

Supplemental Material:
Search Strategy: Embase and medline

Ethics, Medical
Ethics Clinical
Ethics Committees
Obstetrics
High risk pregnancy/pregnancy
MeSH + Chronic disease

- kidney
- cardiac
- cardiac congenital
- diabetes
- thyroid
- adrenal
- pituitary
- hypertension
- cancer
- lupus
- scleroderma
- vasculitis
- connective tissue disease
- arthritis
- antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
- pulmonary hypertension
- COPD
- Asthma
- interstitial lung disease
- cystic fibrosis
- HIV
- hepatitis
- cirrhosis
- tuberculosis
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- neurodegenerative
- multiple sclerosis
- Huntington
- Wilson's disease

Supplemental Table 1:

Articles discussing ethics of pregnancy in chronic medical conditions (excluding cancer, mental health and infectious diseases).

Author & Year	Type of Article	Medical Condition	Ethical dilemma raised
Dresner, 1990 ²⁸	Case report and Discussion	Congenital Heart Disease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How should physicians approach a patient with a pregnancy that is very high risk for maternal and fetal mortality who refuses to terminate the pregnancy? 2. Is it ever ethical to “emergently” terminate a patient’s pregnancy when she has voiced the desire to continue the pregnancy regardless of the risk?
Nelson, 1997 ¹⁷	Discussion	Multiple Sclerosis	How should physicians counsel women with multiple sclerosis with regard to their reproductive decisions?
Levy, 1998 ²³	Case report and discussion	Chronic Kidney Disease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How should a physician approach counseling a woman with end-stage renal disease on dialysis regarding pregnancy? 2. How should a physician approach counseling a woman with end-stage renal disease on dialysis who becomes pregnant?
Ralph, 2000 ²⁶	Case Report and discussion	Chronic Kidney Disease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How should the health care team act if they believe that their patient’s pregnancy is too risky to continue, but their patient wants to continue the pregnancy? 2. How can cultural, religious, and linguistic barriers to good communication between patient and health care team be breached?
Baggot, 2004 ²⁵	Discussion	Marfan Syndrome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In counseling women with serious illness on the risks of pregnancy, is it ethical to only recommend abortion, rather than giving a balanced recommendation between abortion and non-abortive management or recommending non-abortive management? 2. Is it ethical for a physician not to disclose their opinion on the ethicality of abortion and the right for a woman to choose whether or not to continue carrying a pregnancy?
Piccoli, 2004 ²⁷	Case report and discussion	Chronic Kidney Disease (Renal Vasculitis)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the responsibilities of the physician to the patient? 2. How high is too high risk to go through with a pregnancy? How should this decision be made?
Ross, 2006. ²⁹	Discussion	Solid Organ Transplant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When should a physician caring for a patient with a transplant discuss issues with fertility with their patient? 2. Is a child ethically wronged by being born to a woman with a transplant, due to the inherent risks of consequences in such a pregnancy? 3. How should a physician counsel a patient with a transplant who is considering becoming pregnant? 4. How should physicians consider the use of teratogenic drugs, weighing the risk to the fetus with the risk to the patient of omitting the drugs? 5. Should a woman with a transplant who intentionally becomes pregnant with an unstable graft and consequently loses her transplant be given a lower priority for re-transplant?

			6. Should women with transplants be provided Assisted Reproductive Technologies?
Wexler, 2007 ²²	Discussion	Chronic Progressive Pulmonary Disease (Cystic Fibrosis)	<p>1. Does a physician contravene their oath to do no harm if they help to facilitate a pregnancy that will be dangerous to the mother (as in the case of CF)? How should a physician balance the responsibility to respect reproductive autonomy with their obligation to pursue beneficence and non-maleficence for their patient?</p> <p>2. Does the physician caring for a pregnant woman with CF have a responsibility to consider the fetus' well-being? How will this affect the care given to the mother, for example, teratogenic drugs?</p> <p>3. How can the physician faced with caring for a pregnant woman with CF or a woman with CF who wishes to become pregnant best navigate the complexities of their relationship with their patient while adhering to their professional principles?</p> <p>4. Does discussing the risks of pregnancy in explicit detail contravene the patient's autonomy?</p>
Davison, 2007 ¹⁶	Discussion	Chronic Kidney Disease	<p>1. What are the physician's ethical obligations of informed consent when caring for women with CKD?</p> <p>2. What are the physician's ethical obligations of counseling when caring for women with CKD?</p> <p>3. How should shortened life expectancy and reduced ability to care for a child be weighed against autonomy of the patient to choose to have a child if she wishes?</p> <p>4. Does a woman need to act in the best interests of her fetus?</p> <p>5. Is the right to reproductive freedom a positive or negative right?</p> <p>6. Should women with a kidney transplant who "recklessly" become pregnant despite the increased risk of graft loss and do suffer a loss of the transplant during the pregnancy be given a lower priority for re-transplantation?</p> <p>7. Should women with CKD be provided Assisted Reproductive Technologies?</p>
Rivello, 2009 ²⁰	Case report and discussion	Type 1 Diabetes	<p>1. How should a physician approach counseling a patient with a chronic illness who is pregnant and whose pregnancy places their health at risk?</p> <p>2. How might this change in cases of poor education or comprehension?</p>
Morgan-Followell, 2014 ¹⁵	Case Report and discussion	Multiple Sclerosis	<p>1. What is the physician's duty to the patient?</p> <p>2. What is the physician's duty to the patient's child?</p> <p>3. How should the physician help the patient make medical decisions that are in her, her child's, and the family's best interests?"</p>