



Aquichan

ISSN: 1657-5997

ISSN: 2027-5374

Universidad de La Sabana

Ramirez-Perdomo, Claudia Andrea; Flórez-González, Ana María; Mateus-Peña, Jairo Daniel
Women's Experiences in the Childbirth Care Process: An Integrative Review*

Aquichan, vol. 24, no. 2, e2425, 2024

Universidad de La Sabana

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5294/aqui.2024.24.2.5>

Available in: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=74178794005>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's webpage in redalyc.org

UAEH redalyc.org

Scientific Information System Redalyc

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Project academic non-profit, developed under the open access initiative

Women's Experiences in the Childbirth Care Process: An Integrative Review*

* Project financed through the call PSEM01-2022 with code 3865 for the research program of the Universidad Surcolombiana.

Claudia Andrea Ramirez-Perdomo

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9828-773X>
Universidad Surcolombiana, Colombia
graffhe@usco.edu.co

Ana María Flórez-González

<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-3353-2758>
Universidad Surcolombiana, Colombia
florezgonzalezanamaria@gmail.com

✉ **Jairo Daniel Mateus-Peña**

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6397-6236>
Universidad Surcolombiana, Colombia
jairo.mateus@usco.edu.co

Received: 11/09/2023
Sent to peers: 10/10/2023
Approved by peers: 02/09/2024
Approved: 03/11/2024

DOI: 10.5294/aqui.2024.24.2.5

Para citar este artículo / To reference this article / Para citar este artigo

Ramírez-Perdomo CA, Flórez-González AM, Mateus-Peña JD. Women's experiences in the childbirth care process: An integrative review. Aquichan. 2024;24(2):e2425. <https://doi.org/10.5294/aqui.2024.24.2.5>

Theme: Health Promotion

Contribution to the discipline: This integrative review on vaginal birth is a starting point for nursing professionals aiming to deepen their understanding of the experiences and care needs of women during vaginal childbirth. It synthesizes global scientific evidence on how women should be treated during childbirth and highlights behaviors to avoid, ensuring that nursing interventions are appropriate, that the patient's experience is positive, and that the care provided is of quality.

Abstract

Introduction: Childbirth is recognized as a physiological process essential to procreation and societal development. Nevertheless, it often lacks adequate discussion on humanized care practices. Therefore, it is necessary to identify women's experiences during vaginal birth care to create practices that ensure better quality care. **Objective:** To characterize scientific evidence related to women's experiences during vaginal birth care. **Materials and Methods:** An integrative review was conducted following Cooper's methodology; six databases were reviewed: Cochrane, PubMed, Science Direct, Springer, Scopus, and Cinahl, using the descriptors: Normal Birth; Humanized Birth; Humanization of Care; Obstetric Violence; Qualitative Research, in Spanish, English, and Portuguese, limited to the 2010-2023 period, with the following inclusion/exclusion criteria: Qualitative full-text articles on vaginal births with a score of 8 or higher according to CASPe. **Results:** Six thematic units emerged: microaggressions and macro-impacts: childbirth: between pain and fear; acting with respect: childbirth as a natural process; silencing, enduring, and bearing; my birth, my choice; making the invisible visible: normalizing violence during childbirth; and the ritual of childbirth: women's dignity. **Conclusions:** Women's childbirth experiences are influenced by the cultural contexts in which they live; the biomedical model and traditional practices clash and impact women's lives. Women must know their reproductive rights to contribute to a humanized childbirth.

Keywords (Source: DeCS)

Normal birth; humanized birth; humanization of care; obstetric violence; qualitative research.

4 Experiencias de las mujeres con el proceso de atención del parto: revisión integrativa*

* Proyecto financiado mediante la convocatoria PSEM01-2022 con el código 3865 para semilleros de investigación de la Universidad Surcolombiana.

Resumen

Introducción: el parto es reconocido como un proceso fisiológico que alude a la procreación y al desarrollo entre las sociedades; no obstante, poco se ha hablado sobre la atención humanizada del mismo. Por lo anterior, es necesario identificar la experiencia de las mujeres durante la atención del parto vaginal para generar prácticas que garanticen una mejor calidad en la atención. **Objetivo:** caracterizar la evidencia científica relacionada con las experiencias de las mujeres durante la atención del parto vaginal. **Materiales y Método:** se realizó una revisión integrativa, según Cooper; se revisaron seis bases de datos Cochrane, PubMed, Science Direct, Springer, Scopus y Cinahl, con los descriptores: Parto Normal; Parto Humanizado; Humanización de la Atención; Violencia Obstétrica e Investigación Cualitativa, en idioma español, inglés y portugués, limitada al periodo 2010-2023, con los siguientes criterios de inclusión/exclusión: artículos cualitativos en texto completo sobre partos vaginales, con puntuación mayor o igual a 8 según CASPe. **Resultados:** se obtuvieron seis unidades temáticas: microagresiones y macro-impactos: el parto: entre el dolor y el miedo; actuar con respeto: el parto como proceso natural; silenciar, callar y soportar; mi parto, mi elección; haciendo visible lo invisible: normalizando la violencia durante el parto; y el rito de parir: dignidad de la mujer. **Conclusiones:** las experiencias de las mujeres durante el parto están moldeadas por el contexto cultural en el que viven; el modelo biomédico y el tradicional chocan e impactan la vida de la mujer. Es necesario que las mujeres conozcan sus derechos reproductivos para contribuir con la humanización del parto.

Palabras clave (Fuente: DeCS)

Parto normal; parto humanizado; humanización de la atención; violencia obstétrica; investigación cualitativa.

Experiências das mulheres no processo de assistência ao parto: uma revisão integrativa*

* Projeto financiado mediante a chamada PSEMo1-2022 com o código 3865 para grupos de pesquisa da Universidad Surcolombiana.

Resumo

Introdução: o parto é reconhecido como um processo fisiológico que alude à procriação e ao desenvolvimento entre as sociedades; entretanto, pouco se tem falado sobre a assistência humanizada ao parto. Portanto, é necessário identificar a experiência das mulheres durante o parto normal a fim de gerar práticas que garantam uma melhor qualidade de atendimento. **Objetivo:** caracterizar as evidências científicas relacionadas às experiências das mulheres durante a assistência ao parto normal. **Materiais e método:** foi realizada uma revisão integrativa, segundo Cooper, e revisadas seis bases de dados: Cochrane, PubMed, Science Direct, Springer, Scopus e Cinahl, com os descritores em espanhol, inglês e português, “parto normal”, “parto humanizado”, “humanização da assistência”, “violência obstétrica”, “pesquisa qualitativa”, limitados ao período de 2010 a 2023, com os seguintes critérios de inclusão/exclusão: artigos qualitativos em texto completo sobre partos normais, com pontuação maior ou igual a 8 segundo o Critical Appraisal Skills Programme em espanhol (CASPe). **Resultados:** emergiram seis unidades temáticas: microagressões e macroimpactos: parto — entre a dor e o medo; agindo com respeito — o parto como um processo natural; silenciar, calar e suportar; meu parto, minha escolha; tornando visível o invisível — normalizando a violência durante o parto; e o rito do parto — a dignidade da mulher. **Conclusões:** as experiências de parto das mulheres são moldadas pelo contexto cultural em que elas vivem; os modelos biomédico e tradicional colidem e impactam a vida das mulheres. É necessário que as mulheres estejam cientes de seus direitos reprodutivos para contribuir com a humanização do parto.

Palavras-chave (Fonte DeCS)

Parto normal; parto humanizado; humanização da assistência; violência obstétrica; pesquisa qualitativa.

Introduction

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 140 million births occur annually since 2018 (1). This organization defines normal childbirth as an event with an uncertain onset that proceeds without complications provided that, after delivery, the mother-child pair is in good general condition (2-4). Vaginal birth is defined as “a birth without medical intervention that usually involves relaxation techniques” (5). The WHO promotes vaginal birth as a means of ending pregnancy even in the presence of a SARS-CoV-2 infection (6).

In this sense, humanized birth refers to a childbirth experience that occurs under normal conditions, prioritizing the opinions and needs of the woman and her accompanying family members during labor and the postpartum period, working as a team with healthcare personnel to make it a satisfying, positive, and unforgettable experience where human dignity prevails (4, 7). The Latin American and Caribbean Network promotes the humanization of birth and childbirth (RELAHUPAN); this network was created at the Ceará Brazil Congress and focuses on information and promotion actions (8). In Colombia, Law 2244 of 2022 (9) ensures humanized childbirth care, promoting in women and their families the ability to decide and approach pregnancy to maintain the well-being of the mother-child pair (10), positively impacting the woman, her family, and society as a whole.

The healthcare team has the responsibility to provide comprehensive care to the mother-child pair, respect the autonomy, the family's environment, and sociocultural characteristics, avoiding unnecessary medical and pharmacological actions during labor to favor appropriate therapeutic actions according to their needs (11, 12). The WHO identifies mistreatment, negligence, or lack of respect during childbirth as a violation of women's reproductive rights (3). The inappropriate or excessive use of procedures and technologies during childbirth can lead to iatrogenesis and obstetric violence, rather than ensuring safety (13, 14), characterized by physical, verbal, and psychological harm, as well as negligence, often associated with a disproportionate number of cesarean sections, episiotomies, and even the use of forceps (15, 16).

In light of the aforementioned, this exploration of women's experiences during vaginal childbirth was conducted to generate valid knowledge for professionals and health institutions interested in contributing to improving comprehensive care, promoting the humanization of childbirth, and reducing obstetric violence. A literature review was proposed to characterize the scientific evidence related to women's experiences during vaginal childbirth care.

Materials and Methods

An integrative review was conducted following Cooper's methodology (17, 18): I) problem identification; II) literature search; III) data evalu-

ation; IV) data analysis, and V) presentation and synthesis of data into thematic units. The research question was: What scientific evidence is available related to women's experiences during vaginal childbirth care reported in the period between 2010-2023?

Search Strategy

The search was conducted in six bibliographic databases: Cochrane, PubMed, Science Direct, Springer, Scopus, and Cinahl. The health sciences descriptors (19) used were: "Natural Childbirth", "Humanizing Delivery", "Humanization of Assistance", "Obstetric Violence", "Qualitative Research" and the Boolean operators AND and OR; the search equation was adjusted in each database.

Data evaluation complied with the following criteria: Qualitative full-text articles on women's experiences with vaginal childbirth in Spanish, English, and Portuguese, limited to the period 2010-2023 with a score of 8 or higher according to the Spanish Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) (20).

The included articles were analyzed, the extracted data were compared, and similar data were classified and grouped; themes were organized to facilitate the process of analysis and synthesis. The analysis was conducted using the proposal of Miles and Huberman (18, 21): data reduction, data visualization, data comparison, conclusion drawing, and verification.

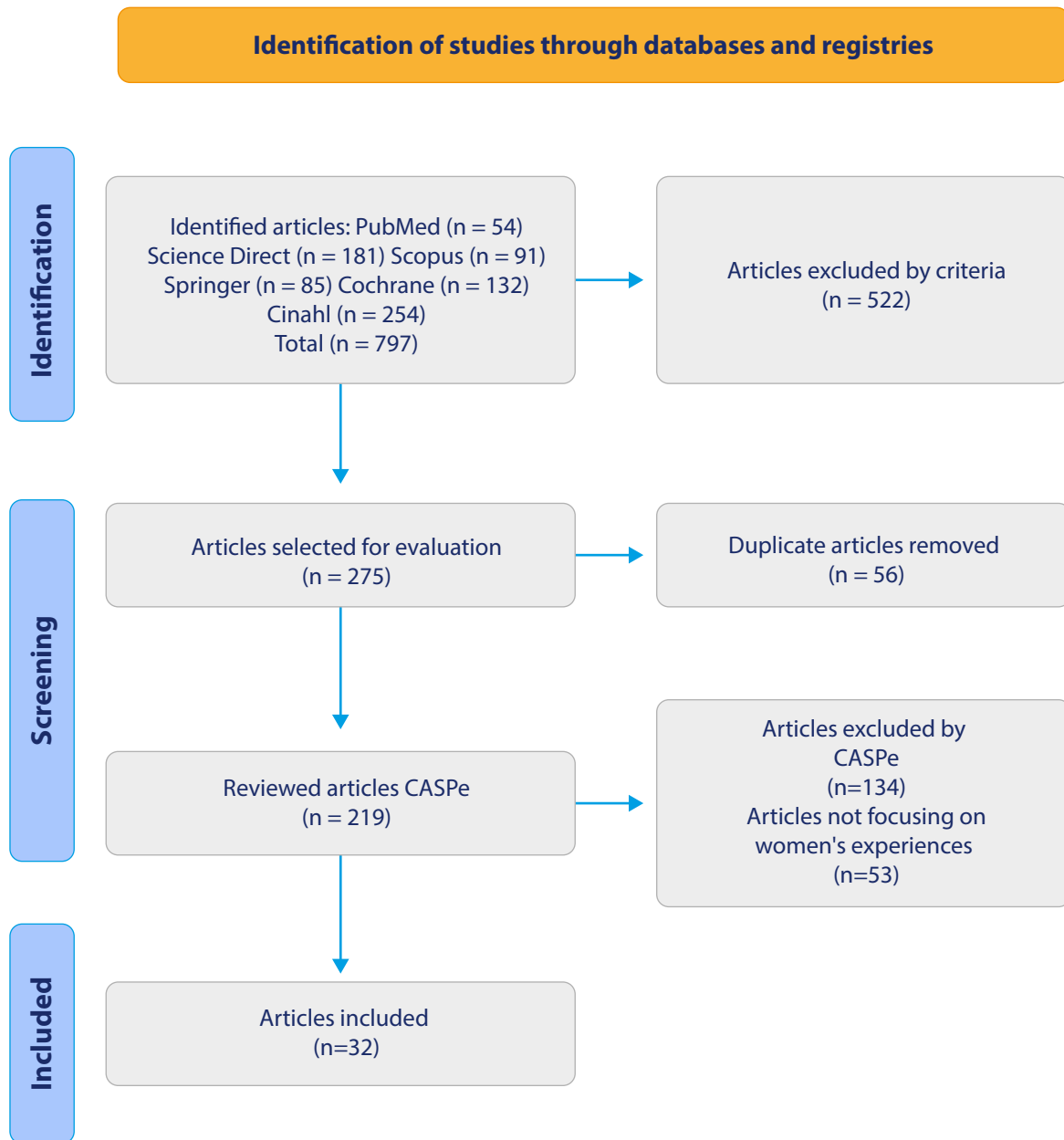
Table 1. Search Equations in the Different Databases

Database	Search equation
Cochrane: 132 articles	"Natural Childbirth" OR "Humanizing Delivery" OR "Humanization of Assistance" OR "Obstetric Violence" AND "Qualitative research"
PubMed: 54 articles	Search: "Natural Childbirth" OR "Humanizing Delivery" OR "Humanization of Assistance" OR "Obstetric Violence" AND "Qualitative research" Filters: Free full text, Full text, English, Portuguese, Spanish, from 2010 - 2023
Cinahl: 254 articles	"Natural Childbirth" OR "Humanizing Delivery" OR "Humanization of Assistance" OR "Obstetric Violence" AND "Qualitative research" Limiters - Full text; Publication date: 20100101-20231231; Hidden NetLibrary Holdings Expanders - Apply Subject Equivalents Search Modes - Boolean/Phrase
Scopus: 91 articles	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Natural Childbirth" OR "Humanizing Delivery" OR "Humanization of Assistance" OR "Obstetric Violence" AND "Qualitative research" AND PUBYEAR > 2009 AND PUBYEAR < 2023 AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English") OR LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "Portuguese") OR LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "Spanish")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (OA, "all"))
Springer: 85 articles	"Natural Childbirth" OR "Humanizing Delivery" OR "Humanization of Assistance" OR "Obstetric Violence" AND "Qualitative research" within English Article 2010 - 2023
ScienceDirect: 181 articles	"Natural Childbirth" OR "Humanizing Delivery" OR "Humanization of Assistance" OR "Obstetric Violence" AND "Qualitative research"

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

The integrative review found 797 articles, which were reviewed by title and abstract; 522 were excluded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria, and 56 were excluded due to duplication. A total of 219 articles were submitted for quality assessment using the CASPe and 85 articles were included for analysis if they scored 8 or higher, of which 53 articles that did not focus on women's experiences were excluded, leaving only 32 documents that did meet the inclusion criteria for analysis.

Figure 1. Search and Evaluation of Data Obtained in the Integrative Review



Source: Elaborated by the authors, using the PRISMA 2020 diagram.

The thematic analysis was performed with 32 selected articles; 603 units of meanings were obtained, which were consolidated and grouped into six thematic units, allowing the deepening of the meaning of the childbirth experience.

Results

Table 2. Characterization of the Articles Included in the Thematic Units

Title	Authors	Database	Thematic unit
1. Exploring factors contributing to the mistreatment of women during childbirth in the West Bank, Palestine (22)	Ibtesam Medhat Mohamad Dwekat; Tengku Alina Tengku Ismail; Mohd Ismail Ibrahim; Farid Ghrayeb.	PubMed	Micro-aggressions and macro-impacts: childbirth: Between pain and fear
2. A qualitative study of women’s experiences with obstetric violence during childbirth in Turkey (23)	Nihal Avcı; Meltem Mecdi Kaydırak.		
3. Motivations for planned home birth: exploratory descriptive study (24)	Thamires Fernandes Cardoso da Silva Rodrigues; Lorena Viccentine Coutinho Monteschio; Eliana Cismer; Maria das Neves Decesaro; Deise Serafim; Sonia Silva Marcon.	Cinahl	
4. ‘Safe’, yet violent? Women’s experiences with obstetric violence during hospital births in rural Northeast India (25)	Sreeparna Chattopadhyay; Arima MishraB; Suraj Jacob.		
5. Woman’s empowerment in planned childbirth at home (26)	Joanne de Paula Nascimento; Diego Vieira de Mattos; Maria Eliane Liégio Matão; Cleusa Alves Martins; Paula Ávila Moraes.		
6. Episiotomy: Feelings experienced by mothers (27)	Janaina Pacheco Villela; Isabella de Souza Ramos da Silva; Elizabeth Rose Costa Martín; Raquel Concepción de Almeida Ramos; Cristiane María Amorim Costa; Thelma Spindola.	Scopus	Acting with respect: Childbirth as a natural process
7. The pregnancy and delivery process among Kaingang women (28)	Aline Cardoso Machado Moliterno; Ana Carla Borghi; Larissa Helena de Souza Freire Orlandi; rosangelacelia faustino; Deise Seraphim; Ligia Carreira.		
8. Humanization practices in the parturitive course from the perspective of puerperae and nurse-midwives (29)	Mariana Silveira Leal; Rita de Cassia Rocha Moreira; María Lucía Silva Servo; Tania Christiane Ferreira Bispo.		
9. Planned home birth assisted by a midwife nurse: meanings, experiences and motivation for this choice (30)	María Aparecida Baggio; Camila Girardi; Taís Regina Schapko; Maycon Hoffmann Cheffe.	Cinahl	

Title	Authors	Database	Thematic unit
10. “When helpers hurt”: Women’s and midwives’ stories of obstetric violence in state health institutions, Colombo district, Sri Lanka (31)	Dinusha Perera; Ragnhild Lund, Katarina Swahnberg; Berit Schei; Jennifer J. Infanti.	Springer	Silencing, enduring, and bearing
11. Obstetric violence in the context of labor and birth (32)	Diego Pereira Rodrigues; Valdecyr Herdy Alves; Raquel Santana Vieira; Diva Cristina Morett Romano Leão; Enimar de Paula; Mariana Machado Pimentel.	Cinahl	
12. Perception of normal delivery puerperal women on obstetric violence (33)	Tayná de Paiva Marques Carvalho; Carla Luzia França Araújo.		
13. Conventional practices of childbirth and obstetric violence under the perspective of puerperal women (34)	Vanuza Silva Campos; Ariane Cedraz Moraes Zannety Conceição Silva do Nascimento Souza; Pricila Oliveira de Araújo.		
14. An ethnography on perceptions of pain in Dutch “Natural” childbirth (35)	Katie Logsdon; Carolyn Smith-Morris.	ScienceDirect	My birth, my choice
15. Meanings of the childbirth plan for women that participated in the Meanings of Childbirth Exhibit (36)	Fernanda Soares de Resende Santos; Paloma Andrioni de Souza, Sônia Lansky; Bernardo Jefferson de Oliveira; Fernanda Penido Matozinhos; Ana Luiza Nunes Abreu; Kleyde Ventura de Souza; Érica Dumont Pena.	Scopus	
16. Assistance to women for the humanization of labor and birth (37)	Thais Cordeiro Xavier de Barros; Thayane Marrón de Castro; Diego Pereira Rodrigues; Phanya Gueitcheny Santos Moreira; Emanuele da Silva Soares; Alana Priscila da Silva Viana.	Cinahl	
17. Choosing the home planned childbirth: a natural and drug-free option (38)	Heloisa Ferreira Lessa; María Antonieta Rubio Tyrrell; Valdecyr Herdy Alves; Diego Pereira Rodrigues.		
18. Between rites and contexts: Decisions and meanings attached to natural childbirth humanized (39)	Bárbara Regia Oliveira de Araújo; María Cristina Soares Figueiredo Trezza; Regina María dos Santos; Larisa Lages Ferrerde Oliveira; Laura María Tenório Ribeiro Pinto.		
19. Nurses’ practices to promote dignity, participation and empowerment of women in natural childbirth (40)	Andrea Lorena Santos Silva; Enilda Rosendo do Nascimento; Edméia de Almeida Cardoso Coelho.		

Title	Authors	Database	Thematic unit
20. At pains to consent: A narrative inquiry into women’s attempts at natural childbirth (41)	Alison Happel-Parkins; Katharina A. Azim	ScienceDirect	Making visible the invisible: Normalizing violence in childbirth
21. A qualitative exploration of women’s and their partners’ experiences of birth trauma in Australia, utilizing critical feminist theory (42)	Paige L. Tsakmakis; Shahinoor Akter; Meghan A. Bohren.		
22. Dehumanization during delivery: Meanings and experiences of women cared for in the Medellín Public Network (43)	Cristina María Mejía Merino; Lida Faneyra Zapata; Diana Patricia Molina Berrío; Juan David Arango Urrea.	PubMed	
23. Obstetric violence a qualitative interview study (44)	Ana Anborn; Hafrún Rafnar Finnbogadóttir.		
24. Discussing obstetric violence through the voices of women and health professionals (45)	Virgínia Junqueira Oliveira; Cláudia Maria de Mattos Penna.	Scopus	
25. Adolescent childbirth: Qualitative elements of care (46)	cleci de Fátima Enderle; nalú Pereira da costa Kerber; Lulie Rosane odeh Susin; bruna Goulart Gonçalves.		
26. Representations of puerperal women regarding their delivery assistance: a descriptive study (47)	Keli Regiane Tomeleri da Fonseca Pinto; Adriana ValongoZani; Catia Campaner Ferrari Bernardy; Cristina María García de Lima Parada.		
27. Experience of women in the transfer from planned home birth to hospital (48)	Marina Fabricio Ribeiro Pereira; Suellen de Sousa Rodrigues; Mariana de sousa Dantas Rodrigues; Wilma Ferreira Guedes Rodrigues; Morganna Guedes Batista; luanna silva braga; Smalyanna Sgren da Costa Andrade.	Cinahl	
28. The knowledge of puerperal women on obstetric violence (49)	Fabiana da Conceição Silva; Magda Rogeria Pereira Viana; Fernanda Claudia Miranda de Amorim; Juscélia María de Moura Feitosa Veras; Rafael de castro santos; Leonardo López de Sousa.		

Title	Authors	Database	Thematic unit
29. The extent of the implementation of reproductive health strategies in Catalonia (Spain) (2008-2017) (50)	Marta Benet, Ramon Escuriet, Manuela Alcaraz-Quevedo, Sandra Ezquerro y Margarida Pla	ScienceDirect	The ritual of childbirth: Women's dignity
30. Women and waterbirth: A systematic meta-synthesis of qualitative studies (51)	Claire Clews, Sarah Church, Merryn Ekberg	Cinahl	
31. "It was worth it when I saw his face": experiences of primiparous women during natural childbirth (52)	Juliane Scarton; Lisie Alende Prates; Laís Antunes Wilhelm; Silvana Cruz da Silva; Andressa Batista Possati; Caroline Bolzán Ilha; Lúcia Beatriz Ressel.		
32. Model maternity with exclusive nursing care: social representations (53)	Danelia Gómez Torres; Dolores Martínez Garduño; Gabriela Téllez Rojas; Elizabeth Bernardino.		

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Microaggressions and Macro-impacts: Childbirth: Between Pain and Fear

Forms of aggression manifest themselves in all areas and govern the daily behavior of human beings; aggressive behavior often becomes socially acceptable in forms such as microaggressions or subtle, routine expressions that may not overtly suggest violence but that nonetheless convey offensive messages, evoke feelings of inferiority, and assign culturally devaluing roles to individuals (54); findings in the literature reveal that women in labor experience microaggressions, primarily due to the treatment they receive from healthcare personnel since they depersonalize the woman, isolate her in the process because they shift their focus solely to the medical problem or procedure, they do not talk to her, do not let her be autonomous and let her endure a significant amount of pain (22, 23, 25).

Socioeconomic, ethnic, and cultural differences influence the care provided by health institutions; healthcare personnel fail to understand the unique challenges and barriers of women from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, resulting in them providing differentiated and disrespectful treatment, acting with disrespect towards this socially vulnerable population, making derogatory comments, particularly towards those who are single mothers, adolescent mothers, poor or uneducated (22, 25, 31, 50).

On the other hand, negative experiences of childbirth are socially shared, in terms of pain, and associated with fear and suffering since women expect mistreatment before entering the delivery room because they are unprepared or have insufficient knowledge, fear hospitals and distrust the staff (22, 43, 52). The experiences that produce discomfort, insecurity and psychological damage generate macro-impacts that lead to the perception that health institutions

are hostile and unsuitable environments for a natural and humanized childbirth (23, 24, 26).

Acting with Respect: Childbirth as a Natural Process

Childbirth is a natural process, and healthcare personnel and the community need to embrace their responsibility toward women, fostering empathetic communication, and support for those who have chosen to continue with their pregnancy and plan their childbirth, according to their unique characteristics, expectations and desires, ensuring they feel safe, comfortable and respected (27-29). Women should have the freedom to navigate between different models of care, that is, the traditional model, rooted in cultural experience; and the biomedical or welfarist model, guided by the delivery care protocols managed by health institutions (27, 29, 30).

Healthcare personnel are important in this experience, as they need to ensure that women feel safe within the facilities and trust them during the childbirth process; for this, they must be up to the task, without dehumanizing the procedure and cultivating empathy. To achieve this, appropriate facilities should be created for natural childbirth that provide a secure environment (52), in which knowledge, skills, values, moral and ethical principles for the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth the postpartum period are integrated, in addition to attending to their needs, respecting their body and their process, for an excellent experience during childbirth (27, 37).

Healthcare personnel have a crucial role in adhering to practices such as informed consent, reinforcing women's autonomy, and respecting their ability to freely choose interventions, whether from the biomedical or traditional model (27, 29, 30). They should also offer women the option to select their birth companion and ensure they feel comfortable, preserving their autonomy throughout the vaginal birth process (28, 30).

Childbirth holds significant symbolic and cultural meaning, reflecting diverse social, cultural, and ethnic values (33). Recognizing the profound value women attribute to childbirth, it is imperative to take proactive measures to prevent violence and ensure their respectful treatment, particularly during this pivotal process.

Silencing, Enduring, and Bearing

Globally, there is a widespread lack of awareness regarding human rights; women during pregnancy and childbirth are no exception. Lack of knowledge often results in a loss of control over their bodies, leaving them vulnerable to professionals who perpetrate violence against them, while they assume a passive role (32, 49), and the mechanisms for such mistreatments are unknown, leading women to prefer to remain silent (31).

Women who rely on the health system assume that the actions taken during their care are correct, preferring to remain silent rather than challenge those who violated their rights, they renounce their bodies so that healthcare professionals take care of everything for the sake of their baby, and once they hold their baby in their arms, they justify the practices they endured (31, 33, 34) which, on occasions, can be so shameful that they prefer to keep quiet about them, which is why they hide them deep within themselves (25, 33).

Women in vulnerable conditions who are admitted to a health institution are repressed and must endure and remain silent during childbirth (46); As a consequence of this, given their past experiences and what they have heard from others, they hide their plans and expectations for childbirth from society, because they believe the family may influence their decisions and that the hospital environment will not be friendly, nor will it share their decisions, so they believe that by remaining silent the delivery will be easier and faster, creating a favorable environment for obstetric violence and a bad experience (31-34).

The sociocultural context often frames childbirth as a painful ordeal, dominated by norms dictated by healthcare personnel who know everything and decide everything, thereby limiting women's autonomy over their bodies. Painful childbirth is linked with previous negative experiences, which foster biases about vaginal childbirth in medical institutions (26). Consequently, vaginal childbirth becomes a process where orders must be followed to facilitate the healthcare team's work (32).

My Birth, My Choice

Childbirth is a unique, special and unforgettable moment, that requires a profound physical and mental connection between the mother and her surroundings, but it does not necessarily need to occur in a hospital setting (35); for some women, childbirth is a process influenced by their ancestors and origins, grandmothers and mothers; for this reason, they decide not to go to medical institutions (35). Humanizing childbirth involves recognizing the woman as the central figure and interacting with her during the decision-making process regarding her care (36, 37, 39).

Ideally, women should listen to their bodies and be able to make decisions based on the education they receive from the professional who helps them to clear up doubts and clarify concepts about childbirth (35). Fostering empowerment and promoting self-education is essential for decision-making and management of childbirth from planning to completion. Providing complete information and adequate medical support to all women facilitates women's control of their childbirth (35, 40).

The education provided by health professionals should make women aware of their sexual and reproductive rights and include information so that they understand the meaning of obstetric violence,

which will allow them to detect, stop and report it in time, to guarantee their integrity and dignity during labor. In addition, women should be able to choose the birth plan they want to have: traditional, home or water birth, which will strengthen their autonomy when making decisions (38).

Some procedures are performed out of necessity to maintain or restore the patient's health; however, women should know which interventions are going to be performed (41); for this reason, respectful communication is fundamental, signing the consent form in which the professional informs when, why and how the delivery will be performed so that women know their state of health and share it with their companion; they should know the woman's evolution to provide support according to the particularity of the situation (36).

Making the Invisible, Visible: Normalizing Violence During Childbirth

Little is said about women's experiences during childbirth in health centers because the care is generally unsatisfactory; only when the mothers and their babies are at home do they share their negative experiences with family members (31, 48). In hospitals, medical interventions are frequently performed to expedite the delivery process, often without respecting the patients' wishes or considering cultural factors (41, 46); the staff acts in an insensitive manner, prioritizing interventions such as the Kristeller maneuver, routine episiotomies or forceps, most of which are unknown to them (42, 43, 49).

Women tend to normalize these situations, adopting the role of the compliant patient, they do not bother and refrain from asking questions, fearing that opposing the decisions of health-care personnel could lead to negative repercussions (43, 44); the healthcare personnel work without saying anything, through scolding or even physical force, they coerce women into adopting the correct position for delivery (41, 44, 45, 47, 48), they speak without giving importance to the mother's process, their interest is solely focused on ensuring the fetus is born alive (41, 42, 44).

Healthcare institutions and personnel often act disrespectfully, undermining women's empowerment (48), they are insulted and ignored (41, 43, 44); they use fear to coerce them into consenting to medical interventions under pressure; most of them sign consent forms for them to perform the procedure and expedite the delivery (41, 43). While some are grateful that they did not suffer more (41), this has repercussions and emotional imbalances that prevent them from developing a normal life after childbirth or alter their sexual and reproductive plans (48, 49). Professionals have normalized violence; this situation continues, and the subject is not discussed because very few women dare to report it since they have normalized this type of treatment (32, 42).

Childbirth is a rite of life in which assistance is provided without interventions or procedures and for which the Healthcare personnel become emotional and scientific support (51), since they provide privacy and good treatment during care (52, 53). Some women make a birth plan (35, 50) with which they take control and request privacy, limit the number of professionals present (50) and obtain silence, make decisions and express themselves freely (50, 52).

Satisfying the woman's desires during labor makes this experience an enriching moment; water birth is a stabilizing, temporary and protective space that facilitates the transition of the baby from the uterus to the water (51), it can be performed in health institutions or with trained personnel who at the same time become educators and support for the women (50, 53). The best place for delivery is where the mother feels safe, as long as the home, the water or the health institution favors the mother-child bond (51, 52).

An essential factor in ensuring the satisfaction and dignity of women during childbirth is their companion, a guardian or protector who can prevent obstetric violence (50, 52, 53). A partner who is involved throughout the gestation process and prepares alongside the mother for childbirth expresses the fulfillment of sharing and participating in this meaningful experience (50, 53).

The analyzed articles highlight positive childbirth processes. They show the patience, privacy and respect that the healthcare professional (50, 52, 53) exhibits with the patient, going from being mere assistants to an accomplice and co-authors of the event, as long as there is a relationship based on communication (41, 53), with extensive discussions before starting the delivery, clarify doubts and provide a safe, healthy and satisfactory delivery for the couple (41, 52); This produces a positive impact at the individual and social levels, a positive experience that encourages them come again to give birth (47) in those spaces where they feel safe and protected.

Discussion

The integrative review made it possible to show the aspects of childbirth care that need to be avoided and the practices that should be encouraged; despite advancements in technology have been made for patient care in medical institutions, there remains a significant need to humanize the care given to women during childbirth (23, 27, 29, 30, 33, 41, 42, 46-48). Likewise, prejudice, decision-making above the patient's wishes, and mistreatment should be avoided, especially towards women of lower socioeconomic status (31, 32, 40, 45), healthcare personnel exhibit patience and refrain from behaviors that contribute to obstetric violence (22, 24, 34, 36, 37, 39, 49).

Obstetric violence occurs due to degrading working conditions, particularly when healthcare personnel feel overwhelmed by their workload, this leads to a loss of patience, mistreatment of mothers

during childbirth, showing disrespect, violence and harassment (55). The studies highlight the perspectives of professionals attending labor and delivery, in relation to the power dynamics between doctors and nurses, a situation that adds to inadequate conditions that contribute to obstetric violence; for this reason, it is necessary to propose interventions on the service provided by these professionals to their patients (56, 57).

Additional research explores the experiences of the birth attendants, especially fathers, who, with adequate information, a supportive environment, a positive attitude and willingness from midwives, are more likely to actively participate in the childbirth process. In addition, midwives have a crucial role in ensuring that men are well-prepared so that this experience is positive and strengthens family unity (58, 59).

While there is extensive literature on humanized childbirth, global reports continue to highlight instances of violence against women during childbirth, therefore, to achieve a positive impact on care during this event, it is essential to prioritize meeting women's expectations and birth plans, enhancing their autonomy, providing support, respecting their privacy and their sexual and reproductive rights (25, 28, 38, 44, 47, 50, 51, 53). The best healthcare team is the one that provides security, does not impose, advises and actively participates in the process, allows for a natural process, and makes the woman feel that she has a trained healthcare team, according to the plan (26, 29, 30, 35, 39, 43, 46, 52).

Among the limitations of the research, the results did not consider the perspectives of the companions and healthcare personnel attending deliveries. The study solely focused on what the woman considered about natural childbirth care; thereby omitting the experience of women regarding cesarean section.

Conclusion

Women's childbirth experiences worldwide are both positive and negative, influenced by socio-cultural contexts shaping both biomedical and traditional models. These experiences leave lasting impacts on women's lives, highlighting a pressing need for societal education to combat historical violations during childbirth. It is the moment to uphold their reproductive and sexual rights, recognizing women as deserving of dignity and respect.

Thus, this project serves as a pivotal step toward understanding global healthcare realities, especially concerning women's childbirth experiences. Its goal is to ensure women have positive, empowering experiences, feel safe, and actively engage in health services as vital participants in the team-partner-family triad, fostering successful processes of natural and humanized childbirth. The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

1. OMS, World Health Organization. Care during childbirth for a positive birth experience. World Health Organization; 2018. <https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/51552>
2. Borges Damas L, Sánchez Machado R, Domínguez Hernández R, Sixto Pérez A. Humanized childbirth as a necessity for comprehensive care for women. *Rev Cuba Obs ginecol*. 2018;44(3):1-12. http://scielo.sld.cu/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0138-600X2018000300002&lng=es&nrm=iso
3. OMS, World Health Organization. Prevention and eradication of disrespect and mistreatment during childbirth care in health centers; 2014. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/134590>
4. Hernández-Espinosa CJ. The epidemic of cesarean sections as a limitation of humanized childbirth. *Rev Médicas UIS*. 2019;32(1):9-12. <https://doi.org/10.18273/revmed.v32n1-2019001>
5. Carvajal Cabrera JA, Martinovic CP, Fernández CA. Natural childbirth ¿What does the evidence tell us? *Ars medica Rev Ciencias Médicas*. 2017;42(1):49-60. <https://doi.org/10.11565/arsmed.v42i1.532>
6. Navarro-Rubiano M, Sáenz-Gómez MS, Sanabria-Duarte NF, Solano-Dizeo HA, Suárez-Gómez MC. Use of personal protective equipment when providing vaginal delivery care in times of COVID-19. *MedUNAB*. 2022;25(1):66-78. <https://doi.org/10.29375/01237047.3938>
7. Souza JB. "Humanized childbirth and the right to choose": analysis of a public hearing in Rio de Janeiro. *História, Ciências, Saúde-Manguinhos*. 2020;27(4):1169-86. <https://doi.org/10.1590/s0104-59702020000500008>
8. Silva A, Pantoja F, Millón Y, Hidalgo V, Stojanova J, Arancibia M, et al. Stakeholders' perceptions of humanized birth practices and obstetric violence in Chile: A scoping review. *Medwave*. 2020;20(09):e8047. <https://doi.org/10.5867/med-wave.2020.09.8047>
9. El Congreso de Colombia. Ley 2244 de 2022. <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=189347#:~:text=La%20presente%20ley%20tiene%20por,derechos%20de%20los%20reci%C3%A9n%20nacidos>
10. Palma Espinoza M. Humanized childbirth. *Acta Med Costarric*. 2020;62(2):52-3. http://www.scielo.sa.cr/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0001-60022020000200052&lng=en&nrm=iso
11. Gutiérrez JJ, González de la Torre H. Humanized childbirth, ¿when? *Enfermería Clínica*. 2019;29(4):205-6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enfcli.2019.07.002>
12. Esteban-Sepúlveda S, Fabregas-Mitjans M, Ordobas-Pages L, Tutusaus-Arderiu A, Andreica LE, Leyva-Moral JM. The experience of giving birth in a hospital in Spain: Humanization versus technification. *Enfermería Clínica*. 2022;32:14-22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enfcli.2021.10.007>
13. Alves TC de M, Coelho ASF, De Sousa MC, Cesar NF, Da Silva PS, Pacheco LR. Contributions of obstetrical nursing to good practices in labor and vaginal delivery. *Enferm em Foco*. 2020;10(4):54-60. <https://doi.org/10.21675/2357-707X.2019.v10.n4.2210>
14. Aranda-Téllez CA, Yam-Chalé HA. Obstetric violence from the perspective of traditional midwives. *Salud Publica Mex*. 2020;62(3):232. <https://doi.org/10.21149/11164>
15. Jojoa-Tobar E, Cuchumbe-Sánchez YD, Ledesma-Rengifo JB, Muñoz-Mosquera MC, Suarez-Bravo JP. Obstetric violence: Making the invisible visible. *Rev la Univ Ind Santander Salud*. 2019;51(2):136-47. <https://doi.org/10.18273/revsal.v51n2-2019006>
16. Jiménez-Hernández GE, Peña-Jaramillo YM. Adherence to the recommendations of the WHO in the care of childbirth and humanized birth. Medellín, Colombia. *Rev la Univ Ind Santander Salud*. 2018;50(4):320-7. <https://doi.org/10.18273/revsal.v50n4-2018005>
17. Cooper HM. Integrating research: a guide for literature reviews. 3rd ed. Applied social research methods series. Thousand Oaks (CA): Sage Publications; 1989. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1998-07460-000>
18. Whittemore R, Knafl K. The integrative review: Updated methodology. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*. 2005;52:546-53. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2648.2005.03621.x>
19. Biblioteca Virtual en Ciencias de la Salud. Decs. Descriptores en Ciencias de la Salud [Internet]; sin fecha. <https://decs.bvsalud.org/es>
20. Cano Arana A, González Gil T, Cabello López JB. Plantilla para ayudarte a entender un estudio cualitativo. CASPe Guías CASPe Lect Crítica la Lit Médica. Alicante: España; 2010. https://red-caspe.org/plantilla_cualitativa.pdf
21. Huberman M, Miles MB. Métodos para el manejo y el análisis de datos. En Denman C Haro JA comps. Through the corners Anthology of qualitative methods in social research. Sonora: El colegio de Sonora; 2000. p. 253-330. <https://tecnicasmasseroni.files.wordpress.com/2019/04/huberman-y-miles-metodos-para-el-manejo-y-analisis-de-datos.pdf>
22. Dwekat IMM, Tengku Ismail TA, Ibrahim MI, Ghayeb F. Exploring factors contributing to mistreatment of women during childbirth in West Bank, Palestine. *Women and Birth*. 2021;34(4):344-51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2020.07.004>
23. Avcı N, Kaydirak MM. A qualitative study of women's experiences with obstetric violence during childbirth in Turkey. *Midwifery*. 2023;121:103658. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.midw.2023.103658>
24. Rodrigues TFC da S, Monteschio LVC, Cismer EDP, Decesaro M das N, Serafim D, Marcon SS. Motivations for planned home birth: exploratory descriptive study. *Online Brazilian J Nurs*. 2019;17(2):6-1. <https://doi.org/10.17665/1676-4285.20185891>
25. Chattopadhyay S, Mishra A, Jacob S. 'Safe', yet violent? Women's experiences with obstetric violence during hospital births in rural Northeast India. *Cult Heal Sex*. 2018;20(7):815-29. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2017.1384572>
26. Nascimento J de P, Mattos DV de, Matão MEL, Martins CA, Moraes PÁ. O empoderamento da mulher no parto domiciliar planejado TT - Woman's empowerment in planned childbirth at home. *Rev enferm UFPE line*. 2016;10(5):4182-7. <https://doi.org/10.5205/1981-8963-v10i5a11162p4182-4187-2016>
27. Villela JP, Da Silva I de SR, Martins ERC, Ramos RC de A, Costa CMA, Spindola T. Episiotomy: Feelings experienced by mothers. *Rev Enferm*. 2016;24(5). <https://doi.org/10.12957/reuerj.2016.21882>
28. Moliterno ACM, Borghi AC, Orlandi LH de SF, Faustino RC, Serafim D, Carreira L. The pregnancy and delivery process among Kaingang women. *Texto e Context Enferm*. 2013;22(2):293-301. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0104-07072013000200004>
29. Leal MS, Moreira R de CR, Barros KCC, Servo MLS, Bispo TCF. Humanization practices in the parturitive course from the perspective of puerperae and nurse-midwives. *Rev Bras Enferm*. 2021;74(suppl 4):e20190743. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2019-0743>
30. Aparecida Baggio M, Girardi C, Regina Schapko T, Hoffmann Cheffer M. Parto domiciliar planejado assistido por enfermeira obstétrica: significados, experiências e motivação para essa escolha/ Planned home birth assisted by a midwife nurse: meanings, experiences and motivation for this choice. *Ciência,*

- Cuid e Saúde. 2022;21:e57364–e57364. <https://doi.org/10.4025/cienciadaude.v21i0.57364>
31. Perera D, Lund R, Swahnberg K, Schei B, Infanti JJ, Darj E, et al. “When helpers hurt”: Women’s and midwives’ stories of obstetric violence in state health institutions, Colombo district, Sri Lanka. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2018;18(1):1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-018-1869-z>
32. Rodrigues DP, Alves VH, Vieira RS, Leão DCMR, Paula E de, Pimentel MM. Obstetric violence in the context of labor and birth. *Rev Enferm UFPE line*. 2018;12(1):236. <https://doi.org/10.5205/1981-8963-v12i1a23523p236-246-2018>
33. Carvalho TDPM, Araújo CLF. Perception of normal delivery puerperal women on obstetric violence. *Enferm Bras*. 2019;17(6):619–26. <https://doi.org/10.33233/eb.v17i6.2066>
34. Campos VS, Morais AC, Do Nascimento Souza ZCS, De Araújo PO. Conventional practices of childbirth and obstetric violence under the perspective of puerperal women. *Rev Baiana Enferm*. 2020;34:11. <https://doi.org/10.18471/rbe.v34.35453>
35. Logsdon K, Smith-Morris C. An ethnography on perceptions of pain in Dutch “natural” childbirth. *Midwifery*. 2017;55(September):67–74. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.midw.2017.09.004>
36. Santos FSDR, Souza PA De, Lansky S, Oliveira BJ De, Matozinhos FP, Abreu ALN, et al. Meanings of the childbirth plan for women that participated in the Meanings of Childbirth Exhibit. *Cad Saude Publica*. 2019;35(6):1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0102-311X00143718>
37. Barros TCX de, Castro TM de, Rodrigues DP, Moreira PGS, Soares E da S, Viana AP da S. Assistance to women for the humanization of labor and birth. *Rev Enferm UFPE line*. 2018;12(2):554. <https://doi.org/10.5205/1981-8963-v12i2a25368p554-558-2018>
38. Lessa HF, Tyrrell MAR, Alves VH, Rodrigues DP. Choosing the home planned childbirth: a natural and drug-free option / A opção pelo parto domiciliar planejado: uma opção natural e desmedicalizada. *Rev Pesqui Cuid é Fundam Online*. 2018;10(4):1118–22. <https://doi.org/10.9789/2175-5361.2018.v10i4.1118-1122>
39. De Araújo BRO, Trezza MCSF, Dos Santos RM, De Oliveira LLF, Pinto LMTR. Between rites and contexts: Decisions and meanings attached to natural childbirth humanized. *Cult Cuid*. 2019;23(54):206–16. <https://doi.org/10.14198/cuid.2019.54.18>
40. Silva ALS, Nascimento ER do, Coelho E de AC. Nurses’ practices to promote dignity, participation and empowerment of women in natural childbirth. *Esc Anna Nery - Rev Enferm*. 2015;19(3). <https://doi.org/10.5935/1414-8145.20150056>
41. Happel-Parkins A, Azim KA. At pains to consent: A narrative inquiry into women’s attempts of natural childbirth. *Women and Birth*. 2016;29(4):310–20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2015.11.004>
42. Tsakmakis PL, Akter S, Bohren MA. A qualitative exploration of women’s and their partners’ experiences of birth trauma in Australia, utilizing critical feminist theory. *Women and Birth*. 2023;36(4):367–76. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2022.12.004>
43. Merino CMM, Zapata LF, Berrio DPM, Urrea JDA. Dehumanization during delivery: Meanings and experiences of women cared for in the Medellín Public Network. *Investig y Educ en Enferm*. 2018;36(1). <https://doi.org/10.17533/udea.iee.v36n1e03>
44. Annborn A, Finnbogadóttir HR. Obstetric violence a qualitative interview study. *Midwifery*. 2022;105. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.midw.2021.103212>
45. Oliveira VJ, Penna CM de M. Discussing obstetric violence through the voices of women and health professionals. *Texto e Context Enferm*. 2017;26(2):1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1590/0104-07072017006500015>
46. Enderle C de F, Kerber NP da C, Susin LRO, Gonçalves BG. Adolescent childbirth: Qualitative elements of assistance. *Rev Esc Enferm*. 2012;46(2):287–94. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0080-62342012000200004>
47. Tomeleri da Fonseca Pinto KR, Valongo Zani A, Campaner Ferrari Bernardy C, Maria Garcia de Lima Parada C. Representations of puerperal women regarding their delivery assistance: a descriptive study. *Online Brazilian J Nurs*. 2021;19(4). <https://doi.org/10.17665/1676-4285.20206443>
48. Pereira MFR, Rodrigues S de S, Rodrigues M de SD, Rodrigues WFG, Batista MG, Braga LS, et al. Experience of women in the transfer from planned home birth to hospital. *Rev Rene*. 2020;21:e43948. <https://doi.org/10.15253/2175-6783.20202143948>
49. Silva FDC, Viana MRP, Amorim FCM, Veras JM de MF, Santos RDC, De Sousa LL. The knowledge of puerperal women on obstetric violence. *Rev Enferm UFPE line*. 2019;13(e242100):6. <https://doi.org/10.5205/1981-8963.2019.242100>
50. Benet M, Escuriet R, Alcaraz-Quevedo M, Ezquerro S, Pla M. The extent of the implementation of reproductive health strategies in Catalonia (Spain) (2008–2017). *Gac Sanit*. 2019;33(5):472–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gaceta.2018.02.004>
51. Clews C, Church S, Ekberg M. Women and waterbirth: A systematic meta-synthesis of qualitative studies. *Women and Birth*. 2020;33(6):566–73. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2019.11.007>
52. Scarton J, Prates LA, Wilhelm LA, Silva SC, Possati AB, Ilha CB, et al. “It was worth it when I saw his face”: experiences of primiparous women during natural childbirth. *Rev Gaucha Enferm*. 2015;36:143–51. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1983-1447.2015.esp.56786>
53. Torres DG, Rojas GT, Garduno MDM, Bernardino E. Model maternity with exclusive care of nurses: social representations. *Online Brazilian J Nurs*. 2020;18(4):10. <https://doi.org/10.17665/1676-4285.20196203>
54. Ortiz Andrade AF, Tejada Grijalva NS. Social Marketing Campaign “Transforms the norm microaggressions-macroimpacts” Quito: Universidad San Francisco de Quito; 2017. <http://repositorio.usfq.edu.ec/handle/23000/6591>
55. Arnold R, van Teijlingen E, Ryan K, Holloway I. Villains or victims? An ethnography of Afghan maternity staff and the challenge of high quality respectful care. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2019;19(1):307. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-019-2420-6>
56. Betron ML, McClair TL, Currie S, Banerjee J. Expanding the agenda for addressing mistreatment in maternity care: A mapping review and gender analysis. *Reprod Health*. 2018;15(1):143. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-018-0584-6>
57. Lappeman M, Swartz L. Rethinking obstetric violence and the “neglect of neglect”: the silence of a labour ward milieu in a South African district hospital. *BMC Int Health Hum Rights*. 2019;19(1):30. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-019-0218-2>
58. Kululanga LI, Malata A, Chirwa E, Sundby J. Malawian fathers’ views and experiences of attending the birth of their children: A qualitative study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2012;12(1):141. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2393-12-141>
59. Jouhki MR, Suominen T, Åstedt-Kurki P. Supporting and Sharing—Home Birth. *Am J Mens Health*. 2015;9(5):421–9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1557988314549413>