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Effect of high dose folic acid supplementation in pregnancy on pre-eclampsia (FACT): double blind, phase III, randomised controlled, international, multicentre trial

Shi Wu Wen,^{1,2,3} Ruth Rennicks White,¹ Natalie Rybak,¹ Laura M Gaudet,^{1,2,3} Stephen Robson,⁴ William Hague,^{5,6} Donnette Simms-Stewart,⁷ Guillermo Carroli,⁸ Graeme Smith,⁹ William D Fraser,^{10,11,12} George Wells,^{2,13,14,15} Sandra T Davidge,^{16,17,18} John Kingdom,¹⁹ Doug Coyle,² Dean Fergusson,^{15,20} Daniel J Corsi,¹ Josee Champagne,¹⁵ Elham Sabri,¹⁵ Tim Ramsay,^{15,20} Ben Willem J Mol,^{5,21} Martijn A Oudijk,^{22,23} Mark C Walker^{1,2,3}

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to: MC Walker, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, ON, K1H 8L6, Canada mwalker@ohri.ca

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE

To determine the efficacy of high dose folic acid supplementation for prevention of pre-eclampsia in women with at least one risk factor: pre-existing hypertension, prepregnancy diabetes (type 1 or 2), twin pregnancy, pre-eclampsia in a previous pregnancy, or body mass index ≥ 35 .

DESIGN

Randomised, phase III, double blinded international, multicentre clinical trial.

SETTING

70 obstetrical centres in five countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada, Jamaica, and UK).

PARTICIPANTS

2464 pregnant women with at least one high risk factor for pre-eclampsia were randomised between 2011 and 2015 (1144 to the folic acid group and 1157 to the placebo group); 2301 were included in the intention to treat analyses.

INTERVENTION

Eligible women were randomised to receive either daily high dose folic acid (four 1.0 mg oral tablets) or placebo from eight weeks of gestation to the end of week 16 of gestation until delivery. Clinicians, participants, adjudicators, and study staff were masked to study treatment allocation.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE

The primary outcome was pre-eclampsia, defined as hypertension presenting after 20 weeks'

gestation with major proteinuria or HELLP syndrome (haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets).

RESULTS

Pre-eclampsia occurred in 169/1144 (14.8%) women in the folic acid group and 156/1157 (13.5%) in the placebo group (relative risk 1.10, 95% confidence interval 0.90 to 1.34; $P=0.37$). There was no evidence of differences between the groups for any other adverse maternal or neonatal outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Supplementation with 4.0 mg/day folic acid beyond the first trimester does not prevent pre-eclampsia in women at high risk for this condition.

TRIAL REGISTRATION

Current Controlled Trials ISRCTN23781770 and ClinicalTrials.gov NCT01355159.

Introduction

Pre-eclampsia is a serious medical condition, affecting about 3-5% of pregnancies,^{1,2} accounting for more than 35 000 maternal deaths annually worldwide and an important factor in maternal morbidity.^{1,3,4} Pre-eclampsia affects multiple organ systems and leads to an increased risk of severe complications in pregnancy.⁵ Since delivery of the placenta is the only known cure, pre-eclampsia is a leading cause of indicated preterm delivery,^{1,2} perinatal morbidity, mortality, and long term disability.^{6,7} Epidemiological studies of the association between folic acid supplementation and the incidence of pre-eclampsia have shown a potential protective effect,⁹ although findings have been inconsistent.⁸⁻¹⁴ In a randomised trial of supplementation with a multivitamin containing 0.8 mg folic acid and hypertension in pregnancy in a high risk population of women positive for antibodies to HIV, a 38% reduction was observed in the primary composite outcome of gestational hypertension (including pre-eclampsia or eclampsia) in the intervention group compared with placebo group.¹⁵ Other forms of folate, including 5-methyltetrahydrofolate, have been investigated with similar results,¹⁶ whereas folic acid antagonists have shown the opposite effect, increasing the risk of pre-eclampsia.¹⁷

Based on large randomised trials,^{18,19} supplementation of folic acid to prevent neural tube defects has been recommended worldwide during the preconception period and the first trimester of pregnancy. Recommended

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Evidence from epidemiological and biological studies has shown a clear dose-response relation between increasing folic acid supplementation and decreasing risk of pre-eclampsia in women with additional identified risk factors

Until now, a lack of randomised evidence has limited the development of a comprehensive recommendation for the use of high dose folic acid for prevention of pre-eclampsia in women at high risk of developing pre-eclampsia

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

This study suggests that high dose folic acid supplementation in later pregnancy has no benefit for preventing pre-eclampsia

However, folic acid supplementation remains indicated in preconception and early pregnancy but there is a need to define when to discontinue supplementation as current clinical practice guidelines do not provide clear guidance beyond the first trimester

doses are 4.0-5.0 mg daily up to 12 weeks' gestation for women at high risk of having an affected fetus, and 0.4-1.0 mg daily for women at low risk.²⁰⁻²² Although the neural tube closes in the first trimester, pre-eclampsia is a two stage disorder, with the first stage occurring in the late first trimester (after eight weeks) and the second stage occurring in the third trimester. Supplementation of high doses of folic acid in early gestation may work at both stages of pre-eclampsia development, and a larger dose in the late first or early second trimester (between eight and 16 week's gestation) during the peak period of placental growth and development may be most effective in preventing pre-eclampsia. Findings from the Ottawa and Kingston (OaK) Birth Cohort suggested a 60% reduction in risk of pre-eclampsia and a dose-response association between folic acid and risk of pre-eclampsia in women with identified risk factors.^{9,23} A high daily dose (4.0 mg) of folic acid might be needed for these women because they may have placental, endothelial, and metabolic defects (including those of folate metabolism) leading to an increased risk of developing pre-eclampsia. Previous studies have been observational in nature and thus warranted a large randomised controlled trial. The current study, the Folic Acid Clinical Trial (FACT), was designed and conducted to evaluate the effect of daily supplementation with 4.0 mg folic acid beyond the first trimester on the risk of developing pre-eclampsia among pregnant women at high risk for this condition.

Methods

Trial design and study population

FACT was a randomised, double blinded, placebo controlled, phase III, international multicentre trial carried out at 70 high risk obstetric referral centres covering diverse populations in Canada, Argentina, Australia, Jamaica, and the United Kingdom (see supplementary table S1).

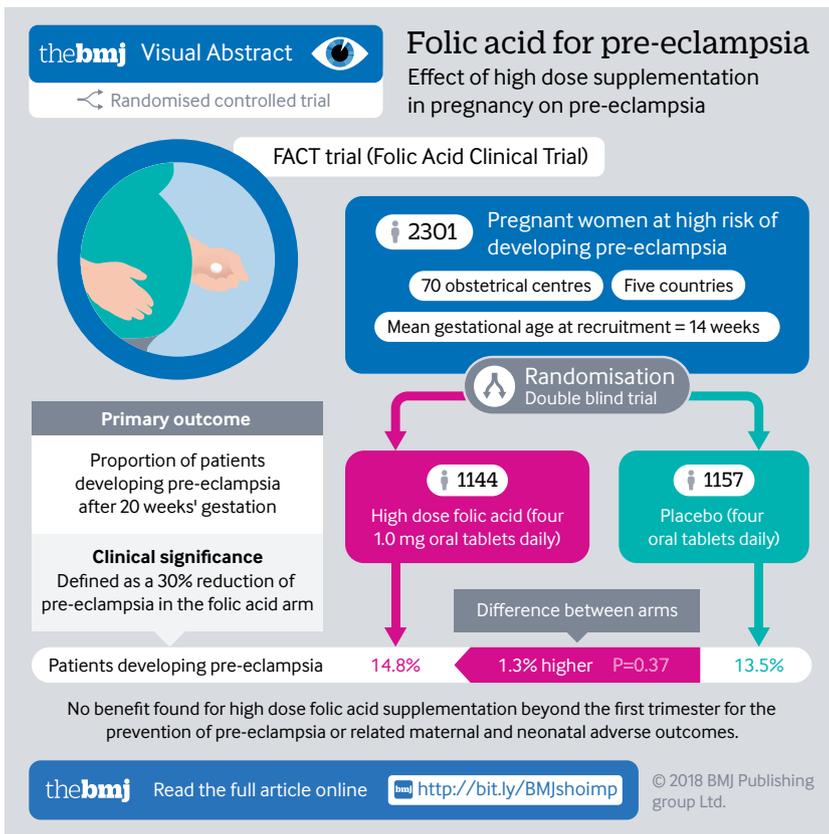
We considered pregnant women to be eligible for participation in the trial if they were between eight and 16 completed weeks of gestation with a confirmed viable fetus and at least one of the following risk factors for pre-eclampsia: pre-existing hypertension, prepregnancy diabetes (type 1 or 2), twin pregnancy, pre-eclampsia in a previous pregnancy, or body mass index (BMI) ≥ 35 kg/m². Documentation of BMI measured (height and weight) between three months before pregnancy and up to the time of randomisation was required as part of study eligibility. We excluded women if they had a known fetal anomaly or fetal death, a history of maternal medical complications (including renal disease with altered renal function), epilepsy, cancer, or current use of folic acid antagonists, illicit drug or alcohol misuse (≥ 2 drinks daily) during current pregnancy, known hypersensitivity to folic acid, multiple pregnancy, previous participation in this trial, or a history or presence of any important disease or condition that would preclude the use of high dose (up to 5.1 mg daily) folic acid.

Participant recruitment and randomisation

The purpose and requirements of the trial were explained to eligible women, and after written informed consent, we randomised participants to either folic acid or placebo.

The Methods Centre at Ottawa Hospital Research Institute implemented randomisation using a web based randomisation platform that generated a unique randomisation ID. Randomisation used variable permuted blocks of four and six with stratification by centre. Study data were entered into the web based platform at each site. Study treatment was centrally prepared, pre-labelled with unique study IDs and provided to each site.

The trial intervention consisted of 4.0 mg folic acid or placebo, taken as four 1.0 mg tablets once daily, from randomisation (8-16 completed weeks of gestation) until delivery. Participants could continue taking prenatal vitamins or low dose folic acid supplements containing up to 1.1 mg of folic acid. The folic acid and placebo tablets had no taste and an identical external appearance, thereby masking participants to their treatment group. The data coordinating centre managed treatment allocation, and all participants, site investigators, coordinators and other research staff, and members of the trial coordinating centre were blinded to treatment allocation after randomisation. No unmasking occurred during the trial.



Frequency and duration of follow-up

A total of four follow-up visits occurred at 24-26 completed weeks of gestation, 34-36 completed weeks of gestation, after delivery, and 42 days post partum. At the initial study visit, information was collected on personal characteristics and maternal medical history. At study visits we carried out a physical examination (blood pressure, weight, urinalysis (urine dipstick), and fetal wellbeing) and documented concomitant drugs. Laboratory values were obtained at delivery, and maternal and neonatal information were collected from hospital records. At each visit we assessed and documented adverse events. Adherence to the study treatment was determined with the aid of a drug diary and pill counts. We asked participants to return their study treatment bottles at each visit. Compliance was measured as the percentage of pills remaining in the returned bottles, and participants completed the Dietary Folate Equivalent Screener (Block Food Frequency Questionnaire: www.nutritionquest.com) at randomisation and at 24-26 completed weeks of gestation.

Primary outcome

The primary outcome was pre-eclampsia, defined using the accepted definition at the time the trial commenced: diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mm Hg on two occasions four hours or more apart and proteinuria (more than ++ on dipstick, or urinary protein ≥ 300 mg in 24 hour urine collection, or random protein:creatinine ratio ≥ 30 mg protein/mmol) in women at 20 weeks of gestation or greater, or diagnosis of HELLP syndrome (haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets) or superimposed pre-eclampsia (history of pre-existing hypertension diagnosed before pregnancy or before 20 weeks' gestation with new proteinuria).² The primary outcome (the trial protocol definition of pre-eclampsia) was adjudicated based on the consensus opinion of three investigators (MW, LG, and SWW). Adjudication was conducted before any statistical data analysis, masked to treatment group, country, and site. We excluded women from the primary outcome analysis who experienced a miscarriage, experienced early intrauterine fetal death (20-24 weeks of gestation), or withdrew consent.

Secondary outcomes

Prespecified secondary outcomes included maternal death, severe pre-eclampsia (pre-eclampsia with convulsion or HELLP or delivery <34 completed weeks of gestation), placental abruption, preterm delivery (<37 completed weeks of gestation), premature rupture of membranes, antenatal inpatient length of stay, intrauterine growth restriction (<3rd centile), perinatal mortality, spontaneous abortion (miscarriage), stillbirth, neonatal mortality, neonatal morbidity (retinopathy of prematurity, periventricular leukomalacia, early onset sepsis, necrotising enterocolitis, intraventricular haemorrhage, ventilation, need for oxygen at 28 days), and length of stay in neonatal intensive care unit.

Adverse events reporting and safety monitoring

An independent data safety and monitoring board oversaw the safety of the trial. We collected and reviewed all adverse events from randomisation to 42 days post partum. An adverse event was defined as an untoward medical occurrence in a participant that may or may not have had a causal relation to the study treatment. A serious adverse event was defined as any untoward medical occurrence that resulted in maternal, fetal, or neonatal death; was life threatening; required prolonged hospital stay; caused persistent or major disability, incapacity, or congenital anomaly; or was deemed an important medical event. No safety issues were detected after the independent data safety and monitoring board's review.

Statistical analysis

On the basis of data from high risk pregnant women,²⁴ we originally estimated that a sample of 3656 pregnant women was needed to detect a 30% reduction of pre-eclampsia from 12.0% to 8.4% (90% power, two sided type I error 0.05) and to allow for up to 30% non-adherence, withdrawal, loss to follow-up, or other unanticipated events. However, owing to budget limitations, and because our follow-up rate was better than expected, we recalculated the sample size to 2464 women, which retained a study power of greater than 80% and still allowed for up to 10% loss to follow-up and withdrawal. In September 2015 the trial steering committee approved the sample size adjustment, and we notified the independent data safety and monitoring board. Based on the recruitment rate at the time of these meetings, a total new anticipated recruitment target of 2464 participants would be achieved by November, and as a result no interim analysis of outcomes would be conducted.

The analysis was carried out on an intention to treat basis. We first compared the baseline characteristics, compliance, folic acid intake from other sources, and supplementation with aspirin or calcium, or both, between intervention and placebo groups. The outcomes between these groups were then compared, using χ^2 tests for the incidence of pre-eclampsia and categorical secondary outcomes and *t* tests for the means of continuously distributed secondary outcomes. Multiple log binomial regression was conducted on the primary outcome to adjust for potential confounding by parity, age, cigarette smoking, and other important prognostic factors identified a priori. A generalised estimating equation model was used to account for the correlation between two fetuses or infants from the same pregnancy in analyses of neonatal outcomes. Treatment effects are expressed as relative risk with 95% confidence intervals. No allowance for multiplicity was made for secondary outcomes. All statistical analyses were performed using Statistical Analysis System, version 9.1 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

Patient involvement

Although we did not actively seek patient engagement in the development of this protocol, physicians' input

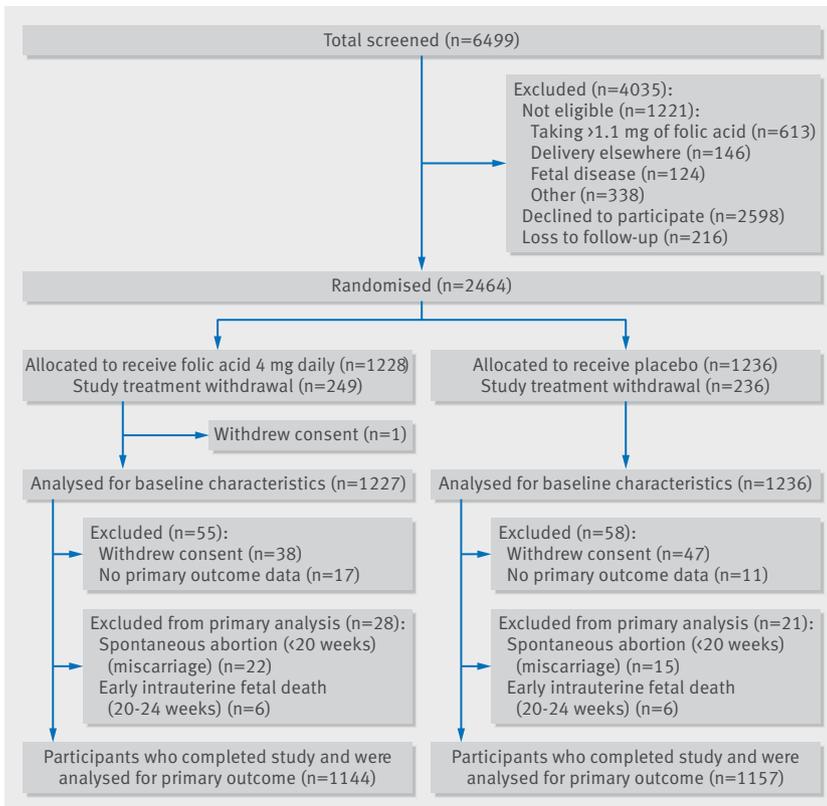


Fig 1 | Trial flow diagram

was provided through a survey, suggesting that their patient population would be interested in the trial and we sought their advice on best practices to roll out the trial. A steering committee of international content experts with varied expertise provided input in the development of the protocol, study outcomes, and trial procedures. The committee also examined how to minimise the impact on trial participants, as such, trial follow-up visits were coordinated with routine antenatal care visits. Patients were not involved in setting the research question or the outcome measures, nor were they involved in developing plans for recruitment or implementation of the study. Patients were not asked to advise on interpretation or writing up of the results. Participants are acknowledged and thanked for their contribution and participation in this important trial. A dissemination strategy has been developed to work closely with stakeholders and knowledge users to facilitate transfer of the findings to relevant users, including patients and clinicians.

Results

Characteristics of participants

Between April 2011 and November 2015, 6499 pregnant women were screened and 2464 of these women were enrolled into the trial, 1228 of whom were randomised to folic acid and 1236 to placebo. After excluding women who experienced miscarriage (n=37), experienced early intrauterine fetal death (20-24 weeks of gestation, n=12), had no primary outcome data available (n=28), or withdrew consent before

outcome ascertainment (n=85), primary outcome data were available for 2301 women (93.4%) (1144 in the folic acid group and 1157 in the placebo group) (fig 1), representing a follow-up rate of 96.5%. A total of 485 women across both groups discontinued study treatment but remained in the trial and provided data for primary and secondary outcomes.

The distribution of baseline and pregnancy characteristics was similar between the two groups. More than 80% of pregnant women in both groups reported taking supplemental folic acid or folic acid containing vitamins. Among the 1941 (78.8%) women who returned study treatment bottles, 1465 (75.5%) took at least 75% of their pills, confirming a high compliance rate (table 1). Analyses of blood samples from 50 participants (19 in folic acid group and 31 in placebo group) in Canadian centres indicated that serum folate was substantially higher in the folic acid group (mean 260.1 v 77.8 nmol/L, P=0.008) and red blood cell folate levels were similar (2700 v 2680 nmol/L, P=0.88).

No statistically significant differences were observed in reported adverse events or severe adverse events between the two groups (see supplementary table S2). The effect did not differ by country (see supplementary table S4).

Discussion

The results of our international randomised controlled multicentre trial did not show evidence that supplementation with high dose folic acid (4.0-5.1 mg) initiated between eight and 16 completed weeks of gestation and continued until delivery prevents pre-eclampsia in at risk women. We adjusted analyses for potential confounders by parity, maternal age, and cigarette smoking and confirmed there was no effect of folic acid on the prevention of pre-eclampsia. When we explored the effect of high dose folic acid on risk of pre-eclampsia by country, no difference in effect was observed.

Comparison with other studies

Supplementation with folic acid during pregnancy is now common in many countries of the world. In our previous cohort study, of 2951 pregnant women recruited between 2002 and 2005 in Ottawa and Kingston, Canada, 2713 (91.9%) took folic acid supplements during pregnancy,⁹ and of women who used folic acid supplementation, only 544 (20.0%) discontinued in the third trimester, whereas 447 (16.5%) used more than 2.0 mg/day.⁹ Similar patterns were observed in our trial population, with more than 80% of women taking supplemental folic acid. Supplementation with high dose folic acid (usually 4.0-5.0 mg daily) in pregnant women has already become widespread beyond the first trimester.^{9 13 14 25-29} Anecdotal evidence suggests that supplementation with high dose folic acid is occurring outside the recommendations for use only in early pregnancy for prevention of neural tube defects, even though the most recent Cochrane review of folic acid in

Table 1 | Comparison of maternal baseline and pregnancy characteristics between trial arms. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Characteristics	Folic acid group (n=1227)	Placebo group (n=1236)
Country:		
Canada	600 (48.9)	607 (49.1)
Australia	157 (12.8)	153 (12.4)
Argentina	61 (5.0)	61 (4.9)
Jamaica	29 (2.4)	32 (2.6)
UK	380 (31.0)	383 (31.0)
History of pre-eclampsia	308 (25.1)	303 (24.5)
Chronic hypertension	203 (16.5)	241 (19.5)
Type 1 diabetes	84 (6.8)	72 (5.8)
Type 2 diabetes	98 (8.0)	84 (6.8)
Twin pregnancy	233 (19.0)	229 (18.5)
Body mass index ≥ 35	606 (49.4)	656 (53.1)
Parity:		
0	413 (33.7)	420 (34.0)
1	498 (40.6)	499 (40.4)
≥ 2	316 (25.7)	317 (25.6)
Maternal age (years):		
<20	10 (0.8)	10 (0.8)
20-29	439 (35.8)	447 (36.2)
30-34	411 (33.5)	441 (35.7)
≥ 35	367 (29.9)	338 (27.3)
Mean (SD) age (years)	31 (5.4)	31 (5.4)
Maternal ethnicity:		
Native/Aboriginal	35 (2.85)	24 (1.94)
White	970 (79.0)	987 (79.8)
Black	93 (7.6)	107 (8.7)
Asian	45 (3.7)	50 (4.05)
Latino/Hispanic	31 (2.5)	22 (1.8)
Indian/South Asian	45 (3.7)	36 (2.9)
Declined to answer	8 (0.65)	10 (0.8)
Prepregnancy body mass index:		
<18.5	15 (1.2)	11 (0.9)
18.5-<25	230 (18.7)	225 (18.2)
25-<30	210 (17.1)	199 (16.1)
30-<35	164 (13.4)	146 (11.8)
≥ 35	607 (49.5)	655 (53.0)
Mean (SD) prepregnancy body mass index	34 (8.6)	34 (13)
Education level:		
High school and below	353 (28.8)	348 (28.2)
College/university not completed	198 (16.15)	197 (16.0)
College/university completed	675 (55.1)	689 (55.8)
Gestational age (weeks) at recruitment:		
8-12	386 (31.5)	433 (35.0)
13-16	841 (68.5)	803 (65.0)
Mean (SD) gestational age (weeks)	14 (1.9)	14 (1.9)
Smoking during pregnancy:		
Yes	98 (8.0)	95 (7.7)
No	1046 (85.2)	1035 (83.7)
Quit during pregnancy	83 (6.8)	106 (8.6)
Alcohol intake during pregnancy:		
Yes	23 (1.9)	27 (2.2)
No	977 (80.0)	955 (77.3)
Quit during pregnancy	227 (18.5)	254 (20.5)
Folic acid supplementation*	989 (80.6)	1016 (82.2)
Supplementation of high dose (≥ 4.0 mg/d folic acid at randomisation)	346 (28.2)	335 (27.1)
Aspirin supplementation at randomisation	358 (29.2)	340 (27.5)
Calcium supplement at randomisation	97 (7.9)	109 (8.8)
Mean (SD) dietary folate (μg):		
Visit 1 (8-16 completed weeks' gestation)	494 (209), n=1215	504 (222), n=1225
Visit 2 (24-26 completed weeks' gestation)	494 (209), n=1008	500 (213), n=1023
Compliance†:		
$\leq 50\%$	108 (11.2)	106 (10.8)
50-<75%	140 (14.5)	122 (12.5)
$\geq 75\%$	716 (74.3)	749 (76.7)

*Includes multivitamin containing folic acid.

†Calculated on returned study treatment (n=1941). Remaining participants did not return any study treatment and compliance could not be calculated (n=522).

Among participants with primary outcome data available (n=2301), 169 (14.8%) in the folic acid group had a diagnosis of pre-eclampsia compared with 156 (13.5%) in the placebo group (relative risk 1.10, 95% confidence interval 0.90 to 1.34, P=0.37). Differences in the rates of HELLP (1.21, 0.37 to 3.96, P=0.75), severe pre-eclampsia (1.52, 0.81 to 2.84, P=0.19; table 2), and all other maternal outcomes were not statistically significant (table 2).

Table 2 | Comparison of maternal outcomes between trial arms. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Outcomes	Folic acid group	Placebo group	Relative risk (95% CI)	P value
Maternal death	0	0	Not applicable	Not applicable
Spontaneous abortion (miscarriage)	27 (2.3), n=1172	21 (1.8), n=1180	1.29 (0.74 to 2.28)	0.37
Placental abruption	12 (1.0), n=1169	19 (1.6), n=1179	0.64 (0.31 to 1.31)	0.21
Premature rupture of membranes	215 (18), n=1169	224 (19), n=1180	0.97 (0.82 to 1.15)	0.71
Gestational age <37 weeks	297 (26), n=1150	304 (26), n=1164	0.99 (0.86 to 1.13)	0.87
HELLP syndrome	6 (0.52), n=1144	5 (0.43), n=1156	1.21 (0.37 to 3.96)	0.75
Severe pre-eclampsia	24 (2.10), n=1144	16 (1.4), n=1156	1.52 (0.81 to 2.84)	0.19
Antenatal inpatient length of stay (days)	5.6 (7.7)*, n=221	5.2 (6.2)*, n=232	0.34 (7.0) (-0.96 to 1.63)†	0.61

HELLP=haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets.

*Mean (SD).

†Mean (SD) difference (95% CI).

A total of 2738 infants were born to women recruited into the trial (1364 in the folic acid group and 1374 in the placebo group). The rate of stillbirth was 1.1% in the folic acid group and 1.9% in the placebo group (0.60, 0.30 to 1.19; table 3). No statistically significant differences were observed in occurrence of adverse neonatal outcomes between the two groups.

pregnancy for maternal health outcomes was not able to report on pre-eclampsia owing to lack of data from clinical trials.³⁰ Caution should always be exercised in recommending treatments before thorough evaluation has been completed, including follow-up of offspring when possible.

Strengths and limitations of this study

FACT has several notable strengths. Firstly, it was designed to be as conclusive as possible in a rigorous, large, randomised, double blinded, placebo controlled, phase III, international and multicentre trial. The trial conduct adhered to strong research and ethical principles, high data completeness, and compliance by participants. The follow-up rate was greater than 95% and compliance to the study treatment was greater than 75% in most of the study population. Steps were taken to ensure the lowest possible risk of bias, although we did not investigate baseline folic acid values, compliance, and levels during pregnancy in subgroups of high risk factors for pre-eclampsia.

A clear advantage of our trial is the robust randomised design, although some limitations are present. Pre-eclampsia has a complex heterogenous aetiology despite characteristic phenotypic outcomes.³¹ In the original trial protocol we clearly laid out the criteria for the definition of pre-eclampsia and used this for case adjudication. These criteria have remained consistent with NICE guidelines for the diagnosis of pre-eclampsia, although there have been revisions to the definition of pre-eclampsia in other settings, including Canada.³² As a result, using the revised guidelines, there may be additional women in the study population who would have a diagnosis of pre-eclampsia; however, owing to the randomised design this would be balanced across the treatment groups and not anticipated to affect the association between folic acid and pre-eclampsia, regardless of definition. Finally, power was reduced from 90% to 80%, but because we found no evidence in favour of the study intervention, even an increase of power would have been unlikely to find a treatment effect.

Table 3 | Comparison of fetal or infant outcomes between trial arms

Outcomes	Folic acid group	Placebo group	Relative risk (95% CI)*	P value*
Dichotomised outcomes:				
Stillbirth	15 (1.1), n=1364	26 (1.9), n=1374	0.60 (0.30 to 1.19)	0.14
Intrauterine growth restriction <3rd centile	20 (1.4), n=1347	25 (1.9), n=1348	0.76 (0.41 to 1.39)	0.37
Intrauterine growth restriction <10th centile	151 (11.2), n=1347	144 (11), n=1348	1.03 (0.81 to 1.30)	0.82
Neonatal death	8 (0.60), n=1343	11 (0.82), n=1347	0.87 (0.31 to 2.44)	0.79
Perinatal mortality	23 (1.7), n=1364	37 (2.7), n=1374	0.63 (0.37 to 1.05)	0.07
Retinopathy of prematurity	21 (1.6), n=1342	13 (0.97), n=1347	1.20 (0.54 to 2.66)	0.65
Periventricular leukomalacia	4 (0.30), n=1343	2 (0.15), n=1347	2.00 (0.37 to 10.92)	0.42
Early onset sepsis	3 (0.22), n=1342	9 (0.67), n=1347	0.34 (0.09 to 1.23)	0.10
Necrotising enterocolitis	8 (0.60), n=1343	3 (0.22), n=1347	2.04 (0.49 to 8.57)	0.33
Intraventricular haemorrhage	18 (1.3), n=1343	19 (1.4), n=1347	0.97 (0.47 to 2.00)	0.94
Ventilation	49 (3.6), n=1346	30 (2.2), n=1348	1.61 (0.97 to 2.66)	0.06
Need for oxygen at 28 days	9 (0.74), n=1220	3 (0.2), n=1227	2.37 (0.61 to 9.14)	0.21
NICU admission	299 (22), n=1346	267 (20), n=1348	1.08 (0.91 to 1.28)	0.37
Composite severe adverse fetal or neonatal outcome*	63 (4.7), n=1349	51 (3.8), n=1348	1.20 (0.80 to 1.80)	0.38
Continuously distributed outcomes:				
NICU length of stay	16 (27)†, n=299	17 (23)†, n=263	-1.60 (-5.84 to 2.64)‡	0.46

NICU=neonatal intensive care unit.

*Generalised estimating equation was used to account for correlation between two fetuses or infants from the same pregnancy. Composite outcome included any of retinopathy of prematurity, periventricular leukomalacia, early onset sepsis, necrotising enterocolitis, intraventricular haemorrhage, ventilation, need for oxygen at 28 days, and NICU admission.

†Mean (SD).

‡Mean difference (95% CI).

Conclusion and policy implications

Future directions for this research include exploration of the increased risk of pre-eclampsia in mothers carrying twins and using high dose folic acid, and the potential protective effect of folic acid on perinatal death warrants ongoing study. Perhaps most importantly, FACT provides a unique opportunity to follow the participants and their offspring to study the effects of high dose folic acid during prenatal development on long term maternal and child health, given the potential epigenetic effects of folic acid. Funding has been obtained to follow these FACT offspring for mortality and neurocognitive development through to six years of age.

Our well powered trial did not find benefit for high dose folic acid supplementation beyond the first trimester for the prevention of pre-eclampsia or related maternal and neonatal adverse outcomes. The trial deals with an important public health issue: the lack of demonstrated benefit of high dose folic acid supplementation beyond the first trimester for women at high risk of developing pre-eclampsia indicates that high dose recommendation should now cease, and the search for an effective and acceptable strategy to prevent pre-eclampsia must continue.

AUTHOR AFFILIATIONS

On behalf of: the FACT Collaborating Group

¹OMNI Research Group, Clinical Epidemiology Program, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

²School of Epidemiology, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

³Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology & Newborn Care, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

⁴Institute of Cellular Medicine, The Medical School, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

⁵Obstetric Medicine, Robinson Research Institute, University of Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

⁶Women's and Children's Hospital, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

⁷Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Faculty of Medical Sciences, The University of the West Indies, Mona, Kingston, Jamaica

⁸Centro Rosarino de Estudios Perinatales (CREP), Rosario, Santa Fé, Argentina

⁹Queen's Perinatal Research Unit, Kingston General Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

¹⁰Mother & Child Axis, Centre de recherche du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

¹¹Centre de Recherche, Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

¹²Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Centre de recherche du CHUS, University of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada;

¹³Cardiovascular Research Methods Centre, University of Ottawa Heart Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

¹⁴Department of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

¹⁵Clinical Epidemiology Program, Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

¹⁶Women and Children's Health Research Institute, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

¹⁷Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

¹⁸Department of Physiology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Alberta, Canada

¹⁹Maternal-Fetal Medicine Division, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mount Sinai Hospital, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

²⁰Departments of Medicine, School of Epidemiology, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

²¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia

²²Department of Obstetrics, University Medical Center, Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands

²³Department of Obstetrics, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands

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Contributors: MCW and SWW designed the trial, planned the analyses, and wrote the manuscript with assistance from RRW, NR, LMG, SR, WH, DSS, GC, GS, WDF, GW, STD, JK, DC, DF, DJC, JC, TR, BJM, and MAO. ES with assistance from DJC carried out the statistical analyses. All authors participated in the review and critical revisions of the final manuscript. MCW is the guarantor. The corresponding author attests that all listed authors meet authorship criteria and that no others meeting the criteria have been omitted.

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Ethical approval: FACT was approved by the Ottawa Health Sciences research ethics board (2009107), and at all participating sites. All applicable regulatory agency approvals were also obtained.

Data sharing: The authors of this trial commit to making data available upon reasonable request. Requests for access to data from FACT should be addressed to the corresponding author.

Transparency: The lead author (MCW) affirms that this manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported; that no important aspects of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned (and, if relevant, registered) have been explained.

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Supplementary information: Supplemental appendix with tables S1-S4

Supplementary information: Members of the FACT Collaborating Group