Prenatal Tests

There are many prenatal tests available during pregnancy. The following information is an overview about the tests. You can talk about these options in more detail with your health care provider.

Important: You will need to call your insurance provider to see if a test is covered under your plan. When you call, provide all of the insurance codes listed for the test. This will help you get the most accurate information.

	Test	About the Test	Insurance
Screening Tests	**First Trimester Screening** This test can help assess the risk of Down syndrome and trisomy 18 (a more serious condition). This test can be done as a part of the sequential screening, a two-part test that includes another blood draw in the second trimester, which increases the detection rate.	■ It is usually done after 11 weeks but before 14 weeks of pregnancy. ■ An ultrasound is done to measure the fluid area behind your baby's neck (nuchal translucency). ■ A blood test is done to measure two proteins made by your baby and placenta (PAPP-A and hCG).	Lab codes: 84163, 84702, 86336 Ultrasound: 76813
	Sequential (or Integrated) Screening This is a combination of the first trimester screening and second trimester screening. This test will estimate the chance that your baby will be born with Down syndrome, trisomy 18, or an open neural tube defect such as spina bifida.	■ The first blood test is done after 11 weeks but before 14 weeks of pregnancy. ■ The second blood test is done between 16 and 20 weeks of pregnancy. ■ For sequential screening, an ultrasound is done to measure the fluid area behind your baby's neck (nuchal translucency).	Lab codes: 84163, 84702, 86336, 82677, 82105 Ultrasound: 76813
	Second Trimester Screening (Quadruple Test) This test can help assess the risk of Down syndrome, trisomy 18, or an open neural tube defect such as spina bifida.	■ It is usually done between 16 and 20 weeks of pregnancy. ■ A blood test is done to measure four proteins made by your baby and the placenta (hCG, estriol, inhibin and AFP).	82105, 82677, 86336, 84702

(over)

	Test	About the Test	Insurance
Screening Tests	**Ultrasound (Fetal Anatomy Screen)** An ultrasound can help find problems with the growth and development of your baby, including physical birth defects.	■ It is usually done between 20 to 22 weeks of pregnancy. ■ A transducer that sends sound waves is placed on your abdomen or in your vagina. It creates a picture of your baby on a monitor screen.	76805
	Panorama® Prenatal Test This test can find chromosome conditions such as Down syndrome, trisomy 18, trisomy 13 and sex chromosome aneuploidies. It can also find triploidy and zygosity in twin pregnancies. It is currently only recommended for women who are at a high risk for having a baby with a chromosome condition. You and your health care provider will decide if this test is right for you.	■ The test can be done after 10 weeks of pregnancy. The best time to have the test is after 12 weeks of pregnancy. ■ A blood test will measure small pieces of DNA in your blood from the placenta.	81420 For insurance or billing questions, please call Natera at 1-877-778-4700.
Diagnostic Tests	**Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS)** This test can provide "yes" and "no" answers to the question of chromosome conditions such as Down syndrome. There is a small chance of miscarriage.	■ It is usually done between 11 to 13 weeks of pregnancy. ■ Using ultrasound, a small amount of chorionic villi (cells that form the placenta) is removed with a thin catheter or needle.	76801, 59015, 76945, 88267, 88285, 88280, 88235, 81229, 88235, 88271, 88274
	Amniocentesis This test can provide "yes" and "no" answers to the question of chromosome conditions such as Down syndrome. It can also assess the risk for an open neural tube defect such as spina bifida. There is a small chance of miscarriage.	■ It is usually done anytime after 15 weeks of pregnancy. ■ Using ultrasound, a small amount of amniotic fluid is removed with a thin needle.	76805, 59000, 76946, 88267, 88285, 88280, 81229, 88235, 88271, 88274
	Cystic Fibrosis Carrier Test This test can identify most carriers of an altered gene for cystic fibrosis (CF). If you test positive, your partner will also be offered testing. If you are both carriers, your baby has a 1 in 4 chance of having cystic fibrosis. Your baby must have two altered CF genes in order to have cystic fibrosis. All babies born in Minnesota are tested for cystic fibrosis at birth.	■ This test can be done at anytime during or after your pregnancy. ■ A blood test is done to test for common CF mutations.	Lab code: 81220

ob-ah-17490 (8/20)