

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Respectful maternity care and its relationship with childbirth experience in Iranian women: a prospective cohort study

Khadije Hajizadeh¹, Maryam Vaezi², Shahla Meedy³, Sakineh Mohammad Alizadeh Charandabi⁴ and Mojgan Mirghafourvand^{5*}

Abstract

Background: Intrapartum respectful maternity care is defined as a fundamental human right that can affect the mother's experiences. This study aimed to determine the status of respectful maternity care and its relationship with childbirth experience among Iranian women.

Methods: This prospective cohort study recruited 334 postpartum women in postpartum wards of two public and four private hospitals in Tabriz, Iran. Quota sampling was used based on the number of births in each hospital. Data were collected through interviews with the use of the following tools: sociodemographic and obstetrics characteristics questionnaire, respectful maternity care scale (6 to 18 h postpartum), and childbirth experience questionnaire (30 to 45 days postpartum). The General Linear Model was used to determine the relationship between respectful maternity care and childbirth experience.

Results: The mean respectful maternity care score was 62.58 with a range of 15 to 75, and the total childbirth experience score was 3.29 with a range of 1 to 4. After adjusting for sociodemographic and obstetrics characteristics, a statistically significant direct correlation was found between respectful maternity care and a positive childbirth experience ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusions: The findings reveals a direct relationship between respectful maternity care and positive childbirth experience. Therefore, it is recommended that managers and policy makers in childbirth facilities reinforce facilitating a respectful maternity care to improve women's child birth experience and prevent potential adverse effects of negative childbirth experiences.

Keywords: Respectful maternity care, Birth experience, Prospective cohort study, Iran

Background

Respectful maternity care (RMC) has been promoted in recent years due to the importance of ethical, psychological, social, and cultural aspects of childbirth among different populations [1]. Although there is no consensus on the respectful maternity care definition, it is usually

regarded synonymous with friendly and woman-centered care. Intrapartum respectful maternity care is defined as a fundamental human right that includes respecting women's beliefs, independence, emotions, dignity, and preferences to reserve their right of having a companion or performing their cultural rituals [2, 3]. Disrespect and abuse (D&A) violate the basic principles of ethics, human rights, and basic obligations in providing care for patients [4]. D&A is sometimes exacerbated in a way that caring for patients at a health center becomes more dangerous

* Correspondence: mirghafourvand@gmail.com

⁵Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



© The Author(s). 2020 **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

than caring for them at home, as it can cause a severely negative experience for the mother during childbirth [5].

Traumatic childbirth experience varies from country to country (the Netherlands 0.16% [6], Sweden 0.7% [7], Norway 21% [8] and Iran 37% [9]). Different intrapartum factors can affect the experience of traumatic childbirth. For example, fear of childbirth, failure to take analgesics [9], lack of support [10], and transferring the newborn to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) [11] can be among risk factors for traumatic childbirth. In a cross sectional study among 800 Iranian women, absence of pain relief during labour and the fear of childbirth were the main intrapartum predicting factors for a traumatic birth experience [9].

Traumatic childbirth experience can have many negative effects, including poor mother-baby bond, unwillingness to breastfeed [12], PTSD [13], and poor quality of life [14]. A study aiming to explore the impact of D&A on women's experiences in Denmark showed that childbirth abuse can subsequently affect women's reproductive health patterns including sexual relationship, desire for subsequent pregnancy and making decisions regarding the type of childbirth undergone (vaginal delivery or cesarean section) [15]. D&A experiences in the delivery room can also be a deterrent to the future use of healthcare services [16, 17].

Although these negative experiences can fade over time, they may persist in women's memory for up to 5 years [18]. The WHO has also advised respectful maternity care in a statement on recommendations to improve childbirth experience. These recommendations are emphasized in the context of effective communications between caregivers and mothers, participation in selection and continuity of care [19].

Disrespectful care and abuse has been studied in many countries [20–22], however, based on our knowledge, there is no Iranian study that assessed the respectful maternity care status and its relationship with childbirth experience. Therefore, the present study aimed to explore the relationship between respectful maternity care and childbirth experience among a group of Iranian women.

Ethical consideration

This study was approved by ethics committee of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (Ethical code: IR.TBZ-MED.REC.1398.202). A written informed consent was obtained from the participants. Ethical considerations including women's confidentiality, privacy, and voluntary participation were respected in this study.

Methods

The present study is the first phase of a mixed-method study conducted to develop guidelines to facilitate improving respectful maternity care in hospitals [23]. The

first phase was a prospective cohort study that enrolled 334 postpartum women who gave birth in public and private hospitals in the city of Tabriz. The STROBE checklist was used to report this study.

Study participants

Women who lived in Tabriz and had vaginal birth with no infant death or major malformations were included in the study. Women who were deaf or mute or had a history of depression, other mental health disorders, stressful events such as divorce, death of a first-degree family member, diagnosis of incurable or hard-to-treat diseases in a family member three months before the study were excluded from the study.

Sample size

This study is part of a larger study in which [23] the sample size of 334 was estimated using a one-sample proportion estimation formula based on 32% prevalence rate of D&A in an Ethiopian study [24], $d = 0.05$, $Z = 1.96$ and $q = 0.68$.

Recruitment and Sampling

Postnatal women from the maternity wards who met the criteria were invited to participate in the study. If the potential participants met the inclusion criteria, they were briefed on the objectives and methods of the study and they were asked to sign written informed consent if they were willing to participate in the study. A quota sampling was used based on the number of childbirths three months prior to the study in each study setting. The study settings included two public hospitals (Alzahra and Taleghani) and four private hospitals (29 Bahman, Behbood, Nor-e-Nejat, and Shahriyar) in Tabriz-Iran.

Data collection

The data were collected at two points: the recruitment point (6 to 18 h postpartum) and in the following interview (30 to 45 days after birth). The following tools were used for data collection: sociodemographic and obstetrics characteristics questionnaire, and respectful maternity care scale, and childbirth experience questionnaire. The language used in the questionnaire was Farsi.

Data collection tools

Sociodemographic and obstetrics characteristics questionnaire was developed by the research team. Face and content validities were used to assess the validity of the tool. The questionnaire was then distributed to 10 faculty members of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. The research team made the necessary corrections based on the feedback received. The questions included four main categories: (a) socio-demographic factors (age, education level, occupation, source of support, marital

satisfaction, husband's education); (b) pregnancy-related factors (planned pregnancy, history of abortion); (c) intrapartum factors (place and time of birth, duration of labour, gestational age, augmentation, birth attendant, length of stay in the labour room, number of healthcare providers); (d) neonatal factors (sex, admission to Neonatal Intensive Care Unit).

The scale that was used to measure respectful maternity care was developed initially by Sheferaw et al. (2016) in Ethiopia demonstrating its validity and reliability ($\alpha = 0.845$) [25]. This instrument consists of four domains and 15 items: friendly care (7 items), abuse-free care (3 items), timely care (3 items), and discrimination-free care (2 items). The responses are as follows: strongly agree (score 5), agree (score 4), no comments (score 3), disagree (score 2), and strongly disagree (score 1). Statements with negative conceptions were scored negatively. High mean scores on this scale indicate a more positive respectful maternity care experience during childbirth [25]. The validity and reliability of respectful maternity care scale in Farsi language has been assessed in another project (the paper is under review). In our study, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was obtained as 0.93 and intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) (95% confidence interval) was 0.98 (0.96 to 0.99).

Childbirth Experience Questionnaire (CEQ2) that was developed by Dencker et al. (2010) [26] was used to measure women's childbirth experience. CEQ2 consists of 4 domains consists with 22 statements: (a) own capacity (sense of control, personal feeling about childbirth and labor pain), (b) professional support (midwifery information and care), (c) perceived safety (feeling safe and childbirth memories), and (d) participation (individual ability to change posture, movements and pain relief during labor and delivery). Nineteen statements are in form of 4-option items and 3 statements are in the visual assessment (VAS) form the responses are strongly agree (score 1), often agree (score 2), often disagree (score 3), and strongly disagree (score 4). Items answered in form of VAS are converted to values of 1 to 4: Scores of 0–40 (score 1), scores of 41–60 (score 2), scores of 61–80 (score 3) and scores of 80–100 (score 4). Statements with negative concepts were negatively scored. Higher mean scores of this tool means a more positive childbirth experience [26]. Although the validity and reliability of the original tool has been proven among American population, the psychometric evaluation of this tool among Iranian population was also confirmed by Ghanbari et al. (2019) with the Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.93 and ICC of 0.97 [27].

Data analysis

SPSS version 24 was used for data analysis. The data obtained from sociodemographic, obstetrics characteristics

and respectful maternity care questionnaires were described with descriptive statistics of frequency (percent) and mean (standard deviation). Pearson correlation test was used to determine the relationship between respectful maternity care score and childbirth experience score in bivariate analysis. General linear model (GLM) was used in multivariate analysis after controlling the socio-demographic and obstetrics variables. $P < 0.05$ was taken as significant. Subgroup analysis was also performed for participants from private vs. public hospitals.

Results

Participants' characteristics

A total of 358 mothers assessed for the eligibility and 334 women entered into the study from June 10 to September 1, 2019. All the mothers were followed up in the study with no drop out. About half of the mothers (48.5%) were aged 26–35 years and had a high school education (43.7%). The majority of mothers (95.5%) were housewives with a moderate economic status (76.6%). Nearly half (43.7%) of the mothers stayed less than 5 h in the hospital while their mothers or fathers were in the waiting room helping them as their support people (48.8%). (Table 1).

Status of respectful maternity care and childbirth experience

The mean (SD) respectful maternity care score was 62.58 (12.1) with a range of 15 to 75. For consistency in the report, the scores were converted to the scale of 0 to 100. Thus, the mean (SD) RESPECTFUL MATERNITY CARE score was 63.42 (19.28) in total. The four respectful maternity care subdomain scores were: (a) friendly care 63.57 (19.28), (b) abuse-free care 65.28 (17.74), (c) timely care 57.76 (13.93), and (d) discrimination-free care 65.89 (16.98).

The mean (SD) overall score of childbirth experience was 3.29 (0.13) with the subscales as follows: own capacity 3.44 (0.13), participation 3.21 (0.13), perceived safety 3.05 (0.13) and professional support 3.45 (0.13) of the score range of 1–4 (Table 2).

The relationship between respectful maternity care and childbirth experience

According to the Pearson correlation test, there was a significant relationship between total score of childbirth experience and the total score of respectful maternity care ($r = 0.85$, $P < 0.001$) and its subscales with overall childbirth experience score including: (a) friendly care ($r = 0.82$, $P < 0.001$), (b) abuse-free care ($r = 0.77$, $P < 0.001$), (c) timely care ($r = 0.68$, $P < 0.001$), and (d) discrimination-free care ($r = 0.77$, $P < 0.001$) (Table 2).

The results of subgroup analysis based on private vs. public hospitals showed that there was a significant

Table 1 Socio-demographic, pregnancy characteristics among postpartum women (n = 334)

Variables	n %	Variables	n %	Variables	n %
Age (Years)		Economic status		Length of stay in labour (Hour)	
18–25	132 (39.5)	Low	24 (7.2)	5 and below	146 (43.7)
26–35	161 (48.5)	Moderate	256 (76.6)	6–10	109 (32.6)
36 and above	41 (12.3)	High	54 (16.2)	11 and above	79 (23.6)
Work status		Husband's education		Gestational age at childbirth (week)	
Homemaker		Elementary and lower	65 (19.5)	Lower than 38	79 (23.7)
Employed	319 (95.5)	Intermediate	72 (21.6)	38 and higher	255 (76.3)
Education	15 (4.5)	High school	132 (39.5)	Gravid	
Elementary and lower	58 (17.4)	University	65 (19.5)	One	141 (42.2)
Intermediate	79 (23.7)	Number of healthcare providers		Two	113 (33.8)
High school	146 (43.7)	One	42 (12.6)	Three	55 (16.5)
University	51 (15.3)	Two	77 (53.0)	Four and above	25 (7.5)
Husband's age (Years)		3 and above	115 (34.4)	Abortion history	
18–25	38 (11.4)	Birth attendant		No abortion	259 (77.5)
26–35	196 (58.7)	Midwife	77(23.1)	One	60 (18.0)
36 and above	100 (29.9)	Obstetrician (resident or on call)	199 (59.6)	Two and above	15 (4.5)
Husband's Job		Student (midwifery or intern)	16 (4.8)	Marital satisfaction	300 (98.8)
Unemployed	12 (3.6)	Personal physician or midwife	42 (12.6)	Delivery time (Day)	192 (57.5)
Employed	20 (6.0)	Planned pregnancy	221 (66.2)	Baby sex (Girl)	161 (48.2)
Self-employed	117 (35.0)	Use of the pain relief	101 (30.2)	Source of support	
Manual worker	185 (55.4)	Admission to NICU	47 (14.1)	Husband	27 (8.1)
Child birth at Public hospital	298 (89.2)	Augmentation for labor	144 (48.3)	Mother or father	163 (48.8)
		Duration of labour	37 (11.1)	Relative	144 (43.1)

Table 2 The Mean (SD) of the Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) and birth experience (n=334)

Variable	Mean (SD) ^b	Mean (SD) of 0 to 100	Obtainable Score Range	Obtained Score Range	Relationship with birth experience r (P-value) ^a
Total score of RMC	62.58 (12.1)	63.42 (19.2)	15–75	20–74	0.001) > 0.85 (P
Friendly care	29.25 (6.74)	63.57 (19.2)	7–35	7–35	0.001) > 0.82 (P
Abuse free care	12.77 (2.66)	65.28 (17.7)	3–15	4–15	0.001) > 0.77 (P
Timely care	11.66 (2.08)	57.76 (13.9)	3–15	3–15	0.001) > 0.68 (P
Discrimination free care	8.85 (1.69)	68.59 (16.98)	2–10	2–10	0.001) > 0.77 (P
Total score of birth experience	3.29 (0.13)	----	1–4	1–4	----
Own capacity	3.44 (0.13)	----	1–4	1–4	----
Participation	3.21 (0.13)	----	1–4	1–4	----
Perceived safety	3.05 (0.13)	----	1–4	1–4	----
Professional support	3.45 (0.13)	----	1–4	1–4	----

^aStandard Deviation, ^bPearson correlation test

relationship between childbirth experience and the total score of respectful maternity care and its subscales in both public and private hospitals ($P < 0.05$) except for friendly care domain in private hospitals ($P = 0.053$) (Table 3). Figure 1 shows the strong positive correlation between respectful maternity care and positive childbirth experience.

Based on the independent t-test and one-way analysis of variance, there was a statistically significant relationship between childbirth experience and the variables of source of support, marital satisfaction, occupation, time of childbirth, type of hospital, birth attendant, length of stay in labour, number of healthcare providers, duration of labour, gestational age and augmentation of labor ($P < 0.05$). All of these variables were entered into General linear model along with respectful maternity care. After adjusting for sociodemographic and obstetrics characteristics, the results of the General linear model (showed that childbirth experience score increased significantly with an increase in respectful maternity care score (unstandardized coefficients: 0.04, 95% confidence interval: 0.03 to 0.04, $P < 0.001$) (Table 4).

Discussion

The study aimed to assess the status of respectful maternity care and its relationship with childbirth experience in postpartum women at public and private hospitals in Tabriz, Iran. The mean respectful maternity care score was 63.42 with a range of 0 to 100. The highest respectful maternity care pertained to discrimination-free care subscale and the lowest respectful maternity care pertained to timely care subscale. The mean score of respectful maternity care and its subdomains was significantly related with the mean score of childbirth experience.

Status of respectful maternity care

In our study in more than half of the women (63.42%) only reported respectful maternity care which is consistent with the findings of a study conducted in Ethiopia

(66%) by Sheferaw et al. (2017) [25]. This levels of respectful maternity care in Iran may appear to be due to the fact that childbirth in Iran is not women-centered and mainly focused on medical interventions such as performing episiotomy and routine use of oxytocin without decision making process [9, 28].

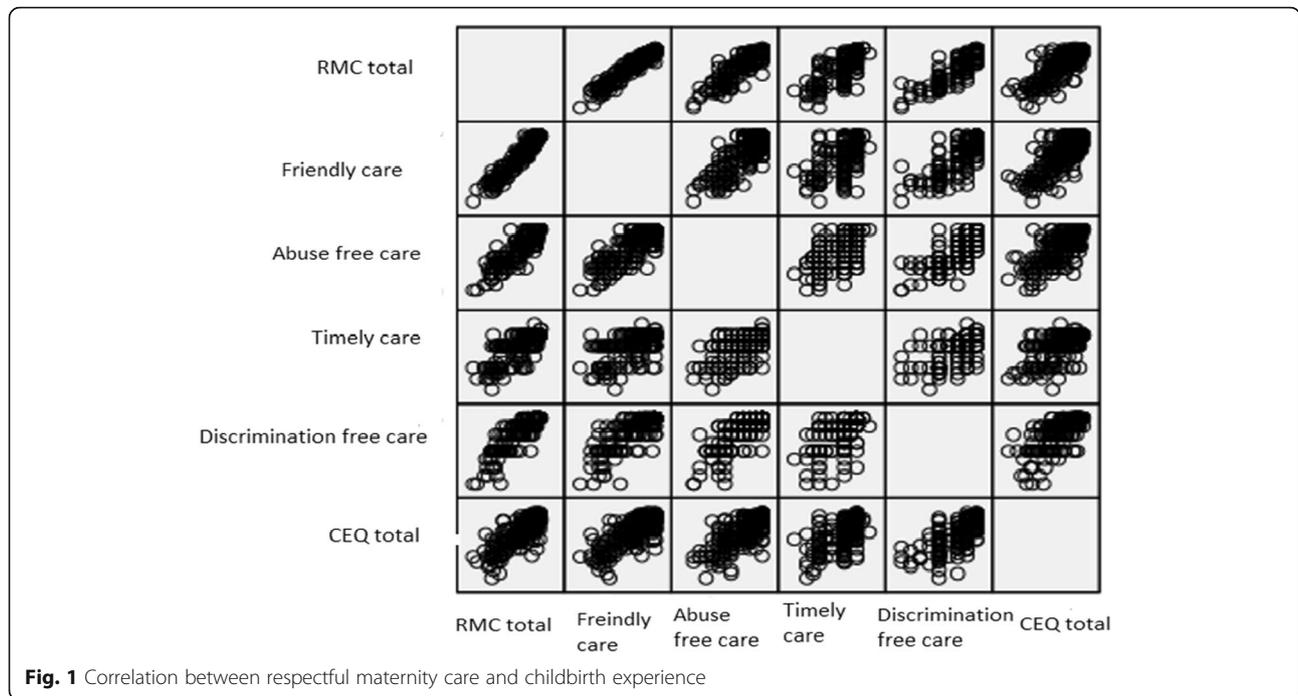
Women perceived less respectful maternity care when there was a delayed in providing care or keeping mothers waiting (timely care subdomain). The result of our study is align with the study conducted by Mousa and Turingan (2019) where they reported the lowest respectful maternity care score related to the timely care subscale [29]. These results are also consistent with other studies where delayed care and abandonment of women during childbirth were reported as the most common complaints of women for lack of respectful maternity care [30]. Bohren et al. also reported that women repeatedly mentioned prolonged delay in receiving healthcare personnel attendance in the delivery room [31] as part of poor quality in their care. To address this issue, WHO recommends the provision of midwife-led continuity models of care, in which women are supported by a midwife or a small group of midwives throughout the prepartum, intrapartum, and postpartum periods [32]. Continuity of care in midwifery demonstrated high satisfaction among women towards the care they receive [33]. Continuity in maternity care, education and support is recommended for better maternal and neonatal outcomes [33, 34].

In this study, the highest respectful maternity care score related to discrimination-free care. Our study is consistent with the study by Mousa, where 85% of their participants who reported respectful maternity care, when they received discrimination-free care [29]. In the review study by Bohren, women complained about ethnic and racial discrimination. Discrimination in birthing rooms was related to their ethnicity, race, religion, age, socioeconomic status and medical conditions [31]. The reason women in our study reported a high prevalence of discrimination-free care could be

Table 3 The Mean (SD) of the Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) and birth experience based on hospital type

Variable	Public hospital (n = 298)		Private hospital (n = 36)	
	Mean (SD) ^b	Relationship with birth experience r (P-value) ^a	Mean (SD) ^b	Relationship with birth experience r (P-value) ^a
Total score of RMC	61.50 (12.44)	0.85 (< 0.001)	71.38 (3.24)	0.56 (< 0.001)
Friendly care	28.63 (6.87)	0.82 (< 0.001)	34.33 (1.56)	0.32 (0.053)
Abuse free care	12.57 (2.71)	0.77 (< 0.001)	14.63 (0.83)	0.53 (0.001)
Timely care	11.55 (2.15)	0.68 (< 0.001)	12.55 (1.18)	0.52 (0.001)
Discrimination free care	8.78 (1.75)	0.77 (< 0.001)	9.86 (0.42)	0.58 (< 0.001)

^aStandard Deviation, ^bPearson correlation test



attributed to have consistency in race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, and socioeconomic status of the women who participated in the study. Fear of such discrimination can be an important reason for unwillingness of pregnant women to give birth in delivery facilities [35].

The relationship between respectful maternity care and childbirth experience

In the present study, high respectful maternity care was associated with positive childbirth experience. Although there is no quantitative study regarding causation effects among these two variables, the findings of several qualitative studies suggest that disrespect and abuse during childbirth impacts women’s childbirth experiences negatively. For example, in a qualitative study by Orpin et al. (2018) in Nigeria postpartum women reported shouting and verbal abuse as a common practice in the delivery room which perceived inhumane and contrary to the human dignity [36]. Two studies in Nigeria and Guinea on women’s birth experiences regarding D&A showed that women do not accept verbal and physical D&A, unless there is a risk for the mother or infant. Interestingly, the care providers also believed that it is acceptable to use verbal abuse and disrespect women when the mother or infant is at risk. Health care providers perceived those behavior justified when the women are not cooperative or obedient for the medical instructions [37, 38]. In our

study, it was not explored if women perceived any disrespect and abuse behaviors as part of a normal care.

Strength and limitation

The main strength of the study is the potential for the generalizability of the findings due to the broad range of population that included primiparous and multiparous women with term, preterm, singleton and twin deliveries from both public and private hospitals. A limitation of the present study is that all the women in our study were from the same city. Therefore, it is suggested that a similar study may be beneficial to conduct in other areas of Iran that includes women from rural areas with different cultural backgrounds and ethnicities.

There were two potential biases in this study including attrition bias and response bias (not reporting of events due to sense of shame and embarrassment or perceiving abusive care as normal care). We minimized the attrition bias through accurate follow-up by phone contacts (twice a week). To minimize the response bias, the interviews were conducted in a private room and the participants were ensured about confidentiality and anonymity.

Conclusions

Based on the results of this study, direct relationship was observed between respectful maternity care and positive childbirth experience. Because women are vulnerable in any way, during pregnancy, especially during labor and childbirth, therefore, failure to receive respectful

Table 4 The Relationship of Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) With Childbirth Experience (CE) Based on the General Linear Model

Variable	B (95% Confidence Interval)	P
Total score of RMC	0.04 (0.03 to 0.04)	0.001>
Childbirth place (Reference: Private hospital)		
Public hospital	-0.16 (-2.31 to 0.19)	0.884
Delivery time (Reference: Night)		
Day	-0.04 (-0.12 to 0.03)	0.309
Duration of labour (Reference: No)		
Yes	-0.83 (-0.23 to 0.07)	0.296
Augmentation for labor (Reference: No)		
Yes	-0.28 (-1.17 to 0.06)	0.544
Work status (Reference: Employed)		
Homemaker	0.20 (0.19 to 0.38)	0.030
Birth attendant (Reference: Personal physician or midwife)		
Midwife	0.03(-0.17 to 0.24)	0.753
Obstetrician (Resident or on call)	-0.02 (-0.23 to 0.18)	0.828
Student (Midwifery or intern)	0.02 (-0.24 to 0.28)	0.867
Number of health care providers (Reference: Three and more)		
One	0.071 (-0.09 to 0.23)	0.395
Two	0.04 (-0.06 to 0.14)	0.450
Length of stay in labour (Reference: 11 h and above)		
5 h and below	-0.68 (-0.21 to 0.07)	0.354
6–10 h	-0.23 (-0.15 to 0.10)	0.723
Source of support (Reference: Relatives)		
Husband	-0.03 (-0.18 to 0.10)	0.599
Mother or father	-0.08 (-0.016 to -0.07)	0.032
Marital satisfaction (Reference: No)		
Yes	0.06 (-0.02 to 0.14)	0.150

maternity care can result in negative experiences including fear of childbirth and reduced vaginal childbirth and a desire to have cesarean section. So, healthcare providers should pay more attention to women during childbirth. Also, it is imperative that policy makers in maternity care adopt solutions to reinforce respectful maternity care behavior in birthing rooms and protect women from any disrespect of abuse. Women also need to be educated about their rights and respectful maternity care principles in childbirth preparation classes.

Abbreviations

D&A: Disrespect and Abuse; RMC: Respectful Maternity Care; WHO: World Health Organization; ICC: Intra-class Correlation Coefficient; SD: Standard Deviation

Acknowledgements

This study is a part of PhD dissertation. The authors wish to express their gratitude to the personnel of the hospitals of Tabriz and the participating mothers for their cooperation.

Authors' contributions

KH, MV, SM, SMAC, and MM contributed to the design of the manuscript. MM and KH contributed to the implementation and analysis plan. MM and KH has written the first draft of this article and all authors have critically read the text and contributed with inputs and revisions, and all authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This Study is funded by Vice-chancellor for Research of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. Funding source has not any role in the design of the study and collection, analysis and interpretation of data.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Written informed consent will be obtained from each participant. This manuscript has been approved by the Ethics Committee of the Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.(Code number: IR.TBZMED.REC.1398.202).

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Author details

¹Midwifery Students' Research Committee, Midwifery Department, Tabriz University of Medical sciences, Tabriz, Iran. ²Fellowship of gynecology oncology, Alzahra teaching hospital, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. ³School of Nursing, Faculty of Science, Medicine and Health, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia. ⁴Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran. ⁵Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.

Received: 22 April 2020 Accepted: 16 July 2020

Published online: 17 August 2020

References

- Selin H, Stone PK. Childbirth across cultures ideas and practices of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum. New York: Springer; 2009.
- Windau-Melmer, Tamara. A Guide for Advocating for Respectful Maternity Care. Washington, DC: Futures Group, Health Policy Project; 2013.
- World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, UNFPA. Women-friendly health services: experiences in maternal care. Mexico City: WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA; 1999.
- Freedman LP, Kruk ME. Disrespect and abuse of women in childbirth: challenging the global quality and accountability agendas. *Lancet*. 2014; 384(9948):e42-4.
- Lansky S, Souza KV, Peixoto ERM, Oliveira BJ, Diniz CSG, Vieira NF, et al. Obstetric violence: influences of the Senses of Birth exhibition in pregnant women childbirth experience. *Cien Saude Colet*. 2019;24(8):2811–24.
- Rijnders M, Baston H, Schönbeck Y, Van Der Pal K, Prins M, Green J, et al. Perinatal factors related to negative or positive recall of birth experience in women 3 years postpartum in the Netherlands. *Birth*. 2008;35(2):107–16.
- Waldenström U, Hildingsson I, Rubertsson C, Rådestad I. A negative birth experience: prevalence and risk factors in a national sample. *Birth*. 2004; 31(1):17–27.
- Henriksen L, Grimsrud E, Schei B, Lukasse M. Bidens study group. Factors related to a negative birth experience—a mixed methods study. *Midwifery*. 2017;51:33–9.
- Ghanbari-Homayi S, Fardiazar Z, Meedy S, Charandabi SMA, Asghari-Jafarabadi M, Mohammadi S, et al. Predictors of traumatic birth experience among a group of Iranian primipara women: a cross sectional study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2019;19:182.
- Tani F, Castagna V. Maternal social support, quality of birth experience, and post-partum depression in primiparous women. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med*. 2017;30(6):689–92.

11. Smarandache A, Kim TH, Bohr Y, Tamim H. Predictors of a negative labour and birth experience based on a national survey of Canadian women. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2016;16(1):114.
12. Brown A, Jordan S. Impact of birth complications on breastfeeding duration: an internet survey. *J Adv Nurs*. 2013;69:828–39.
13. Garthus-Niegel S, Knoph C, von Soest T, Nielsen CS, Eberhard-Gran M. The role of labor pain and overall birth experience in the development of posttraumatic stress symptoms: a longitudinal cohort study. *Birth*. 2014; 41(1):108–15.
14. Yeo JH, Chun N. Influence of childbirth experience and postpartum depression on quality of life in women after birth. *J Korean Acad Nurs*. 2013;43(1):11–9.
15. Schroll A, Kjrugaard H, Midtgaard J. Encountering abuse in health care; lifetime experiences in postnatal women - a qualitative study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2013;3:74.
16. Bowser D, Hill K. Exploring evidence for disrespect and abuse in facility based childbirth: report of a landscape analysis. Maryland: USAID-TRAction Project, Harvard School of Public Health and University Research Corporation, LLC.; Bethesda; 2010.
17. World Health Organization (WHO). The prevention and elimination of disrespect and abuse during facility-based childbirth: WHO statement. Geneva: WHO; 2014.
18. Ulla Waldenström U, Schytt E. A longitudinal study of women's memory of labour pain—from 2 months to 5 years after the birth. *BJOG*. 2009;116(4): 577–83.
19. World Health Organization. WHO recommendations: intrapartum care for a positive childbirth experience. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.
20. Abuya T, Warren CE, Miller N, et al. Exploring the prevalence of disrespect and abuse during childbirth in Kenya. *PLoS ONE*. 2015;10(4):e0123606.
21. Sudhinaraset M, Treleaven E, Melo J, Singh K, Diamond-Smith N. Women's status and experiences of mistreatment during childbirth in Uttar Pradesh: a mixed methods study using cultural health capital theory. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2016;16(1):332.
22. Lukasse M, Schroll AM, Karro H, et al. Prevalence of experienced abuse in healthcare and associated obstetric characteristics in six European countries. *Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand*. 2015;94(5):508–17.
23. Hajizadeh Kh, Vaezi M, Meedya Sh, Charandabi SMA, Mirghafourvand M. Respectful maternity care and its related factors in maternal units of public and private hospitals in Tabriz: a sequential explanatory mixed method study protocol. *Reprod Health*. 2020;17(1):1–7.
24. Sheferaw ED, Bazant E, Gibson H, Fenta HB, Ayalew F, Belay TB, et al. Respectful maternity care in Ethiopian public health facilities. *Reprod health*. 2017;14(1):60.
25. Sheferaw ED, Mengesha TZ, Wase SB. Development of a tool to measure women's perception of respectful maternity care in public health facilities. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2016;16(1):67.
26. Dencker A, Taft C, Bergqvist L, Lilja H, Berg M. Childbirth experience questionnaire (CEQ): development and evaluation of a multidimensional instrument. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2010;10(81):1–8.
27. Ghanbari-Homayi S, Denker A, Fardiazar Z, Asghari-Jafarabadi M, Charandabi SMA, Meedya S M, et al. Validation of the Iranian version of the childbirth experience questionnaire 2.0. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2019;19:465.
28. Rasouli M, Keramat A, Khosravi A, Mohabatpour Z. Prevalence and factors associated with episiotomy in Shahroud City, northeast of Iran. *Int J Womens Health Reprod Sci*. 2016;4(3):125–9.
29. Mousa O, Oscar M, Turingan OM. Quality of care in the delivery room: Focusing on respectful maternal care practices. *J Nurs Educ Pract*. 2019;9(1):1–6.
30. Rosen HE, Lynam PF, Carr C, Reis V, Ricca J, Bazant ES, et al. Direct Observation of respectful maternity care in five countries: a cross-sectional study of health facilities in East and Southern Africa. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2015;15:306.
31. Bohren MA, Vogel JP, Hunter EC, et al. The Mistreatment of women during childbirth in health facilities globally: A mixed-methods systematic review. *PloSmed*. 2015;12(6):e1001847.
32. World Health Organization. WHO recommendations: intrapartum care for a positive childbirth experience. 2018. .
33. Della A, Forster DA, McLachlan HL, Davey MA, Biro MA, Farrell T, et al. Continuity of care by a primary midwife (caseload midwifery) increases women's satisfaction with antenatal, intrapartum and postpartum care: results from the COSMOS randomised controlled trial. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2016;16:28.
34. Meedya S, Fahy K, Parratt JA. The Milky Way educational and support programme: Structure, content and strategies. *Women Birth*. 2016;29(4):388–93.
35. Moyer CA, Adongo PB, Aborigo RA, Hodgson A, Engmann CM. 'They treat you like you are not a human being': maltreatment during labour and delivery in rural northern Ghana. *Midwifery*. 2014;30:262–8.
36. Orpin J, Puthusseray S, Davidson R, Burden B. Women's experiences of disrespect and abuse in maternity care facilities in Benue State, Nigeria. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2018;18(1):213.
37. Balde MD, Bangoura A, Diallo BA, Sall O, Balde H, Niakate AS, et al. A qualitative study of women's and health providers' attitudes and acceptability of mistreatment during childbirth in health facilities in Guinea. *Reprod Health*. 2017;14:4.
38. Bohren MA, Vogel JP, Tunçalp Ö, Fawole B, Titiloye MA, Olutayo AO, et al. "By slapping their laps, the patient will know that you truly care for her": a qualitative study on social norms and acceptability of the mistreatment of women during childbirth in Abuja, Nigeria. *SSM Popul Health*. 2016;2:640–55.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

