

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

	Enhanced First Trimester Screening (eFTS)	Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT)/cfDNA screening	Serum Integrated Prenatal Screening (SIPS)*	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One blood test for pregnancy related hormones u/s for NT 	One blood test for cell-free (cf) DNA	Two blood tests for pregnancy related hormones	One blood test for 3-4 pregnancy related hormones
Gestational age at first trimester blood test	11 – 13 weeks + 6 days	9-10 weeks onward	11 – 13 weeks + 6 days	Not applicable
Gestational age at the NT ultrasound	11 – 13 weeks + 6 days	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Gestational age at second trimester blood test	Not applicable	Not applicable	15 - 20 week + 6 days	15 - 20 week + 6 days
Detection rate	<i>Meaning, how many pregnancies where the baby really does have Down syndrome will be flagged as increased risk (screen positive) by this test?</i>			
	85-90%	99%	80-90%	80%
False positive rate	<i>Meaning, how many pregnancies will this test flag as increased risk (screen positive) BUT the baby does NOT really have Down syndrome?</i>			
	About 3-6%	Less than 0.1%	About 2-7%	About 5%
Conditions screened for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down syndrome Trisomy 18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down syndrome Trisomy 18 Trisomy 13 Sex chromosome differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down syndrome Trisomy 18 Open neural tube defects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Down syndrome Trisomy 18 Open neural tube defects

*No longer being offered by laboratories

A prenatal screening process map

