

eMERGe Guideline

Unravelling the grief of involuntary pregnancy loss: A meta-ethnography of midwives’ and nurses’ emotional experiences

No.	Criteria Headings	Reporting Criteria	Meta-ethnography – criteria met (Page No)
Phase 1—Selecting meta-ethnography and getting started			
<i>Introduction</i>			
1	Rationale and context for the meta-ethnography	Describe the gap in research or knowledge to be filled by the meta-ethnography, and the wider context of the meta-ethnography	Pages 1-4
2	Aim(s) of the meta-ethnography	Describe the meta-ethnography aim(s)	Pages 3
3	Focus of the meta-ethnography	Describe the meta-ethnography review question(s) (or objectives)	Pages 3
4	Rationale for using meta-ethnography	Explain why meta-ethnography was considered the most appropriate qualitative synthesis methodology	Pages 4;17
Phase 2—Deciding what is relevant			
<i>Methods</i>			
5	Search strategy	Describe the rationale for the literature search strategy	Page 4-5
6	Search processes	Describe how the literature searching was carried out and by whom	Page 5
7	Selecting primary studies	Describe the process of study screening and selection, and who was involved	Page 5, figure 1
<i>Findings</i>			
8	Outcome of study selection	Describe the results of study searches and screening	Page 7

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Phase 3—Reading included studies			
<i>Methods</i>			
9	Reading and data extraction approach	Describe the reading and data extraction method and processes	Pages 6
<i>Findings</i>			
10	Presenting characteristics of included studies	Describe characteristics of the included studies	Pages 7; Table 2
Phase 4—Determining how studies are related			
<i>Methods</i>			
11	Process for determining how studies are related	Describe the methods and processes for determining how the included studies are related: - Which aspects of studies were compared AND - How the studies were compared	Pages 6
<i>Findings</i>			
12	Outcome of relating studies	Describe how studies relate to each other	Page 7
Phase 5—Translating studies into one another			
<i>Methods</i>			
13	Process of translating studies	Describe the methods of translation: - Describe steps taken to preserve the context and meaning of the relationships between concepts within and across studies- Describe how the reciprocal and refutational translations were conducted- Describe how potential alternative interpretations or explanations were considered in the translations	Pages 6

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<i>Findings</i>			
14	Outcome of translation	Describe the interpretive findings of the translation.	Pages 7-13
Phase 6—Synthesizing translations			
<i>Methods</i>			
15	Synthesis process	Describe the methods used to develop overarching concepts (“synthesised translations”) Describe how potential alternative interpretations or explanations were considered in the synthesis	Pages 6
<i>Findings</i>			
16	Outcome of synthesis process	Describe the new theory, conceptual framework, model, configuration, or interpretation of data developed from the synthesis	Pages 7-13, figure 2
Phase 7—Expressing the synthesis			
<i>Discussion</i>			
17	Summary of findings	Summarize the main interpretive findings of the translation and synthesis and compare them to existing literature	Pages 13-17
18	Strengths, limitations, and reflexivity	Reflect on and describe the strengths and limitations of the synthesis: - Methodological aspects—for example, describe how the synthesis findings were influenced by the nature of the included studies and how the meta-ethnography was conducted.- Reflexivity—for example, the impact of the research team on the synthesis findings	Pages 17
19	Recommendations	Describe the implications of the	Pages 16-18

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	and conclusions	synthesis	