NHS Sickle Cell and Thalassaemia Screening Programme

Family Origin Questionnaire

If using a pre-printed label please attach one to each copy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital number</th>
<th>NHS number</th>
<th>Estimated delivery date</th>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Forename</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>Address 2</th>
<th>Post code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Gestation at time of:
- sample (weeks and days)
- Screening test declined
- Report destination
  - [ ] (such as community midwife, GP, antenatal clinic, obstetrician)
  - [ ]

Is pregnancy the result of IVF? If yes, complete the form including SECTION H.

What are your and your family’s origins?

Please tick all boxes in ALL sections that apply to the woman and the baby’s biological father.

### A. AFRICAN OR AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN (BLACK)
- [ ] Caribbean Islands
- [ ] Africa (excluding North Africa)
- [ ] Any other African family origins

### B. SOUTH ASIAN (ASIAN)
- [ ] India or African-Indian
- [ ] Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka

### C. SOUTHEAST ASIAN (ASIAN)
- [ ] China including Hong Kong, Taiwan
- [ ] Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia
- [ ] Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines
- [ ] Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar
- [ ] Any other Asian family origins

### D. OTHER NON-EUROPEAN (OTHER)
- [ ] North Africa, South America
- [ ] Middle East, Saudi Arabia, Iran
- [ ] Any other non-European family origins

### E. SOUTHERN AND OTHER EUROPEAN (WHITE)
- [ ] Sardinia
- [ ] Greece, Turkey, Cyrus
- [ ] Italy, Portugal, Spain
- [ ] Albania, Czech Republic
- [ ] Poland, Romania, Russia
- [ ] Any other Mediterranean country

### F. UNITED KINGDOM (WHITE) refer to the list on the back
- [ ] England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales

### G. NORTHERN EUROPEAN (WHITE) refer to the list on the back
- [ ] Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Scandinavia
- [ ] Euros, Franco, Germany, Netherlands
- [ ] Australia, North America, South Africa
- [ ] Any other European family origins

*Hb Variant Screening Requested by (F) and/or (G)
# Higher risk for alpha zero thalassaemia

### H. DON’T KNOW
- Adoption/unknown ancestry
- Donor egg/sem (if pregnancy results from donor egg, order test for mother and offer biological father test immediately)
- Bone marrow transplant (if mother has had a bone marrow transplant, order test for mother and offer biological father test immediately)

### I. DECLINED TO ANSWER

All women need to be informed that routine analysis of blood may identify them as a thalassaemia carrier. In low prevalence areas OFFER haemoglobin variant screening to all women if they or the baby’s father have answers in any yellow box. In high prevalence areas OFFER haemoglobin variant screening to all women irrespective of answers.

Signed: ____________________________  Print name: ____________________________  Hospital: ____________________________  Date: ____________________________

(By health care professional completing the form)
Guidance for health care professionals

In low prevalence areas the family origin questionnaire (FOQ) is principally used to identify women who are at high risk of being a haemoglobin variant carrier.

In high and low prevalence areas the FOQ is used to help with the interpretation of results, particularly in the interpretation of results indicating possible alpha or beta thalassaemia. The family origin is useful for accurate prenatal diagnosis. More information about its use can be found in the laboratory handbook. Search for ‘SCT handbook for laboratories’ on www.gov.uk.

Therefore you need to ask for the family origins of both the woman AND the baby’s biological father going back at least 2 generations (or more if possible).

Women with sickle cell disease
Screening will also identify women with sickle cell disease, who will require specialist care during pregnancy from an obstetrician and haematologist, and who should be booked for a hospital delivery.

‘Low risk’ family origins
People with family origins from the countries listed below are considered at low risk for haemoglobin variants.

United Kingdom (white)
England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales.

Northern European (white)
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland (Eire), Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Some populations of the following countries have Northern European origin (countries listed above) and are also at low risk for haemoglobin variants:

Northern European origin (white)
Australia, North America (USA, Canada), South Africa, New Zealand.

Obtaining a supply of FOQ forms
For more information on how to order additional FOQ forms see www.gov.uk/phe/screening-leaflets