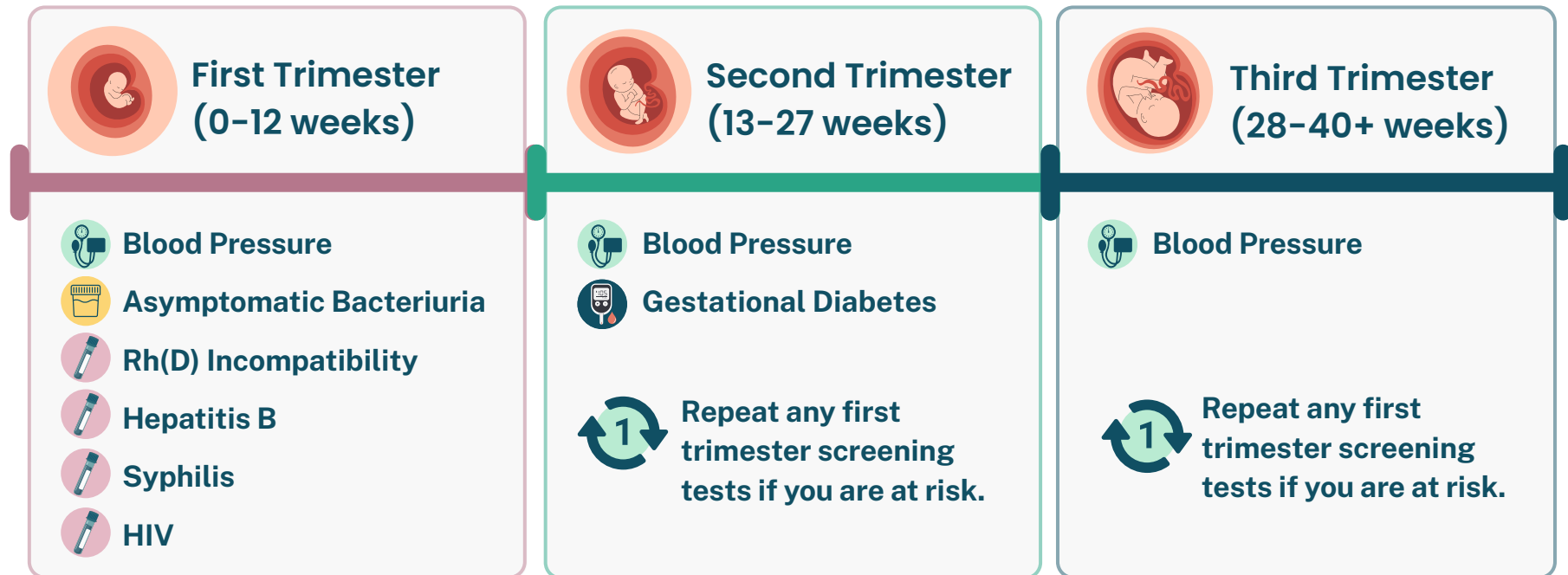


Screening Timeline for Pregnancy

Pregnant people may use this timeline to know what screening tests they need throughout pregnancy.

Ask your doctor or health care professional about the screenings and your risk factors.

You should get each screening during the trimester shown below.



More Information

What does gestational mean?

It refers to the process or time of development while inside the womb, between conception and birth.



Screening uses a blood pressure check.



Screening uses a urine sample.



Screening uses a blood sample.



Screening uses a blood sample after drinking a liquid containing glucose, a type of sugar.



Means you repeat screenings from the first trimester, if needed.

Preventive screening can help identify these health conditions:



Blood Pressure (hypertension):

High blood pressure means your heart works too hard to pump blood through your body. This can hurt your heart and blood vessels.



Asymptomatic Bacteriuria:

Bladder infection (bacteria in urine) that has no symptoms. Can cause kidney problems during pregnancy, if not treated.



Rh(D) Incompatibility:

When a pregnant person's blood type does not match their baby's blood type. Can cause serious problems for the baby, if not treated.



Hepatitis B:

Virus that attacks the liver and can cause serious liver damage. Spreads through blood and sexual contact.



Syphilis:

Sexually transmitted infection (STI) that can cause serious health problems if not treated with antibiotics.



HIV:

Virus that attacks your immune system (your body's defense against disease). Can lead to AIDS, if not treated.



Gestational Diabetes:

High blood sugar that happens during pregnancy. Can cause problems for both the pregnant person and baby, if not managed.