

INDICATIONS FOR DETAILED ANATOMY SCAN

Indications for a detailed fetal anatomic examination include, but are not limited to the following conditions:

- Previous fetus or child with a congenital, genetic, or chromosomal abnormality
- Known or suspected fetal anomaly or known growth disorder in the current pregnancy
- Fetus at increased risk for a congenital anomaly, such as the following:
 - Maternal pregestational diabetes or gestational diabetes diagnosed before 24 weeks' gestation
 - Pregnancy conceived via assisted reproductive technology
 - High maternal body mass index (≥ 30 kg/m²)
 - Multiple gestations
 - Abnormal maternal serum analytes, including α -fetoprotein level and unconjugated estriol
 - Teratogen exposure
 - First-trimester nuchal translucency measurement of 3.0 mm or greater
- Fetus at increased risk for a genetic or chromosomal abnormality, such as the following:
 - Parental carrier of a chromosomal or genetic abnormality
 - Maternal age of 35 or older years at delivery
 - Positive screening test results for aneuploidy, including noninvasive prenatal testing
 - Soft aneuploidy marker noted on an ultrasound examination
 - First-trimester nuchal translucency of 3.0 mm or greater
- Other conditions affecting the fetus, including the following:
 - Congenital infections
 - Maternal drug dependence
 - Alloimmunization
 - Isoimmunization
 - Oligohydramnios
 - Polyhydramnios
- Suspected placenta PAC or risk factors for PAS such as placenta previa in the third trimester or a placenta overlying a prior cesarean scar site