**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 satisfaction  RH: Adv gestational age  MH: Poor mental health | x | x  x |  |
| 2) | All kinds of loss | Lasker & Toedter,  1991,  USA | S: social/family/religious  RH: Planned pregnancy/Suddenness of loss/Expectation of future successful birth/History of infertility/Prior loss  MH: Poor mental health | x | x | x x  x x x x x |
| 3) | All kinds of loss  Men and women 1 month, 1 yr and 2 yrs | Lin & Lasker,  1996,  USA | SD: Age /Education  S: Social/Marital satisfaction  RH: Late loss/Planned pregnancy/Type of loss/Previous loss/Subsequent child/Living children |  | x | x  x x  x x x x x |
| 4) | All kinds of loss | Janssen et al.,  1997,  Holland | SD: Older women  S: Good partner relationship/ high social support  RH: Longer pregnancy/ No previous children  MH: Pre-loss psych symptoms/ Neuroticism | x x | x  x x  x x |  |
| 5) | All kinds of loss:  Role of dreams in grief-recovery | Kroth et al.,  2004,  USA | S: Social/negative marital status  MH: Emotional expressiveness/Dreams | x  x | x  x |  |
| 6) | All kinds of loss | Barr & Cacciatore,  2007  Australia | MH: Personality prone to problematic emotions |  | x |  |
| 7) | All kind of loss | Cowchock et al.,  2009, USA | S: Religious struggle/ Negative religious coping  MH: Continued attachment to the baby |  | 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 |
| 8) | Stillbirth or neonatal loss 13 months  Men and women | Barr P  2006,  Australia | SD: Gender: Subsequent live child in women/Subsequent live child in men  RH: Living children prior to loss/Trying to conceive after loss | x | x  x x |  |
| 9) | Stillbirth | Paris, et al.,  2011  Brazil and France | SD: Lower # school years  S: Religious practice/ professional support group/ Poor marital relationship/ | x x | x  x |  |
| 10) | Stillbirth and Perinatal death as narcissistic injury  Compared women/men | Barr et al.,  2012 Australia | MH: Personality proneness to shame and guilt  SD: Gender: Man long time after loss (13 months)/ women short Time after loss - |  | x  x 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 singleton  Fewer grief reactions in fathers | Cuisiner et al.,  1996,  Holland | SD: Age/Education level  RH: No previous living children/Previous loss of baby/Anticipated losing newborn /life span newborns (days)/gestational age |  |  | x x  x x x x x |
| 13) | Twin loss  Compared mother´s and father´s coping strategies | Swanson et al.,  2009, Australia | SD: gender Women (grief higher than in men) |  | x |  |
| 14) | Twin loss  Effect on women: loss of one/ both fetuses during monochorionic twin pregnancy | Druguet et al.,  2018,  Spain | SD: Socio-demographics  RH: Gestational age/Previous miscarriage/Survival of one twin/Presence of living children |  |  | x  x x x x |
| 15) | Termination x spontaneous perinatal grief | Zeanah et al.,  1993,  USA | SD: Younger age/Social class/Years of education  S: Good social support  RH: Gestational age |  | x | 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 |
| 16) | Termination  Methods  perceived control and grief | Hunfeld et al.,  1994, Holland | RH: Women with previous child  MH: 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 x  x x |
| 18) | Termination induction x  Dilation + 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: Religiosity  RH: Termination/Recent loss | x | x x |  |
| 21) | Termination and coping strategies in men and women | Lafarge  2017,  UK | SD: gender  MH: 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 level  RH: Gestational weeks/Having child/Previous miscarriage |  |  | x x  x 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) | Miscarriage  Grief in men | Johnson & Puddifoot  1996,  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) | Miscarriage  Grief in women and men at the time and 4 months later | Canway & Russel  2000,  Australia | SD: Age /education/Socio economic status  RH: soon after (men)/Previous child |  | x | x x x  x |
| 28) | Miscarriage  Recurrent  Impact on men and women | Serrano et al.,  2006,  Portugal | SD: Age  RH: Gestational age/ # of previous losses |  |  | x  x x |
| 29) | Miscarriage after involuntary pregnancy | Van P et al.,  2010,  USA | SD: Woman´s older age  MH: More role satisfaction | x  x |  |  |
| 30) | Early miscarriage | Adolfsson,  2010,  Sweden | SD: Woman´s age  RH: # of living children |  |  | x  x |
| 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/Income  S: Marital satisfaction/ Professional support/ Religion (type)  RH: Advanced gestational age at time of loss/ # of living children  MH: Poor Pre-loss mental health | x x | x x  x | x x  x |
| 33) | Miscarriage | deMontigny et al.  2017, Canada | S: satisfaction with healthcare services  RH: no children, time since miscarriage | x  x |  | x |
| 34) | Abortion in college students | Curley et al.,  2013,  USA | SD: Young age  RH: Less time since abortion/History of multiple abortions  MH: Coexisting mental health problem |  | x  x x  x |  |
| 35) | Subsequent pregnancy | Cuisiner et al.,  1998,  Holland | RH: Conceiving again/Birth to a healthy child | x x |  |  |
| 36) | Subsequent pregnancy after 3rd trimester termination  Role of religion belief | Cowchock et al.,  2011,  USA | SD: Maternal age  S: Religiosity (Intrinsic)  RH: Long time since loss/Other pregnancy losses/  # live children | x |  | x  x x x |
| 37) | Subsequent pregnancy  Unresolved 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 loss  RH: 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 x  x  x x x x  x 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 lived  RH: Longer elapsed since death/Longer the baby lived | x | x | x |