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**December** 18, 2015 Friday 12:29 AM GMT

Over 2,000 babies suffered serious defects 'due to Government's failure to add **folic acid to flour'**;   
Around 150 cases a year since 1998 could have been avoided if the UK had followed 78 other countries and added the key vitamin to **flour,** researchers said  
  
**BYLINE:** By Andrew Gregory  
  
**SECTION:** NEWS,UK NEWS  
  
**LENGTH:** 692 words

More than 2,000 babies have suffered serious defects due to the Government's failure to add **folic acid** to **flour**, a damning report warns.

Around 150 cases a year since 1998 could have been avoided if the UK had followed 78 other countries and added the key vitamin to**flour**, researchers said.

Rates of neural tube defects - **birth defects** of the brain, spine or spinal cord - are not falling across the UK, resulting in death of the foetus or newborn baby, or life-long disability in those who survive.

Last month Government advisers wrote to ministers expressing their concern that recommendations made in 2000, 2006 and 2009 to improve levels of **folic acid** intake had still not been taken on board.

Members of the Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN) pointed to a rising number of abortions in England and Wales for neural tube defects, with 420 in 2013, up from 390 in 2012 and 299 in 2009.

Women are urged to take 400mcg of **folic acid** daily whilst trying to conceive and for the first three months of pregnancy to cut the chance of neural tube defects, which include spina bifida and anencephaly.

But research has found that over 70% of women do not take the supplements regularly or early enough in pregnancy.

In the US, fortifying **flour** with **folic acid** has led to a 23% reduction in neural tube defects.

The new research, published online in the Archives of Disease in Childhood, estimates the number of defects that could have been avoided if the UK had adopted a **flour** fortification policy in 1998, the same year the US adopted the policy.

Researchers said 2,014 cases of defects could have been prevented - equivalent to a 21% drop in cases. They said asking women to take supplements was not working and that fortifying **flour** was "remarkably safe".

They said: "Our results show that in the UK between 1998 and 2012, there was little, if any, change in the prevalence of pregnancies with a neural tube defect, while in the USA, quickly following the introduction of mandatory fortification of **flour** with **folic acid** in 1998, there was an approximate 23% reduction in the occurrence of affected births.

"Given the evidence from the Medical Research Council Vitamin Study regarding the efficacy of **folic acid** in preventing neural tube defects, the failure of Britain to fortify **flour** with **folic acid** has had significant consequences.

"The recent evidence that only 28% of pregnant women in England in 2012 took **folic acid** supplements at the correct time indicates that, in practice, recommending **folic acid** supplementation is largely ineffective."

From 1998 to 2012, some 1.28 pregnancies per 1,000 births were affected by a neural tube defect, of which 81% resulted in an abortion.

The research was carried out by experts including from Queen Mary University London, Public Health England (PHE) and Oxford University.

They compared the situation with thalidomide, which resulted in the births of 500 people with disabilities in the UK.

"Justifiably, steps were introduced to immediately halt the epidemic, and regulatory precautions were introduced to avoid another similar epidemic," they said. "Unfortunately, no such sense of urgency has been applied to the prevention of spina bifida.

"It is a public health failure that Britain has not implemented the fortification of **flour** with **folic acid** for the prevention of spina bifida and other (neural tube defects)."

They said this failure "has caused, and continues to cause, avoidable terminations of pregnancy, stillbirths, neonatal deaths and permanent serious disability in surviving children".

Dr Alison Tedstone, chief nutritionist at Public Health England, said: "Implementing the Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition's advice to add **folic acid** to **flour** would reduce the risk of **birth defects**, such as spina bifida, in pregnancy.

"PHE's analysis shows that 85% of 16 to 49-year-old women have **folic acid** levels below the new World Health Organisation recommendation for women entering pregnancy.

"This highlights the importance for pregnant women, and those trying or likely to get pregnant, of taking a daily **folic acid** supplement of 400 micrograms - before and up to the 12th week of pregnancy."