

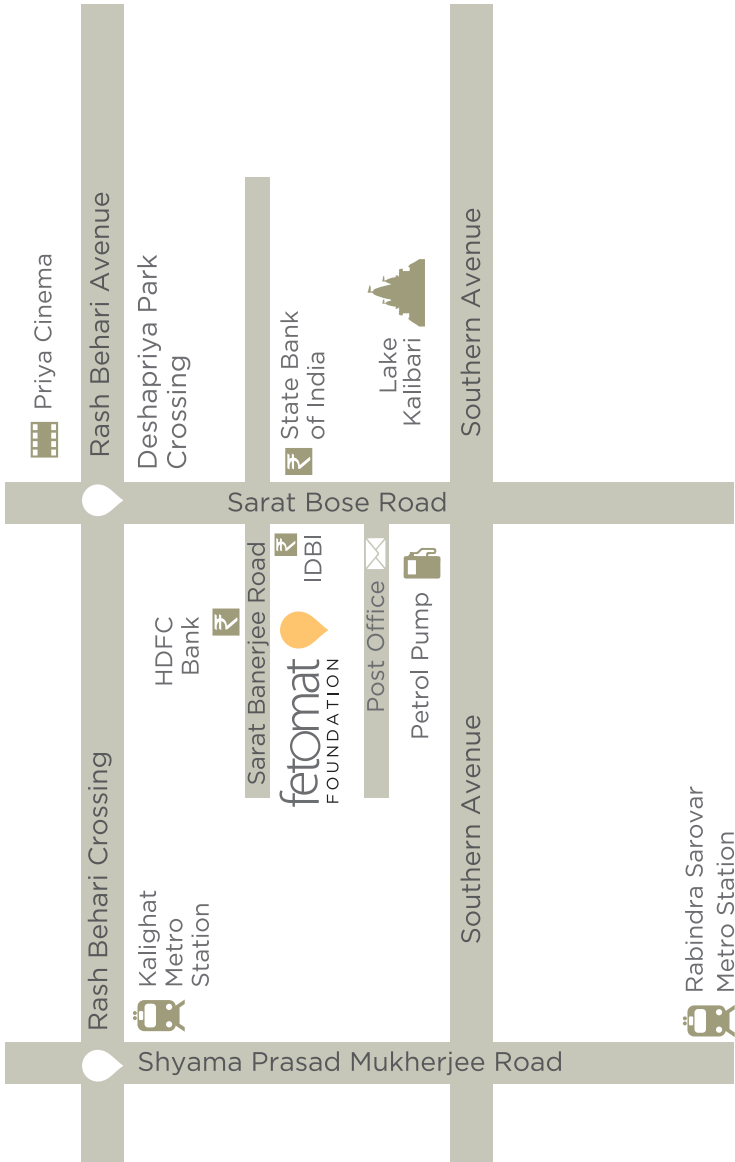
GENERAL INFORMATION

- All scans are optional. Please discuss any concerns with your doctor before the scan.
- Delays are sometimes inevitable due to emergencies or some scans take longer than expected.
- Please allow plenty of time for your journey and parking. If you miss your appointment it maybe necessary to reschedule if you are late.
- We are happy for you to bring your partner or only one person with you for the scan. The doctor need to concentrate fully for this medical examination.
- We may need to ask personal questions, or break bad news, so please bear this in mind when choosing your companion. We do not encourage bringing children to this appointment.
- Determination and disclosure of fetal sex is punishable under Indian Law and not practised in our centre.
- Videoing, cameras or mobile photo cameras must not be used in the room. Please switch off mobile phones in the scan room.
- If you have your belly button pierced, please remove your ring/bar before the scan.
- Being overweight can affect how clear the scan image is. On some occasions we may ask you to come back at a later date to repeat the scan if baby’s position is unsatisfactory for a good standard imaging.
- Overall Detection Rate of Major Congenital Abnormalities in Antenatal Ultrasound is 70% (Range 40-100%). Some Congenital Abnormalities are seen by USG only after 24 weeks. Thus, not detectable at 18-20 weeks scan. USG only is a screening test for structural abnormalities of fetus. It does not confirm or exclude chromosomal problems in the fetus.
- As an Apical Institute, we sometimes have a Trainee Doctor observing scans. If you do not want a Trainee to be in the room please let us know.



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PREGNANCY
ULTRASONOGRAPHY

A Specialty Service for
Prenatal Diagnosis of
Congenital Problems



First Trimester Screening
(The Combined Test)

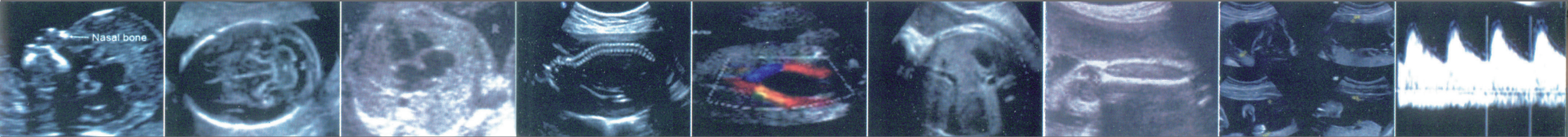
Second Trimester Screening
(The Quadruple Test)

Fetal Anomaly Scan

Fetal Wellbeing
Assessment

Appointment helpline:

033 4600 3662 | 90512 84500



First Trimester Screening (The 11-13 weeks scan)

This scan is carried out from 11 weeks to 13 weeks and 6 days. The scan is usually performed transabdominally.

The Aim

- To assess the risks of Down’s syndrome and other chromosomal abnormalities. Each woman will be given an estimate of her individual risk for this pregnancy. This is calculated by taking into account the age and weight of the mother along with certain demographic I clinical variables, measurement of two pregnancy hormones in the mothers blood (Free beta hcg & PAPA) and the scan findings of thickness of skin at the back of baby’s neck (nuchaltranslucency) with presence or absence of nasal bone.
- To date the pregnancy accurately.
- To assess a multiple pregnancy (Approximately 2% of natural and 10% of assisted conceptions) to determine ifthe babies share the same placenta which can lead to problems in the pregnancy. In such cases it would be advisable to monitor the pregnancy more closely.
- To diagnose certain major physical abnormalities of baby which may be visible at this stage.

The Interpretation

- Based on the calculation, the test will be reported as either Negative Screening (Normal result) or Positive Screening (Abnormal result). Parents will receive full counselling concerning the significance of the positive test and the various options for further testing .Only you can then decide if you wish to have an invasive diagnostic test for final confirmation of any problem in baby.
- If the test is reported as normal, it is recommended that you have an Anomaly Scan at 20 weeks to check for physical abnormalities in the baby.

The Preparation and After

- You may eat normally before.
- We will need a reasonably full bladder for the test so that you need to drink sufficient water for about an hour before the test and hold your urine.
- After the sonography is done, you will be taken for a blood sample collection in the normal way after which you may leave. Result should be available in about 5 working days.

Second Trimester Screening (Quadruple Test)

- The Objective of Second Trimester Screening is similar to First Trimester Screening, except the fact that it is offered to women who are seen later in pregnancy after 16 weeks upto 21 weeks. Here also ultrasonographic parameters of the fetus are combined with four pregnancy hormones and Demographic variables to calculate the result. Similarly, it is reported as positive Screening (Abnormal Result) or Negative Screening (Normal Result). In case of positive screening, further invasive testing (amniocentesis or CVS) is offered as Diagnostic or confirmatory test for Downs Syndrome. Quadruple Test can also indicate fora possible presence of defect in spinal cord (Spina Bifida).
- Preparation and procedure is similar to First Trimester Screening, except requirement of a full bladder is not essential. Report is available usually in a week after the test.

Fetal Anomaly / Anatomy Scan

The Aim

- This is a detailed assessment of physical structures of the baby at around 18-20 weeks of pregnancy. Special attention is paid to the brain, face, spine, heart, stomach, bowel, kidneys and limbs of the baby.
- Checking the position of the placenta.
- Checking the growth and water around the baby.
- Checking the length of Cervix (Lower end of uterus) if it is applicable.

The Interpretation

- 2-4% of the babies may have a physical abnormality visible in ultrasonography. As some of the problems may be minor and may not need a serious intervention, except some monitoring, While few of the other abnormalities may be serious in nature. Based on nature of the abnormality, it may be lethal, curable or not curable.
- If the placenta is found to be low, a rechecking will be suggested at a later date around 8 months of pregnancy.
- Any problems with the growth and water around the baby or length of cervix at this stage will mentioned and further action plan will be suggested.

The Preparation and After

- You may eat normally before.
- Usually we will not need a full bladder for this test.
- Based on the findings, you will be reassured if the baby is found to be normal. If any abnormality is found, Parents will receive full counselling concerning the significance of the abnormality and the various options available.
- You will be given a printed report within 15 minutes in most of the cases.

Fetal Wellbeing Assessment

The Aim

- To check the estimated fetal weight of the baby and plot it against a customized chart to assess the Growth Trend between 24 weeks till delivery.
- To check the water (liquor) around the baby.
- To check the adequacy of blood flow to the Baby, which along with normal fetal movement and fetal breathing, ensures well being of the unborn child.
- To check the position of Placenta.
- To check the position of the fetal head.

The Interpretation

- Any problem with normal growth of the baby (too small or too large) will be identified.
- For the babies with abnormal growth, fetal wellbeing will be assessed and suggestion will be given for plan of monitoring or delivery.
- Any abnormality with placental position or fetal position will be reported.

The Preparation and After

- You may eat normally before.
- Usually we will not need a full bladder for this test.
- Based on the findings, you will be reassured if the baby is found to be normal. If any abnormality is found, Parents will receive full counselling concerning the significance of the abnormality and the various options available.
- You will be given a printed report within 15 minutes in most of the cases.