

# Maternal Serum Screening

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The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG), and Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM) recommend offering both screening and diagnostic testing for chromosomal abnormalities and neural tube defects (NTD) to all pregnant women.<sup>1,2,3</sup> Screening options include maternal serum screening (MSS), cell-free DNA (cfDNA) screening, and ultrasound. Testing is optional; women may decline screening, as well as prenatal diagnosis. High-risk results merit prompt, appropriate follow-up with critical clinical decisions based on diagnostic rather than screening test results. Refer to the ARUP Consult [Prenatal Testing for Chromosomal Abnormalities and Neural Tube Defects](#) topic for additional details.

## Disease Overview

### Incidence

- Open neural tube defects (ONTD): 1/1,400 pregnancies<sup>4</sup>
- Trisomy 21 (T21): 1/660 births<sup>5</sup>
- Trisomy 18 (T18): 1/3,300 births<sup>5</sup>

### Background

ONTD: pretest risk is independent of maternal age.

- Most common ONTDs include:
  - Spina bifida: variable presentation which includes some degree of paralysis of lower limbs, loss of bowel and bladder control, ventriculomegaly
  - Anencephaly: incompatible with life

T21: pretest risk increases with maternal age.

- Caused by an extra chromosome 21 in all cells
- Clinical features include hypotonia, characteristic facial features, developmental delays/intellectual disability, and short stature

T18: pretest risk increases with maternal age.

- Caused by an extra chromosome 18 in all cells
- Clinical features include intrauterine growth restriction, multiple congenital anomalies, and intellectual disability
- High risk for pre- and postnatal mortality

## Test Description

MSS uses biochemical markers present in maternal blood to identify pregnancies with a higher risk for ONTDs, T21, and T18. Some of the panel tests require NT measurements obtained by certified sonographers to be provided to the laboratory. Gestational age windows for test components are specific. Please refer to the [ARUP First and Second Trimester Screening Options](#) table for more information.

## Featured ARUP Testing

### [Maternal Serum Screen, First Trimester, hCG, PAPP-A, NT 3000145](#)

**Method:** Quantitative Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA)

- First-trimester screening test for T21 and T18
- Does not include alpha fetoprotein (AFP) for ONTD screening
- Requires nuchal translucency (NT) measurement performed by an ultrasonographer certified by the Fetal Medicine Foundation (FMF) or the Nuchal Translucency Quality Review (NTQR)

### [Maternal Screening, Sequential, Specimen #1, hCG, PAPP-A, NT 3000146](#)

**Method:** Quantitative Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA)

- First-trimester screening test for T21 and T18
- Requires NT measurement performed by an ultrasonographer certified by the FMF or NTQR
- Risks provided in both first and second trimesters

### [Maternal Screening, Sequential, Specimen #2, Alpha Fetoprotein, hCG, Estriol, and Inhibin A 3000148](#)

**Method:** Quantitative Chemiluminescent Immunoassay

- Second-trimester screening test for T21, T18, and ONTD
- Requires a previously submitted first-trimester specimen, Maternal Screening, Sequential, Specimen #1, hCG, PAPP-A, NT (3000146)
- Requires NT measurement performed by an ultrasonographer certified by the FMF or NTQR
- Risks provided in both first and second trimesters

### [Maternal Serum Screening, Integrated, Specimen #1, PAPP-A, NT 3000147](#)

**Method:** Quantitative Chemiluminescent Immunoassay (CLIA)

- First-trimester screening test for T21, T18, and ONTD
- Risks determined using a combination of first- and second-trimester serum markers, with or without first-trimester NT measurement
- Risks provided after testing is completed for second-trimester specimen, Maternal Serum Screening, Integrated, Specimen #2, Alpha Fetoprotein, hCG, Estriol, and Inhibin A (3000149)

# Test Interpretation

## Results

NOTE: The cutoff values were selected based on a ≤5% false-positive rate.

Disorder(s) <sup>a</sup>	Result	Posttest Risk Cutoff
<b>Maternal Serum Screen, First Trimester Only (3000145)</b>		
<b>First Trimester</b>		
T21	Screen positive	≥1/230
	Screen negative	<1/230
T18	Screen positive	≥1/100
	Screen negative	<1/100
<b>Maternal Serum Screen, Sequential (3000146 [first trimester] and 3000148 [second trimester])</b>		
<b>First Trimester</b>		
T21	Screen positive	≥1/25
T18	Screen negative	<1/25
<b>Second Trimester</b>		
T21	Screen positive	≥1/110
	Screen negative	<1/110
T18	Screen positive	≥1/100
	Screen negative	<1/100
ONTDs <sup>b</sup>	Screen positive	≥1/250 and/or AFP ≥2.5 MoM
	Screen negative	<1/250 and AFP <2.5 MoM
<b>Maternal Serum Screen, Integrated (3000147 [first trimester] and 3000149 [second trimester])</b>		

<sup>a</sup>Other measurements that may indicate areas of increased risk include:

- uE3 of ≤0.14 MoM: congenital steroid sulfatase deficiency or Smith-Lemli-Optiz syndrome
- hGC of ≥3.5 MoM: poor fetal outcome

<sup>b</sup>Cutoffs for ONTDs vary as follows:

- Diabetic: ≥1/250 and/or AFP ≥1.90 MoM
- Twins: ≥1/103 and/or AFP ≥4.50 MoM
- Twin and diabetic: ≥1/103 and/or AFP ≥2.94 MoM

MoM, multiple of median

### Maternal Serum Screening, Integrated, Specimen #2, Alpha Fetoprotein, hCG, Estriol, and Inhibin A 3000149

**Method:** Quantitative Chemiluminescent Immunoassay

- Second-trimester screening test for T21, T18, and ONTD
- Requires a previously submitted first-trimester specimen, Maternal Serum Screening, Integrated, Specimen #1, PAPP-A, NT (3000147)
- Risks are determined after second-trimester specimen is received, using a combination of first- and second-trimester serum markers with or without first-trimester NT measurement

### Maternal Serum Screen, Alpha Fetoprotein, hCG, Estriol, and Inhibin A (Quad) 3000143

**Method:** Quantitative Chemiluminescent Immunoassay

Second-trimester screening test for T21, T18, and ONTD

### Maternal Serum Screen, Alpha Fetoprotein 3000144

**Method:** Quantitative Chemiluminescent Immunoassay

Second-trimester screening test for ONTD

Disorder(s) <sup>a</sup>	Result	Posttest Risk Cutoff
<b>Second Trimester</b>		
T21	Screen positive	≥1/110
	Screen negative	<1/110
T18	Screen positive	≥1/100
	Screen negative	<1/100
ONTDs	Screen positive	≥1/250 and/or AFP ≥2.5 MoM
	Screen negative	<1/250 and AFP <2.5 MoM

<b>Maternal Serum Screen, Quad (3000143)</b>		
<b>Second Trimester</b>		
T21	Screen positive	≥1/150
	Screen negative	<1/150
T18	Screen positive	≥1/100
	Screen negative	<1/100
ONTDs <sup>b</sup>	Screen positive	≥1/250 and/or AFP ≥2.5 MoM
	Screen negative	<1/250 and AFP <2.5 MoM

<b>Maternal Serum Screen, Alpha Fetoprotein (3000144)</b>		
<b>Second Trimester</b>		
ONTDs <sup>b</sup>	Screen positive	≥1/250 and/or AFP ≥2.5 MoM
	Screen negative	<1/250 and AFP <2.5 MoM

<sup>a</sup>Other measurements that may indicate areas of increased risk include:

- uE3 of ≤0.14 MoM: congenital steroid sulfatase deficiency or Smith-Lemli-Optiz syndrome
- hGC of ≥3.5 MoM: poor fetal outcome

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MoM, multiple of median

## Limitations

- For test specific sensitivity, see [Supplemental Resources](#).
- False positives may occur with incorrect gestational age, multiple gestation pregnancies, fetal demise, placental abnormalities, fetal ventral wall defects, fetal conditions not targeted by MSS, or due to other fetal and maternal biological factors.

## References

1. Screening for fetal chromosomal abnormalities: ACOG Practice Bulletin Summary, No. 226. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2020;136(4):859-867.
2. Driscoll DA, Gross SJ, Professional Practice Guidelines Committee. Screening for fetal aneuploidy and neural tube defects. *Genet Med.* 2009;11(11):818-821.
3. Gregg AR, Skotko BG, Benkendorf JL, et al. Noninvasive prenatal screening for fetal aneuploidy, 2016 update: a position statement of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics. *Genet Med.* 2016;18(10):1056-1065.
4. Palomaki GE, Bupp C, Gregg AR, et al. Laboratory screening and diagnosis of open neural tube defects, 2019 revision: a technical standard of the American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (ACMG). *Genet Med.* 2020;22(3):462-474.
5. Jones KL, Jones MC, Del Campo, M. *Smith's Recognizable Patterns of Human Malformation*. 7th ed. Elsevier Saunders; 2013:7-13.

## Related Information

### [Prenatal Testing for Chromosomal Abnormalities and Neural Tube Defects](#)

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