

## Comparison 5. Father as a labour companion compared with a female friend as a labour 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							No of participants		Effect		Certainty (GRADE)	Importance
No of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Labour companion (father)	Labour companion (female friend)	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Maternal morbidity – depressive symptoms 6–8 weeks after childbirth</b>												
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	75	-	SMD <b>0.21 lower</b> (0.53 lower to 0.11 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
<b>Maternal morbidity – anxiety 6–8 weeks after childbirth</b>												
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	75	-	SMD <b>0.14 lower</b> (0.46 lower to 0.03 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL

CI: confidence interval; SMD: standardized mean difference.

a. Bias due to missing data.

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

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