

Non-invasive prenatal screening (NIPS) for all pregnant women



Did you know?

NIPS has been extensively studied in the general obstetric population, and shown to have very high positive predictive value (PPV).¹



Major professional societies endorse or recognize the use of NIPS as a screening option for all pregnancies.^{2,3}

Despite this, many top commercial insurers still do not cover for NIPS for all pregnant women.

This means that two women with identical risk factors, seeing the same doctor could receive different prenatal care services due to their insurance status, and therefore potentially have different outcomes in their pregnancy.



The Coalition for Access to Prenatal Screening (CAPS) is dedicated to addressing this troubling reality.

Advocate for your patients by going to:
<http://capsprenatal.com/provider-advocacy>



Professional society positions

Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM) and The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG):²

All women should be offered the option of aneuploidy screening or diagnostic testing for fetal genetic disorders, regardless of maternal age.

American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG):³

ACMG recommends informing all pregnant women that NIPS is the most sensitive screening option for traditionally screened aneuploidies



About CAPS

The Coalition for Access to Prenatal Screening (CAPS) seeks to improve access to non-invasive prenatal screening for all pregnant women who choose to pursue aneuploidy screening, regardless of their risk factors, income, age or geographic location

References

1. Bianchi,D., Parker,L., Wentworth, J., et al. DNA Sequencing versus Standard Prenatal Aneuploidy Screening. New England Journal of Medicine. 2014 Feb 27; 370: 799-808. DOI: 10.1056/ NEJMoa1311037.
2. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Practice Bulletin No. 163: Screening for fetal aneuploidy. Obstet Gynecol. 2016; 127(5):e123-137. doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000001439.
3. Noninvasive Prenatal Screening for Fetal Aneuploidy, 2016 Update: A Position Statement of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics. Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey. 2017 Jan 1;72(1):6-8