PEER REVIEW HISTORY

BMJ Open publishes all reviews undertaken for accepted manuscripts. Reviewers are asked to complete a checklist review form (http://bmjopen.bmj.com/site/about/resources/checklist.pdf) and are provided with free text boxes to elaborate on their assessment. These free text comments are reproduced below.

ARTICLE DETAILS

TITLE (PROVISIONAL)	Expectations and experiences of hospital postnatal care in the UK:	
	a systematic review of quantitative and qualitative studies	
AUTHORS	Malouf, Reem; Henderson, Jane; Alderdice, Fiona	

VERSION 1 - REVIEW

REVIEWER	Liv Merete Reinar
	Norwegian Institute of Public Health Norway
REVIEW RETURNED	01-Jun-2018

GENERAL COMMENTS	This is a good review concerning important and interesting questions. The volume of litterature and information withtin is big - and was not made easier by searching for and including both quantative and qualitative research. The PICO is very broad. Some questions and suggestions for improvement: Methods: Inclusion criteria: Could add which quantitative methods/designs you wanted to include Search strategy: Please note that the serach date is more than one year old Results: You included two randomised trials and one controlled trial, but do not state in text which outcomes that were of interest in these trials. How did you judge the risk of bias in the RCTs/controlled trial? The risk of bias tool you refer to in the methods section seems to concern observational studies/surveys. Discussion The discussion is quite limited and most of it is a summary of the findings. I would like much more information on what the findings might meen reltaed to how post-natal care is organised in UK today. what might be the threats? How can the results guide midwives and those providing hospital postnatal service provision. There is some guidance under Policy implications, however I would like to know more about the postnatal service in UK today. Under review limitation there is very little discussion on limitaions
	Under review limitation there is very little discussion on limitaions to the authors' own review - more about the limitaions in included studies.
	English is not my first language, so I have not commented on language or ortograpy - but I think the manuscript needs to be corrected some places.

REVIEWER	Jane Sandall King's College, London
REVIEW RETURNED	04-Aug-2018

GENERAL COMMENTS	This review aimed to report on women's and families' expectations and experiences of hospital postnatal care and women's
	satisfaction with hospital postnatal care and to relate this to expectations to their actual care experiences. Primary and secondary outcomes were: Women's and families' expectations, experiences and satisfaction with hospital postnatal care.
	Appropriate databases were searched, and justification provided for the start date (1970). Findings from qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods studies were included and the PRISMA checklist was followed. The findings are tabulated, and the results are descriptive. I was hoping to see additional novel information arise from this review to inform policy and practice. Some research gaps were identified such as a paucity of data on women who give birth in a midwife unit.
	There are many methodological approaches to conducting reviews of qualitative and mixed methods research. Synthesizing qualitative data from different study designs is complicated. These issues and the literature addressing this have not been discussed ie seminal works include Dixon-Woods M, Bonas S, Booth A, Jones DR, Miller T, Shaw RL, Smith J, Sutton A, Young B: How can systematic reviews incorporate qualitative research? A critical perspective. Qual Res. 2006, 6: 27-44. Pope C, Mays N, Popay J: Synthesizing Qualitative and Quantitative Health Evidence: a Guide to Methods. 2007. The approach taken will depend partly on the researchers' epistemological assumptions. It is important to know this.
	Many methodological approaches exist to analyzing qualitative data such as meta-ethnography, thematic synthesis, best fit framework, narrative synthesis etc and it is important that the authors justify why they have not used any of these approaches, and the one that they have used.
	Please could the authors provide a justification for looking at women defined as low risk, when many problems occur with women who have complications?
	What was the rationale for the sub group comparisons in relation to dates and why wasn't ethnicity a planned sub group analysis?
	It is very difficult to pull out the key important results. No meta- analysis was conducted of the quantitative data, was this possible at all where the same outcomes have been used? Normally qualitative synthesis does report written findings, whereas these have been summarized in the tables.
	Normally free text responses in surveys are not considered qualitative research, although these responses can be insightful. Could the authors say more about how they situate these findings in relation to qualitative findings. Line 48.
	In sum, is it possible to provide more synthesis rather than description?

REVIEWER	Adetayo Kasim	
	Durham University United Kingdom	
REVIEW RETURNED	25-Jan-2019	

GENERAL COMMENTS	The authors provided interesting narrative of expectations and experience of hospital post-natal care in the UK using systematic review of quantitative and qualitative studies since 1970. The review is rigorous and well conducted. They provided clear rational for excluding studies in their systematic review. I found the narration of the different studies very informative and the paper is suitable for wider audience with interest in this area. However, I have the following comments:
	 I understand that not all systematic review require meta-analysis, but it would be nice to provide justification for not doing this given that the systematic review involved quantitative studies. I also feel that the quantitative data are under-reported. Even without meta-analysis, data from similar studies can be displayed using forest plot (without including pooled effects). This will help to understand the similarities and dissimilarities between the same outcomes from the different studies.

VERSION 1 – AUTHOR RESPONSE

Reviewers comments	Actions
Reviewer: 1	
Reviewer Name: Liv Merete Reinar	
This is a good review concerning important and interesting questions	Thank you for your kind comments
The volume of literature and information within is big - and was not made easier by searching for and including both quantitative and qualitative research. The PICO is very broad.	We appreciate that the aim of this review was broad however it was conducted to provide the foundation for a series of policy research projects on postnatal care in the UK. Specifically to identify gaps and to act as a platform to conduct further studies in this area. This has now been clarified in the introduction.
Method - Inclusion criteria: Could add which quantitative methods/designs you wanted to include.	This has been added "RCTs, cross-sectional studies, retrospective or prospective survey- based studies and observational cohort studies design eligible for inclusion" We have also added information on the included criteria for qualitative study design.
Search strategy : Please note that the search date is more than one year old	The paper was submitted in February 2018 and we received reviewers' comments in February 2019. This was beyond our control. We have updated our search across the review databases. We also made the appropriate changes across different parts of the review. This includes the search results, PRISMA flow chart, review tables, the results and discussion section.
Results: You included two randomised trials and one controlled trial, but do not state in text which outcomes that were of interest in these trials.	We reported the review findings by the outcome not by the study design. The papers only reported on the satisfaction data and we have highlighted this in the paper. However, we

	added more details in "description of included
	studies".
How did you judge the risk of bias in the	We have used the CASP trials tools – removed
RCTs/controlled trial? The risk of bias tool you	from the table and discussed in the text
refer to in the methods section seems to	
concern observational studies/surveys.	
The discussion is quite limited and most of it is a	We agree that the discussion was limited. We
summary of the findings. I would like much more	had cut it back as the paper was so large. We
information on what the findings might mean	have provided a new discussion section.
related to how post-natal care is organised in	
UK today. what might be the threats? How can	
the results guide midwives and those providing	
hospital postnatal service provision. There is	
some guidance under Policy implications,	
however I would like to know more about the	
postnatal service in UK today.	
Under review limitation there is very little	Review strength and limitations have now been
discussion on limitations to the authors' own	added to this section
review - more about the limitations in included	
studies	
Reviewer: 2	
Reviewer Name: Jane Sandall	
The findings are tabulated, and the results are	Combining the quantitative data resulted in a
descriptive. I was hoping to see additional novel	significant heterogeneity across all outcomes.
information arise from this review to inform	We have presented the pooled data for each
policy and practice	outcome, but the pooled results are not
	trustworthy to advice on changing policies.
Some research gaps were identified such as a	We have expanded the discussion to provide
paucity of data on women who give birth in a	more information on gaps etc (see response to
midwife unit	Reviewer 1 comments)
Synthesizing qualitative data from different	We agree this is complicated and also that there
study designs is complicated. These issues and	is no gold standard process or presentation. We
the literature addressing this have not been	have provided more information in the methods
discussed ie seminal works include Dixon-	sections on the assumptions driving the review
Woods M, Bonas S, Booth A, Jones DR, Miller	and the approach taken.
T, Shaw RL, Smith J, Sutton A, Young B: How	As the aim was to provide a summary of what is
can systematic reviews incorporate qualitative	known about women's experiences of hospital
research? A critical perspective. Qual Res.	care it was important to include all possible data
2006, 6: 27-44.	in the synthesis. Qualitative studies included
Pope C, Mays N, Popay J: Synthesizing	were interview studies, observational studies,
Qualitative and Quantitative Health Evidence: a	focus groups studies and open ended text from
Guide to Methods. 2007. The approach taken	surveys where thematic analysis had been
will depend partly on the researchers'	conducted. Surveys where free-text quotes were
epistemological assumptions. It is important to	provided purely for illustration were excluded.
know this.	'An aggregative synthesis approach was used to
	summarizing the qualitative data. With this
	approach the concepts are assumed to be
	largely well specified Dixon-Woods et al 2006)
	and the data pooled by providing a descriptive
	account of the pooled data. '

Many methodological approaches exist to analyzing qualitative data such as meta- ethnography, thematic synthesis, best fit framework, narrative synthesis etc and it is important that the authors justify why they have not used any of these approaches, and the one that they have used.	See comments above in regard to study rationale and approach. The themes presented reflect overarching themes and we have provided more analysis within two themes where this had been lost when synthesising to the overarching themes
Please could the authors provide a justification for looking at women defined as low risk, when many problems occur with women who have complications?	As the review was already very broad we had to make a pragmatic decision to separate this out. We think this is an important but different review. The experience of postnatal care among women with high risk pregnancy could be the focus of another systematic review.
What was the rationale for the sub group comparisons in relation to dates and why wasn't ethnicity a planned sub group analysis?	The proposed subgroup by dates was divided into three twenty year time periods. The cutoffs were considered to be meaningful due to key policy changes in the 1990s (eg Changing childbirth and from 2010 (after the postnatal care guidelines NICE guidelines 2006) on. However we also organised the data in tables and plots by year which allowed us to explore more subtle variations over time. The exclusion of ethnicity from the subgroup was a reporting error. This was always collected as part of our data extraction form and was reported on as part of the main analysis rather than sub group analysis. We have moved the reports on ethnicity to subgroup comparison sections for consistency.
No meta-analysis was conducted of the quantitative data, was this possible at all where the same outcomes have been used?	Combining data in meta-analyses was not feasible. Data were reported in different ways across the studies. The existence of a very high heterogeneity when we tried pooling data for other outcomes $l^2 >90$ %.using random and fixed effects, this will threaten the reliability of any pooled data. We have presented forest plots for two outcomes (length of stay and overall satisfaction with care) that had relatively consistent questions across the studies but still had high heterogeneity. This shows the data graphically and demonstrates the problems faced.
Normally qualitative synthesis does report written findings, whereas these have been summarized in the tables.	There is significant variability in the reporting of qualitative data. We have synthesised the findings within the theme narrative but provided a standard characteristics of study table that has a column providing the primary study themes in the tables for additional information.
Normally free text responses in surveys are not considered qualitative research, although these responses can be insightful. Could the authors	The free text available in population based surveys were often substantial and reported as thematic analysis. They were only included if the

say more about how they situate these findings in relation to qualitative findings.	reports clearly identified thematic or content analysis – this is now more clearly stated in the methods section 'As the aim was to provide an aggregative summary of what is known about women's experiences of hospital care it was important to include all possible data in the synthesis. Qualitative studies included were interview studies, observational studies, focus groups studies and open ended text from survey's where thematic analysis had been conducted. Surveys were free-text quotes were provided purely for illustrative purposes were excluded.'
Reviewer: 3 Reviewer Name: Adetayo Kasim The authors provided interesting narrative of expectations and experience of hospital post- natal care in the UK using systematic review of quantitative and qualitative studies since 1970. The review is rigorous and well conducted. They provided clear rational for excluding studies in their systematic review. I found the narration of the different studies very informative and the paper is suitable for wider audience with interest in this area	Thank you for your comments
I understand that not all systematic review require meta-analysis, but it would be nice to provide justification for not doing this given that the systematic review involved quantitative studies.	Please see response to reviewer 2 above
I also feel that the quantitative data are under- reported. Even without meta-analysis, data from similar studies can be displayed using forest plot (without including pooled effects). This will help to understand the similarities and dissimilarities between the same outcomes from the different studies.	Please see response to reviewer 2 comments above

VERSION 2 – REVIEW

REVIEWER	Liv Reinar
	Norwegian Institute of Public Health Norway
REVIEW RETURNED	04-Apr-2019

GENERAL COMMENTS	This is a well conducted review on an important topic, as I
	commented on the first version. I think the changes you have done in the discussion have improved the review further, and I am glad
	it includes a broader discussion of the findings now.

REVIEWER	jane Sandall King's College, London
REVIEW RETURNED	18-Apr-2019

GENERAL COMMENTS The paper is improved and I am happy to support publications.

REVIEWER	Adetayo kasim Durham University United kingdom
REVIEW RETURNED	10-Apr-2019

GENERAL COMMENTS	I have no further comment. The authors have addressed the
	comments in my previous review.