Table 1. Prenatal screening tests available and how they compare.

	Enhanced First Trimester Screening (eFTS)	Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)/cfDNA screening	Multiple Marker Screening (MMS)
Components of test **All** screens use the pregnant person/egg donor's age in risk assessments u/s = ultrasound NT = nuchal translucency *see page 7 for more*	• One blood test for pregnancy related hormones • u/s for NT	One blood test for cell-free (cf) DNA	One blood test for 3-4 pregnancy related hormones
Gestational age at first trimester blood test	11 – 13 weeks + 6 days	Recommended after 10 weeks	Not applicable
Gestational age at the NT ultrasound	11 – 13 weeks + 6 days	Not applicable	Not applicable
Gestational age at second trimester blood test	Not applicable	Not applicable	15 - 20 week + 6 days
Detection rate	*Meaning, how many pregnancies where the baby really does have Down syndrome will be flagged as increased risk (screen positive) by this test?*		
	85-90%	99%	80%
False positive rate	*Meaning, how many pregnancies will this test flag as increased risk (screen positive) BUT the baby does NOT really have Down syndrome?*		
	About 3-6%	Less than 0.1%	About 5%
Conditions screened for	• Down syndrome • Trisomy 18	• Down syndrome • Trisomy 18 • Trisomy 13 • Sex chromosome differences	• Down syndrome • Trisomy 18 • Open neural tube defects

A prenatal screening process map