


Amniocentesis is a procedure performed on pregnant people. A doctor removes a small amount of amniotic fluid from your uterus to test for genetic abnormalities. Amniocentesis is usually recommended between 16 to 20 weeks, which is during your second trimester. Although complications can occur, it’s rare to experience the more severe ones. The risk of miscarriage is up to .3 percent if you have the procedure during the second trimester, according to the Mayo Clinic. The risk is slightly higher if the test occurs before 15 weeks of pregnancy. Abnormal results may mean there’s a genetic problem or chromosomal abnormality. But that doesn’t mean it’s absolute. Additional diagnostic tests can be done to get more information. Early in pregnancy, amniocentesis is used for diagnosis of chromosomal, genetic, and other fetal problems such as: Down syndrome, also known as Trisomy 21. Trisomy 13. Studies from the 1970s originally estimated the risk of amniocentesis-related miscarriage at around 1 in 200 (0.5%). Three more recent studies from 2000-2006 estimated the procedure-related pregnancy loss at 0.6-0.86%. A more recent study (2006) has indicated this may actually be much lower, perhaps as low as 1 in 1,600. done up to four weeks earlier, and may be preferable if the possibility of genetic defects is thought to be higher. Additional risks include amniotic fluid leakage and bleeding. Only RUB 220.84/month. High-Risk Pregnancies and Genetic Testing. Amniocentesis. Amniotic Fluid. Amniotic Sac. Anencephaly - Missing skull with Hemispheres. Anencefalia. Form of prenatal diagnosis to determine chromosomal or genetic disorders in the fetus. Muestra de vellosidades coriÃ³nicas. Chromosome. Cleft Lip. Cleft Palate.