

Is Prenatal Screening Required? Can We Decline It?

Prenatal screening is optional and parents may decline it. If considering prenatal screening or testing, parents should ask questions, such as:

- What does this test/screen measure? How accurate is it? Is it diagnostic?
- Is it medically necessary or just routine? Why should I have it?
- Would invasive follow up testing be necessary to make a diagnosis? What are the risks?
- Would a prenatal diagnosis impact my care or the care of my baby? (Babies diagnosed prenatally with certain conditions may be declined basic care such as fetal monitoring during labor and delivery or extraordinary care such as certain surgeries at birth.)

What If We Receive a Prenatal Diagnosis?

Receiving a prenatal diagnosis is never easy, but organizations which offer perinatal hospice services can provide invaluable spiritual, emotional, and practical support for parents carrying to term. Families who honor each moment of their baby's life – no matter how frail or brief – cherish their time together. "By saying 'yes' to life for their child, which is morally good and right, parents are placing their trust in God and embracing their child and the life their child has been given for as long as it is given." (7)

Resources:

Be Not Afraid www.benotafraid.net

Peer support for carrying to term

National Catholic Bioethics Center www.ncbcenter.org

Clergy and parent resources and phone consults

Phone: 215-877-2660

National Catholic Partnership on Disability www.ncpd.org

Prenatal diagnosis resources for sensitivity and ministry development

Directory of Perinatal Hospice Service

www.perinatalhospice.org

Providers nationwide

References:

- 1) James, Susan Donaldson. "Prenatal Tests Have High Failure Rate, Triggering Abortions." *NBC News*. 14 Dec. 2014. Web. <<http://www.nbcnews.com/health/womens-health/prenatal-tests-have-high-failure-rate-triggering-abortions-n267301>>.
- 2) John Paul II, Encyclical Letter, *Evangelium Vitae, The Gospel of Life* (Washington, D.C.: United States Catholic Conference, 1995) Print. 63; par 3.
- 3) *Instruction on Respect for Human Life in Its Origin and on the Dignity of Procreation: Replies to Certain Questions of the Day (Donum Vitae)*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Pub. and Promotion Services, United States Catholic Conference, 1987. 27. Print.
- 4) Nugent, Madeline Pecora. *My Child, My Gift: A Positive Response to Serious Prenatal Diagnosis*. Hyde Park, NY: New City, 2008. Print.
- 5) Rafie, Monica, and Tracy Winsor. "Hope after Poor Prenatal Diagnosis." *Ethics & Medics: A Commentary of The National Catholic Bioethics Center on Health Care and the Life Sciences* 36 (Oct. 2011): 1-4. *National Catholic Bioethics Center*. Web. <http://www.ncpd.org/sites/default/files/NCBC_October2011E&M.pdf>.
- 6) *Evangelium Vitae*. 58; par 4.
- 7) "Supporting Families Who Receive A Prenatal Diagnosis." *United States Conference of Catholic Bishops*. 2015. Web. <<http://www.usccb.org/about/pro-life-activities/respect-life-program/2015/supporting-families-who-receive-a-prenatal-diagnosis.cfm>>.

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Prenatal Screening



What every Catholic should know to make informed decisions about prenatal care.

What is Prenatal Screening?

Prenatal screening is testing typically offered to expectant parents in the 1st or 2nd trimester of pregnancy. The intent is to determine the probability that the baby has a chromosomal anomaly such as trisomy 21 (Down syndrome), trisomy 18 (Edwards syndrome), trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome), a neural tube defect like anencephaly or spina bifida, or other anomalies.

Common types of prenatal screening include:

- Cell-free fetal DNA testing - also called Noninvasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) - screens fetal DNA in the mother's blood for chromosomal anomalies in the baby. Brands include MaterniT21 PLUS, Verify Prenatal Test, Harmony Prenatal Test, and Panorama Prenatal Screen. 10+ weeks
- Fetal nuchal translucency (NT) ultrasound to detect probability of Down syndrome. 11 – 13 weeks
- Maternal serum blood screening, which measures 3 - 4 specific proteins and hormones in the mother's blood. May be called triple screen, quad screen, or multiple marker screening test. 15 – 20 weeks
- Structural ultrasound, also called fetal morphology or anomaly scan, a sonogram to measure baby's organs and structures.
Note: Ultrasound is often diagnostic for structural issues; parents must be aware of that in order to give informed consent to "routine" ultrasounds.
18 – 20 weeks

Is Prenatal Screening Diagnostic?

No. Noninvasive screening tests may indicate a probability or risk score that a baby has a chromosomal anomaly, but a definitive diagnosis can only be made through amniocentesis or CVS (Chorionic villus sampling), invasive tests that carry a slight risk of causing a miscarriage. Unfortunately, parents are not always adequately informed that screening tests are not diagnostic, and they may not fully understand to what they are consenting.

How Accurate is Noninvasive Prenatal Testing?

NIPT screening tests are name brand tests that are aggressively marketed to both doctors and expectant parents as being "up to 99% accurate". However, independent laboratory studies have found that **a positive result from an NIPT can be incorrect 50% of the time or more.** There is also growing evidence that screening tests may deliver "false negatives" – in which the baby does in fact have a chromosomal condition that was not detected. (1)

In addition, NIPTs are not FDA approved or regulated, meaning that FDA experts have not reviewed them for safety or effectiveness, nor verified manufacturer claims about accuracy.

What is Church Teaching on Prenatal Testing and Diagnosis?

Although prenatal screening/testing is not expressly prohibited, Catholics are strongly warned against an underlying "eugenic intention...that presumes to measure the value of a human life only within the parameters of 'normality'" (2) and states "**a diagnosis...must not be the equivalent of a death-sentence.**" (3)

What is the Link Between Prenatal Testing and Abortion?

Most parents undergo prenatal screening or testing with no plan to abort based on the results, however, **80% of parents who are told their unborn baby has a severe congenital anomaly decide to abort.** (4)

Pressure to abort quickly is often intense, and is frequently couched in euphemisms like "saying an early goodbye", "early induction", and "preventing suffering". Parents may be rushed through the abortion process before they have time to make a sound moral judgement. (5) Catholic teaching is absolutely clear that procured abortion is always gravely immoral, and that even serious and tragic reasons "can never justify the deliberate killing of an innocent human being." (6)