

Lab Tests

Blood type • Rh factor • Antibody screen • RPR (syphilis) • CBC (complete blood count)
Rubella • Hepatitis B • HIV • Sickle cell • Pap smear • Gonorrhea • Chlamydi • Urinalysis

Routine Screenings

Initial Visit + 24-28 Weeks	Anemia Screen If hemoglobin is low, iron supplements will be necessary in addition to prenatal vitamins.
10-20 Weeks	Ultrasound/Sonogram To examine fetal anatomy. Additional ultrasounds may be necessary if medically indicated.
24-28 Weeks	Diabetes Screen (One-Hour Glucose Tolerance Test) To screen for gestational diabetes. Patients at higher risk may need to be screened earlier. If the one-hour test is elevated, a three-hour test will be performed to confirm the diagnosis.
35-37 Weeks	GBS Vaginal Culture To identify women who are positive for group B strep. If the culture is positive, it is routine to receive antibiotics during labor to protect the baby from the bacteria.

Optional Screenings

Initial Visit	Carrier Screening To determine if the patient is a carrier for conditions including cystic fibrosis, spinal muscular atrophy, Duchene muscular dystrophy and Fragile X. (If results are positive, testing is offered for your partner.)
10 Weeks	Non-invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) To screen for chromosomal abnormalities. It is non-invasive and detects fetal cells that have crossed into the maternal blood stream.
11-13 Weeks	Nuchal Translucency (NT) <i>Performed at an outside facility</i> To measure a fluid-filled space in the back of a developing fetus' neck. Extra fluid can mean a fetus is at higher risk for certain birth defects.
11-13 Weeks	First/Sequential Screen <i>Performed at an outside facility</i> To determine if the fetus is at higher risk for certain birth defects (Down syndrome) and is performed in conjunction with the nuchal translucency test.
16-20 Weeks	MSAFP Quad Screen To screen for increased risk of spinal cord problems (spina bifida), Down syndrome and Trisomy 18.
16-21 Weeks	Amniocentesis <i>Performed at an outside facility</i> To determine the genetic makeup of the baby. Usually done on women 35 or older at delivery, have a family history of genetic abnormalities, or are at increased risk for genetic disorders. It can also be done late in pregnancy to determine if the baby's lungs are mature when early delivery is indicated.
24 Weeks	Antibody Screen <i>(for Rh Negative patients only)</i> You will receive a RhoGAM injection at 28 weeks and when you deliver.