

Supplementary File 4 - Overview of the Included Articles

Reference	Year	Study Title	Type of Study Design	Objective	Setting	N	Health Condition	Purpose of Digital Health Intervention
Musyoka et al. [25]	2019	A 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring system for preeclampsia management in antenatal care	Prospective experimental study	The study sought to implement a 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring solution for preeclampsia management, using a smartwatch in conjunction with a mobile and cloud-based application.	Kenya	N=30	preeclampsia	Monitoring
Lim et al. [24]	2015	Usability and Feasibility of PIERS on the Move: An mHealth App for Pre-Eclampsia Triage	Observational	The aim of this study was to assess the usability of PIERS on the Move PotM (with mid-level health workers) for iteratively refining the system.	South Africa	N=37	preeclampsia	Predicting
Vousden et al. [34]	2018	Evaluation of a novel vital sign device to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity in low-resource settings: a mixed method feasibility study for the CRADLE-3 trial	Observational	Prior to the CRADLE 3 trial start, a mixed-methodology feasibility study was undertaken to finalise the intervention and implementation processes which were guided by the Expert Recommendations for Implementing Change (ERIC) project	Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, India	Number of HCP trained=204	Preeclampsia, eclampsia and shock	Monitoring
Nathan et al. [26]	2018	The CRADLE vital signs alert: qualitative evaluation of a novel device designed for use in pregnancy by healthcare workers in low-resource settings	Observational	This qualitative study aimed to determine the usability, feasibility and acceptability of the CRADLE VSA among a variety of users and in diverse socio-economic settings, considering these five clusters of influence. This will inform future device modifications and successful dissemination of the CRADLE VSA for routine use.	India, Mozambique, Nigeria and South Africa	N=205	Preeclampsia and shock	Monitoring
Feroz et al. [20]	2020	Exploring perspectives, preferences and needs of a telemonitoring program for women at high risk for preeclampsia in a	Protocol paper	The study aims to explore the perspectives, preferences, and needs of telemonitoring (TM) for pregnant women at HRPE in Karachi, to inform future implementation strategies.	Pakistan	N=30	Preeclampsia	Monitoring

		tertiary health facility of Karachi: a qualitative study protocol						
Dunsmuir et al. [19]	2014	Development of mHealth Applications for Pre-Eclampsia Triage	Observational	This paper describes the design process of two versions of the POTM application, the original version application referred to as POTM), and a simplified, community-based version for the Community Level Interventions for Pre-eclampsia cluster randomized controlled trial (application referred to as CLIP POTM),	Nigeria, Mozambique, Pakistan, and India	Projected +30,000 pregnant women 500 community HCPs	Preeclampsia	Predicting
Jonas et al. [21]	2016	Smartphone-based diagnostic for preeclampsia: an mHealth solution for administering the Congo Red Dot (CRD) test in settings with limited resources	Prospective experimental study design	The study proposes an innovative mobile health (mHealth) solution that enables the quantification of the congo red dot test as a batch laboratory test, with minimal cost and equipment.	Resource poor settings	N=273	preeclampsia	Monitoring
Thakor et al. [32]	2009	Hypertension Detector for Developing Countries	Observational	A prototype of a low-cost device engineered specifically for semi-literate volunteers in developing countries has been created.	Africa, Southern Asia, and the Middle East	-	Preeclampsia	Monitoring
Nathan et al. [27]	2015	An accurate semiautomated oscillometric blood pressure device for use in pregnancy (including pre-eclampsia) in a low-income and middle-income country population: the Microlife 3AS1-2	Observational	The study aims to assess the accuracy of the Microlife 3AS1-2 blood pressure device in pregnancy and pre-eclampsia in a low-resource setting.	South Africa	N=45	Preeclampsia	Monitoring
Nathan et al. [28]	2018	Early warning system hypertension thresholds to predict adverse outcomes	Observational	The study aims to evaluate the association between blood pressure (BP) measurements and adverse outcomes in women with pre-eclampsia.	South Africa	N= 1547	Preeclampsia	Monitoring

		in pre-eclampsia: A prospective cohort study						
Payne et al. [29]	2014	A Risk Prediction Model for the Assessment and Triage of Women with Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy in Low-Resourced Settings: The miniPIERS (Pre-eclampsia Integrated Estimate of RiSk) Multi-country Prospective Cohort Study	Observational	The objective of the miniPIERS study was to develop and validate a simplified clinical prediction model for adverse maternal outcomes among women with HDP for use in community and primary health care facilities in LMICs.	LMICs	N= 2,133	Preeclampsia	Predicting
Bellad et al. [17]	2020	Community level interventions for pre-eclampsia (CLIP) in India: A cluster randomised controlled trial	Experimental study (RCT)	The objective of the Community-Level Interventions for reeclampsia (CLIP) India cluster randomised controlled trial (cRCT) was to test the hypothesis that implementing community-level, evidence-based care focused on pregnancy hypertension would reduce all-cause maternal, fetal and newborn mortality and major morbidity, without causing harm	India	N=14,783 pregnancies	Preeclampsia	Monitoring and Predicting
Qureshi et al. [30]	2020	Community-level interventions for pre-eclampsia (CLIP) in Pakistan: A cluster randomised controlled trial	Experimental study (RCT)	The aim of the Community-Level Interventions for Pre-eclampsia (CLIP) cluster randomised controlled trial (cRCT) in Sindh Province, Pakistan was to reduce maternal and perinatal mortality and major morbidity by 20% or more in intervention (vs. control) clusters, through a community-level intervention to address triage, (initial) treatment, and transport (to facility) of women with pregnancy hypertension.	Pakistan	N= 35,974 women	Preeclampsia	Monitoring and Predicting
Khowaja et al [22]	2015	Economic evaluation of Community Level Interventions for Pre-eclampsia (CLIP) in South Asian and African countries: a study protocol	Protocol paper	The study aims to conduct an economic evaluation alongside of the CLIP Trial, to inform decision makers not only of clinical outcomes but the cost required to obtain those outcomes.	Nigeria, Mozambique, Pakistan, and India	N= 154,000	Preeclampsia	Monitoring
Khowaja et al [23]	2016	The feasibility of community level	Observational study	The study aimed to describe the health system, identify community and individual barriers and facilitators that influence care of pregnant women	Nigeria, Mozambique,	N= 337 (health facilities)	Preeclampsia	Monitoring

		interventions for pre-eclampsia in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa: a mixed-methods design		in the community, in preparation for the conduct of a community-based cluster randomized trial	Pakistan, and India	N= 100 (IDIs) N= 123 (FGDs)		
Von Dadelszen et al. [33]	2020	The PRECISE (PREgnancy Care Integrating translational Science, Everywhere) Network's first protocol: deep phenotyping in three sub-Saharan African countries	Protocol paper	This paper describes the protocol that underpins the clinical research activity of the Network, so that the investigators, and broader global health community, can have access to 'deep phenotyping' of women as they advance through pregnancy to the end of the puerperium.	Gambia Kenya Mozambique	N= 600 (each country)	Preeclampsia, and eclampsia	Monitoring
Abejirinde et al [16]	2018	Pregnant women's experiences with an integrated diagnostic and decision support for antenatal care in Ghana	Observational	This paper therefore explores the experiences of women exposed to the B4M device, to answer the research questions: i) How did women experience the use of Bliss4Midwives during their routine antenatal care consultations? ii) What influence did Bliss4Midwives have on woman-provider relationships and on ANC service utilization?	Ghana	N=30	preeclampsia, gestational diabetes and anaemia	Monitoring
Bellad et al [18]	2017	Maternal and Newborn Health in Karnataka State, India: The Community Level Interventions for Pre-Eclampsia (CLIP) Trial's Baseline Study Results	Observational	To describe baseline demographics and health outcomes prior to initiation of the CLIP trial and to improve knowledge of population-level health, in particular of maternal and neonatal outcomes related to hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, in northern districts the state of Karnataka, India.	India	N= 5,469	Hypertension disorders of pregnancy, preeclampsia	Monitoring and Predicting
Sharma et al [31]	2017	A process evaluation plan for assessing a complex community-based maternal health intervention in Ogun State, Nigeria	Observational	To evaluate implementation processes of the complex CLIP intervention, assess mechanisms of impact and identify emerging unintended causal pathways.	Nigeria	N= 32,785	preeclampsia	Monitoring and Predicting