In late FT the 2D ultrasound is an accurate tool in screening for some of the major CHDs. Using a standardized and low time-consuming technique will probably raise detection rates in this specific group of diseases. It will lower the operator-dependency and will eliminate the fetal position-dependency, two main reasons for the delayed diagnosis in certain CHDs cases. Despite the extremely low number of false positive cases, the overall accuracy of the method is too low for introducing it in national screening programs. This is mainly due to the spectrum bias of CHDs, with poor FT ultrasound markers in some cases and an evolving pattern in others.