### Sample
- Population
- Sample size
- Geographical location
- Method of recruitment
- Time of involvement in study relative to the event
- Period of data collection
- Hypothesis/Research aims
- Inclusion criteria
- Exclusion criteria

### Phenomenon of Interest
- Research type quant/qual/mixed
- Method of data collection (detailed i.e., who, when, where, how, tools used, how long)
- Method of analysis (content/thematic etc)
- Theoretical Framework
- Interpretive communities

### Design
- Research type quant/qual/mixed
- Method of data collection (detailed i.e., who, when, where, how, tools used, how long)
- Method of analysis (content/thematic etc)
- Theoretical Framework
- Interpretive communities

### Evaluation/Measure of Outcome
- Techniques to reduce bias
  - Multiple researchers
  - External qualitative researchers
  - Validation of transcripts by participants
  - Involvement of lay people in analysis
- Evaluation/Measure of Outcome

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* SPIDER tool explanation
Sample – Deemed more appropriate terminology than population/problem as smaller groups of participants tend to be used in qualitative research. Phenomenon of interest – As an intervention/exposure is not always evident in qualitative research questions this term is used to understand the how and why of certain behaviours, decisions and individual experiences. Design – The theoretical framework used in qualitative research will determine the research method used. Details of the study design will help make decisions about the robustness of the study and analysis. In addition, this might increase the detection of qualitative studies with unstructured titles and abstracts on databases. Evaluation – Term deemed more suitable to describe qualitative outcome measures which may be unobservable/subjective e.g., attitudes and views. Research type – qualitative, quantitative and mixed method.
Findings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Extracted Teachable/Correctable Findings</th>
<th>Frequency of finding in the sample</th>
<th>Other indication of the importance of finding as identified by authors</th>
<th>Page &amp; line</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Delivery</td>
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<td>Post mortem</td>
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<td>Support &amp; follow-up</td>
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Evaluation by Reader:

| Quality of reporting | |
| Consistency between aims, methods and results | |

Summaries:

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Findings/discussion</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Research type – qualitative, quantitative and mixed method