

Prenatal Testing

First trimester testing

- Dating ultrasound – ultrasound done around 8-10 weeks to confirm your pregnancy at Copley Radiology or at The Women’s Center – routine
- Routine labs – blood draw unless indicated
 - Complete Blood Count (CBC) – tests for anemia and infection
 - Type and Screen
 - Blood type – tests for blood group (A, B, O, AB)
 - Rh factor – a protein on the surface of your blood cell that causes an immune response. You are either positive or negative
 - Antibody Screen – tests for the presence of antibodies in your blood
 - Rubella – tests for immunity to the German measles which is part of the MMR vaccine
 - RPR – screening for syphilis
 - HIV – screening test for HIV
 - Hepatitis – screening for type B and sometimes type C – types of liver infections
 - Gonorrhea and Chlamydia – screening test done in urine or culture
 - Urinalysis and culture – urine test– tests for kidney and bladder infection
- Additional Labs – these tests may be added due to your history or family history
 - Hemoglobin A1C (HgbA1c) – blood draw – early test for risk of gestational diabetes
 - Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) – blood draw – tests your thyroid function
 - Varicella – blood draw – test for past exposure to chickenpox if you have not had disease or vaccine
 - Pap test – screening for cervical cancer based on age and previous pap history
- Genetic testing options – optional
 - These tests will be reviewed with you by the midwife, please see handouts and booklet

Second trimester testing

- Fetal Anatomy Survey (FAS) – ultrasound to evaluate normal development and growth of the baby and the position of your placenta – performed at 20w at Copley Radiology or UVMMC depending on your risk factors
- Alphafetoprotein (AFP) – blood test at 16-18w – looks for spinal defects or abdominal wall defects - optional

Third trimester testing

- 28 week testing – routine
 - Glucose Tolerance Test (1 hour GTT) – screens for gestational diabetes – a test where you drink a 50g glucola drink then have your blood drawn after one hour
 - Hemogram – blood test – tests for anemia and infection
 - Antibody screen and Rh Administration – blood test and injection – only if blood type is Rh negative
- 36-37 week testing
 - Group B Strep – culture of the vagina and rectum to determine if you carry Strep B
 - Position check ultrasound – ultrasound to determine your baby’s position
- 39-41 week testing
 - Non-stress test (NST) – a test done at The Birthing Center by having monitors put on your belly with straps to look at your baby’s heartrate and your contraction pattern over a 20-30 minute period – routine after 41w, may be required earlier due to risk factors
 - Amniotic Fluid Index (AFI) an ultrasound – routine after 41w, may be required earlier due to risk factors
 - Biophysical profile (BPP) – an ultrasound done at Copley Radiology to check your baby’s movement, practice breathing and your amniotic fluid levels – may be required due to risk factors

We will review normal test results at your next visit. Occasionally, the results of these lab tests may require follow up testing or discussion. If this occurs, we will contact you by phone, discuss it with you, and decide on a plan. You may call our office for any test results.