Development of a set of core outcomes for clinical trials, systematic reviews, meta analyses, and publications is necessary in the obstetric and gynecologic field in order to minimize bias and heterogeneity. The aim of our study is to reveal any central outcomes already used in clinical trials, and to show the overall lack of outcome homogeneity throughout all the articles studied using a network analysis. To do this, we performed a comprehensive review of the literature and read through more than 100 articles looking at outcomes in Hyperemesis Gravidarum (HG) trials over the past ten years. We plan on using the results of the network analysis to guide future decisions on which outcomes should be considered as central.

**Question 1:** Are clinical studies on Hyperemesis Gravidarum using common outcomes?

**Question 2:** How many unique outcomes are being measured in these studies?

**Question 3:** Which unique outcome is being measured the most with other outcomes (has the most co-occurrences)?

After reviewing the literature, we developed a methodology for coding and categorizing outcomes. We then performed an extensive review of the literature and narrowed our study size to 32 clinical trials. Below is a PRISMA diagram showing the process.

The social network analysis (shown below) of the unique outcomes in the articles that were reviewed revealed numerous co-occurrences and a general lack of homogeneity.

**Methods**

After reviewing the literature, we developed a methodology for coding and categorizing outcomes. We then performed an extensive review of the literature and narrowed our study size to 32 clinical trials. Below is a PRISMA diagram showing the process.

**Coding:**

- Each coder independently coded a subset of articles based on a standardized manual.

**Verification:**

- Each set of data was verified by the other coder for coding accuracy.

**Consensus:**

- Any disagreements between the sets of data were settled by consensus.

We coded for intervention, outcome(s), measurement device, specific metric, method of aggregation, time point(s), primacy, if the intervention was harmful, sample size, study type, and study design. An example of a coding sheet is included below.

With the outcomes coded, a matrix was made (seen below) to calculate the number of co-occurrences between unique outcomes.

The matrix was then put into UCINET and NetDraw (a software used for social network analysis) included in the center.