## Comparison 4. Father as a labour companion compared with no companion

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							№ of participants		Effect			
Nº of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Labour companion (father)	No companion	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)	Certainty (GRADE)	Importance
Maternal morbidity – depressive symptoms 6–8 weeks after childbirth												
1 (Sapkota et al., 2013)	Non- randomized controlled trial	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>b, c</sup>	none	77	79	-	SMD <b>0.28 lower</b> (0.60 lower to 0.04 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Maternal morbidity – anxiety 6–8 weeks after childbirth												
1 (Sapkota et al., 2013)	non- randomized controlled trial	serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	77	79	-	SMD <b>0.40 lower</b> (0.71 lower to 0.08 lower)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Father–infant bonding on the first day after childbirth												
1 (Brandao, 2012)	quasi- experimental	serious <sup>d</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>b, c</sup>	none	45	28	-	SMD <b>0.11 lower</b> (0.58 lower to 0.36 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Father–infant bonding in the first month after childbirth												
1 (Brandao, 2012)	quasi- experimental	serious <sup>d</sup>	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	45	28	-	SMD <b>0.87 SD</b> higher (0.37 higher to 1.36 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL

CI: confidence interval; SMD: standardized mean difference.

a. Concerns with missing data.

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

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

d. Lack of appropriate accounting for confounders.