



Kejsarsnitt på kvinnans önskemål – fördelar och nackdelar för kvinna och barn/Caesarean section on maternal request – risks and benefits for mother and child, rapport 343 (2022)

Bilaga 2 Exkluderade studier/Appendix 2 Table of excluded studies

Studier med kvantitativ metodik/Studies with quantitative methodology

[Exkluderade på grund av relevans/Excluded non-relevant](#)

[Exkluderade på grund av hög risk för bias/Excluded due to high risk of bias](#)

Studier med kvalitativ metodik/Studies with qualitative methodology

[Exkluderade på grund av relevans/Excluded non-relevant](#)

[Studier med allvarliga metodologiska brister/Studies with serious methodological flaws](#)

Studier med kvantitativ metodik/Studies with quantitative methodology

Exkluderade på grund av relevans/Excluded non-relevant

Aabakke AJM, Krebs L, Ladelund S, Secher NJ. Incidence of incisional hernia after cesarean delivery: A register-based cohort study. PLoS One 2014;9.	Population
Abbas Mousavi S, Mortazavi F, Chaman R, Khosravi A. Quality of life after cesarean and vaginal delivery. Oman Med. J. 2013;28:245-51.	Outcome
Abramowitz L, Sobhani I, Ganansia R, Vuagnat A, Benifla JL, Darai E, et al. Are sphincter defects the cause of anal incontinence after vaginal delivery? Results of a prospective study. Dis. Colon Rectum 2000;43:590-96.	Wrong study design
Adere A, Mulu A, Temesgen F. Neonatal and Maternal Complications of Placenta Praevia and Its Risk Factors in Tikur Anbessa Specialized and Gandhi Memorial Hospitals: Unmatched Case-Control Study. Journal of pregnancy 2020;2020:5630296.	Intervention
Adlerberth I, Lindberg E, Aberg N, Hesselmar B, Saalman R, Strannegard IL, Wold AE. Reduced enterobacterial and increased staphylococcal colonization of the infantile bowel: an effect of hygienic lifestyle? Pediatr. Res. 2006;59:96-101.	Population
Adnan R, Waheed F, Majeed T. Fetomaternal morbidity associated with multiple repeat caesarean deliveries. Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences 2013;7:165-68.	Outcome
Afshari P, Dabagh F, Irvani M, Abedi P. Comparison of pelvic floor muscle strength in nulliparous women and those with normal vaginal delivery and cesarean section. International Urogynecology Journal 2017;28:1171-75.	Wrong study design
Aghaee MA, Farkhani EM, Taghanaki HB, Mohajeri N, Tavakoli F, Kazemi SB. The factors affecting exclusive breastfeeding in 6 month-old infants: A population-based case-	Population

control study. <i>Journal of Comprehensive Pediatrics</i> 2020;11.	
Al Yassen AQ, Al-Asadi JN, Khalaf SK. The role of Caesarean section in childhood asthma. <i>Malaysian Family Physician</i> 2019;14:10-17.	Population
Alberto VO, Lynch M, Labbei FN, Jeffers M. Primary abdominal wall clear cell carcinoma arising in a Caesarean section scar endometriosis. <i>Ir. J. Med. Sci.</i> 2006;175:69-71.	Outcome
Alderdice F, McCall E, Bailie C, Craig S, Dorman J, McMillen R, Jenkins J. Admission to neonatal intensive care with respiratory morbidity following 'term' elective caesarean section. <i>Ir. Med. J.</i> 2005;98:170-72.	Wrong study design
Allen VM, Baskett TF, Allen AC, Burrows J, Vincer M, O'Connell CM. Type of Labour in the First Pregnancy and Cumulative Perinatal Morbidity. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> 2016;38:804-10.	Outcome
Allen VM, Baskett TF, O'Connell CM. Type of Labour in the First Pregnancy and Cumulative Maternal Morbidity. <i>Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology Canada: JOGC</i> 2015;37:688-95.	Outcome
Allen VM, O'Connell CM, Baskett TF. Maternal morbidity associated with cesarean delivery without labor compared with induction of labor at term. <i>Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2006;108:286-94.	Population
Amiri FN, Omidvar S, Bakhtiari A, Hajiahmadi M. Female sexual outcomes in primiparous women after vaginal delivery and cesarean section. <i>Afr. Health Sci.</i> 2017;17:623-31.	Outcome
Andersen V, Erichsen R, Frøslev T, Sørensen HT, Ehrenstein V. Differential risk of ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease among boys and girls after cesarean delivery. <i>Inflamm. Bowel Dis.</i> 2013;19:E8-e10.	Wrong publication type

<p>Andersen V, Moller S, Jensen PB, Moller FT, Green A. Caesarean Delivery and Risk of Chronic Inflammatory Diseases (Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Coeliac Disease, and Diabetes Mellitus): A Population Based Registry Study of 2,699,479 Births in Denmark During 1973-2016. <i>Clin. Epidemiol.</i> 2020;12:287-93.</p>	Wrong publication type
<p>Andy-Nweye AB, Jois SK, Jungles KN, Tobin MC, Mahdavinia M. Mode of delivery and duration of pregnancy is associated with allergy to milk and atopic dermatitis in children. <i>J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.</i> 2019;143:AB144.</p>	Wrong publication type
<p>Ang SB, Koh MJA, Loo EXL. Associations between caesarean delivery and allergic outcomes: Results from the gusto study. <i>Pediatr. Dermatol.</i> 2017;34:S31.</p>	Wrong publication type
<p>Araujo OR, Albertoni Ade C, Lopes VA, Louzada ME, Lopes AO, Cabral EA, et al. Cesarean deliveries and other risks for persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn. <i>Revista Brasileira de Terapia Intensiva</i> 2008;20:394-7.</p>	Wrong study design
<p>Ardic C, Usta O, Omar E, Yıldız C, Memis E. Caesarean delivery increases the risk of overweight or obesity in 2-year-old children. <i>J. Obstet. Gynaecol.</i> 2020.</p>	Wrong study design
<p>Arlie S, Seyfettinoğlu S, Yilmaz ES, Nazik H, Adıgüzel C, Eskimez E, et al. Incidence of adhesions and maternal and neonatal morbidity after repeat cesarean section. <i>Arch. Gynecol. Obstet.</i> 2017;295:303-11.</p>	Wrong study design
<p>Auger N, Soullane S, Luu TM, Lee GE, Wei SQ, Quach C. Association of Cesarean Delivery with Childhood Hospitalization for Infections Before 13 Years of Age. <i>J. Pediatr.</i> 2021;231:178-84.e2.</p>	Wrong study design
<p>Aytac HO, Aytac PC, Parlakgumus HA. Scar endometriosis is a gynecological complication that general surgeons have to deal with. <i>Clin. Exp. Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2015;42:292-4.</p>	Outcome

Baeza-Bacab MA, Chan-Noh RDJ. Birth by cesarean section and asthma development in schoolchildren. <i>Revista Mexicana de Pediatría</i> 2015;82:124-28.	Wrong publication type
Bager P, Melbye M, Rostgaard K, Benn CS, Westergaard T. Mode of delivery and risk of allergic rhinitis and asthma. <i>J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.</i> 2003;111:51-56.	Population
Bager P, Simonsen J, Ethelberg S, Frisch M. Cesarean delivery and risk of intestinal bacterial infection. <i>J. Infect. Dis.</i> 2010;201:898-902.	Population
Bager P, Simonsen J, Nielsen NM, Frisch M. Cesarean section and offspring's risk of inflammatory bowel disease: A national cohort study. <i>Inflamm. Bowel Dis.</i> 2012;18:857-62.	Population
Bager P, Wohlfahrt J, Westergaard T. Caesarean delivery and risk of atopy and allergic disease: Meta-analyses. <i>Clin. Exp. Allergy</i> 2008;38:634-42.	Wrong study design
Bakr AF, Abbas MM. Severe respiratory distress in term infants born electively at high altitude. <i>BMC Pregnancy Childbirth</i> 2006;6.	Wrong study design
Balayla J, Lasry A, Badeghiesh A, Volodarsky-Perel A, Gil Y. Mode of delivery is an independent risk factor for maternal mortality: a case-control study. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> 2020.	Outcome
Banapurmath CR, Ramachandrappa S, Guruprasad G, Biradar SB. Is cesarean section a barrier to early initiation of breastfeeding? <i>Indian Pediatr.</i> 2013;50:1062-63.	Wrong study design
Bar-Meir M, Friedlander Y, Calderon-Margalit R, Hochner H. Mode of delivery and offspring adiposity in late adolescence: The modifying role of maternal pre-pregnancy body size. <i>PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource]</i> 2019;14:e0209581.	Population
Barbara G, Pifarotti P, Facchin F, Cortinovis I, Drudi D, Ronchetti C, et al. Impact of Mode	Outcome

of Delivery on Female Postpartum Sexual Functioning: Spontaneous Vaginal Delivery and Operative Vaginal Delivery vs Cesarean Section. <i>J. Sex. Med.</i> 2016;13:393-401.	
Barbosa AM, Marini G, Piculo F, Rudge CV, Calderon IM, Rudge MV. Prevalence of urinary incontinence and pelvic floor muscle dysfunction in primiparae two years after cesarean section: cross-sectional study. <i>Sao Paulo Medical Journal = Revista Paulista de Medicina</i> 2013;131:95-9.	Wrong study design
Baron J, Weintraub AY, Eshkoli T, Hershkovitz R, Sheiner E. The consequences of previous uterine scar dehiscence and cesarean delivery on subsequent births. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> 2014;126:120-22.	Population
Barros AJ, Santos LP, Wehrmeister F, Motta JV, Matijasevich A, Santos IS, et al. Cesarean section and adiposity at 6, 18 and 30 years of age: results from three Pelotas (Brazil) birth cohorts. <i>BMC Public Health</i> 2017;17:256.	Population
Barros FC, Matijasevich A, Hallal PC, Horta BL, Barros AJ, Menezes AB, et al. Cesarean section and risk of obesity in childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood: Evidence from 3 Brazilian birth cohorts. <i>Am. J. Clin. Nutr.</i> 2012;95:465-70.	Population
Bashiri A, Burstein E, Rosen S, Smolin A, Sheiner E, Mazor M. Clinical significance of uterine scar dehiscence in women with previous cesarean delivery: Prevalence and independent risk factors. <i>Journal of Reproductive Medicine for the Obstetrician and Gynecologist</i> 2008;53:8-14.	Population
Baumert M, Fiala M, Walencka Z, Paprotny M, Sypniewska K. Cesarean delivery and respiratory distress in late preterm and term infants. <i>Central European Journal of Medicine</i> 2012;7:230-34.	Wrong study design
Baumfeld Y, Sheiner E, Wainstock T, Segal I, Sergienko R, Landau D, Walfisch A. Elective Cesarean Delivery at Term and the Long-	Population

Term Risk for Neurological Morbidity of the Offspring. <i>Am. J. Perinatol.</i> 2018;35:1038-43.	
Baumfeld Y, Walfisch A, Wainstock T, Segal I, Sergienko R, Landau D, Sheiner E. Elective cesarean delivery at term and the long-term risk for respiratory morbidity of the offspring. <i>Eur. J. Pediatr.</i> 2018;177:1653-59.	Wrong study design
Beckmann L, Barger M, Dorin L, Metzging S, Hellmers C. Vaginal birth after cesarean in German out-of-hospital settings: maternal and neonatal outcomes of women with their second child. <i>Birth (Berkeley, Calif.)</i> 2014;41:309-15.	Outcome
Belderbos ME, Houben ML, van Bleek GM, Schuijff L, van Uden NOP, Bloemen-Carlier EM, et al. Breastfeeding modulates neonatal innate immune responses: A prospective birth cohort study. <i>Pediatr. Allergy Immunol.</i> 2012;23:65-74.	Wrong study design
Belizan JM, Althabe F, Cafferata ML. Health consequences of the increasing caesarean section rates. <i>Epidemiology</i> 2007;18:485-6.	Wrong study design
Ben Hamida Nouaili E, Bouziri A, Ben Miled A, Chaouachi S, Sfar R, Ben Jaballah N. [Neonatal respiratory morbidity after elective cesarean section at term]. <i>Tunis. Med.</i> 2010;88:924-7.	Wrong publication type
Ben-Meir A, Schenker JG, Ezra Y. Cesarean section upon request: is it appropriate for everybody? <i>J. Perinat. Med.</i> 2005;33:106-11.	Wrong study design
Benedetto C, Marozio L, Prandi G, Roccia A, Blefari S, Fabris C. Short-term maternal and neonatal outcomes by mode of delivery. A case-controlled study. <i>European Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Reproductive Biology</i> 2007;135:35-40.	Wrong study design
Bernstein CN, Banerjee A, Targownik L, Singh H, Burchill C, Chateau D, Roos LL. Caesarian section is not a risk factor for the development of IBD: A population based analysis. <i>Gastroenterology</i> 2015;148:S465.	Wrong publication type

Bernstein CN, Banerjee A, Targownik LE, Singh H, Ghia JE, Burchill C, et al. Cesarean Section Delivery Is Not a Risk Factor for Development of Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Population-based Analysis. <i>Clin. Gastroenterol. Hepatol.</i> 2016;14:50-7.	Wrong study design
Berthelot-Ricou A, Lacroze V, Courbiere B, Guidicelli B, Gamberre M, Simeoni U. Respiratory distress syndrome after elective caesarean section in near term infants: A 5-year cohort study. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> 2013;26:176-82.	Wrong study design
Bettes BA, Coleman VH, Zinberg S, Spong CY, Portnoy B, DeVoto E, Schulkin J. Cesarean delivery on maternal request: obstetrician-gynecologists' knowledge, perception, and practice patterns. <i>Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2007;109:57-66.	Population
Beydoun H, Yunis KA, Khogali M, Usta I, Tamim H. Cesarean route of delivery and hyaline membrane disease: A hospital-based case-control study in Greater Beirut. <i>Paediatr. Perinat. Epidemiol.</i> 2003;17:363-68.	Wrong study design
Bhattacharya S, Porter M, Harrild K, Naji A, Mollison J, van Teijlingen E, et al. Absence of conception after caesarean section: voluntary or involuntary? <i>BJOG</i> 2006;113:268-75.	Outcome
Bickford CD, Janssen PA. Maternal and newborn outcomes after a prior cesarean birth by planned mode of delivery and history of prior vaginal birth in British Columbia: a retrospective cohort study. <i>CMAJ open</i> 2015;3:E158-65.	Population
Biedermann L, Fournier N, Manser CN, Frei P, Zeitz J, Misselwitz B, et al. Cesarean section is associated with a younger age at IBD diagnosis and a higher proportion of Crohn's disease vs. Ulcerative colitis data from the Swiss IBD Cohort Study. <i>Journal of Crohn's and Colitis</i> 2014;8:S336-S37.	Wrong publication type
Biler A, Ekin A, Ozcan A, Inan AH, Vural T, Toz E. Is it safe to have multiple repeat cesarean sections? A high volume tertiary care	Wrong study design

center experience. <i>Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences</i> 2017;33:1074-79.	
Birnkrant DJ, Picone C, Markowitz W, El Khwad M, Shen WH, Tafari N. Association of transient tachypnea of the newborn and childhood asthma. <i>Pediatr. Pulmonol.</i> 2006;41:978-84.	Wrong study design
Birthplace in England Collaborative G, Brocklehurst P, Hardy P, Hollowell J, Linsell L, Macfarlane A, et al. Perinatal and maternal outcomes by planned place of birth for healthy women with low risk pregnancies: the Birthplace in England national prospective cohort study. <i>BMJ</i> 2011;343:d7400.	Outcome
Bjelland EK, Stuge B, Vangen S, Stray-Pedersen B, Eberhard-Gran M. Mode of delivery and persistence of pelvic girdle syndrome 6 months postpartum. <i>Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2013;208:298.e1-7.	Wrong study design
Bjellmo S, Andersen GL, Hjelle S, Klungsøyr K, Krebs L, Lydersen S, et al. Does caesarean delivery in the first pregnancy increase the risk for adverse outcome in the second? A registry-based cohort study on first and second singleton births in Norway. <i>BMJ Open</i> 2020;10.	Intervention
Black M, Bhattacharya S, Philip S, Norman JE, McLernon DJ. Planned Cesarean Delivery at Term and Adverse Outcomes in Childhood Health. <i>JAMA</i> 2015;314:2271-9.	Wrong study design
Black M, Bhattacharya S, Philip S, Norman JE, McLernon DJ. Planned Repeat Cesarean Section at Term and Adverse Childhood Health Outcomes: A Record-Linkage Study. <i>PLoS Med.</i> 2016;13.	Outcome
Black M, McLernon D, Norman J, Bhattacharya S. Birth by planned repeat cesarean section and subsequent childhood health outcomes: A populationbased retrospective cohort study of Scottish data. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> 2015;131:E224.	Wrong publication type

Black M, McLernon D, Norman J, Bhattacharya S. Childhood health problems following planned caesarean delivery at term in first pregnancies: A population-based retrospective cohort study of Scottish data. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> 2015;131:E223-E24.	Outcome
Blomquist JL, Carroll M, Munoz A, Handa VL. Pelvic floor muscle strength and the incidence of pelvic floor disorders after vaginal and cesarean delivery. <i>Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2020;222:62.e1-62.e8.	Outcome
Bogeskov RA, Nickelsen CNA, Secher NJ. Anal incontinence in women with recurrent obstetric anal sphincter rupture: A case control study. <i>Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine</i> 2015;28:288-92.	Outcome
Boker F, Alzahrani AJ, Alsaeed A, Alzhrani M, Albar R. Cesarean Section and Development of Childhood Bronchial Asthma: Is There A Risk? Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences 2019;7:347-51.	Population
Bollard RC, Gardiner A, Duthie GS, Lindow SW. Anal sphincter injury, fecal and urinary incontinence: a 34-year follow-up after forceps delivery. <i>Dis. Colon Rectum</i> 2003;46:1083-8.	Outcome
Bonaventure A, Simpson J, Ansell P, Roman E. Paediatric acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and caesarean section: A report from the United Kingdom Childhood Cancer Study (UKCCS). <i>Paediatr. Perinat. Epidemiol.</i> 2020;34:344-49.	Wrong study design
Borello-France D, Burgio KL, Richter HE, Zyczynski H, Fitzgerald MP, Whitehead W, et al. Fecal and urinary incontinence in primiparous women. <i>Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2006;108:863-72.	Wrong study design
Borges JB, Guarisi T, Camargo AC, Gollop TR, Machado RB, Borges PC. Urinary	Wrong study design

incontinence after vaginal delivery or cesarean section. <i>Einstein</i> 2010;8:192-6.	
Borges NC, de Deus JM, Guimarães RA, Conde DM, Bachion MM, de Moura LA, Pereira LV. The incidence of chronic pain following Cesarean section and associated risk factors: A cohort of women followed up for three months. <i>PLoS One</i> 2020;15.	Wrong study design
Botelho S, Silva JM, Palma P, Herrmann V, Riccetto C. Can the delivery method influence lower urinary tract symptoms triggered by the first pregnancy? <i>International Braz J Urol</i> 2012;38:267-76.	Wrong study design
Boyles SH, Li H, Mori T, Osterweil P, Guise JM. Effect of mode of delivery on the incidence of urinary incontinence in primiparous women. <i>Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2009;113:134-41.	Wrong study design
Brandão HV, Vieira GO, de Oliveira Vieira T, Camargos PA, de Souza Teles CA, Guimarães AC, et al. Increased risk of allergic rhinitis among children delivered by cesarean section: A cross-sectional study nested in a birth cohort. <i>BMC Pediatr.</i> 2016;16.	Wrong study design
Brandquist E, Dahllof G, Hjern A, Julihn A. Caesarean Section Does Not Increase the Risk of Caries in Swedish Children. <i>Jdr Clinical & Translational Research</i> 2017;2:386-96.	Population
Brix N, Stokholm L, Jonsdottir F, Kristensen K, Secher NJ. Comparable risk of childhood asthma after vaginal delivery and emergency caesarean section. <i>Dan. Med. J.</i> 2017;64.	Population
Bruce A, Black M, Bhattacharya S. Mode of delivery and risk of inflammatory bowel disease in the offspring: Systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. <i>Inflamm. Bowel Dis.</i> 2014;20:1217-26.	Wrong study design
Brüske I, Pei Z, Thiering E, Flexeder C, Berdel D, Von Berg A, et al. Caesarean Section has no impact on lung function at the	Population

age of 15 years. <i>Pediatr. Pulmonol.</i> 2015;50:1262-69.	
Budhathoki SS, Sunny AK, Paudel PG, Thapa J, Basnet LB, Karki S, et al. Epidemiology of neonatal infections in hospitals of Nepal: evidence from a large- scale study. <i>Archives of Public Health</i> 2020;78:39.	Population
Bulletti C, Montini A, Setti PL, Palagiano A, Ubaldi F, Borini A. Vaginal parturition decreases recurrence of endometriosis. <i>Fertil. Steril.</i> 2010;94:850-55.	Population
Burnett D, Brown MM, Otley A, Kuhle S. The Association Between Caesarean Section and Inflammatory Bowel Disease in Childhood and Young Adulthood: Findings from two Retrospective Cohort Studies. <i>J. Pediatr. Gastroenterol. Nutr.</i> 2020:e84-e89.	Population
Burnett D, Kuhle S, Brown M, Otley A. The association of caesarean section and breast feeding with pediatric inflammatory bowel disease. <i>J. Pediatr. Gastroenterol. Nutr.</i> 2017;65:S40.	Wrong publication type
Cakmak H, Kuguoglu S. Comparison of the breastfeeding patterns of mothers who delivered their babies per vagina and via cesarean section: an observational study using the LATCH breastfeeding charting system. <i>Int. J. Nurs. Stud.</i> 2007;44:1128-37.	Outcome
Carlander AK, Edman G, Christensson K, Andolf E, Wiklund I. Contact between mother, child and partner and attitudes towards breastfeeding in relation to mode of delivery. <i>Sexual & reproductive healthcare : official journal of the Swedish Association of Midwives</i> 2010;1:27-34.	Wrong study design
Cavkaytar S, Kokanali MK, Ozer I, Erkilinc S, Aksakal OS, Doganay M. Effect of pregnancy and delivery on urinary incontinence after the midurethral sling procedure. <i>Int. Urogynecol. J. Pelvic Floor Dysfunct.</i> 2015;26:693-98.	Wrong study design
Chaim W, Bashiri A, Bar-David J, Shoham-Vardi I, Mazor M. Prevalence and clinical	Outcome

significance of postpartum endometritis and wound infection. <i>Infect. Dis. Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2000;8:77-82.	
Chaliha C, Sultan AH, Bland JM, Monga AK, Stanton SL. Anal function: effect of pregnancy and delivery. <i>Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2001;185:427-32.	Wrong study design
Chan SS, Cheung RY, Yiu AK, Lee LL, Pang AW, Choy KW, et al. Prevalence of levator ani muscle injury in Chinese women after first delivery. <i>Ultrasound Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2012;39:704-9.	Wrong study design
Chan SS, Cheung RY, Yiu KW, Lee LL, Chung TK. Pelvic floor biometry in Chinese primiparous women 1 year after delivery: a prospective observational study. <i>Ultrasound Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2014;43:466-74.	Outcome
Chan SSC, Cheung RYK, Lee LL, Chung TKH. Longitudinal pelvic floor biometry: which factors affect it? <i>Ultrasound Obstet. Gynecol.</i> 2018;51:246-52.	Outcome
Chan SSC, Cheung RYK, Yiu KW, Lee LL, Chung TKH. Prevalence of urinary and fecal incontinence in Chinese women during and after their first pregnancy. <i>Int. Urogynecol. J. Pelvic Floor Dysfunct.</i> 2013;24:1473-79.	Wrong study design
Chang JH, Hsu CY, Lo JC, Chen CP, Huang FY, Yu S. Comparative analysis of neonatal morbidity for vaginal and caesarean section deliveries using hospital charge. <i>Acta Paediatr.</i> 2006;95:1561-6.	Wrong study design
Chang YH. Uterine rupture over 11 years: A retrospective descriptive study. <i>Aust. N. Z. J. Obstet. Gynaecol.</i> 2020;60:709-13.	Population
Charitou A, Charos D, Vamenou I, Vivilaki VG. Maternal and neonatal outcomes for women giving birth after previous cesarean. <i>European Journal of Midwifery</i> 2019;3:8.	Population
Chen C, Smith LJ, Pierce CB, Blomquist JL, Handa VL. Do symptoms of pelvic floor disorders bias maternal recall of obstetrical	Outcome

events up to 10 years after delivery? Female Pelvic Medicine and Reconstructive Surgery 2015;21:129-34.	
Chen C, Yan Y, Gao X, Xiang S, He Q, Zeng G, et al. Influences of Cesarean Delivery on Breastfeeding Practices and Duration: A Prospective Cohort Study. J. Hum. Lact. 2018;34:526-34.	Wrong study design
Chen G, Chiang WL, Shu BC, Guo YL, Chiou ST, Chiang TL. Associations of caesarean delivery and the occurrence of neurodevelopmental disorders, asthma or obesity in childhood based on Taiwan birth cohort study. BMJ Open 2017;7:e017086.	Wrong study design
Chien LY, Tai CJ. Effect of delivery method and timing of breastfeeding initiation on breastfeeding outcomes in Taiwan. Birth 2007;34:123-30.	Wrong study design
Chu S, Zhang Y, Jiang Y, Sun W, Zhu Q, Liu S, et al. Cesarean section and risks of overweight and obesity in school-aged children: A population-based study. QJM 2018;111:859-65.	Wrong study design
Chudal R, Sourander A, Polo-Kantola P, Hinkka-Yli-Salomaki S, Lehti V, Sucksdorff D, et al. Perinatal factors and the risk of bipolar disorder in Finland. J. Affect. Disord. 2014;155:75-80.	Outcome
Çintesun E, Al RA. The effect of increased number of cesarean on maternal and fetal outcomes. Ginekol. Pol. 2017;88:613-19.	Outcome
Clair-Brown TTS, Schwerer KE, Dogbey GY. Neonatal thrush is not associated with mode of delivery. J. Am. Board Fam. Med. 2018;31:537-41.	Outcome
Clausen TD, Bergholt T, Eriksson F, Rasmussen S, Keiding N, Loekkegaard E. Elective cesarean section and risk of childhood type 1 diabetes-a nationwide cohort study. Diabetes 2015;64:A446-A47.	Wrong publication type

Compagnoni G, Lista G, Giuffre B, Mosca F, Marini A. Coenzyme Q10 levels in maternal plasma and cord blood: correlations with mode of delivery. <i>Biol. Neonate</i> 2004;86:104-7.	Outcome
Crane AK, Geller EJ, Bane H, Ju R, Myers E, Matthews CA. Evaluation of pelvic floor symptoms and sexual function in primiparous women who underwent operative vaginal delivery versus cesarean delivery for second-stage arrest. <i>Female Pelvic Med. Reconstr. Surg.</i> 2013;19:13-6.	Wrong study design
Crenshaw JT, Adams ED, Gilder RE, Debuty K, Scheffer KL. Effects of Skin-to-Skin Care during Cesareans: A Quasiexperimental Feasibility/Pilot Study. <i>Breastfeed. Med.</i> 2019;14:731-43.	Wrong study design
Culligan PJ, Myers JA, Goldberg RP, Blackwell L, Gohmann SF, Abell TD. Elective cesarean section to prevent anal incontinence and brachial plexus injuries associated with macrosomia--a decision analysis. <i>International Urogynecology Journal</i> 2005;16:19-28; discussion 28.	Wrong study design
Curran EA, Cryan JF, Kenny LC, Dinan TG, Kearney PM, Khashan AS. Obstetrical Mode of Delivery and Childhood Behavior and Psychological Development in a British Cohort. <i>J. Autism Dev. Disord.</i> 2016;46:603-14.	Outcome
Curran EA, Kenny LC, Dalman C, Kearney PM, Cryan JF, Dinan TG, Khashan AS. Birth by caesarean section and school performance in Swedish adolescents- a population-based study. <i>BMC Pregnancy Childbirth</i> 2017;17.	Outcome
Curran EA, Khashan AS, Dalman C, Kenny LC, Cryan JF, Dinan TG, Kearney PM. Obstetric mode of delivery and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: a sibling-matched study. <i>Int. J. Epidemiol.</i> 2016;45:532-42.	Outcome
Dahlgren LS, von Dadelszen P, Christilaw J, Janssen PA, Lisonkova S, Marquette GP,	Population

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McKeever TM, Lewis SA, Smith C, Hubbard R. Mode of delivery and risk of developing	Population

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Mitselou N, Stephansson O, Hallberg J, Melén E, Ludvigsson JF. Caesarean delivery, preterm birth and association with food allergy in children-Swedish nationwide cohort study of 1 million children. <i>Clinical and Translational Allergy</i> 2018;8.	Wrong publication type

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Studier med kvalitativ metodik/Studies with qualitative methodology

Exkluderade på grund av relevans/Excluded non-relevant

Study	Reason for exclusion
Abbaspoor Z, Moghaddam-Banaem L, Ahmadi F, Kazemnejad A. Iranian mothers' selection of a birth method in the context of perceived norms: a content analysis study. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2014; 30 (7): 804-9.	Wrong context
Akgun M, Boz I. Women's decision-making processes and experiences of vaginal birth after caesarean birth: A phenomenological study. <i>International Journal of Nursing Practice</i> , 2019; 25 (6): e12780.	Wrong phenomena
Akhter S, Schech S. Choosing caesareans? The perceptions and experiences of childbirth among mothers from higher socio-economic households in Dhaka. <i>Health Care for Women International</i> , 2018; 39 (11): 1177-92.	Wrong context
Arthur D, Payne D. Maternal request for an elective caesarean section. <i>New Zealand College of Midwives Journal</i> , 2005; (33): 17-20.	Wrong publication type
Bagheri A, Masoudi Alavi N, Abbaszadeh F. Iranian obstetricians' views about the factors that influence pregnant women's choice of delivery method: a qualitative study. <i>Women & Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives</i> , 2013; 26 (1): e45-9.	Wrong phenomena
Begum T, Ellis C, Sarker M, Rostoker JF, Rahman A, Anwar I, et al. A qualitative study to explore the attitudes of women and obstetricians towards caesarean delivery in rural Bangladesh. <i>BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth</i> , 2018; 18 (1): 368.	Wrong phenomena
Bluml V, Stammler-Safar M, Reitingner AK, Resch I, Naderer A, Leithner K. A qualitative approach to examine women's experience of planned cesarean. <i>JOGNN - Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing</i> , 2012; 41 (6): E82-90.	Wrong study design
Boz I, Teskereci G, Akman G. How did you choose a mode of birth? Experiences of nulliparous women from Turkey. <i>Women & Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives</i> , 2016; 29 (4): 359-67.	Wrong phenomena
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Campo-Engelstein L, Howland LE, Parker WM, Burcher P. Scheduling the Stork: Media Portrayals of Women's and Physicians' Reasons for Elective Cesarean Delivery. <i>Birth</i> , 2015; 42 (2): 181-8.	Wrong study design
Chadwick RJ, Foster D. Technologies of gender and childbirth choices: Home birth, elective caesarean and white femininities in South Africa. <i>Feminism and Psychology</i> , 2013; 23 (3): 317-38.	Wrong phenomena
Chan MH, Hauck Y, Kuliukas L, Lewis L. Women's experiences of their involvement around care decisions during a subsequent pregnancy after a previous caesarean birth in Western Australia. <i>Women & Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives</i> , 2020; 2828.	Wrong population - not CSMR
Chen SW, Hutchinson AM, Nagle C, Bucknall TK. Women's decision-making processes and the influences on their mode of birth following a previous caesarean section in Taiwan: a qualitative study. <i>BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth</i> , 2018; 18 (1): 31.	Wrong context
Cheung NF, Mander R, Cheng L, Chen VY, Yang X. Cesarean decision-making: negotiation between Chinese women and healthcare professionals. <i>Evidence Based Midwifery</i> , 2006; 4 (1): 24-30.	Wrong context
Chigbu CO, Ezeome IV, Iloabachie GC. Cesarean section on request in a developing country. <i>International Journal of Gynaecology & Obstetrics</i> , 2007; 96 (1): 54-6.	Wrong study design
Cindoglu D, Sayan-Cengiz F. Medicalization discourse and modernity: Contested meanings over childbirth in contemporary Turkey. <i>Health Care for Women International</i> , 2010; 31 (3): 221-43.	Wrong phenomena
Colomar M, Cafferata ML, Aleman A, Castellano G, Elorrio EG, Althabe F, et al. Mode of childbirth in low-risk pregnancies: Nicaraguan physicians' viewpoints. <i>Maternal & Child Health Journal</i> , 2014; 18 (10): 2382-92.	Wrong phenomena
Copelli FHS, Rocha L, Zampieri MFM, Gregório VRP, Custódio ZAO. Determinants of women's preference for cesarean section. <i>Texto e Contexto Enfermagem</i> , 2015; 24 (2): 336-43.	Wrong phenomena
Dahlen HG, Homer CS. 'Motherbirth or childbirth'? A prospective analysis of vaginal birth after caesarean blogs. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2013; 29 (2): 167-73.	Wrong phenomena

David S, Fenwick J, Bayes S, Martin T. A qualitative analysis of the content of telephone calls made by women to a dedicated 'Next Birth After Caesarean' antenatal clinic. <i>Women & Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives</i> , 2010; 23 (4): 166-71.	Wrong phenomena
Douche J, Carryer J. Caesarean section in the absence of need: a pathologising paradox for public health? <i>Nursing Inquiry</i> , 2011; 18 (2): 143-53.	Wrong phenomena
Edmonds JK, Jones EJ. Intrapartum nurses' perceived influence on delivery mode decisions and outcomes. <i>JOGNN - Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing</i> , 2013; 42 (1): 3-11.	Wrong phenomena
Faisal I, Matinnia N, Hejar AR, Khodakarami Z. Why do primigravidae request caesarean section in a normal pregnancy? A qualitative study in Iran. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2014; 30 (2): 227-33.	Wrong context
Fleming V, Meyer Y, Frank F, van Gogh S, Schirinzi L, Michoud B, et al. Giving birth: Expectations of first time mothers in Switzerland at the mid point of pregnancy. <i>Women & Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives</i> , 2017; 30 (6): 443-49.	Wrong phenomena
Galvao R, Hawley NL, da Silva CS, Silveira MF. How obstetricians and pregnant women decide mode of birth in light of a recent regulation in Brazil. <i>Women & Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives</i> , 2018; 31 (5): e310-e17.	Wrong population
Goodall KE, McVittie C, Magill M. Birth choice following primary Caesarean section: mothers' perceptions of the influence of health professionals on decision-making. <i>Journal of Reproductive & Infant Psychology</i> , 2009; 27 (1): 4-14.	Wrong phenomena
Greer J, Lazenbatt A, Dunne L. 'Fear of childbirth' and ways of coping for pregnant women and their partners during the birthing process: a salutogenic analysis. <i>Evidence Based Midwifery</i> , 2014; 12 (3): 95-100.	Wrong phenomena
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Guittier M-J, Bonnet J, Jarabo G, Boulvain M, Irion O, Hudelson P. Breech presentation and choice of mode of childbirth: A qualitative study of women's experiences. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2011; 27 (6): e208-13.	Wrong phenomena

Guzikowski W, Motak-Pochrzêst H, Kudaś D. Opinions of parturient women on the possibility of choice of the cesarean section without medical indications - Only at own request. <i>Ginekologia i Poloznictwo</i> , 2010; 17 (3): 53-58.	Wrong language
Halvorsen L, Nerum H, Oian P, Sorlie T. Giving birth with rape in one's past: a qualitative study. <i>Birth</i> , 2013; 40 (3): 182-91.	Wrong phenomena
Hatamleh R, Abujilban S, Al-Shraideh AJ, Abuhammad S. Maternal request for cesarian birth without medical indication in a group of healthy women: A qualitative study in Jordan. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2019; 79102543.	Wrong phenomena
Hofberg K, Brockington I. Tokophobia: an unreasoning dread of childbirth. A series of 26 cases. <i>British Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2000; 17683-5.	Wrong study design
Huang SY, Sheu SJ, Tai CJ, Chiang CP, Chien LY. Decision-making process for choosing an elective cesarean delivery among primiparas in Taiwan. <i>Maternal & Child Health Journal</i> , 2013; 17 (5): 842-51.	Wrong context
Kabakian-Khasholian T. 'My pain was stronger than my happiness': experiences of caesarean births from Lebanon. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2013; 29 (11): 1251-6.	Wrong context
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Kennedy HP, Grant J, Walton C, Sandall J. Elective caesarean delivery: a mixed method qualitative investigation. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2013; 29 (12): e138-44.	Serious methodological flaws
Kingdon C, Neilson J, Singleton V, Gyte G, Hart A, Gabbay M, et al. Choice and birth method: mixed-method study of caesarean delivery for maternal request. <i>BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology</i> , 2009; 116 (7): 886-95.	Wrong phenomena
Kurtoglu E, Arpacı H, Temur M. Family physicians' views on caesarean delivery on maternal request. <i>Journal of Clinical and Analytical Medicine</i> , 2013; 4 (1): 44-47.	Wrong study design
Kurtz Landy C, Sword W, Kathnelson JC, McDonald S, Biringer A, Heaman M, et al. Factors obstetricians, family physicians and midwives consider when counselling women about a trial of labour after caesarean and planned repeat caesarean: a qualitative descriptive study. <i>BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth</i> , 2020; 20 (1): 367.	Wrong population - not CSMR

Latifnejad-Roudsari R, Zakerihamidi M, Merghati-Khoei E, Kazemnejad A. Cultural perceptions and preferences of Iranian women regarding cesarean delivery. <i>Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research</i> , 2014; 19 (7): S28-36.	Wrong phenomena
Lavender T, Kingdon C. Primigravid women's views of being approached to participate in a hypothetical term cephalic trial of planned vaginal birth versus planned cesarean birth. <i>Birth</i> , 2009; 36 (3): 213-9.	Wrong phenomena
Lee LY, Holroyd E, Ng CY. Exploring factors influencing Chinese women's decision to have elective cesarean surgery. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2001; 17 (4): 314-22.	Wrong phenomena
Lewis L, Hauck YL, Ritchie S, Barnett L, Nunan H, Rivers C. Australian women's perception of their preparation for and actual experience of a recent scheduled cesarean birth. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2014; 30 (3): e131-6.	Wrong phenomena
Litorp H, Mgaya A, Kidanto HL, Johnsdotter S, Essen B. 'What about the mother?' Women's and caregivers' perspectives on cesarean birth in a low-resource setting with rising cesarean section rates. <i>Midwifery</i> , 2015; 31 (7): 713-20.	Wrong phenomena
Liu NH, Mazzoni A, Zamberlin N, Colomar M, Chang OH, Arnaud L, et al. Preferences for mode of delivery in nulliparous Argentinean women: a qualitative study. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 2013; 10 (1): 2.	Wrong phenomena
Malacrida C, Boulton T. The best laid plans? Women's choices, expectations and experiences in childbirth. <i>Health: an Interdisciplinary Journal for the Social Study of Health, Illness & Medicine</i> , 2014; 18 (1): 41-59.	Wrong phenomena
Manesh MJ, Jouybari L, Fatemeh Oskouie S, Sanagoo A. How do women's decisions process to elective cesarean?: A qualitative study. <i>Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences</i> , 2011; 5 (6): 210-15.	Wrong phenomena
McGrath P, Ray-Barruel G. The easy option? Australian findings on mothers' perception of elective Caesarean as a birth choice after a prior Caesarean section. <i>International Journal of Nursing Practice</i> , 2009; 15 (4): 271-9.	Wrong phenomena
Moffat MA, Bell JS, Porter MA, Lawton S, Hundley V, Danielian P, et al. Decision making about mode of delivery among pregnant women who have previously had a caesarean section: A qualitative study. <i>BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology</i> , 2007; 114 (1): 86-93.	Wrong population

Munro S, Janssen P, Corbett K, Wilcox E, Bansback N, Kornelsen J. Seeking control in the midst of uncertainty: Women's experiences of choosing mode of birth after caesarean. <i>Women & Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives</i> , 2017; 30 (2): 129-36.	Wrong phenomena
Munro S, Kornelsen J, Corbett K, Wilcox E, Bansback N, Janssen P. Do Women Have a Choice? Care Providers' and Decision Makers' Perspectives on Barriers to Access of Health Services for Birth after a Previous Cesarean. <i>Birth</i> , 2017; 44 (2): 153-60.	Wrong phenomena
Munro S, Kornelsen J, Hutton E. Decision making in patient-initiated elective cesarean delivery: the influence of birth stories. <i>Journal of Midwifery & Women's Health</i> , 2009; 54 (5): 373-79.	Wrong phenomena
Murray-Davis B, McVittie J, Barrett JF, Hutton EK, Twin Birth Study Collaborative G. Exploring Women's Preferences for the Mode of Delivery in Twin Gestations: Results of the Twin Birth Study. <i>Birth</i> , 2016; 43 (4): 285-92.	Wrong phenomena
Panda S, Daly D, Begley C, Karlstrom A, Larsson B, Back L, et al. Factors influencing decision-making for caesarean section in Sweden - a qualitative study. <i>BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth</i> , 2018; 18 (1): 377.	Serious methodological flaws
Penna L, Arulkumaran S. Cesarean section for non-medical reasons. <i>International Journal of Gynaecology & Obstetrics</i> , 2003; 82 (3): 399-409.	Wrong study design
Petrovska K, Watts N, Sheehan A, Bisits A, Homer C. How do social discourses of risk impact on women's choices for vaginal breech birth? A qualitative study of women's experiences. <i>Health, Risk & Society</i> , 2017; 19 (1): 19-37.	Wrong phenomena
Puia D. A Meta-Synthesis of WOMEN'S Experiences of CESAREAN BIRTH. <i>MCN: The American Journal of Maternal Child Nursing</i> , 2013; 38 (1): 41-47.	Wrong study design
Quiroz LH, Blomquist JL, Macmillan D, McCullough A, Handa VL. Maternal goals for childbirth associated with planned vaginal and planned cesarean birth. <i>American Journal of Perinatology</i> , 2011; 28 (9): 695-702.	Wrong study design
Rees KM, Shaw AR, Bennert K, Emmett CL, Montgomery AA. Healthcare professionals' views on two computer-based decision aids for women choosing mode of delivery after previous caesarean section: a qualitative study. <i>BJOG: An International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology</i> , 2009; 116 (7): 906-14.	Wrong phenomena

Regan M, McElroy KG, Moore K. Choice? Factors That Influence Women's Decision Making for Childbirth. <i>Journal of Perinatal Education</i> , 2013; 22 (3): 171-80.	Wrong phenomena
Rietveld AL, de Groot CJM, Teunissen PW. Decision-making during trial of labour after caesarean; a qualitative study with gynaecologists. <i>PLoS ONE [Electronic Resource]</i> , 2018; 13 (7): e0199887.	Wrong phenomena
Rietveld AL, van Exel NJA, Cohen de Lara MC, de Groot CJM, Teunissen PW. Giving birth after caesarean: Identifying shared preferences among pregnant women using Q methodology. <i>Women & Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives</i> , 2020; 33 (3): 273-79.	Wrong study design
Sanders RA, Crozier K. How do informal information sources influence women's decision-making for birth? A meta-synthesis of qualitative studies. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2018; 18 (1).	Wrong study design
Sapountzi-Krepia D, Tsaloglidou A, Psychogiou M, Lazaridou C, Vehvilainen Julkunen K. Mothers' experiences of pregnancy, labour and childbirth: A qualitative study in Northern Greece. <i>International Journal of Nursing Practice (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.)</i> , 2011; 17 (6): 583-90.	Wrong phenomena
Schantz C, Sim KL, Petit V, Rany H, Goyet S. Factors associated with caesarean sections in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. <i>Reproductive Health Matters</i> , 2016; 24 (48): 111-21.	Wrong phenomena
Shahoei R, Riji HM, Saeedi ZA. 'Safe passage': pregnant Iranian Kurdish women's choice of childbirth method. <i>Journal of Advanced Nursing (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.)</i> , 2011; 67 (10): 2130-38.	Wrong phenomena
Shahoei R, Rostami F, Khosravi F, Ranayi F, Hasheminasab L, Hesami K, et al. Women lived experience of choice of cesarean delivery: A phenomenology study. <i>Iranian Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Infertility</i> , 2014; 17 (104): 1-10.	Wrong language
Shahraki Sanavi F, Rakhshani F, Ansari-Moghaddam A, Edalatian M. Reasons for Elective Cesarean Section amongst Pregnant Women; A Qualitative Study. <i>Journal of Reproduction & Infertility</i> , 2012; 13 (4): 237-40.	Wrong phenomena
Shorten A, Shorten B, Kennedy HP. Complexities of choice after prior cesarean: a narrative analysis. <i>Birth</i> , 2014; 41 (2): 178-84.	Wrong phenomena

Silva GPS, de Jesus MCP, Merighi MAB, Domingos SRdF, Oliveira DMd. The experience of women regarding cesarean section from the perspective of social phenomenology. <i>Online Brazilian Journal of Nursing</i> , 2014; 13 (1): 5-14.	Wrong publication type
Tadevosyan M, Ghazaryan A, Harutyunyan A, Petrosyan V, Atherly A, Hekimian K. Factors contributing to rapidly increasing rates of cesarean section in Armenia: a partially mixed concurrent quantitative-qualitative equal status study. <i>BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth</i> , 2019; 19 (1): N.PAG-N.PAG.	Wrong context
Takegata M, Haruna M, Morikawa M, Yonezawa K, Komada M, Severinsson E. Qualitative exploration of fear of childbirth and preferences for mode of birth among Japanese primiparas. <i>Nursing & Health Sciences</i> , 2018; 20 (3): 338-45.	Wrong phenomena
Takegata M, Smith C, Nguyen HAT, Thi HH, Thi Minh TN, Day LT, et al. Reasons for Increased Caesarean Section Rate in Vietnam: A Qualitative Study among Vietnamese Mothers and Health Care Professionals. <i>Healthcare</i> , 2020; 8 (1): 21.	Wrong context
Tully KP, Ball HL. Misrecognition of need: women's experiences of and explanations for undergoing cesarean delivery. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> , 2013; 85:103-11.	Wrong phenomena
Wang E. Requests for cesarean deliveries: The politics of labor pain and pain relief in Shanghai, China. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> , 2017; 173:1-8.	Wrong phenomena
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