

Table 1 The eMERGe meta-ethnography reporting guidance

From: [Improving reporting of meta-ethnography: the eMERGe reporting guidance](#)

Study: Calcia MA, Bedi S, Lempp H, Howard LM, Oram S. The healthcare experiences of perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse: a systematic review and meta-synthesis

No.	Criteria Headings	Reporting Criteria
Phase 1—Selecting meta-ethnography and getting started		
<i>Introduction</i>		
1	Rationale and context for the meta-ethnography	Describe the gap in research or knowledge to be filled by the meta-ethnography, and the wider context of the meta-ethnography Introduction (pages 3-5)
2	Aim(s) of the meta-ethnography	Describe the meta-ethnography aim(s) Introduction (page 5)
3	Focus of the meta-ethnography	Describe the meta-ethnography review question(s) (or objectives) Introduction (page 5)
4	Rationale for using meta-ethnography	Explain why meta-ethnography was considered the most appropriate qualitative synthesis methodology Methods – Data synthesis (pages 8-9)
Phase 2—Deciding what is relevant		
<i>Methods</i>		
5	Search strategy	Describe the rationale for the literature search strategy

No.	Criteria Headings	Reporting Criteria
		Methods – Search strategy (page 6-7)
6	Search processes	Describe how the literature searching was carried out and by whom Methods (pages 6-7)
7	Selecting primary studies	Describe the process of study screening and selection, and who was involved Methods – Selection process (page 8)
<i>Findings</i>		
8	Outcome of study selection	Describe the results of study searches and screening Results (pages 10-12) PRISMA diagram (figure 1)
Phase 3—Reading included studies		
<i>Methods</i>		
9	Reading and data extraction approach	Describe the reading and data extraction method and processes Methods (pages 8-9)
<i>Findings</i>		
10	Presenting characteristics of included studies	Describe characteristics of the included studies Results (pages 10-12) Table 2 (page 11)
Phase 4—Determining how studies are related		
<i>Methods</i>		

No.	Criteria Headings	Reporting Criteria
11	Process for determining how studies are related	Describe the methods and processes for determining how the included studies are related: - Which aspects of studies were compared AND - How the studies were compared Results (pages 11-21)
<i>Findings</i>		
12	Outcome of relating studies	Describe how studies relate to each other Results (pages 19-24)
Phase 5—Translating studies into one another		
<i>Methods</i>		
13	Process of translating studies	Describe the methods of translation: - Describe steps taken to preserve the context and meaning of the relationships between concepts within and across studies- Describe how the reciprocal and refutational translations were conducted- Describe how potential alternative interpretations or explanations were considered in the translations Results and Discussion (pages 19-24)
<i>Findings</i>		
14	Outcome of translation	Describe the interpretive findings of the translation. Results and Discussion (pages 19-26)
Phase 6—Synthesizing translations		
<i>Methods</i>		
15	Synthesis process	Describe the methods used to develop overarching concepts (“synthesised translations”) Describe how potential alternative interpretations or explanations were considered in the synthesis Results (page 11) and Discussion (pages 19-26)

No.	Criteria Headings	Reporting Criteria
<i>Findings</i>		
16	Outcome of synthesis process	Describe the new theory, conceptual framework, model, configuration, or interpretation of data developed from the synthesis Results (third-order constructs) and Discussion (pages 19-26)
Phase 7—Expressing the synthesis		
<i>Discussion</i>		
17	Summary of findings	Summarize the main interpretive findings of the translation and synthesis and compare them to existing literature Discussion (pages 25-29)
18	Strengths, limitations, and reflexivity	Reflect on and describe the strengths and limitations of the synthesis: - Methodological aspects—for example, describe how the synthesis findings were influenced by the nature of the included studies and how the meta-ethnography was conducted.- Reflexivity—for example, the impact of the research team on the synthesis findings Discussion, sub-section Strengths and Limitations (pages 27-28) Reflexivity (pages 9-10)
19	Recommendations and conclusions	Describe the implications of the synthesis Discussion (pages 25-29) and Conclusion (page 29)