

8. REFERÊNCIAS

1. United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN-IGME). Never forgotten: the situation of stillbirth around the globe. Relatório do Grupo Interagencial das Nações Unidas para estimativa da mortalidade infantil, 2022. New York: United Nations Children's Fund; 2023.
2. Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2020. Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2023.
3. World Health Organization. WHO recommendations on maternal and newborn care for a positive postnatal experience. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022.
4. World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund. Every newborn: an action plan to end preventable newborn deaths. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014.
5. Campbell-Jackson L, Horsch A. The psychological impact of stillbirth on women: a systematic review. *Illn Crisis Loss*. 2014;22(3):237-56. doi: 10.2190/IL.22.3.d.
6. United Nations Children's Fund. What you need to know about stillbirths. Answers to common questions about this tragic loss of life: United Nations Children's Fund; 2020 [atualizado em 10/01/2023, acessado em 06/03/2023]. Disponível em: <https://www.unicef.org/stories/what-you-need-to-know-about-stillbirths>.
7. De Frain J, Martens L, Stork J, et al. The psychological effects of a stillbirth on surviving family members. *Omega*. 1991;22(2):81-108. doi: 10.2190/a8vb-08xr-acgh-2gyg.
8. Turton P, Evans C, Hughes P. Long-term psychosocial sequelae of stillbirth: phase II of a nested case-control cohort study. *Arch Womens Ment Health*. 2009;12(1):35-41. doi: 10.1007/s00737-008-0040-7.
9. Gopichandran V, Subramaniam S, Kalsingh MJ. Psycho-social impact of stillbirths on women and their families in Tamil Nadu, India – a qualitative study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2018;18(1):109. doi: 10.1186/s12884-018-1742-0.
10. Heazell AEP, Siassakos D, Blencowe H, et al. Stillbirths: economic and psychosocial consequences. *Lancet*. 2016;387(10018):604-16. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00836-3.
11. Kelley MC, Trinidad SB. Silent loss and the clinical encounter: parents' and physicians' experiences of stillbirth – a qualitative analysis. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2012;12(1):137. doi: 10.1186/1471-2393-12-137.
12. Ogwulu CB, Jackson LJ, Heazell AEP, et al. Exploring the intangible economic costs of stillbirth. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2015;15(1):188. doi: 10.1186/s12884-015-0617-x.
13. Campbell HE, Kurinczuk JJ, Heazell A, et al. Healthcare and wider societal implications of stillbirth: a population-based cost-of-illness study. *BJOG*. 2018;125(2):108-17. doi: 10.1111/1471-0528.14972.
14. Mistry H, Heazell AEP, Vincent O, et al. A structured review and exploration of the healthcare costs associated with stillbirth and a subsequent pregnancy in England and Wales. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2013;13(1):236. doi: 10.1186/1471-2393-13-236.
15. Ravaldi C, Carelli E, Frontini A, et al. The BLOSSoM study: Burnout after perinatal LOSS in Midwifery. Results of a nation-wide investigation in Italy. *Women Birth*. 2022;35(1):48-58. doi: 10.1016/j.wombi.2021.01.003.
16. Ellis A, Chebsey C, Storey C, et al. Systematic review to understand and improve care after stillbirth: a review of parents' and healthcare professionals' experiences. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2016;16(1):16. doi: 10.1186/s12884-016-0806-2.
17. Kerkman T, Dijkman LM, Baas MAM, et al. Traumatic experiences and the midwifery profession: a cross-sectional study among Dutch midwives. *J Midwifery Womens Health*. 2019;64(4):435-42. doi: 10.1111/jmwh.12946.
18. Margulies SL, Benham J, Liebermann J, et al. Adverse events in obstetrics: impacts on

- providers and staff of maternity care. *Cureus*. 2020;12(1):e6732. doi: 10.7759/cureus.6732.
19. Ravaldi C, Levi M, Angeli E, et al. Stillbirth and perinatal care: are professionals trained to address parents' needs? *Midwifery*. 2018;64:53-9. doi: 10.1016/j.midw.2018.05.008.
 20. Sheen K, Spiby H, Slade P. Exposure to traumatic perinatal experiences and posttraumatic stress symptoms in midwives: prevalence and association with burnout. *Int J Nurs Stud*. 2015;52(2):578-87. doi: 10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2014.11.006.
 21. Beck CT, LoGiudice J, Gable RK. A mixed-methods study of secondary traumatic stress in certified nurse-midwives: shaken belief in the birth process. *J Midwifery Womens Health*. 2015;60(1):16-23. doi: 10.1111/jmwh.12221.
 22. Mills TA, Ayebare E, Mweteise J, et al. "There is trauma all round": a qualitative study of health workers' experiences of caring for parents after stillbirth in Kenya and Uganda. *Women Birth*. 2023;36(1):56-62. doi: 10.1016/j.wombi.2022.02.012.
 23. Cheer KD. Balancing it out: the process by which midwifery students provide care to women following stillbirth in Papua New Guinea. Doctoral dissertation, James Cook University. doi: 10.25903/5d4a750c7d880 2019.
 24. Homer CSE, Malata A, ten Hoope-Bender P. Supporting women, families, and care providers after stillbirths. *Lancet*. 2016;387(10018):516-7. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01278-7.
 25. Fenwick J, Jennings B, Downie J, et al. Providing perinatal loss care: satisfying and dissatisfying aspects for midwives. *Women Birth*. 2007;20(4):153-60. doi: 10.1016/j.wombi.2007.09.002.
 26. United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN-IGME), United Nations Children's Fund, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. Stillbirth in low- and middle-income countries: a conceptual framework. New York: United Nations Children's Fund; 2022.
 27. de Bernis L, Kinney MV, Stones W, et al. Stillbirths: ending preventable deaths by 2030. *Lancet*. 2016;387(10019):703-16. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00954-X.
 28. Zakar MZ, Zakar R, Mustafa M, et al. Underreporting of stillbirths in Pakistan: perspectives of the parents, community and healthcare providers. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2018;18(1):302. doi: 10.1186/s12884-018-1924-9.
 29. Tunçalp Ö, Were WM, MacLennan C, et al. Quality of care for pregnant women and newborns – the WHO vision. *BJOG*. 2015;122(8):1045-9. doi: 10.1111/1471-0528.13451.
 30. World Health Organization. WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016.
 31. Lawn JE, Blencowe H, Waiswa P, et al. Stillbirths: rates, risk factors, and acceleration towards 2030. *Lancet*. 2016;387(10018):587-603. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00837-5.
 32. Heazell AEP. Stillbirth – a challenge for the 21st century. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2016;16(1):388. doi: 10.1186/s12884-016-1181-8.
 33. Haws RA, Mashasi I, Mrisho M, et al. "These are not good things for other people to know": how rural Tanzanian women's experiences of pregnancy loss and early neonatal death may impact survey data quality. *Soc Sci Med*. 2010;71(10):1764-72. doi: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2010.03.051.
 34. Kerber KJ, de Graft-Johnson JE, Bhutta ZA, et al. Continuum of care for maternal, newborn, and child health: from slogan to service delivery. *Lancet*. 2007;370(9595):1358-69. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61578-5.
 35. Asratie MH, Muche AA, Geremew AB. Completion of maternity continuum of care among women in the post-partum period: magnitude and associated factors in the northwest, Ethiopia. *PLOS ONE*. 2020;15(8):e0237980. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0237980.
 36. World Health Organization. Preconception care to reduce maternal and childhood mortality and morbidity. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013.
 37. World Health Organization. WHO recommendations on intrapartum care for a positive childbirth experience. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018.

38. World Health Organization. Managing complications in pregnancy and childbirth: a guide for midwives and doctors – 2nd edition. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017.
39. World Health Organization. WHO labour care guide: user's manual. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021.
40. Shakespeare C, Merriel A, Bakhbakhi D, et al. The RESPECT Study for consensus on global bereavement care after stillbirth. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet.* 2020;149(2):137-47. doi: 10.1002/ijgo.13110.
41. Sands. Sands Australian principles of bereavement care: miscarriage, stillbirth and newborn death. 1st edition. Box Hill: Sands; 2018.
42. Flenady V, Oats J, Gardener G, et al. Clinical practice guideline for care around stillbirth and neonatal death. Version 3.4. Brisbane: NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence in Stillbirth; 2020.
43. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine. Management of stillbirth. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2002;135: e110-32.
44. Health Service Executive. National standards for bereavement care following pregnancy loss and perinatal death. Ireland: Health Service Executive; 2022.
45. Wojcieszek A, Boyle F, Belizán J, et al. Care in subsequent pregnancies following stillbirth: an international survey of parents. *BJOG.* 2018;125(2):193-201. doi: 10.1111/1471-0528.14424.
46. Wojcieszek AM, Shepherd E, Middleton P, et al. Care prior to and during subsequent pregnancies following stillbirth for improving outcomes. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2018(12). doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD012203.pub2.
47. Ladhani NNN, Fockler ME, Stephens L, et al. No. 369-Management of pregnancy subsequent to stillbirth. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can.* 2018;40(12):1669-83. doi: 10.1016/j.jogc.2018.07.002.
48. World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Ending preventable newborn deaths and stillbirths by 2030. Moving faster towards high-quality universal health coverage in 2020-2025. Geneva: World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund; 2020.
49. World Health Organization and United Nations Population Fund. Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality (EPMM). A renewed focus for improving maternal and newborn health and well-being. Geneva: World Health Organization, United Nations Population Fund; 2021.
50. World Health Organization. Strategies toward ending preventable maternal mortality (EPMM). Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015.
51. United Nations Children's Fund. Defining 'N' in RMNCAH – Every Newborn Action Plan country planning and costing toolkit and user guide. Geneva: United Nations Children's Fund; 2017.
52. Ten Hoop-Bender P, Stenberg K, Sweeny K. Reductions in stillbirths – more than a triple return on investment. *Lancet.* 2016;387(10018):e14-e6. doi: 10.1016/s0140-6736(15)01277-5.
53. World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Every newborn progress report: 2019. Geneva: World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund; 2020.
54. Department of Health. National stillbirth action and implementation plan. Canberra: Australian Government Department of Health; 2020.
55. Garces A, McClure EM, Espinoza L, et al. Traditional birth attendants and birth outcomes in low–middle income countries: a review. *Semin Perinatol.* 2019;43(5):247-51. doi: 10.1053/j.semperi.2019.03.013.
56. International Confederation of Midwives. Position statement: partnership between Indigenous and non-Indigenous midwives. The Hague: International Confederation of Midwives; 2021.
57. International Confederation of Midwives. Position statement: partnerships between professional midwives and traditional caregivers with midwifery skills. The Hague: International Confederation of Midwives; 2008.
58. Miller T, Smith H. Establishing partnership with traditional birth attendants for improved maternal

- and newborn health: a review of factors influencing implementation. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2017;17(1):365. doi: 10.1186/s12884-017-1534-y.
59. 59. Zephyrin L, Seervai S, Lewis C, et al. Community-based models to improve maternal health outcomes and promote health equity. *Commonwealth Fund*. 2021. doi: 10.26099/6s6k-5330.
 60. Lassi ZS, Kumar R, Bhutta ZA. Community-based care to improve maternal, newborn, and child health. In: Black RE, Laxminarayan R, Temmerman M, et al, editors. *Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health: disease control priorities, third edition (volume 2)*. Washington: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank; 2016.
 61. Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises. *Inter-agency field manual on reproductive health in humanitarian settings*. New York: Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises; 2018.
 62. Edmond K, Yousufi K, Naziri M, et al. Mobile outreach health services for mothers and children in conflict-affected and remote areas: a population-based study from Afghanistan. *Arch Dis Child*. 2020;105(1):18-25. doi: 10.1136/archdischild-2019-316802.
 63. World Health Organization. *WHO guideline on health policy and system support to optimize community health worker programmes*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018.
 64. World Health Organization. *WHO guideline on self-care interventions for health and well-being, 2022 revision*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022.
 65. Flenady V, Wojcieszek AM, Middleton P, et al. Stillbirths: recall to action in high-income countries. *Lancet*. 2016;387(10019):691-702. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01020-X.
 66. Sabin JA. Tackling implicit bias in health care. *NEJM*. 2022;387(2):105-7. doi: 10.1056/NEJMp2201180.
 67. Attanasio L, Kozhimannil KB. Health care engagement and follow-up after perceived discrimination in maternity care. *Med Care*. 2017;55(9):830-3. doi: 10.1097/mlr.0000000000000773.
 68. Kaplan RS. *What you really need to lead: the power of thinking and acting like an owner*. Boston: Harvard Business Review Press; 2015.
 69. White Ribbon Alliance. *Power on: a toolkit for community organizing*. Washington, D.C.: White Ribbon Alliance; 2021.
 70. Vallières F, Mannan H, Kodate N, et al., editors. *Systems thinking for global health. How can systems-thinking contribute to solving key challenges in global health?* Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2022.
 71. Ngwenya S. Reducing fresh full term intrapartum stillbirths through leadership and accountability in a low-resource setting, Mpilo Central Hospital, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. *BMC Res Notes*. 2017;10(1):246. doi: 10.1186/s13104-017-2567-z.
 72. Homer CS, Friberg IK, Dias MA, et al. The projected effect of scaling up midwifery. *Lancet*. 2014;384(9948):1146-57. doi: 10.1016/s0140-6736(14)60790-x.
 73. International Confederation of Midwives. *ICM advocacy toolkit for midwives*. The Hague: International Confederation of Midwives.
 74. Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care. *Stillbirth Clinical Care Standard*. Sydney: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care; 2022.
 75. Ministry of Health – Ethiopia. *Health Sector Transformation Plan II (HSTP II)*. Addis Ababa: Government of Ethiopia; 2021.
 76. World Health Organization. *Integrated management of pregnancy and childbirth: pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and newborn care: a guide for essential practice, third edition*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015.
 77. World Health Organization. *Definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth: the 2018 joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2018.
 78. United Nations Population Fund, International Confederation of Midwives, World Health Health

- Organization. The state of the world's midwifery. New York: United Nations Population Fund; 2021.
79. World Health Organization. State of the world's nursing 2020: investing in education, jobs and leadership. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020.
 80. International Confederation of Midwives. Building the enabling environment for midwives: a call to action for policymakers. The Hague: International Confederation of Midwives; 2021.
 81. Hoyler M, Finlayson SRG, McClain CD, et al. Shortage of doctors, shortage of data: a review of the global surgery, obstetrics, and anesthesia workforce literature. *World J Surg*. 2014;38(2):269-80. doi: 10.1007/s00268-013-2324-y.
 82. World Health Organization. WHO guideline on health workforce development, attraction, recruitment and retention in rural and remote areas. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021.
 83. World Health Organization. Human resource strategies to improve newborn care in health facilities in low- and middle-income countries. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020.
 84. International Confederation of Midwives. RESPECT workshops: a toolkit ICM. The Hague: International Confederation of Midwives; 2020.
 85. Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises. Approaching implementation of respectful maternity care in humanitarian settings. New York: Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises; 2022.
 86. Gardiner PA, Kent AL, Rodriguez V, et al. Evaluation of an international educational programme for health care professionals on best practice in the management of a perinatal death: IMproving Perinatal mortality Review and Outcomes Via Education (IMPROVE). *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2016;16(1):376. doi: 10.1186/s12884-016-1173-8.
 87. Grigg CP, Tracy SK. New Zealand's unique maternity system. *Women Birth*. 2013;26(1):e59-e64. doi: 10.1016/j.wombi.2012.09.006.
 88. Sandall J, Soltani H, Gates S, et al. Midwife-led continuity models versus other models of care for childbearing women. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2016;4(4). doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD004667.pub5.
 89. Gilbert NL, Auger N, Tjepkema M. Stillbirth and infant mortality in Aboriginal communities in Quebec. *Health Rep*. 2015;26(2):3-8.
 90. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Stillbirth data and statistics [webpage]: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services; 2022 [atualizado em 04/10/2022, acessado em 06/03/2023]. Disponível em: <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/stillbirth/data.html>.
 91. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Health of mothers and babies [webpage]: Australian Government; 2022 [atualizado em 07/07/2022, acessado em 06/03/2023]. Disponível: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/mothers-babies/health-of-mothers-and-babies>.
 92. Perinatal and Maternal Mortality Review Committee. Fourteenth annual report of the Perinatal and Maternal Mortality Review Committee: reporting mortality and morbidity 2018. Wellington: Health Quality & Safety Commission; 2021.
 93. Heazell A, Wojcieszek AM, Graham N, et al. Care in pregnancies after stillbirth and perinatal death. *IJBPE*. 2019;6(2):22-8.
 94. Javid N, Hyett JA, Homer CSE. The experience of vasa praevia for Australian midwives: a qualitative study. *Women Birth*. 2019;32(2):185-92. doi: 10.1016/j.wombi.2018.06.020.
 95. Perin J, Mulick A, Yeung D, et al. Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000-19: an updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health*. 2022;6(2):106-15. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00311-4.
 96. United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN-IGME), United Nations Children's Fund, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. Stillbirth definition and data quality assessment for health management information systems (HMIS): a guideline. New York: United Nations Children's Fund; 2022.
 97. United Nations Statistics Division and Vital Strategies. Guidelines on the legislative framework for civil registration, vital statistics and identity

- management: second draft (incorporating EGM comments). New York: United Nations; 2019.
98. Gold KJ, Abdul-Mumin AR, Boggs ME, et al. Assessment of “fresh” versus “macerated” as accurate markers of time since intrauterine fetal demise in low-income countries. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet.* 2014;125(3):223-7. doi: 10.1016/j.ijgo.2013.12.006.
 99. Blencowe H, Bottecchia M, Kwesiga D, et al. Stillbirth outcome capture and classification in population-based surveys: EN-INDEPTH study. *Popul Health Metr.* 2021;19(1):13. doi: 10.1186/s12963-020-00239-8.
 100. World Health Organization. Making every baby count. Audit and review of stillbirths and neonatal deaths. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016.
 101. World Health Organization. Maternal and perinatal death and surveillance and response. Materials to support implementation. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021.
 102. Health sector contributions towards improving the civil registration of births and deaths in low-income countries: guidance for health sector managers, civil registrars and development partners. Geneva: World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund; 2021.
 103. Schwid A, Sferrazza L, Frederes A, et al. Civil registration, vital statistics and identity management (CRVSID): legal and regulatory review toolkit. New York: Bloomberg Philanthropies Data for Health Initiative; 2021.
 104. United Nations Population Fund. Improving data for evidence-based decision-making: reinforcing civil registration and vital statistics and maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response systems interlinkages. Guidance note for development and humanitarian settings. New York: United Nations Population Fund; 2021.
 105. World Health Organization. The WHO application of ICD-10 to deaths during the perinatal period: ICD-PM. Geneva: World Health Organization 2016.
 106. Frøen JF, Friberg IK, Lawn JE, et al. Stillbirths: progress and unfinished business. *Lancet.* 2016;387(10018):574-86. doi: 10.1016/s0140-6736(15)00818-1.
 107. Every Woman Every Child. Global strategy for women's, children's and adolescents' health (2016-2030). New York: Every Woman Every Child; 2015.
 108. World Health Organization. Standards for improving quality of maternal and newborn care in health facilities. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016.
 109. Robertson T, Carter ED, Chou VB, et al. Early estimates of the indirect effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on maternal and child mortality in low-income and middle-income countries: a modelling study. *Lancet Glob Health.* 2020;8(7):e901-e8. doi: 10.1016/s2214-109x(20)30229-1.
 110. Thaddeus S, Maine D. Too far to walk: maternal mortality in context. *Soc Sci Med.* 1994;38(8):1091-110. doi: 10.1016/0277-9536(94)90226-7.