

What Makes for Good Collaboration and Communication in Maternity Care? A Scoping Study

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What Makes for Good Collaboration and Communication in Maternity Care? A Scoping Study

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BACKGROUND: Good communication and collaboration are critical to safe care for mothers and babies.

OBJECTIVE: To identify factors associated with good collaboration and communication among maternity care professionals and between both professionals and parents.

METHOD: Scoping study. We searched PubMed and Web of Science for peer reviewed, quantitative and qualitative, original, primary research in Western societies on communication and collaboration in maternity care among professionals (Search 1) and between professionals and parents (Search 2).

FINDINGS: The 40 studies (14 in Search 1; 26 in Search 2) that met our selection criteria highlighted several factors associated with good communication and collaboration. We grouped these factors into 6 categories: Expertise, Partnership, Context, Attitude, Trust, and Communication style. Studies of communication and collaboration among professionals foregrounded work-related aspects, whereas studies examining collaboration between professionals and parents paid more attention to interpersonal aspects. Before 2012, few studies covered positive aspects of communication and collaboration. We also found an underrepresentation of parents in study populations.

CONCLUSION: Our study is part of a growing trend of identifying the positive aspects of communication and collaboration in maternity care. As the study of collaboration in practice continues, researchers need to be sure to involve all stakeholders, including parents.

KEYWORDS: communication; collaboration; midwifery; maternity care; obstetrics; parents

INTRODUCTION

Problems with communication and collaboration among perinatal caregivers threaten the quality and safety of care given to mothers and babies (Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, 2004; Simpson & Knox, 2003). Concern with perinatal mortality in the Netherlands, led policymakers there to recommend that maternity caregivers pay special attention to the central role of mother and child, empowerment of clients, and *better collaboration between all maternity caregivers* (Van der Velden, 2009). Earlier reviews of

maternity care work focused on tools to measure collaboration (Downe, Finlayson, & Fleming, 2010) and on historic developments in collaboration in the United States (Avery, Montgomery, & Brandl-Salutz, 2012; King, Laros, & Parer, 2012). All three of these reviews emphasized the need for better interprofessional collaboration in maternity care to provide patient-centered care over the course of childbearing.

Efforts to maintain and improve the quality of communication and collaboration in maternity care must begin with an exploration of what is known about the factors that are associated with good working



relationships there. In safety and quality research, most studies begin from the premise that we can improve our practices by identifying and eliminating causes of errors, rather than examining and learning from what is going well (Mesman, 2008). We take a different approach. In our exploration of the research, we focused on studies examining the factors associated with good communication and collaboration as they occur in working routines in maternity care practice. Although we *can* learn from failures, it is equally important to identify and build on existing—but often overlooked or forgotten—collaborative competencies in care practice. This latter approach—known as *exnovation* (Iedema, Mesman, & Carroll, 2013; Mesman, 2008; Mesman, 2011)—pays attention to the mundane, implicit routines of care, the invisible but necessary aspects of care work that promote quality. The aim of exnovation is to uncover and use the already available competencies of care providers to improve practices. An important feature of this approach is that it demands consideration of the fact that different parties in maternity care—that is, midwives, obstetricians, general practitioners, nurses, researchers, pregnant women, and their partners—have their own versions of “best” care (De Vries, Nieuwenhuijze, & van Crimpen, 2011).

The study presented here was done in preparation for our ethnographic study of the nature of good collaboration and communication in maternity care as carried out in midwifery practices and obstetric wards. To guide our work in the field, we did a “scoping study” that allowed us to identify appropriate “sensitizing concepts” (Bowen, 2006). This technique provides us with the possibility to map the understandings of good collaboration and communication already available in the literature (Anderson, Allen, Peckham, & Goodwin, 2008; Arksey & O’Malley, 2005; Armstrong, Hall, Doyle, & Waters, 2011; Davis, Drey, & Gould, 2009). The advantage of a scoping study over a systematic review is that it allows for the inclusion of different study designs and a broad set of parameters. In addition, a scoping study is iterative and as such allows for adjustments and repeating steps. Like systematic reviews, scoping studies require methodological rigor. Given our focus on exnovation, our scoping study breaks new ground, providing a positive starting point for research for improving and maintaining quality of communication and collaboration in maternity care.

METHOD

In our scoping study, we used systematic strategies for searching, selection, and data extraction from the

literature and a qualitative analysis to find factors associated with good communication and collaboration in maternity care. To ensure the methodological rigor of our scoping study, we used the framework as suggested by Arksey and O’Malley (2005) and structured our research in five stages: (a) identifying the research question; (b) identifying relevant studies; (c) study selection; (d) charting the data; (e) collating, summarizing, and reporting the results.

Identifying the Research Question

The purpose of our larger research project is the identification of the aspects of good collaboration and communication. This objective motivated us to identify and map already available knowledge and experience as described in the literature. Therefore, our research question was, “What factors are associated with good collaboration and communication as mentioned in literature about maternity care?”

Identifying Relevant Studies

To allow for differences in understanding, we did not begin with fixed definitions of “collaboration” and “communication.” This prevented exclusion of studies using definitions that would not match ours. For the same reasons, we did not define at the outset “positive” and “desired” aspects of communication and collaboration. Because ours was an exploratory study, we restricted our search to articles in PubMed and Web of Science (WoS) up until April 2014 (Table 1). Despite this limitation, our first search found more than half a million articles on collaboration and communication. To eliminate the large number of irrelevant articles, we further restricted our search to maternity care and added Major MESH terms (PubMed) and Topics (WoS) related to maternity care. Search 1 focused on interprofessional communication and collaboration among maternity care professionals. Search 2 aimed at communication and collaboration between maternity care professionals and parents. We performed two separate searches to identify possible differences in factors associated with good communication and collaboration among professionals and between professionals and parents. However, in both searches, the Major Mesh Terms and Topics did not restrict inclusion of one of the groups, professionals, and parents. Therefore, all included studies in our scoping review had the potential to include both maternity care professionals and parents.

TABLE 1 Included Studies From Searches 1 and 2 in PubMed and Web of Science ($n = 40$)

Search 1: Interdisciplinary communication and collaboration among maternity care professionals		
	PubMed	WoS
Communication OR collaboration ^a	216.517	370.637
Gynecolog OR midwif OR obstetri ^a	884	1.721
Interdisciplinary OR interprofessional OR crew resource management OR teamwork ^b	112	101
Included	7	7
Search 2: Communication and collaboration between maternity care professionals and parents		
	PubMed	WoS
Communication OR collaboration ^a	216.517	370.637
Pregnancy OR mothers OR parents ^a	2905	12.886
Gynecolog OR midwif OR obstetri ^a	177	530
Included	8	18

^aMajor MeSH terms in PubMed, topics in WoS.

^bAll field terms in PubMed, topics in WoS. Included studies after removed duplicates and excluded studies not fulfilling selection criteria.

Study Selection

To further refine and focus our search, we developed inclusion and exclusion criteria. We decided to include peer-reviewed quantitative and qualitative, original, primary research in maternity care, and applied no limits for language or type of research population (i.e., socioeconomic aspects, ethnicity, and gender). To provide reasonably consistent and comparable health care structures and cultural contexts, we included studies from Western high-resource societies in North America, Oceania, and North-Western Europe and excluded studies from low-resource countries and countries with a non-Western culture. We included publications on everyday maternity care populations that might vary from healthy to high-risk pregnancy and childbirth and excluded publications which particularly focused on specific patient populations in maternity care dealing with defined issues such as rare (medical) conditions. We also excluded secondary research and publications on communication and collaboration in health care education. After removal of duplicate publications, the first three authors (IvH, IK, JM) independently assessed the publications derived from the databases for eligibility (title, keywords, abstract, and full text) excluding all publications that did not meet our selection criteria. In subsequent rounds, they discussed their findings until consensus was reached on the final inclusion of 40 studies for review (Search 1: $n = 14$; Search 2: $n = 26$).

Charting the Data

To organize our material, we summarized the data from the primary studies being reviewed by charting the relevant information into different tables. The first author (IvH) extracted the data, whereas the second and third authors (IK, JM) performed duplicate extractions from random samples.

Tables 2 and 3 display the characteristics of the articles found in Search 1 and Search 2: first author and year of publication, objective of the study, country, population, study design, method, and involvement of participants. In addition, we created a file to display the factors associated with good communication and collaboration as reported in the included studies (see Appendix).

Collating, Summarizing, and Reporting the Results

In this last step of the scoping study, we extracted and analyzed the data and reported the results using guidelines for qualitative inductive content analysis (Elo & Kyngäs, 2008). This type of analysis aims “to attain a condensed and broad description of the phenomenon and the outcome is categories describing the phenomenon” (Elo & Kyngäs, 2008, p 108). The first step was to extract from the “Results” sections of the publications all fragments in which factors associated with good communication and collaboration were mentioned. The Appendix presents all the factors mentioned in these fragments. Next, in an iterative process of open coding, creating categories, and abstraction, the second and third authors (IK, JM) independently grouped the factors into main categories and categories (Table 4). Content validation requires the use of dialogue among coresearchers to agree upon the way in which the data are labeled (Elo & Kyngäs, 2008). Therefore, in subsequent rounds, the first three authors (IvH, IK, JM) compared and discussed the extracted and categorized data until consensus was reached about the aspects and (main) categories under which they should be filed. Last, all authors revisited and discussed these main categories, which can be seen as our sensitizing concepts for our future fieldwork (Bowen, 2006).

RESULTS

Characteristics of the Studies

Tables 2 and 3 show the characteristics of the included studies for interprofessional communication and

TABLE 2 Characteristics of the Included Studies From Search 1: Interdisciplinary Communication and Collaboration Among Maternity Care Professionals (*n* = 14)

FIRST AUTHOR, YEAR	OBJECTIVE OR RESEARCH QUESTION	COUNTRY	POPULATION (N)	TYPE PARTICIPANTS	DESIGN	METHOD	INVOLVEMENT PARTICIPANT(S)
Bahl, 2010	To identify the nontechnical skills involved in conducting an operative vaginal delivery: cognitive, social, interactive communication skills.	United Kingdom	18	C	L	Mix	Yes
Berridge, 2010	To explore the nature of intraprofessional and interprofessional communication on delivery suites, with a particular focus on patient safety.	United Kingdom	U	C	L	Mix	Yes
Bristowe, 2012	To investigate health care professionals' beliefs about effective teamwork in medical emergencies based on their experiences.	United Kingdom	28	C	L	Focus groups	Yes
de Veer, 1996	To determine the feasibility of cooperation within maternity and obstetric care between midwives, general practitioners, (GPs) and obstetricians.	Netherlands	175	CP	T	Mix	Yes
Kennedy, 2008	To explore the practice of midwifery within a busy urban tertiary hospital birth setting and to present findings on the relationships between nurses and midwives in providing maternity care.	United States	30	CP	L	Mix	Yes
Lyndon, 2014	To explore clinician perspectives on whether they experience difficulty resolving patient-related concerns or observe problems with the performance or behavior of colleagues involved in intrapartum care.	United States	1,932	C	L	E-mail survey	No
Mahera, 2002	To examine the role of midwives in the development of birth narratives.	Australia	U	Mi	L	Interviews	U
Murray-Davis, 2011	To describe the views of midwives and educators regarding interprofessional working and learning within midwifery practice.	United Kingdom	39	Mi	L	Mix	Yes
Nielsen, 2012	To outline the structure and processes for establishing a collaborative midwife physician practice in a military academic medical center.	United States	U	CP	U	U	Yes
Pecci, 2012	To describe the design and implementation of a collaborative model of intrapartum care that involves obstetricians, midwives, and family physicians.	United States	U	CP	U	U	Yes
Reiger, 2009	To explore the attitudes of midwives, doctors, and managers in relation to collaborative maternity practice.	Australia	167	C	L	Mix	Yes
Simpson, 2006	To describe communication between expert labor nurses and their physician colleagues during labor within the context of the nurse-managed labor practice model in community hospitals and its relationship to teamwork and perinatal patient safety.	United States	92	C	L	Mix	No
Simpson, 2009	To describe how nurses would respond in common clinical situations involving disagreement with physician colleagues during labor and birth.	United States	133	N	T	Mix	Yes
Van Kelst, 2013	To explore midwives' views on ideal and actual maternity care.	Belgium	9	Mi	L	Interviews	No

Note. C = combinations of professionals; L = qualitative; U = unspecified; CP = combinations of professionals and parents; T = quantitative; Mi = midwives; N = (obstetric) nurses.

TABLE 3 Characteristics of the Included Studies From Search 2: Communication and Collaboration Between Maternity Care Professionals and Parents ($n = 26$)

FIRST AUTHOR, YEAR	OBJECTIVE OR RESEARCH QUESTION	COUNTRY	POPULATION (N)	TYPE PARTICIPANTS	DESIGN	METHOD	INVOLVEMENT PARTICIPANT(S)
Alkazaleh, 2004	To find out from women who had received bad news as a result of a pregnancy scan, the relative importance they placed on various issues, including caregiver behavior, when the news was given: varying from serious to soft markers/obstetric complications.	Canada	76	Mo	T	Survey	Yes
Beake, 2013	To evaluate caseload midwifery in a relatively deprived and ethnically diverse inner-city area.	United Kingdom	24	Mo	L	Semi-structured interviews	U
Borders, 2013	To describe how nurse-midwives verbally support nulliparous women during second-stage labor and document specific details of each second stage.	United States	23	CP	L	Mix	Yes
Brown, 2005	To investigate the views and experiences of postnatal hospital care of a representative sample of Victorian women who gave birth in Victoria, Australia, in 1999.	Australia	1,358	Mo	T	Survey	U
Browne, 2014	To identify strategies midwives use to amplify women's own resources and capacities, with the aim of reducing antenatal anxiety.	Australia	14	Mi	L	Focus Groups	No
Burns, 2013	To describe the language and practices used by midwives when supporting breastfeeding women during the first week after birth.	Australia	U	CP	L	Mix	U
Bylund, 2005	To examine clinician-patient communication and decision making through the quantitative analysis of women's online birth stories.	United States	551	Mo	T	Online birth stories	U
Eri, 2010	To explore Norwegian nulliparous women's experiences of communication and contact with midwives at the labor ward in the early phase of labor.	Norway	17	Mo	L	Mix	U
Eri, 2011	To explore the priorities and strategies midwives in a labor ward use in their communication with primiparous women who seek contact in the early phase of labor.	Norway	18	Mi	L	Focus groups	U
Forti, 2013	Which communication modalities are used, and most frequently by MGP midwives and clients?	Australia	U	CP	T	Mix	Yes
Fraser, 1999	To enable the views and experiences of local women to influence curriculum development in a large university in England.	United Kingdom	41	Mo	L	Interviews	U
Goodall, 2009	To explore mothers' perceptions of the influences of health professionals (GPs, midwives, and consultants) on decisions as to mode of delivery of second children, following a previous cesarean section.	United Kingdom	10	Mo	L	Interviews	U
Hunter, 2006	To explore the emotion work experiences of community-based midwives, focusing on their relationships with clients.	United Kingdom	19	Mi	L	Mix	Yes
Jonkers, 2011	To investigate ethnicity-related factors contributing to substandard maternity care and the effects on severe maternal morbidity among immigrant women in the Netherlands.	Netherlands	54	CP	L	Interviews	U

Lerman, 2007	To examine the predictive effects of patients' emotional distress and their relationships with their health care providers on satisfaction with obstetric services in high-risk pregnancies.	United States	U	Mo	T	Survey	U
Matthias, 2007	To understand the mother–midwife relationship in a case study to examine one woman's struggles with the uncertainties she faces during her pregnancy.	United States	2	CP	L	Mix	Yes
Matthias, 2009	To explore the struggles that pregnant mothers face and the role that their practitioners play in these dilemmas.	United States	8	CP	L	Mix	U
McKay, 1990	To discuss "obstetrics by ear" during second stage labor—that is, the auditory perceptual skills caregivers use in response to parturients' behavioral cues.	United States	26	CP	L	Mix	Yes
Munro, 2013	To explore the barriers to and facilitators of interprofessional models of maternity care between physicians, nurses, and midwives in rural British Columbia, Canada, and the changes that need to occur to facilitate such models.	Canada	U	CP	L	Mix	Yes
Persson, 2011	To describe factors which influence mothers' sense of security during the first postnatal week.	Sweden	11	Mo	L	Interviews	U
Risa, 2011	To explore the verbal communication patterns in antenatal consultations between pregnant women with diabetes and their midwives.	Norway	17	CP	L	Audiotaped consultations	U
Schölmerich, 2014	To examine coordination challenges that might present a barrier to delivering optimal care	Netherlands	40	C	L	Mix	No
Siassakos, 2011	To determine the range of communication practices between staff and patients during a simulated acute event, an eclamptic seizure.	United Kingdom	U	C	T	Simulated emergency	U
Sinivaara, 2004	To describe delivery ward staff opinions about the exercise of power over women in communication, focused on "power over," the ability or capacity to influence the behavior and decisions of others to obey or conform.	Finland	155	C	T	Survey	No
Wheatley, 2008	To examine what women's pregnancy narratives tell us about the nature and quality of their experiences with prenatal care.	United States	87	Mo	L	Mix	U
Williams, 2010	To evaluate mothers' satisfaction with a caseload-midwifery scheme and whether this varied according to the extent of continuity of care provided.	Australia	U	Mo	T	Mix	U

Note. Mo = mothers; T = quantitative; L = qualitative; U = unspecified; CP = combinations of professionals and parents; Mi = midwives; C = combinations of professionals; MGP = midwifery group practice.

TABLE 4 Main Categories and Categories Associated With “Good” Communication and Collaboration Among Maternity Care Professionals and Between Maternity Care Professionals and Parents in Searches 1 and 2

AMONG MATERNITY CARE PROFESSIONALS	BETWEEN MATERNITY CARE PROFESSIONALS AND PARENTS
	Explicit
	Expertise
Knowledgeable Clinical, resources, understanding nature of emergency	Knowledgeable Good at job, competent, competence instills confidence
Awareness Of clinical situation, team and patient, recognition of emergency situation	Looking for nonverbal cues Expect, support, and explain women’s sounds and help when needed, vigilance
Reliable Able, competent, up to date, no unnecessary interventions	Expertise and experience Advantage of different professional competences
	Context
Time Willingness to invest time	Time For info sharing, discussions, for partner, to rest
Architecture Shared spaces, meeting rooms	Atmosphere Comfortable, privacy, natural and normal process, practical support, follow-up, safe environment, own environment
Organization of work Formal plans and protocols, effective meetings, distribution of roles and responsibilities, financial, information flow and channels (ICT, regular meetings), multidisciplinary teamwork, education and training, safe staff/patient ratio	Communication channels Mobile technologies
	Partnership
Shared knowledge and decision making Asks my opinion, trusts my judgment	Shared decision making Choice, time, opportunity to discuss, consent, participation in own care
Different but equal Distribution of workload, involvement, power, and respect; on level of expertise	Reciprocity Rapport, affirmation and validation of roles and responsibilities, mutual appreciation, connection over surveillance
Respectful Respects others’ commitment, what we do,	Balanced exchange Sense of control, openness, empowerment
Proactive Anticipation needs, regular familiarization, explaining roles, abilities, and responsibilities in advance (of emergencies)	
Reflexive Ability to reflect on practice, acknowledgement of vulnerability	
	Implicit
	Attitude
Patient focus Woman-centered, caring, kind, courteous	Attentiveness Woman-centered, sensitive and responsive to needs, acknowledge partner, affirmative, active listening, (non) explicit info
Collegiality Respect, accessible, commitment, patient, openness (to other opinions, about own limits), willingness to cooperate	Empathic Supportive, empower, patient, understanding
Task orientation Anticipation, responsive, sharing (info and expertise), commitment to safety culture	Nonjudgmental Respect, open, moral sensitivity
Assertiveness Firm, risk-taking, confident, independent, initiative	Calm demeanor Bring peace and quiet

TABLE 4 Main Categories and Categories Associated With “Good” Communication and Collaboration Among Maternity Care Professionals and Between Maternity Care Professionals and Parents in Searches 1 and 2 (cont.)

AMONG MATERNITY CARE PROFESSIONALS	BETWEEN MATERNITY CARE PROFESSIONALS AND PARENTS
Trust	Trust
Others professional ability and expertise, confidence	Trustworthy Authentic, listen and take seriously, being open and honest, relevant information
Open and honest	Individualized care Being met as an individual, physical touch, massage, closeness
Open to discussions, open to different viewpoints	Continuity of care Personal relationships, consistency throughout chain
	Availability Someone to turn to
	Communication style
Structured and directive	Info-sharing Reporting, advising, consistent, straightforward, clear, adapted to level of understanding, personalized (not just risk)information
Clear and assertive, firm, focused, logical	
Form	Form Calm, use of small talk, directive, humor, immediate feedback, clear
Calm, ability to listen, respectful, with dignity, humor	
Empathic	Normalizing the situation Explaining and asking questions, challenging negative perceptions, “birth as natural” perspective
Kind, patient-centered	Informative Explanatory; what is and is expected, information about potential complications
	Vocabulary Respectful, nonclinical terms (baby), reframe of language (“possibility” instead of “risk”)

Note. ICT = information and communication technology.

collaboration among maternity care professionals (Search 1; $n = 14$) and for communication and collaboration between maternity care professionals and parents (Search 2; $n = 26$).

There are several noteworthy characteristics of these studies. First, all studies, except one from Search 2 (McKay & Roberts, 1990), were published relatively recently in the years 1995–2014. Second, the studies were performed in many different regions within the Western world: Search 1: Western Europe ($n = 6$), United States ($n = 6$), Australia ($n = 2$); Search 2: Western Europe ($n = 7$), Northern Europe ($n = 5$), United States ($n = 7$), Canada ($n = 2$), or Australia ($n = 5$; Table 2 and Table 3; see Country). Third, although all studies had the potential to include maternity care professionals and parents, most studies included only one of these groups. Search 1 resulted in 10 studies with populations consisting of maternity care professionals and 4 studies populations consisting of both professionals and parents (Table 2, see Type Participants). In Search 2, 9 of 26 studies included

both professionals and parents in their study population (Table 3, see Type Participants). Fourth, the designs of the studies were predominantly qualitative: Search 1: qualitative ($n = 10$), quantitative ($n = 2$), unspecified ($n = 2$); Search 2: qualitative ($n = 18$), quantitative ($n = 8$; Table 2 and Table 3: see Design). Fifth, only 15 out of 40 publications referred to active involvement in the research projects by participants in the form of feedback, evaluation, member check, input, or research group membership (see Table 2 and 3, see Involvement Participants): 10 studies for Search 1 and 5 studies for Search 2. These publications are almost equally divided between studies that do and do not include parents in their study population (see Tables 2 and 3, see Type Participants). Last, most striking is that Search 2, devoted to communication and collaboration between professionals and parents, includes only 9 studies out of 26 where *both* parents and professionals were consulted as part of the study (see Table 3, see Type Participants). An interesting example of this phenomenon is a publication

(Hunter, 2006) that discusses the theory of reciprocity in relationships between midwives and mothers whereas including *only midwives* in the study population.

Findings of Factors Associated With Good Communication and Collaboration

None of the studies in Search 1 and 2 were explicitly aiming for identifying factors associated with *good* communication and collaboration in practice. Their focus was mainly on (solving) problems and weaknesses in communication and collaboration. We found only six articles (Beake, Acosta, Cooke, & McCourt, 2013; Borders, Wendland, Haozous, Leeman, & Rogers, 2013; Browne, O'Brien, Taylor, Bowman, & Davis, 2014; Nielsen, et al., 2012; Pecci, et al., 2012; Van Kelst, Spitz, Sermeus, & Thomson 2013) with a predominant focus on positive aspects. Interestingly, some of the positive aspects found were even described in a negative way (see Appendix). For example, one study described an aspect of good communication as, "doesn't yell or scream" (Simpson, James, & Knox, 2006). Also, most articles ($n = 31$) made no clear distinction between communication and collaboration. Therefore, it was not possible to categorize the positive aspects into aspects of communication on the one side and collaboration on the other. None of the authors explicitly defined "good" communication and/or collaboration. Only some articles provided (partial) definitions of communication ($n = 4$; Borders, et al., 2013; Burns, Fenwick, Sheehan, & Schmied, 2013; Risa, Lidén, & Friberg, 2011; Sinivaara, Suominen, Routasalo, & Hupli, 2004), collaboration ($n = 3$; Munro, Komelsen, & Grzybowski, 2013; Nielsen, et al., 2012; Wheatley, Kelley, Peacock, & Delgado, 2008), or both ($n = 2$; Schölmerich, et al., 2014; Simpson, et al., 2006).

Our examination of the 40 studies revealed six overlapping and interconnected main categories for the factors associated with good communication and collaboration: Expertise, Partnership, Context, Attitude, Trust, and Communication style (Table 4).

These sensitizing concepts for our fieldwork made us aware of the possibility to distinguish two groups of prerequisites for good communication and collaboration: implicit prerequisites and explicit ones. As such, they offered us new ways of interpreting and organizing our data. The main categories Expertise, Partnership, and Context can be grouped under the heading "explicit" prerequisites of good communication and collaboration. "Explicit" because they are closely linked to "doing things together" and, therefore, often part of a written regulation

or topics being discussed. Examples are the distribution of workload among professionals or the requirement that patients provide informed consent. The main categories Attitude, Trust, and Communication style, can be gathered under the heading "implicit" prerequisites of good communication and collaboration, as they assume an implicit form of "being together." Attitude, Trust, and Communication Style comprise more implicit personal characteristics or preferences that can be felt by group(s) or individual(s), for example, respect among colleagues and between professionals and parents.

Closer examination of the categories and their content revealed that there are differences between the findings from the two searches (Table 4). The studies found in Search 1 on interprofessional communication and collaboration had a more practical stance, meaning that they focused more on the actual "doing" (explicit prerequisites) and placed less emphasis on ways of "being" ("implicit" prerequisites) compared to the studies from Search 2. For example, the main category Attitude in Search 1 included the more practical categories Patient focus, Collegiality, Task orientation, and Assertiveness, as ways of doing the job together. In Search 2, the same main category Attitude included the categories Attentiveness, Empathic, Nonjudgmental, and Calm demeanor. These categories can be interpreted as ways of *being* together emotionally (not physically). This difference can also be noticed when we look at the category Organization of work, which is a clear example of *doing* the job together; this category is present in Search 1 and absent in Search 2. Considering these findings, one should expect that Search 1 resulted in a less elaborate list of categories regarding Attitude, Trust, and Communication style. This expectation was confirmed (Table 4). Another example is the main category Context containing the categories Architecture (Search 1) and Atmosphere (Search 2). "Architecture," mentioned in two articles (Murray-Davis, Marshall, & Gordon, 2011; Simpson & Lyndon, 2009), refers to, for example, the shared space (such as coffee room), whereas "Atmosphere," mentioned in six articles (Borders, et al., 2013; Burns, et al., 2013; Fraser, 1999; Munro, et al., 2013; Persson, Fridlund, Kvist, & Dykes, 2011; Schölmerich, et al., 2014) focuses on things such as the effect of the built environment on someone's mood, emotions, and overall birth or work experience.

DISCUSSION

This scoping study provides a thorough overview of the factors associated with good communication and

collaboration in maternity care. The focus of the 40 included studies is predominantly on problems and solutions; and as these studies hardly define what is good communication and collaboration, they seem to start from the assumption of a common or shared understanding about these concepts. Interestingly, the six studies focusing on positive aspects were all published in 2012 and 2014, indicating that attention for the positive aspects of communication and collaboration is a recent development.

We identified factors associated with good communication and collaboration among maternity care professionals (Search 1) and between maternity care professionals and parents (Search 2). On an aggregated level, both searches resulted in the same main categories which can be divided into “explicit” prerequisites of good communication and collaboration: Expertise, Partnership, Context, and implicit prerequisites: Attitude, Trust, and Communication style. Analysis on a more detailed level (categories) showed differences in perspectives on what factors exactly are important. This suggests that in maternity care, different approaches might be needed for improvement of communication and collaboration among professionals compared to improvement of communication and collaboration between professionals and parents. The categories revealed that research on communication and collaboration between maternity care professionals results predominantly in “explicit” work-related aspects, whereas implicit interpersonal aspects receive less attention. These findings indicate a limited focus of research on interprofessional communication and collaboration. We would like to stress that these studies should also be attentive to the “implicit” prerequisites of good communication and collaboration. Likewise, collaboration between maternity care professionals and parents should consider “explicit” prerequisites, including, for example, the way all stakeholders are influenced by the organization of work.

Most articles ignored parents as partners in communication and collaboration by not including them in the study population. Their underrepresentation and limited involvement in the form of feedback, evaluation, member checking, input, or membership in the research projects indicate the need for more research in maternity care that involves all stakeholders, rather than just gathering information about them from others. Also noteworthy is the increasing attention given to the tangible environment and its influence on communication and collaboration (Architecture and Atmosphere). Environment plays an important role in

effective communication and collaboration practices, especially in a time where more and more hospitals are being (partly) refurbished and rebuilt to meet the requirements of, for example, the UNICEF’s (revised) Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (2009). It is noteworthy that although only eight publications addressed Architecture and Atmosphere, six were published in 2011–2014, implying that these aspects have come to maternity care researchers’ attention more recently.

Three reviews (Avery et al., 2012; Downe et al., 2010; King et al., 2012) addressed collaboration in maternity care and seemed to consider communication and collaboration as being overlapping and multilayered concepts. The narrative overview of Downe et al. (2010) described tools designed to measure collaboration and teamwork in the general health care context. They identified contextual components (e.g., clear boundaries, shared responsibilities, cohesion, interdependence, openness, trust, and conflict resolution) and factors of influence (e.g., supportive organizational structure and resources, history of collaboration, and positive attitude). Avery et al. (2012) conducted a qualitative analysis of 12 out of 60 articles that were submitted after a competitive call for collaborative articles from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American College of Nurse-Midwives. The authors distil five main themes for successful and sustainable models of midwife and obstetrician collaborative practice: impetus for collaboration, foundations of collaborative care, commitment to partnership, care integration, and interprofessional education. In their review of the history of collaboration in maternity care in the United States, King et al. (2012) conclude that in the future, interdisciplinary teams will be required to provide seamless access for patients whose health care may change over the course of childbearing. According to them, the success of interdisciplinary teams is dependent on professional competence, interprofessional respect, and a common orientation to the patient. Our scoping study supports the perspective of communication and collaboration as overlapping and multilayered concepts. Moreover, it identifies various aspects within the different intertwined categories of *good* communication and collaboration found in research in maternity care.

We used the framework of a scoping study as part of preparation for an ethnographic study in maternity care on collaboration and communication. The advantage of a scoping study is its open character, allowing in our case, the inclusion of studies from a range of Western high-resource societies with various study

designs, and varied levels of analysis. This openness provided us the sensitizing concepts needed as guidance for our fieldwork. Following the scoping study principles, we did not appraise the methodological quality of the studies and, therefore, cannot exclude selection and information bias. A disadvantage of the openness of a scoping study is a lack of clearly defined categories as found in the literature. When defining main categories, we sometimes ran into problems because of overlap between them; for example, Attitude is strongly related to Partnership, Trust, and Communication style. Therefore, the authors engaged in an extensive dialogue to reach consensus and acknowledged that the main categories are interconnected. The importance and interconnectedness of communication and collaboration in maternity care can be illustrated by a study, which did not primarily focus on communication and collaboration (Hall, Tomkinson, & Klein, 2012). This qualitative study explores care providers' and pregnant women's approaches to the complicated issues of risk in pregnancy and birth. The authors find how risk and integrity can be defined differently and how strategies to minimize risk and maximize integrity were influenced by relationships (e.g., between professionals and women), evidence, and local health care cultures. These influencing factors can be categorized in our (explicit) main categories Partnership, Expertise, and Context, which are strongly connected.

In general, it remains unclear if the factors in the 40 selected publications are mentioned as descriptive or prescriptive, and several factors might be perceived as "basic," such as listening to sounds and spending more time with women. However, it is important to pay attention to the mundane, implicit routines of care, the often overlooked or forgotten but necessary aspects of care work that promote quality (Iedema et al., 2013; Mesman, 2008; Mesman, 2011). So in this scoping review, we are not aiming for theoretical articulations, but for the practical identification of aspects of good communication and collaboration that can be explored in interviews and observations in our fieldwork. This will allow us to develop theory about the interactions between these aspects in everyday maternity care based on our ethnographic work. Therefore, we consider the findings from our scoping study in their own right and, moreover, as point of departure for fieldwork that will allow us to further explore the spectrum of factors occurring in practice.

This study raises awareness about the importance of learning from strengths in maternity care practice,

not just weaknesses to strive for better communication and collaboration in maternity care. It makes clear that the study of communication and collaboration in maternity care suffers from (a) a lack of attention for the positive (explicit and implicit) aspects involved in communication and collaboration, (b) underrepresentation of parents in study populations, and (c) insufficient involvement of all stakeholders in the research projects.

Studies of collaboration in other health care domains have shown that good communication and collaboration have a broad scope of characteristics and deserve the attention of researchers (Greenhalgh, 2008; Greenhalgh et al., 2008; Mesman, 2009; Parker, Vermeulen, & Penders, 2010; Swinglehurst, Greenhalgh, Myall, & Russell, 2010). These insights have not yet been brought to the field of maternity care as evidenced by the fact that most articles in our scoping study focused solely on (solving) problems in communication and collaboration. Good communication and collaboration involves more than the absence of undesirable features; the realization and preservation of effective communication and collaboration also requires identification and understanding of the elements of positive interactions in the maternity care arena.

To that end, our study identifies the "explicit" prerequisites of good collaboration—Expertise, Partnership, and Context—as well as the "implicit" prerequisites—Attitude, Trust, and Communication style. For maternity care practice and research, our study ties in with recent attention for positive ingredients of communication and collaboration. It draws attention to the importance of "implicit" interpersonal aspects of communication and collaboration among maternity care professionals. Likewise, it underlines the importance of "explicit" work-related aspects in communication and collaboration between professionals and parents. Future ethnographic in-depth research on positive aspects, involving all stakeholders, will provide further insight into the specific nature and dynamics of the interconnected prerequisites of good communication and collaboration in maternity care.

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