide confidence interval crossing the line of no effect.
- d. Concerns with missing data.