

Table 2 Characteristics of the studies included in the review

Author/ year	Country	Study type	Participants (n)	Age (yr), mean (SD)	Sex distribution (%)	Aim
Gurdogan et al. ¹ 2020	Turkey	Cross-sectional	Family caregivers (182)	44.02 (13.02)	Male: 41.8 female: 58.2	To examine the importance of the concept of a good death and the contributing factors from the perspectives of family caregivers of advanced cancer patients.
Duru Aşiret et al. ²⁶ 2020	Turkey	Cross-sectional	Nursing students (224)	20.7 (1.2)	Male: 69.2 female: 30.8	To identify the relationship between the nursing students' attitudes towards spiritual care and the principles of a good death.
Estebarsari et al. ³ 2017	Islamic Republic of Iran	Qualitative	Nursing students (300)	No report	Male: 60 female: 40	To explain the views of Iranians about the elements of good death
Duyan et al. ²⁷ 2015	Turkey	Cross-sectional	Social workers (195)	34 (9.65)	Male: 44 female: 56	To be the basis of discussions and further studies on such sensitive topics in Turkey.
Moslemi et al. ³¹ 2020	Islamic Republic of Iran	Cross-sectional	NICU nurses (130)	34.2 (2.3)	Male: 0 female: 100	To assess the psychometric features of the quality of dying and death questionnaire in NICU nurses in Tehran.
Hammami et al. ³⁴ 2015	Saudi Arabia	Qualitative	Saudi men (120)	32.1 (9.8)	Male: 100 female: 0	To explore Saudi male opinions regarding end-of life priorities.
Ceyhan et al. ²² 2018	Turkey	Cross-sectional	Nurses (122)	31.2 (5.39)	No report	To determine the attitude of nurses regarding the concept of a good death and terminal phase was conducted to determine the effect on patient care.
Demir et al. ²⁷ 2017	Turkey	Cross-sectional	Nurses (856)	30.49 (6.12)	Male: 7.7 female: 92.3	To determine nurses' perceptions and experiences with futile medical care and their opinions about principles of good death.
Iranmanesh et al. ²⁶ 2011	Islamic Republic of Iran.	Cross-sectional	Bereaved family members (150)	33	Male: 19 female: 81	To evaluate a good death concept from the Iranian bereaved family members' perspective.
Moghadam et al. ³² 2019	Islamic Republic of Iran.	Cross-sectional	Medical students (152)	22.12 (2.35)	Male: 39.5 female: 60.5	To investigate medical students' viewpoints regarding euthanasia.
Razban et al. ³⁵ 2016	Islamic Republic of Iran.	Cross-sectional	ICU nurses (104)	No report	Male: 7.1 female: 92.9	To evaluate the attitude of critical care nurses towards life-sustaining treatments in South East Iran.
Şahin et al. ²³ 2017	Turkey	Cross-sectional	Emergency - ICU nurses (140)	32.72 (7.35)	Male: 7.1 female: 86.4	To define and measure attitudes toward good death and death anxiety in nurses working at emergency service and intensive care.
Tayeb A. et al. ²⁵ 2010	Saudi Arabia	Cross-sectional	(Muslim patients and healthcare providers) (284)	37	Male: 58 female: 42	To review the Future of Health and Care of Older People good death perception to identify and describe other components of the Muslim good death perspective.
Alawneh et al. ²⁹ 2021	Jordan	Retrospective cohort study	Cancer patients (630)	No report	Male: 48 female: 52	To examine the place of death of cancer patients in Jordan and the determinants of home death among this patient group.

NICU = neonatal intensive care unit.