HIPS/24/41 - Assessing The Feasibility Of A National First Trimester Risk Assessment For Pre-Eclampsia In Scotland

Pre-eclampsia is a common medical problem affecting approximately 65,000 UK pregnancies every year. Pre-eclampsia causes high blood pressure and other complications for the mum, also increasing the chance of stillbirth or being born too early for the baby. In Scotland, we currently identify high risk women (around 10%) using a checklist of known clinical risk factors and advise them to take aspirin to prevent pre-eclampsia. A newer risk assessment uses a blood test (placental growth factor [PLGF]) and ultrasound measurements. Because it more accurately identifies women who may develop pre-eclampsia, this is likely to lead to fewer women requiring treatment but also fewer women experiencing pre-eclampsia, and fewer babies requiring neonatal care.

Aim: We don't have reliable information on how many women in Scotland are affected by pre-eclampsia. We don't know how many women would accept this new risk assessment or if adding ultrasound is feasible. We aim to trial implementation of this new risk assessment.

Methods: In this implementation research we will create a national register of preeclampsia in Scotland; pilot a new method of risk assessment; evaluate the uptake of the new assessment; acceptability for patients and clinicians; feasibility of including ultrasound measures; determine any benefits for mothers and babies.

Dissemination: The results of this study will be published in journals and presented at conferences. It will be shared with the public through the charity partners involved in our study (eg APEC), our website, social media and public engagement program.