

**Maternal satisfaction with perinatal nursing care: a systematic review**

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Nigenda-López, GH.**ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION****Support** - National postgraduate scholarship from the Ministry of Science, Humanities, Technology, and Innovation (Secretaría de Ciencia, Humanidades, Tecnología e Innovación).**Review Stage at time of this submission** - Preliminary searches.**Conflicts of interest** - None declared.**INPLASY registration number:** INPLASY202660002**Amendments** - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 1 June 2026 and was last updated on 1 June 2026.**INTRODUCTION**

**Review question / Objective** The objective of this systematic review is to synthesize the existing knowledge regarding the satisfaction of pregnant women concerning nursing care or interventions performed during the perinatal period. Therefore, the study will address the following question: What is the level of maternal satisfaction among pregnant women regarding nursing care or interventions during pregnancy, labor, and postpartum?

**P (Population):** Pregnant, laboring, and postpartum women.

**I (Intervention):** Nursing care/interventions.

**O (Outcome):** Maternal satisfaction with healthcare.

**Rationale** Maternal satisfaction with perinatal care is a major quality indicator because it captures the woman's experience in addition to clinical outcomes. Adherence to health recommendations,

trust in health services, and the likelihood of future utilization of reproductive care are conditioned by this satisfaction; thus, its assessment has direct implications for clinical practice and health policy. In this framework, nursing interventions and models play a central role, ranging from continuity of care to home-based attention. Current evidence is heterogeneous, as clinical trials, quasi-experimental designs, and observational studies coexist using various instruments to measure satisfaction, which hinders direct comparison and the generation of widely applicable conclusions across different contexts.

**Condition being studied** To ensure high-quality perinatal care, healthcare systems must transcend traditional clinical approaches and ensure that care provides a positive and dignified experience for women. According to the World Health Organization, effective perinatal care must be person-centered, prioritizing autonomy, respect, and effective communication as determinants of

maternal health. In this scenario, maternal satisfaction is consolidated as the indicator to evaluate perceived quality, integrating both technical and relational dimensions. This systematic review provides a synthesis of evidence regarding the influence of nursing interventions and care on satisfaction levels during pregnancy, labor, and the puerperium. Through a systematic search of randomized clinical trials, quasi-experimental studies, and observational designs, the review will analyze how practical and humanistic performance influences maternal perception of quality and well-being.

## METHODS

**Search strategy** Searches were conducted in PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, SciELO, and LILACS in English, Portuguese, and Spanish. A combined strategy based on three domains was employed: nursing-related terms (e.g., "nursing care", "nurse\*", "nurses intervention"), perinatal period terms (e.g., "childbirth", "pregnancy", "postpartum"), and satisfaction-related terms ("patient satisfaction", "maternal satisfaction"). For SciELO and LILACS, a simplified version of the same term combination adapted to their syntax was applied. Results were filtered by document type (articles, clinical trials, and observational studies), and gray literature was searched via TESIUNAM.

**Participant or population** Women in the perinatal period (pregnancy, labor, and puerperium).

**Intervention** Nursing care models or nurse interventions.

**Comparator** None.

**Study designs to be included** Randomized clinical trials, quasi-experimental studies, and quantitative observational studies.

**Eligibility criteria** Perinatal stage; nursing-led intervention or model; quantitative measurement of maternal satisfaction (means, medians, standard deviations). Languages: English, Portuguese, and Spanish.

**Information sources** Systematic search across five databases: PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, SciELO, LILACS, and one gray literature repository (TESIUNAM).

**Main outcome(s)** Quantitative scores of global maternal satisfaction, associated p-values, parity, and age.

**Additional outcome(s)** None.

**Data management** Studies will be classified according to intervention type and methodology. Subgroup analyses by parity and maternal age will be performed if data allow. Two reviewers will participate independently in study selection and data extraction. In case of discrepancy, a third reviewer will intervene. Final data will be managed using standardized Microsoft Excel® templates.

**Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis** RoB 2 for randomized trials (RCTs), ROBINS-I for quasi-experimental studies, and ROBINS-E for observational studies. Two reviewers will independently assess the risk of bias per domain and issue a global judgment (low, moderate, high); discrepancies will be resolved by consensus or a third reviewer.

**Strategy of data synthesis** A summary and descriptive tables will be prepared (author, country, design, intervention, characteristics of the nursing professional, population, satisfaction instrument and its dimensions, maternal satisfaction results).

**Subgroup analysis** None.

**Sensitivity analysis** A meta-analysis is not planned due to the expected heterogeneity in the instruments used to measure maternal satisfaction. Therefore, a statistical sensitivity analysis will not be performed.

**Language restriction** Studies published in English, Portuguese, and Spanish.

**Country(ies) involved** Studies published in English, Portuguese, and Spanish.

**Other relevant information** None

**Keywords** Maternal satisfaction; nursing care; perinatal period; continuity of care; postnatal care; systematic review.

**Dissemination plans** Publication in a peer-reviewed scientific journal; presentation at nursing and maternal-child health conferences.

### Contributions of each author

Author 1 - César Abraham Mejía-Alvarado - Review conception; review design; review coordination; data collection; data management; data analysis; data interpretation; protocol or review writing.

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