

Standard Prenatal Laboratory Tests

- ▶ Maternal Blood Type and Antibody Screen
 - Women with Rh negative blood will most often require Anti-D immune globulin (Rhogam).
 - This will decrease any risk to her fetus if it has a different type of blood.
 - Women may have certain antibodies in the bloodstream that may pose significant risk to the fetus.
- ▶ Blood Count: May identify certain types of anemia.
- ▶ Pap Smear in women 21 years old and older.
- ▶ Rubella Immunity Testing
 - If women are found to be non-immune, they are counseled to receive Rubella immunization postpartum.
- ▶ HIV, Syphilis, Hepatitis B, Gonorrhea and Chlamydia testing: To prevent prenatal transmission of these infections.
- ▶ Urine Culture
 - ▶ Urinary Tract Infections and asymptomatic bacteria in the urine pose a high risk for developing kidney infections (pyelonephritis) which can increase the risk for preterm labor.
- ▶ Early Gestational Diabetes Testing for women who are at high risk.
- ▶ Varicella Testing (Chicken Pox): In women who are unsure about their past exposure.
- ▶ Other Genetic Disease Screenings: May be offered for women in high risk populations.
- ▶ Sickle Cell Disease (African-Americans): 1:8 African-Americans carry the sickle cell trait.
- ▶ Cystic Fibrosis: 1:11 Caucasians carry the Cystic Fibrosis gene.
- ▶ Tay-Sachs Disease: At risk populations such as people of Eastern European Jewish descent.



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