

TYPES OF Prenatal Testing

Information on prenatal testing and a timeline of at the usual weeks preformed

8-40
WEEKS

Chorionic villus sampling (CVS): CVS is an invasive diagnostic test performed between weeks 10-12 to detect chromosomal abnormalities or genetic disorders. It involves taking a sample of cells from the placenta for analysis.

Blood tests: Blood tests are performed throughout pregnancy to monitor the health of the mother and baby. They can detect anemia, infections, and other conditions that may affect pregnancy. These tests are typically performed at the first prenatal appointment and again in the second and third trimesters.

10-12
WEEKS

Cell-free fetal DNA testing: This test is performed between weeks 10-22 and involves a blood draw from the mother. It screens for chromosomal abnormalities and can also determine the sex of the baby.

10-22
WEEKS

Nuchal translucency screening: This screening test is performed between weeks 11-14 and assesses the risk of chromosomal abnormalities such as Down Syndrome. It involves a combination of a blood test and an ultrasound to measure the thickness of the fluid at the back of the baby's neck.

11-14
WEEKS

Amniocentesis: Amniocentesis is an invasive diagnostic test performed between weeks 15-20 to detect chromosomal abnormalities or genetic disorders. It involves taking a sample of amniotic fluid for analysis.

15-20
WEEKS

Ultrasound: An ultrasound is a non-invasive test that uses high-frequency sound waves to create images of the baby in the womb. It is typically performed between weeks 18-20 to evaluate the baby's growth and development, as well as check for any abnormalities.

18-20
WEEKS

Glucose screening: This test is performed between weeks 24-28 to screen for gestational diabetes, a type of diabetes that can develop during pregnancy. It involves drinking a sugary beverage and having blood drawn to measure blood glucose levels.

24-28
WEEKS

Group B strep screening: This test is performed between weeks 35-37 to screen for group B strep, a type of bacteria that can be harmful to the baby during delivery. It involves a swab of the mother's vagina and rectum to test for the presence of the bacteria.

35-37
WEEKS