THE TEST	WHEN TO DO IT	WHO SHOULD TAKE IT	WHAT YOU'LL FIND OUT	WHAT TO EXPECT DURING THE TEST	THE RISKS
First trimester Screening Generally done along with Second trimester screening for Fully Integrated Screening. Sent to Calif State Prenatal Screening Program. CPT codes: 84163, 84702, 76813(NT)	11 to 13 6/7 weeks	All pregnant women are offered this test.	Assesses your baby's risk of Down's Syndrome, and Trisomy 18. It has a 80% accuracy. It has a 5% false positive risk. This is a screening test not a diagnostic test.	1st step: Your blood is drawn and analyzed for plasma protein-A (PAPP-A) and beta human chorionic gonadotropin (beta-HCG) 2nd step (optional): an ultrasound is done to measure the skin at the back of the baby's neck called a nuchal translucency or NT measurement	None
Second Trimester Screening (Quad Marker testing) Generally done along with First trimester screening for Fully Integrated Screening. Sent to Calif State Prenatal Screening Program. CPT Code: 82105, 82677,84702,86336	15 to 20 weeks	As 2nd step after first trimester screening as part of Fully Integrated Screening. As 2nd step after Cell-free Fetal DNA testing to assess risk of neural tube defects (NTD) like spina bifida.	Assesses your baby's risk of Down's syndrome, Trisomy 18, Smith-Lemli-Opitz Syndrome and neural tube defects such as spina bifida. It has a 90% accuracy. It has a 8% false positive risk. This is a screening test not a diagnostic test.	Your blood is drawn and analyzed for levels of four proteins and hormones (maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein (MSAFP), HCG, estriol, inhibin.	None
Cell-free Fetal DNA (also known as Non-invasive Prenatal Screening or NIPS). Generally, it is also recommended to do Second Trimester Screening to assess the risk of neural tube defects. CPT Code: 81420	After 10 weeks and onwards	Women 35 and older or those at high risk for chromosomal abnormalities. As 2nd step if 1st or 2nd trimester screening shows high risk. All women may choose to do this test instead of First and/or Second Trimester Screening.	Assess your baby's risk of Down's Syndrome, Trisomy 18, trisomy 13 and many other chromosomal abnormalities. It can also show the baby's gender. It has 99.8% accuracy. It has a <1% false positive risk. This is a screening test not a diagnostic test.	Your blood is draw and analyzed for tiny fragments of the Baby's DNA floating in your blood stream.	None
Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS)	10-14 weeks	Women 35 and older. Women with a family history of	This test will determine if your baby has a chromosomal abnormality or genetic disorder.	This test involves a biopsy of the placenta. This is done by inserting a hollow tube through the cervix or through a needle	There is a 1% risk of miscarriage.

		certain genetic disorders. As 2nd step if there is an abnormal First Trimester Screen.	It can also show the baby's gender. This is a diagnostic test not a screening test.	into your abdomen under ultrasound guidance.	
Amniocentesis	Any time after 15 weeks	Women 35 and older. Women with a family history of certain genetic disorders. As 2nd step if there is a abnormal First Trimester Screen.	This test will determine if your baby has a chromosomal abnormality or genetic disorder. It can also show the baby's gender. This is a diagnostic test not a screening test.	A needle is placed through your abdomen under ultrasound guidance and some amniotic fluid is removed.	There is a 0.5% risk of miscarriage as well as a small risk of rupture of membranes.