

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Influence factors of fear of childbirth: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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None declared.

Review question / Objective: P: pregnant women aged ≥ 18 years; O: influence factors of fear of childbirth; S: Cross-sectional study, case-control study, cohort study.

Condition being studied: Fear of childbirth is a pathological fear of childbirth, with high incidence and great harm. It is harmful to the mother, the fetus and the delivery, and can cause the proportion of selective planing and childbirth to rise. It is necessary to study the influencing factors of fear of childbirth.

Main outcome(s): influence factors of fear of childbirth, gestation period, Fear of Childbirth Assessment tool: W-DEQ-A, CAQ

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 31 July 2022 and was last updated on 31 July 2022 (registration number INPLASY202270130).

INTRODUCTION

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necessary to study the influencing factors of fear of childbirth.

METHODS

Participant or population: Pregnant women aged ≥ 18 years.

Intervention: None.

Comparator: None.

Study designs to be included: Cross-sectional study, case-control study, cohort study.

Eligibility criteria: Fear of Childbirth Assessment tool: W-DEQ-A, CAQ.

Information sources: PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, PsycINFO, CINAHL, CNKI, weipu, wanfang.

Main outcome(s): Influence factors of fear of childbirth, gestation period, Fear of Childbirth Assessment tool: W-DEQ-A, CAQ.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Two people will evaluate the quality of the literature, and a third person will assist to determine if they have different opinions. AHRO and NOS were used to evaluate the literatures, and medium and high quality literatures were selected. Literature with small sample size or incomplete data was excluded.

Strategy of data synthesis: Meta-analysis was performed on ≥ 2 literatures, and descriptive analysis was performed on the remaining literatures. If $P > 0.1$ and heterogeneity test $< 50\%$, the fixed-effect model was used and the random effect model was used instead. Using RevMan software, the source of heterogeneity should be excluded for sensitivity analysis.

Subgroup analysis: Subgroup analysis was performed by age, gestational age and parity.

Sensitivity analysis: The results were more robust and reliable if the combined effect

size did not change significantly. We can also use the transformation effect model, fixed effect model and random effect model. If the OR value does not change significantly, it indicates that the results are stable.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: fear of childbirth, influence factors.

Contributions of each author:

Author 1 - Liping Huang - Draft manuscripts and analyze data.

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