





Adherence to the national guidance on foods and drinks to limit or avoid during pregnancy in England: the PEAR Study

Lucy Beasant¹, Jenny Ingram¹, Pauline M Emmett¹ , Janet E Cade² and Caroline M Taylor^{1,*} 

¹Centre for Academic Child Health, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 2PS, UK: ²Nutritional Epidemiology Group, School of Food Science and Nutrition, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK

Submitted 28 September 2022: Final revision received 12 February 2024: Accepted 21 February 2024

Abstract

Objective: The National Health Service (NHS) England website provides guidance on foods/drinks to avoid or limit during pregnancy because of microbiological, toxicological or teratogenic hazards. The aims were to determine adherence and whether demographic characteristics were associated with adherence.

Design: Cross-sectional study.

Setting: Online survey of postpartum women resident in England during pregnancy.

Participants: Recently, postpartum women resident in England during their pregnancy (n 598; median age 33 (IQR 30–36) years) completed an online questionnaire (April–November 2022). Questions included those on consumption of twenty-one food/drink items that the NHS advises pregnant women to avoid/limit. The study is part of the Pregnancy, the Environment And nutRition (PEAR) Study. Summary statistics were used to determine proportions adhering to the guidance. Adjusted logistic regression was used to model the associations of adherence with demographic characteristics.

Results: Adherence was generally high (>90 % for eight of ten food/drink items to be avoided). However, among pre-pregnancy consumers, several items were not completely avoided, for example, 81 % (128/158) for game meat/gamebirds, 37 % (176/478) for cured meats and 17 % (81/467) for soft cheeses. Greater educational attainment (e.g. caffeinated soft drinks OR 2.25 (95 % CI 1.28, 3.94)), greater maternal age (e.g. oily fish 1.64 (1.05, 2.56)) and lower parity (e.g. caffeinated coffee 0.28 (0.11, 0.69)) were the most usual characteristics associated with adherence.

Conclusion: Evidence of concerning levels of non-adherence for some food/drink items suggests a case for more education on some of the guidance, particularly for women with lower educational attainment, greater parity and greater maternal age. Further research on barriers to the implementation of the guidance is needed.

Keywords
Diet
Pregnancy
Midwife
Nutrition guidance
Public health
PEAR Study

During pregnancy, the guidance given to women in England is to follow a healthy diet broadly similar to that advised for the general population⁽¹⁾. However, there is an additional guidance regarding a number of food items for which pregnant women are advised to either limit or avoid consumption altogether^(1–10) (see online supplementary material, Supplemental Table 1). This guidance is based on several factors. Exposure to toxic metals and pollutants such as mercury, lead, dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls (e.g. fish, game meat/gamebirds) is associated with a risk of adverse developmental effects including neurodevelopmental disorders^(11–14). Microbiological hazards

such as listeria, toxoplasmosis and salmonella (e.g. unpasteurised milk, soft cheese and cured meats) can lead to miscarriage, premature birth and stillbirth^(15,16). Excess provision of vitamin A (e.g. in liver and liver products) can cause teratogenesis⁽¹⁷⁾. Some herbal teas, including fennel, ginger, chamomile and peppermint, can have pharmacological actions or interactions with drugs⁽¹⁸⁾. Adherence to the guidance can reduce the likelihood of these serious outcomes.

The main summary of the guidance on foods/drinks to avoid or limit during pregnancy is provided on an National Health Service (NHS) website page⁽³⁾ for England and is

*Corresponding author: Email caroline.m.taylor@bristol.ac.uk

disseminated directly through midwives and other health-care professionals⁽¹⁹⁾, as well as through leaflets, apps (e.g. Emma's Diary, Baby Buddy), other websites^(20,21) and by word of mouth from friends and relatives. Studies on the nutrition guidance during pregnancy have generally focused on healthy eating guidance and diet quality⁽²²⁻²⁴⁾, or on a particular age group⁽²⁵⁾ or food item (e.g. fish⁽²⁶⁾), or avoidance in response to traditional beliefs⁽²⁷⁾. The few studies on specific foods to avoid or limit mainly focused only on listeria^(28,29). However, a broader study in Australia showed that knowledge of foods to avoid was poor⁽³⁰⁾, while a study in New Zealand found that 12 % of pregnant women did not avoid any particular food item⁽³¹⁾. Similarly, only 53 % of women in a study in Canada followed food avoidance recommendations overall, but there were no data reported on individual food items⁽³²⁾.

To date, there has not been a study to evaluate adherence to the NHS guidance on foods/drinks to avoid or limit by pregnant women in England or an examination of sources of information about the guidance. This information could provide an evidence base to inform the future development of the content of the guidance and its dissemination in order to maximise its usability and beneficial impact. The primary aim therefore was to determine adherence to the NHS guidance on foods to avoid or limit during pregnancy in England, including changes in consumption from pre-pregnancy. The secondary aims were to determine the sources of information used by pregnant women to inform themselves about which foods/drinks to avoid or limit, and which sources they trusted most, and to determine if any demographic characteristics were associated with adherence.

Methods

The study is part of a larger mixed methods study on dietary exposure to toxic metals (the Pregnancy, the Environment And nutRition (PEAR) Study)⁽³³⁾. Recently postpartum women (≤ 12 months) resident in England for ≥ 6 months of their pregnancy were recruited to complete a custom-designed online questionnaire hosted on Jisc Online Surveys⁽³⁴⁾. Ethics approval was given by the University of Bristol Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee (reference 106742, 21 April 2021). The main purpose of the questionnaire was to collect data on consumption of food items that the NHS advised pregnant women to avoid because of dietary exposure to toxic metals (mercury and lead).

Questionnaire

The initial version of the questionnaire was tested with postpartum women (n 9) in an adapted 'Think Aloud' exercise and modified according to their feedback⁽³⁵⁾. Participants were emailed a link to access the electronic

questionnaire and answered each question in the presence of a researcher (LB). 'Think Aloud' discussions were conducted remotely via video or telephone call and were recorded using an encrypted digital audio-recorder. Participants were asked to 'Think Aloud' as they accessed and filled in the questionnaire, vocalising their thoughts about the questions, covering, for example, any comprehension issues, the acceptability of available answers and technical problems including skip rules and the order of questions. Three 'practice questions' were provided at the beginning of the questionnaire to ensure the participant understood what the exercise involved. Questions and queries from the participant were addressed by the researcher, who made brief field notes during the exercise and remained silent other than to politely encourage the participant to 'keep thinking aloud' if they fell silent. When the participant had completed the questionnaire, the researcher used notes made during the exercise to probe any area where the participant seemed uncertain. Development of the questionnaire was iterative, with alterations being made in response to the comments of up to five participants at a time, until data saturation was reached and no new issues were reported.

The finalised questionnaire was open from April to September 2021. Participants were recruited primarily through publicity with paid advertising boosts on a study Facebook page linked to the study website with direct access to the questionnaire from the website⁽³³⁾. Informed consent to participate was assured by completion of the questionnaire. With the exception of the screening questions to determine eligibility, no questions were compulsory to maximise the completion rate. Participants were able to re-access their partially completed questionnaire so that they did not have to complete it in one session. Questions included those in the following categories:

1. Screening questions (consent, location during pregnancy, age of baby).

2. Demographics (e.g. geographical location, ethnicity, age, highest educational qualification, household income, parity). Where comparable data were available, the values were compared with the most recent values for the population in England (or the UK) to gauge the representativeness of the participants⁽³⁶⁻³⁹⁾.

3. Consumption of foods and drinks (before and during pregnancy). The items included were those listed on the NHS website with guidance to avoid during pregnancy (game meat/gamebirds, soft cheese, unpasteurised milk, pate (meat and vegetarian), cured meats, liver/liver products, alcohol, shark/marlin/swordfish, standard multi-vitamins) and those to limit (total fish, oily fish, fresh and canned tuna, caffeinated drinks, herbal tea). Two items that previously had guidance on restriction but for which guidance has changed were also included (peanuts and hens' eggs). The questionnaire did not include items that involved guidance on preparation or cooking methods (unwashed fruits and vegetables, uncooked shellfish,



sushi, cooked rare meat, goose/duck eggs) or liquorice root. Consumption of *n*-3 supplements, although not on the main NHS list of items to avoid, was included because they can contain high levels of vitamin A if derived from fish liver oil⁽⁴⁾. We did not include a question on cooking smoked fish or sushi as this guidance was posted in response to a listeria outbreak in England linked to uncooked smoked fish after the survey had closed. For most dietary items, participants were provided with six options for consumption of each during pregnancy: Ate or drank it more often during pregnancy than before/Ate or drank it or the same during pregnancy than before/Ate or drank it less often during pregnancy than before/Ate or drank it before pregnancy but avoided it during pregnancy/Did not eat or drink it anyway/Don't know or Can't remember. For shark/marlin/swordfish, tinned tuna, fresh tuna and oily fish, participants were provided with the following six options for consumption during pregnancy: Never/More than once per month/1–2 times per month/Once per week/Several times per week/Don't know or Can't remember. For standard multivitamins and *n*-3 supplements, the options for consumption during pregnancy were as follows: Never/Less than once per month/1–2 times per month/About once a week/Several times a week/Once a day/Don't know or Can't remember.

4. Sources of information about the guidance (e.g. midwife or other healthcare professional, NHS website, other websites, leaflets, apps, friends and relatives). Participants were also asked to provide free text on which sources of information they trusted and which they felt less confident in. The questions in this section allowed for multiple answers to be given.

Data analysis

Data were analysed with IBM SPSS Statistics version 26. Analyses were undertaken in two groups of participants: (1) all participants and (2) pre-pregnancy consumers only. (The all-participants group includes those who were vegetarian or vegan and did not eat fish even before pregnancy, so they are not specifically following the guidance on this during pregnancy, but rather continuing with a dietary preference. The pre-pregnancy consumers only eliminate this group, and this considers only those for whom the guidance is directly relevant.) To identify pre-pregnancy consumers only for each item, cases were filtered out by de-selecting cases: (1) if 'Never' or 'Don't know/Can't remember' was selected for the question about how much of the item they ate pre-pregnancy for game meat/gamebirds, fish, oily fish, tinned tuna, fresh tuna and shark/marlin/swordfish or (2) if 'Don't eat/drink anyway' or 'Don't know/Can't remember' was selected for cured meats, soft cheese, unpasteurised milk, alcohol, pate, liver/liver products, caffeinated drinks, herbal tea, hens' eggs and peanuts.

The demographic characteristics of all participants were analysed with summary statistics and compared with national data where available.

The percent adhering to the guidance in all participants was calculated after the exclusion of those responding 'Don't know/Can't remember', as well as in subgroups of pre-pregnancy consumers, using one-sample binomial success rate (Clopper–Pearson exact CI) to determine the proportions (%) and 95% CI. Categorisations of adherence (Yes/No) are shown in online supplementary material, Supplemental Table 2.

The changes in the frequency of consumption of the specific food and drink items (before and during pregnancy) were also summarised for all participants and for pre-pregnancy consumers only.

The associations between changes in consumption frequencies and age (<30/≥30 years), parity (1/≥1), household income (<£30 000/≥£30 000), highest education attainment (low (none/GCSE/vocational levels 1 and 2/AS or A level/vocational level 3)/high (university degree (BSc, BA)/professional qualification/vocational levels 4 and 5/university higher degree (MA, MSc and PhD)) and following a special diet (Yes/No) were determined (χ^2 test).

Logistic regression was used to model the odds (95% CI) of adhering *v.* not adhering to the guidance for each item adjusting for education (none/GCSE/A levels/vocational levels 1–3, degree/higher degree/vocational levels 4–5), maternal age (18–25, >25–35, and >35 years), household income (≤£50 000, >£50 000), region (North: North East/North West/Yorkshire and Humberside; Midlands: East Midlands/West Midlands; South: East/Greater London/South East/South West), parity (1, >1), special diet (No, Yes), maternal age (18–25, >25–35 and >35 years) and ethnicity (White and Other)). The regression analyses were done in all participants and in pre-pregnancy consumers only.

Results

The questionnaire was accessed by 2751 respondents of whom fifteen were screened out as ineligible (≥12 months postpartum and/or resident in England for ≤6 months of their pregnancy). The survey was completed by 598 participants (2034 accessed the initial information pages only; a further twenty did not progress beyond the eligibility screening pages; completion rate of 85% for those who progressed beyond the eligibility screening pages). The demographics of the participants are shown in Table 1. The participants' mean age was similar to the mean maternal age at birth in England and Wales in 2017⁽³⁸⁾. All regions of England were represented, and values for the regions in three categories (North, Midlands and South) were similar to national values⁽³⁷⁾. However, the participants were more highly educated and had a higher

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of postpartum women who completed the online questionnaire

Characteristic	n	Value		National indicator ^(36–39)
		n	%	
Age (years)	548	Range 21–46, median 33	IQR 30–36	Mean maternal age at birth 30.5
Home location	598			
North East/North West/Yorkshire and Humberside		153	26 %	28 %
East Midlands/West Midlands		106	18 %	20 %
East/Greater London/South East/South West		339	57 %	53 %
Highest educational attainment	596			
None/GCSE/vocational level 1 and 2/AS or A level/ vocational level 3		114	19 %	50 %
University degree (BSc, BA)/professional qualification/ vocational levels 4 and 5/university higher degree (MA, MSc, PhD)		482	81 %	50 %
Household income	561			
<£30 000		89	16 %	50 %
≥£30 000		472	84 %	50 %
Parity	597			
1		432	72 %	42 %
>1		165	28 %	58 %
Ethnicity	593			
White		563	95 %	80 %
Other		30	5 %	20 %
Age of baby (months)	598			
0–5		371	62 %	
6–12		227	38 %	
Followed a special diet before pregnancy	598			
Yes		122	20 %	
No		476	80 %	
Paid work during pregnancy	598			
Yes		547	92 %	
No		51	9 %	
Smoking during pregnancy	596			
No		576	97 %	
Yes		20	3 %	
Home internet access	598			
Yes		598	100 %	
No		0	0 %	

IQR, interquartile range.

Adapted from Beasant *et al.*⁽⁴⁰⁾.

household income than nationally and were more likely to have 'White' rather than 'Other' ethnicity and have a parity of 1 rather than ≥ 1 ^(36,37). Most had undertaken paid work during their pregnancy, and all had home internet access. Twenty per cent (122/598) followed a particular diet or diets (vegetarian no fish 6 % (36/598), vegetarian with fish 2 % (14/598), vegan 3 % (16/598), low carb 3 % (18/598), flexitarian 2 % (9/598), gluten/wheat-free 5 % (28/598), low calorie 2 % (11/598) and other (including the Fermentable Oligo-, Di-, Monosaccharides and Polyols (FODMAP) diet, Paleo/Atkins, soya-free, low sugar, other) 2 % (12/598)).

In all participants, adherence was >90 % for eight of the ten food/drinks to avoid with the exception of soft cheese (86 %) and cured meats (71 %). In pre-pregnancy consumers only, adherence was >90 % for only two of the ten items (liver/liver products and paté) (Table 2). For food/drinks with an advised limit, adherence was less prevalent in all participants, with only five of nine items having adherence of >90 %, but four of nine items >90 % in pre-pregnancy consumers (Table 2).

Changes in the frequency of consumption of food and drink items listed on the NHS website to avoid or limit during pregnancy compared with before pregnancy are shown in Tables 3 and 4. Thirty-seven per cent (176/478) of consumers of cured meats pre-pregnancy did not then avoid cured meats during pregnancy, and 17 % (81/467) of consumers of soft cheeses pre-pregnancy did not avoid soft cheeses during pregnancy. Eighty-one per cent (128/158) of consumers of game meat/gamebirds pre-pregnancy did not avoid them during pregnancy.

For herbal teas (for which guidance is to limit to no more than four cups per d), there was an increase in consumption with 33 % of all participants drinking more during pregnancy.

Changes in the frequencies of consumption of several food items to avoid from before pregnancy to during pregnancy were frequently associated with higher educational attainment and household income (see online supplementary material, Supplemental Table 3) but infrequently with parity and not with the region of England. Associations with having a special diet were confined to food items containing meat, reflecting the

**Table 2** Adherence to guidance on foods to avoid or limit during pregnancy (% (95% CI))

	Adherence to the guidance during pregnancy					
	All participants††			Pre-pregnancy consumers only††		
	Yes (n)/No (n)	%	95% CI	Yes (n)/no (n)	%	95% CI
Foods/drinks to avoid						
Cured meats*	421/176	71	67, 74	302/176	63	58, 68
Game meat†	543/52	91	89, 93	108/50	68	61, 75
Gamebirds†	569/26	96	94, 98	95/24	80	72, 87
Soft cheese*	515/81	86	83, 89	386/81	83	79, 86
Unpasteurised milk*	583/14	98	96, 99	82/14	85	77, 92
Shark/marlin/swordfish†	585/5	99	98, 100	40/5	89	76, 96
Alcohol*	543/54	91	88, 93	446/54	89	86, 92
Paté (meat/vegetarian)*	568/29	95	93, 97	315/29	92	88, 94
Liver/liver products*	576/16	97	96, 98	180/16	92	87, 95
Standard multivitamins‡	450/28	94	92, 96	–	–	–
Foods/drinks to limit						
Caffeinated drinks§						
Soft drinks	497/101	83	80, 85	357/101	78	74, 82
Tea	550/47	92	90, 94	399/47	89	86, 92
Coffee	575/25	96	94, 97	367/25	94	92, 96
Energy drinks	592/2	100	99, 100	88/2	98	95, 100
Herbal tea§	308/287	52	48, 56	85/287	23	21, 29
Fish	157/438	26	23, 30	151/347	30	26, 34
Oily fish	118/478	20	17, 23	114/291	28	24, 33
Tinned tuna**	581/12	98	97, 99	407/11	97	95, 99
Fresh tuna**	587/0	100	100, 100	157/0	100	100, 100
Foods/drinks for which advice was previously to limit or avoid						
Hens' eggs††	496/99	83	80, 86	451/99	82	78, 85
Peanuts††	545/46	92	90, 94	439/46	91	87, 93

*Yes = Ate or drank before pregnancy but avoided during pregnancy/Don't eat or drink anyway. No = Ate or drank more/Ate or drank the same amount/Ate or drank less.

†Yes = Never. No = Less than once a month/About one to two times per month/About once per week/Several times per week.

‡Yes = Never. No = Less than once a month/About one to two times per month/About once per week/Several times per week/Once a day.

§Yes = Drank less/Drank before pregnancy but avoided during pregnancy/Don't drink anyway. No = Drank more/Drank same amount.

||Yes = Twice a week/More than twice a week. No = Never/Less than twice a week.

||Yes = About once a week. No = Never/Less than once a month/About one to two times a month/Several times a week.

**Yes = Never/Less than once a month/About one to two times a month/About once a week. No = Several times a week.

††Yes = Don't eat anyway/Ate same amount/Ate more. No = Ate less/Ate before pregnancy but avoided during recent pregnancy.

‡‡Participants responding 'Don't know/Can't remember' were excluded from the analysis. Cases were filtered out for the analysis of consumers only by de-selecting cases for foods/drinks for game meat/gamebirds, fish, oily fish, tinned tuna, fresh tuna and shark/marlin/swordfish if they responded 'Never' or 'Don't know/Can't remember' to a question about how much of the item they ate pre-pregnancy. For cured meats, soft cheese, unpasteurised milk, alcohol, pate, liver/liver products, caffeinated drinks, herbal tea, hens' eggs and peanuts cases were de-selected if the option 'Don't eat/drink anyway' during pregnancy was selected.

Table 3 Change in intake of foods and drinks with guidance on avoiding consumption from before to during pregnancy (maximum n 598)

	All participants								Pre-pregnancy consumers only							
	Don't eat/ drink anyway		Ate/drank same or more often§		Ate/drank less often		Ate/drank before but avoided		Ate/drank same or more often§		Ate/drank less often		Ate/drank before but avoided			
	n	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	n	%	n	%
Soft cheese	596	129	22	26	4	55	9	386	65	467	26	5	55	12	386	83
Unpasteurised milk	597	501	84	7	1	7	1	82	14	96	7	7	7	7	82	85
Liver/liver products	592	396	67	6	1	10	2	180	30	196	6	3	10	5	180	92
Paté (meat/vegetarian)	597	253	42	10	2	19	3	315	53	344	10	3	19	6	315	92
Game meat/gamebirds	594	436	73	83	14	45	8	30	5	158	83	53	45	28	30	19
Cured meats	597	119	20	80	13	96	16	302	51	478	80	17	96	20	302	63
Alcohol	597	97	16	1	0	53	9	446	75	500	1	0	53	11	446	89
Shark/marlin/swordfish*,†	590	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	40	89
Standard multivitamins‡	478	450	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

For full details of guidance on foods/drinks to avoid during pregnancy, see NHS website pages^(1–10).

Participants responding 'Don't know/Can't remember' were excluded from analyses.

*52/598 (9%) of participants did not include fish in their diet because they were vegan or vegetarian with no fish.

†Frequency of consumption of shark/marlin/swordfish during pregnancy: Never, 585 (99%); About one to two times per month/About once a week/Several times a week, 0 (0%); Less than once per month, 5 (1%).

‡Frequency of standard multivitamin consumption during pregnancy: Never, 450 (94%); Less than once per month/About one to two times per week/Several times a week, 10 (2%); once a day, 18 (4%).

§Data for response categories 'Ate/drank same' and 'Ate/drank more often' were merged because of low numbers (<5) in the latter category.

Table 4 Change in intake of foods and drinks with guidance on limiting consumption from before to during pregnancy (maximum *n* 598)

	All participants										Pre-pregnancy consumers only									
	Don't eat/ drink anyway		Ate/drank more often		Ate/drank same		Ate/drank less often		Ate/drank before but avoided		Ate/drank more often		Ate/drank same		Ate/drank less often		Ate/drank before but avoided			
	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		
Fish*, †	592	88	15	86	15	261	44	135	23	22	4	504	86	17	261	52	135	27	22	4
Caffeinated drinks																				
Coffee	598	206	34	0	0	25	4	170	28	197	33	392	0	0	25	6	170	43	197	50
Teall	597	151	25		47 (8%)			238	40	161	27	446		47 (11%)			238	53	161	36
Soft drinks	598	140	23	23	4	78	13	228	38	129	22	458	23	5	78	17	228	50	129	28
Energy drinks	594	504	85		(0%)			21	4	67	11	90		(1%)			21	23	67	74
Herbal tea	595	223	37	195	33	92	15	60	10	25	4	372	195	52	92	25	60	16	25	7
Hens' eggs‡	595	45	8	100	17	351	59	80	13	19	3	549	100	18	351	64	80	15	19	3
Peanuts§	591	106	18	63	11	376	64	30	5	16	3	485	63	13	376	78	30	6	16	3

Participants responding 'Don't know/Can't remember' were excluded from the analysis.

*52/598 (9%) did not include fish in their diet because they were vegan or vegetarian with no fish.

†Oily fish: Never, 232 (39%); Less than once per month/About one to two times per month, 231 (39%); About once per week/Several times per week, 133 (22%).

‡Tinned tuna: Never, 216 (36%); Less than once per month/About one to two times per month, 270 (45%); About once per week/Several times per week, 107 (18%).

§Fresh tuna: Never, 537 (91%); Less than once per month/About one to two times per month, 50 (9%); About once per week/Several times per week, 0 (0%).

‡Guidance changed in 2019 from 'avoid eating runny or raw hens' eggs' to 'avoid raw or partially cooked hens' eggs unless British Lion eggs or produced under Laid in Britain scheme⁽⁴⁴⁾.

§Guidance changed in 2009 from 'avoid eating peanuts especially if there is a family history of allergy' to 'safe to eat unless nut allergy'.

||Data for response categories 'Ate/drank same' and 'Ate/drank more often' were merged because of low numbers (<5) in the latter category.

relatively high proportion of self-reporting vegans and vegetarians (8%) (National Diet and Nutrition Survey (NDNS) value 2.3% in a representative UK population sample)⁽⁴²⁾.

The most usual characteristic that predicted adherence for the twenty-one food/drink items in all participants was greater educational attainment for four items, two of which were caffeinated drinks (caffeinated soft drinks OR 2.25 (95% CI 1.28, 3.94), caffeinated tea OR 3.53 (95% CI 1.70, 7.40), oily fish OR 2.06 (95% CI 1.03, 4.12) and hens' eggs OR 1.94 (95% CI 1.08, 3.47); see online supplementary material, Supplemental Table 4). Greater maternal age predicted adherence for three items (fish OR 1.51 (95% CI 1.02, 2.25), oily fish OR 1.64 (95% CI 1.05, 2.56) and hens' eggs OR 1.50 (95% CI 0.92, 2.42)) but non-adherence for one item (paté OR 0.37 (95% CI 0.17, 0.83)). Increasing parity was associated with non-adherence for four items, three of which were caffeinated drinks (caffeinated soft drinks OR 0.51 (95% CI 0.31, 0.84), caffeinated tea OR 0.47 (95% CI 0.24, 0.92), caffeinated coffee OR 0.28 (95% CI 0.11, 0.69) and standard multivitamins OR 0.38 (95% CI 0.16, 0.88)). The most frequently predicted item was tea (by education, parity and ethnicity: OR 3.53 (95% CI 1.70, 7.40), OR 0.47 (95% CI 0.24, 0.92) and OR 0.27 (95% CI 0.09, 0.81), respectively). The patterns were similar in participants who were consumers pre-pregnancy.

The main sources of information for women specifically in relation to fish were online (cited by 72%), verbal information (24%) and leaflets (16%). Apps were cited by 6% of participants and magazines or books by 3%. Of those who accessed information online, the majority cited the NHS website (93%) with other sources, including Mumsnet (8%), Tommy's (7%), Facebook (4%), BBC website (1%) and *The Pregnancy Book* online (2%). The

most popular app among users was Bounty (39%). Others included Pregnancy+ (31%), Emma's Diary (27%), Oviva (20%) and Baby Buddy (12%). Of those who received verbal information, 57% cited a midwife at the general practitioners, 25% a midwife at the hospital and 18% a midwife elsewhere. Other sources of information were relatives (15%), friends (15%), doctors (4%) and childbirth classes (10%). Leaflets were sourced from the community midwife (46%), midwife at the hospital (25%) and midwife elsewhere (29%), with 0% from the general practitioner surgery or hospital clinic. One hundred fifty-nine participants added free text about their most trusted source of information: 65% (104/159) cited the NHS website and 18% (29/159) midwives. Sources that participants felt less confident in included the internet and social media (particularly US websites, forums and blogs), apps, magazines and word of mouth.

Discussion

This is the first study to our knowledge to quantify adherence to the guidance on foods to avoid or limit during pregnancy in a large number of recently postpartum women in England. We found that adherence to the key messages was generally good (>90% in the group of all participants for eight of ten food/drink items for which avoidance is recommended), but there were a few food or drink items for which there was a concerning level of non-adherence, particularly in participants who had consumed the items before pregnancy. These include herbal teas, game meat/gamebirds, cured meats and soft cheese. Adherence to the advice to eat at least two portions of fish per week, of which one should be oily, was also poor⁽⁴⁰⁾. In a similar study in New Zealand with 458



women, the prevalence of avoidance of alcohol was similar to that in the present study (8 % and 9 % in New Zealand and England, respectively), but in New Zealand, a greater proportion (14 %) did not avoid raw (unpasteurised) milk⁽³¹⁾, the corresponding value in the present study being 2 %. However, like-for-like comparisons are made difficult by variations in the guidance in different countries (e.g. New Zealand advises against pre-packaged and ready-made salads⁽⁴³⁾, which is not specifically advised against in England).

Non-adherence to the guidance on foods to avoid or limit during pregnancy can have serious consequences. Soft cheeses and cured meats can carry listeria: in 2019, for example, pregnancy-associated cases of listeria accounted for 18 % of all cases, and one-third of these cases resulted in stillbirth or miscarriage⁽⁴⁴⁾. Herbal teas may contain components with pharmacological action as well as having the potential for herb–drug interactions^(18,45). Lead exposure, which can occur from consumption of lead-shot birds or meat during pregnancy, is associated with adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes in the offspring^(11–14).

Information provided on the NHS website was a key source of information on foods to limit or avoid for these pregnant women in England with home internet access. They also reported that midwives were important in delivering information on these foods, particularly in primary care. Both these sources were highly trusted. Participants in this study required Internet access, but pregnant women with less internet connectivity may rely more on direct contact with healthcare workers. The importance of the delivery of messages by local healthcare workers was also suggested by a study in Australia where greater knowledge of foods to avoid was associated with more general practice visits for antenatal care and fewer tertiary visits⁽³⁰⁾. Similarly, in New Zealand, women reported that dietary changes during pregnancy were mainly influenced by the national guidance and health professionals⁽³¹⁾. The timing of delivery of information may also be critical as influences on dietary choices change during pregnancy⁽⁴⁶⁾.

The drivers of dietary change during pregnancy particularly in relation to foods to avoid or limit have been little studied. Concern for the baby's health and to satisfy cravings may be important: these were the main reasons for changes made by women to their diet during pregnancy in Canada, which included changes to align with recommendations for caffeine, alcohol, milk, fruit and food safety⁽³²⁾ (the participants increased their intakes of milk products, fruit and sweet items and decreased or eliminated caffeine, alcohol and meat). However, their changes to meat and fish intakes were contrary to recommendations. Specifically for fish, intakes during pregnancy in Australia were influenced by risk aversion in the context of fish as part of a healthy diet, cost, personal taste and confidence in choosing and preparing fish⁽²⁶⁾. More generally, food cravings, increased appetite and improved taste of the food

were the drivers of increased intakes of milk/dairy products, vegetables, fruit and fruit juices, bread/cereal and chocolate in the diet of pregnant adolescents in the USA, while altered taste and nausea drove decreased intakes of other items⁽⁴⁷⁾.

Our results indicated that increasing parity and lower educational attainment were associated with non-adherence to foods to avoid or limit, suggesting that advice on guidance could be targeted towards these groups of women. Similarly, an international systematic review of adherence to the nutritional guidance during pregnancy indicated that women with higher educational attainment, older age and non-smoking were more likely to be adherent⁽²²⁾. Conversely, there were few associations with income, special diet or ethnicity, suggesting that these are unimportant in targeting advice. However, participants with low income and those of diverse ethnicity were under-represented in the present study, and this requires further investigation. Barriers to the delivery of health-related guidance to women preconceptually in the UK have been shown to include a lack of healthcare resources, a lack of staff training, and the policies and procedures of the provider organisation⁽⁴⁸⁾, and there are likely to be similar barriers during pregnancy. Specifically for listeria, Canadian healthcare providers were identified as a valuable and trusted source of information, but women noted that the providers had limited time in appointments to discuss food safety⁽²⁸⁾. The women turned instead to books, the internet (including government websites) and social networks. In an additional qualitative study with midwives, we identified that midwives were often not confident about their ability to provide accurate advice on the guidance and their recall of information was often mistaken⁽⁴⁹⁾. The midwives expressed a need for additional training and access to resources, together with sufficient time in appointments to discuss the guidance.

For items for which adherence was relatively poor, the guidance may need more clarity and/or improved dissemination, as has been noted previously specifically for listeria⁽²⁸⁾. For example, an understanding of which cured meats to avoid requires a distinction to be made between cooked cured meats (such as corned beef and cooked ham) which do not need to be avoided and uncooked cured meats (such as salami, chorizo and prosciutto ham) which do need to be avoided. With regard to soft cheese, the guidance includes a level of complexity that may make it difficult to understand; it advises against the following: (1) 'any other foods made from unpasteurised milk, such as soft-ripened goats' cheese'; (2) 'pasteurised or unpasteurised mould-ripened soft cheeses with a white coating on the outside, such as Brie, Camembert and chèvre (unless cooked until steaming hot)'; and (3) 'pasteurised or unpasteurised soft blue cheeses, such as Danish blue, Gorgonzola and Roquefort (unless cooked until steaming hot)'. For individuals eating game meat/gamebirds, it may be difficult to know if the

item has been lead-shot, although recently some supermarkets have stopped stocking lead-shot meat and birds⁽⁵⁰⁾. Although game meat/gamebirds were eaten by relatively few participants, those who did so pre-pregnancy were likely to continue to eat them during pregnancy. For fish, the guidance requires identification of fish species, knowledge of what is an oily *v.* a white fish and a tally of weekly consumption. Barriers to fish consumption in the study have been explored more fully in additional qualitative work but include confusion over specific details of the guidance⁽⁴⁰⁾. However, even having knowledge of the guidance may be insufficient to prevent consumption: in Ireland, 82 % of mothers knew that certain foods should be avoided, but 55 % consumed high-risk foods for listeria, which included soft cheeses, during pregnancy⁽²⁹⁾. Labelling of supermarket and menu items such as game, cured meats, soft cheeses, multivitamins and *n-3* supplements to show whether they are 'pregnancy-friendly' could help women to make informed choices, analogous to the UK nutrition information labelling system^(51,52).

In addition, some guidance may also be difficult to locate on the website, or not referred to directly. For example, although the NHS guidance to avoid high-dose multivitamin supplements or any supplements with vitamin A in them during pregnancy⁽³⁾ is clearly shown on the main web page, fish liver oil supplements which also contain high levels of vitamin A are not mentioned. Instead, the NHS guidance advising against taking them during pregnancy is on a separate web page from the main guidance on foods to avoid during pregnancy⁽⁴⁾. We found that 14 % of women took *n-3* supplements, which are not mentioned specifically in the guidance. Most types of *n-3* supplements are safe during pregnancy (e.g. derived from fish oil, krill oil, algal oil or flax seed oil), but those obtained from fish liver oil should be avoided because of their vitamin A content.

We were able to include a relatively large population of recently postpartum women (our sample includes about 0.1 % of the live births in England plus Wales in 2021⁽⁵³⁾), and the data are the first to our knowledge to assess adherence to the NHS guidance on foods to avoid or limit in England. There are several limitations to our study, however. Some of the questions in the questionnaire were designed primarily to collect data on food frequency rather than adherence to the guidance directly. The study is related specifically to the guidance for England and is not generalisable to other countries where the guidance may differ in content and presentation. Our participants were not representative of the population in England, although the demographic comparisons made were largely with the general adult population and not specifically pregnant women. In particular, all participants had access to the internet at home and were more highly educated than the general population. Non-White participants were under-represented, so we were unable to assess whether the guidance was culturally appropriate for these women. It is

possible that many pregnant women would have less access to guidance on diet during pregnancy than the participants. For game meat/gamebirds, we were not able to distinguish whether the items were lead-shot or not, but this may not have been known by the participants either. The questionnaire item on 'soft cheese' and 'cured meats' may not have allowed participants to distinguish between specific 'safe' and 'not advised' soft cheese or cured meats in their responses. Similarly, we have no knowledge of the vitamin A content of the standard multivitamins or source of the oil in the *n-3* supplements nor of the exact number of cups of herbal tea. Some women may have avoided specific foods or drinks for reasons unrelated to the guidance (e.g. pregnancy sickness). The pregnancies spanned a period of time when many restaurants, a frequent source of game meat/gamebirds in our participants, were closed due to COVID restrictions, which may have altered usual consumption patterns. This study indicates that there is a need for further in-depth work on women's food and drink choices during pregnancy.

Conclusion

We have shown evidence of concerning levels of non-adherence to the guidance on avoiding or limiting food/drink items during pregnancy in this study, particularly for cured meats, herbal teas, soft cheeses and game meat/gamebirds. Some of the guidance on foods/drinks to avoid or limit is complex, and there is a case for more prominent publicity and clarification for some of the guidance, particularly for women with lower educational attainment and greater parity. The NHS website is a key source of trusted information on diet for pregnant women but may need updating with regard to *n-3* and fish liver oil supplements. Previous work has identified that the delivery of dietary information by midwives, at the most effective time, as a trusted source of information, needs to be supported by appropriate training and access to resources. Further research on barriers to the delivery of the guidance to and its implementation by pregnant women is needed.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to all the respondents who completed the questionnaire. These data were presented in part at the Nutrition Society Annual Summer Conference, Sheffield, UK, 2022.

Financial support

This work was funded by a Medical Research Council (MRC) Career Development Award (CMT; grant number MR/T010010/1).



Conflict of interest

None to declare.

Authorship

C.M.T. conceived the study with input from L.B., J.I. and J.E.C., L.B. and C.M.T. designed, tested and administered the survey. C.M.T. undertook statistical analysis. L.B. and C.M.T. drafted the first version. All authors contributed to critical revisions of the text.

Ethics of human subject participation

This study was conducted according to the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki, and all procedures involving research study participants were approved by the University of Bristol Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee. Verbal informed consent was obtained from all participants for the qualitative study and was witnessed and formally recorded. For the questionnaires, informed consent to participate was assured by affirmation that they wished to continue to complete the questionnaire following an information page and by completion of the questionnaire.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and not necessarily those of MRC.

Underlying data are subject to an embargo until the end of the study funding in 2025. The data will then be made available to bona fide researchers on application from data.bris.ac.uk/data.

Supplementary material

For supplementary material accompanying this paper, visit <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980024000600>

References

1. NHS (2020) Have a Healthy Diet in Pregnancy. <https://www.nhs.uk/pregnancy/keeping-well/have-a-healthy-diet/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
2. NHS (2022) Eat Well. <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
3. NHS (2020) Foods to Avoid in Pregnancy. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/pregnancy-and-baby/foods-to-avoid-pregnant/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
4. NHS (2018) Fish and Shellfish: Eat Well. <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/fish-and-shellfish-nutrition/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
5. NHS (2020) Drinking Alcohol While Pregnant. <https://www.nhs.uk/pregnancy/keeping-well/drinking-alcohol-while-pregnant/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
6. NHS (2020) Vitamins, Supplements and Nutrition in Pregnancy. <https://www.nhs.uk/pregnancy/keeping-well/vitamins-supplements-and-nutrition/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
7. NHS (2020) Toxoplasmosis. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/toxoplasmosis/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
8. NHS (2021) Meat in your Diet: Eat Well. <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/meat-nutrition/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
9. NHS (2021) Dairy and Alternatives in your Diet: Eat Well. <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/milk-and-dairy-nutrition/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
10. NHS (2022) Vegetarian or Vegan and Pregnant. <https://www.nhs.uk/pregnancy/keeping-well/vegetarian-or-vegan-and-pregnant/> (accessed 5 September 2022).
11. Bellinger DC (2008) Very low lead exposures and children's neurodevelopment. *Curr Opin Pediatr* **20**, 172–177.
12. Bellinger DC (2018) Environmental chemical exposures and neurodevelopmental impairments in children. *Pediatr Med* **1**, 9.
13. Pain DJ, Cromie RL, Newth J *et al.* (2010) Potential hazard to human health from exposure to fragments of lead bullets and shot in the tissues of game animals. *PLoS one* **5**, e10315.
14. Hibbeln JR, Spiller P, Brenna JT *et al.* (2019) Relationships between seafood consumption during pregnancy and childhood and neurocognitive development: two systematic reviews. *Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids* **151**, 14–36.
15. Li XL, Wei HX, Zhang H *et al.* (2014) A meta analysis on risks of adverse pregnancy outcomes in *Toxoplasma gondii* infection. *PLoS one* **9**, e97775.
16. Awofisayo A, Amar C, Ruggles R *et al.* (2015) Pregnancy-associated listeriosis in England and Wales. *Epidemiol Infect* **143**, 249–256.
17. Bastos Maia S, Rolland Souza AS, Costa Caminha MF *et al.* (2019) Vitamin A and pregnancy: a narrative review. *Nutrients* **11**, 681.
18. Holst L, Wright D, Haavik S *et al.* (2011) Safety and efficacy of herbal remedies in obstetrics-review and clinical implications. *Midwifery* **27**, 80–86.
19. Lucas C, Charlton KE & Yeatman H (2014) Nutrition advice during pregnancy: do women receive it and can health professionals provide it? *Matern Child Health J* **18**, 2465–2478.
20. Tommy's (2021) Foods to Avoid in Pregnancy. <https://www.tommys.org/pregnancy-information/im-pregnant/nutrition-in-pregnancy/foods-avoid-pregnancy> (accessed 20 September 2021).
21. mumsnet (2021) Foods to Avoid During Pregnancy. <https://www.mumsnet.com/articles/foods-to-avoid-during-pregnancy> (accessed 20 September 2021).
22. Caut C, Leach M & Steel A (2020) Dietary guideline adherence during preconception and pregnancy: a systematic review. *Matern Child Nutr* **16**, e12916.
23. Inskip HM, Crozier SR, Godfrey KM *et al.* (2009) Women's compliance with nutrition and lifestyle recommendations before pregnancy: general population cohort study. *BMJ* **338**, b481.
24. Malek L, Umberger W, Makrides M *et al.* (2016) Adherence to the Australian dietary guidelines during pregnancy: evidence from a national study. *Public Health Nutr* **19**, 1155–1163.
25. Wise NJ & Arcamone AA (2011) Survey of adolescent views of healthy eating during pregnancy. *MCN Am J Matern Child Nurs* **36**, 381–386.
26. Lucas C, Starling P, McMahon A *et al.* (2016) Erring on the side of caution: pregnant women's perceptions of consuming fish in a risk averse society. *J Hum Nutr Diet* **29**, 418–426.
27. Chen LW, Low YL, Fok D *et al.* (2014) Dietary changes during pregnancy and the postpartum period in Singaporean Chinese, Malay and Indian women: the GUSTO birth cohort study. *Public Health Nutr* **17**, 1930–1938.



28. Taylor M, Kelly M, Noel M *et al.* (2012) Pregnant women's knowledge, practices, and needs related to food safety and listeriosis: a study in British Columbia. *Can Fam Physician* **58**, 1106–1112.
29. Wong LF, Ismail K & Fahy U (2013) Listeria awareness among recently delivered mothers. *J Obstet Gynaecol* **33**, 814–816.
30. Bryant J, Waller A, Cameron E *et al.* (2017) Diet during pregnancy: women's knowledge of and adherence to food safety guidelines. *Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol* **57**, 315–322.
31. Brown K, von Hurst P, Rapson J *et al.* (2020) Dietary choices of New Zealand women during pregnancy and lactation. *Nutrients* **12**, 2692.
32. Forbes LE, Graham JE, Berglund C *et al.* (2018) Dietary change during pregnancy and women's reasons for change. *Nutrients* **10**, 1032.
33. The Pear Study (2021) The Pear Study: Pregnancy, the Environment and Nutrition. <http://pearstudy.com/> (accessed 15 September 2021).
34. Jisc (2021) Jisc. <https://www.jisc.ac.uk/> (accessed 20 September 2021).
35. Horwood J, Sutton E & Coast J (2014) Evaluating the face validity of the ICECAP-O capabilities measure: a 'Think Aloud' study with hip and knee arthroplasty patients. *Appl Res Qual Life* **9**, 667–682.
36. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2021) Educational Attainment and Labour Force Status. https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=EAG_NEAC (accessed 15 September 2021).
37. Office of National Statistics (2019) Population Estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, provision: Mid-2019. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/mid2019#population-age-structures-of-uk-countries-and-english-regions> (accessed 15 September 2021).
38. Office for National Statistics (2017) Birth Characteristics in England and Wales: 2017. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/bulletins/birthcharacteristicsinenglandandwales/2017#main-points> (accessed 20 September 2021).
39. Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2023) Average Household Income, UK: Financial Year Ending 2022. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/bulletins/householddisposableincomeandinequality/financialyearending2022> (accessed 5 September 2023).
40. Beasant L, Ingram J & Taylor CM (2023) Fish consumption during pregnancy in relation to national guidance in England in a mixed-methods study: The PEAR Study. *Nutrients* **15**, 3217.
41. Grey J (2019) Egg consumption in pregnancy and infancy: advice has changed. *J Health Visiting* **7**, 68–77. doi: 10.12968/johv.2019.7.2.68.
42. Stewart C, Piernas C, Cook B *et al.* (2021) Trends in UK meat consumption: analysis of data from years 1–11 (2008–09 to 2018–19) of the National Diet and Nutrition Survey rolling programme. *Lancet Planet Health* **5**, e699–e708.
43. New Zealand Food Safety (2023) List of Safe Food in Pregnancy. <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/food-safety-home/food-pregnancy/list-safe-food-pregnancy/> (accessed 8 February 2024).
44. Public Health England (2021) Listeriosis in England and Wales: Summary for 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/listeria-monocytogenes-surveillance-reports/listeriosis-in-england-and-wales-summary-for-2019> (accessed 15 September 2021).
45. Kennedy DA, Lupattelli A, Koren G *et al.* (2013) Herbal medicine use in pregnancy: results of a multinational study. *BMC Complement Altern Med* **13**, 355.
46. Tuffery O & Scriven A (2005) Factors influencing antenatal and postnatal diets of primigravid women. *J R Soc Promot Health* **125**, 227–231.
47. Pope J, Skinner J & Carruth B (1997) Adolescents' self-reported motivations for dietary changes during pregnancy. *J Nutr Educ* **29**, 137–144.
48. Heyes T, Long S & Mathers N (2004) Preconception care: practice and beliefs of primary care workers. *Fam Pract* **21**, 22–27.
49. Beasant L, Ingram J, Tonks R *et al.* (2023) Provision of information by midwives for pregnant women in England on guidance on foods/drinks to avoid or limit. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth* **23**, 152.
50. The Guardian (2019) Waitrose Stops Sale of Birds Shot with Lead as Experts Call for UK Ban. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2019/jul/29/experts-call-for-ban-on-lead-shot-as-waitrose-overhauls-sale-of-game> (accessed 20 September 2021).
51. NHS (2022) Food Labels. <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/food-guidelines-and-food-labels/how-to-read-food-labels/> (accessed 31 August 2025).
52. Feteira-Santos R, Fernandes J, Virgolino A *et al.* (2020) Effectiveness of interpretive front-of-pack nutritional labelling schemes on the promotion of healthier food choices: a systematic review. *Int J Evid Based Healthc* **18**, 24–37.
53. Office for National Statistics (2021) Births in England and Wales: 2021. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/bulletins/birthsummarytablesenglandandwales/2021> (accessed 26 July 2023).