Clinical practice has shown that pregnant women have poor understanding of the purpose and implications of fetal screening. Noticeable factors such as limited engagement, language barriers and lack of continuity of care has made it difficult to obtain thorough informed consent. A survey consisting of two questionnaires was completed by 425 women during March 2019 to gain insights on the women’s knowledge and perception of fetal screening and to improve the information-giving process.

**Understanding** for women who are native English speakers vs. English as an additional language (EAL).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can't define baby's sex</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can't detect all problems</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*P = 0.0004*  
*P = 0.025*

**1st and 2nd Trimester Fetal Screening: Are Women Well Informed?**  
*Ganga Verma, Piyanga Athauda, Thujina Thillainathan, Farah Siddiqui, Zoe Stewart*

- Overall understanding of screening tests is poor amongst pregnant women.  
- Women’s motivations for scans are sometimes different from ours.  
- Women with EAL require additional focus to improve understanding.  
- Women’s preferences for receiving information are similar to current practice.  
- Develop targeted interventions that can be delivered prior to scans.  
- Empower women and their families to make informed choices.  
- Thereby reducing the pressure on clinicians during performance of the tests.