**Supplementary Table 2**: Articles examining factors associated with grief intensity measured by Perinatal Grief Scale (PGS) according to the categories: 1) Social-Demographics; 2) Support; 3) Reproductive history; and 4) Mental health status (N=39).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Type of perinatal loss** | **Author, date, country** | **Categories of factors associated with grief intensity**1. Social-Demographic **(SD)**2. Support (S)3. Reproductive History (RH)4. Mental health status (MH) | **Grief**  |
|  |  |  |  | Minimized | Exacerbated | No association |
| 1) | All kinds of loss | Toedter et al., 1988, USA | S: Marital satisfactionRH: Adv gestational age MH: Poor mental health | x | xx |  |
| 2) | All kinds of loss | Lasker & Toedter, 1991,USA | S: social/family/religiousRH: Planned pregnancy/Suddenness of loss/Expectation of future successful birth/History of infertility/Prior loss MH: Poor mental health | x | x | x xx x x x x |
| 3) | All kinds of lossMen and women 1 month, 1 yr and 2 yrs | Lin & Lasker,1996,USA | SD: Age /EducationS: Social/Marital satisfactionRH: Late loss/Planned pregnancy/Type of loss/Previous loss/Subsequent child/Living children |  | x | x x xx x x x x |
| 4) | All kinds of loss | Janssen et al., 1997,Holland | SD: Older womenS: Good partner relationship/ high social support RH: Longer pregnancy/ No previous children MH: Pre-loss psych symptoms/ Neuroticism  | x x | xx x x x |  |
| 5) | All kinds of loss:Role of dreams in grief-recovery | Kroth et al.,2004,USA | S: Social/negative marital statusMH: Emotional expressiveness/Dreams | xx | xx |  |
| 6) | All kinds of loss | Barr & Cacciatore, 2007Australia | MH: Personality prone to problematic emotions   |  | x |  |
| 7) | All kind of loss | Cowchock et al., 2009,USA | S: Religious struggle/ Negative religious copingMH: Continued attachment to the baby |  | x xx |  |
|  | **Type of perinatal loss** | **Author, date, country** | **Categories of factors associated with grief intensity**1. Social-Demographic **(SD)**2. Support (S)3. Reproductive History (RH)4. Mental health status (MH) | **Grief** |
|  |  |  |  | Minimized | Exacerbated | No association |
| 8) | Stillbirth or neonatal loss 13 monthsMen and women | Barr P2006,Australia | SD: Gender: Subsequent live child in women/Subsequent live child in menRH: Living children prior to loss/Trying to conceive after loss | x | x x x |  |
| 9) | Stillbirth | Paris, et al.,2011Brazil and France | SD: Lower # school yearsS: Religious practice/ professional support group/ Poor marital relationship/ | x x | xx |  |
| 10) | Stillbirth and Perinatal death as narcissistic injuryCompared women/men | Barr et al.,2012 Australia | MH: Personality proneness to shame and guiltSD: Gender: Man long time after loss (13 months)/ women short Time after loss -  |  | xx x |  |
| 11)  | Loss of a twin  | Harrigan et al 1993, USA | SD: Gender: women x men RH: Longer time since death/Longer infant´s life  | x | x | x |
| 12) | Loss of a twin = loss of singletonFewer grief reactions in fathers | Cuisiner et al., 1996, Holland | SD: Age/Education levelRH: No previous living children/Previous loss of baby/Anticipated losing newborn /life span newborns (days)/gestational age  |  |  | x xx x x x x |
| 13) | Twin lossCompared mother´s and father´s coping strategies | Swanson et al.,2009, Australia | SD: gender Women (grief higher than in men) |  | x |  |
| 14) | Twin lossEffect on women: loss of one/ both fetuses during monochorionic twin pregnancy  | Druguet et al.,2018,Spain | SD: Socio-demographicsRH: Gestational age/Previous miscarriage/Survival of one twin/Presence of living children |  |  | xx x x x |
| 15) | Termination x spontaneous perinatal grief | Zeanah et al.,1993, USA | SD: Younger age/Social class/Years of educationS: Good social supportRH: Gestational age |  | x | x xxx |
|  | **Type of perinatal loss** | **Author, date, country** | **Categories of factors associated with grief intensity**1. Social-Demographic **(SD)**2. Support (S)3. Reproductive History (RH)4. Mental health status (MH) | **Grief** |
|  |  |  |  | Minimized | Exacerbated | No association |
| 16) | TerminationMethods perceived control and grief | Hunfeld et al., 1994, Holland | RH: Women with previous childMH: Perceived control (termination) | x |  | x |
| 17) | Termination compared to spontaneous loss | Lorenzen & Holzgreve 1995, Germany | SD: Age, marital status RH: Pregnancy duration, previous child losses |  |  | x xx x |
| 18) | Termination induction xDilation + vacuum  | Burgoine et al., 2005,USA | RH: Induction method |  |  | x |
| 19) | Termination 2nd x 3rd trimester | Davis et al.,2005, UK | RH: 3rd trimester |  | x |  |
| 20) | Termination?Lethal Fetal malformation | Cope et al.,2015,USA | S: ReligiosityRH: Termination/Recent loss | x | x x |  |
| 21) | Termination and coping strategies in men and women | Lafarge2017,UK | SD: genderMH: Adaptative coping strategies | x |  | x |
| 22) | Termination/ Pre-postnatal death(1 month, 6 months, 1 yr) | Ridaura e al., 2017,Spain | SD: Mother´s age/Social economic levelRH: Gestational weeks/Having child/Previous miscarriage |  |  |  x xx x x |
| 23) | Major fetal anomaly | Hunfeld JA et al.,1996,Holland | SD: Gender: women/men |  | x | x |
| 24) | Lethal anomaly | Hunfeld et al.,1997,Holland | MH: Strong disposition towards neuroticism |  | x |  |
| 25) | Fetal anomalies(immediately after, 1 month and 1-4 years)Men and women | Hunfeld et a.,l 1999,Holland | SD: Gender RH: Multiples anomalies/Lethal anomalies |  | x x  | x |
| 26) | MiscarriageGrief in men | Johnson & Puddifoot1996, UK | RH: Longer pregnancy/Seeing a confirmatory image/Having other children/Previous miscarriages  |  | x x | x x |
|  | **Type of perinatal loss** | **Author, date, country** | **Categories of factors associated with grief intensity**1. Social-Demographic **(SD)**2. Support (S)3. Reproductive History (RH)4. Mental health status (MH) | **Grief** |
|  |  |  |  | Minimized | Exacerbated | No association |
| 27) | MiscarriageGrief in women and men at the time and 4 months later | Canway & Russel2000,Australia | SD: Age /education/Socio economic statusRH: soon after (men)/Previous child |  | x  | x x xx |
| 28) | MiscarriageRecurrentImpact on men and women | Serrano et al.,2006,Portugal | SD: AgeRH: Gestational age/ # of previous losses |  |  | xx x |
| 29) | Miscarriage after involuntary pregnancy | Van P et al.,2010,USA | SD: Woman´s older ageMH: More role satisfaction | xx |  |  |
| 30) | Early miscarriage | Adolfsson,2010,Sweden | SD: Woman´s ageRH: # of living children |  |  | xx |
| 31) | Early loss: miscarriage/ectocpic/molar | Purandare et al.,2012, Ireland | RH: Presence of living children /# of miscarriages/No children (ectopic) |  | x x x |  |
| 32) | Miscarriage | Kulathilaka et al.,2016,Sri Lanka | SD: Ethnicity/IncomeS: Marital satisfaction/ Professional support/ Religion (type)RH: Advanced gestational age at time of loss/ # of living childrenMH: Poor Pre-loss mental health | x x | x x x | x x x |
| 33) | Miscarriage | deMontigny et al.2017, Canada | S: satisfaction with healthcare servicesRH: no children, time since miscarriage | xx |  |  x |
| 34) | Abortion in college students | Curley et al.,2013,USA | SD: Young ageRH: Less time since abortion/History of multiple abortionsMH: Coexisting mental health problem |  | xx xx |  |
| 35) | Subsequent pregnancy | Cuisiner et al.,1998,Holland | RH: Conceiving again/Birth to a healthy child | x x |  |  |
| 36) | Subsequent pregnancy after 3rd trimester terminationRole of religion belief | Cowchock et al.,2011,USA | SD: Maternal ageS: Religiosity (Intrinsic)RH: Long time since loss/Other pregnancy losses/ # live children | x |  | xx x x |
| 37) | Subsequent pregnancyUnresolved grief: more problems in the mother/baby dyad  | Alexandre et al.,2016,Belgium | RH: Time of loss |  |  | x |
|  | **Type of perinatal loss** | **Author, date, country** | **Categories of factors associated with grief intensity**1. Social-Demographic **(SD)**2. Support (S)3. Reproductive History (RH)4. Mental health status (MH) | **Grief** |
|  |  |  |  | Minimized | Exacerbated | No association |
| 38) | Subsequent pregnancy after loss | Al Maharma et al.,2016,Jordan | SD: Less education/Unemployment S: Losing a relative in the time of the lossRH: High risk pregnancy/Post-natal child loss/Loss of a male child/Needed more than 1 year to get pregnant again/Pregnancy planned to replace the lost child/Having a subsequent female child |  | x xxx x x xx x x |  |
| 39) | Mourning three to four years after loss | Van Veen‐Doornenbal et al.,2018. Holland | SD: Men grief is higher the longer the baby livedRH: Longer elapsed since death/Longer the baby lived | x | x | x |