1. The purpose of Chorionic Villus Sampling is to detect fetal chromosomal disorders and other specific disorders of the fetus.

2. Before the CVS is performed, I will have ultrasound guidance to help locate the placenta and fetus. Ultrasound may also detect twins, incorrect dating of the pregnancy, and some other conditions.

3. The transabdominal (TA) CVS procedure consists of inserting a needle under ultrasound guidance through the woman's abdomen to obtain placental tissue.

4. The procedure-related pregnancy loss rate for CVS appears to be similar to the rate for amniocentesis: there is a minimal increased risk for miscarriage following CVS of about 1 in 450 procedures. Other rare complications may include major bleeding, early rupture of membranes, or infections. Minor complications include cramping, vaginal spotting, or slight leakage of amniotic fluid for up to 2 weeks.

5. Occasionally CVS procedures need to be repeated because not enough tissue is obtained the first time.

6. If twins or triplets are present, attempts to obtain chorionic villi from each fetus may not be successful, or the wrong placenta may be sampled. Rarely, this could result in an incorrect diagnosis.

7. Not all birth defects can be detected by CVS and the accompanying ultrasound guidance, but CVS can identify over 99 in 100 cases of all chromosomal disorders. However, a complete and correct diagnosis of the fetus cannot be guaranteed.

8. There is a small chance that the chorionic villi obtained during the procedure may not represent the genetic makeup of the fetus, either due to chromosomal mosaicism or maternal cell contamination.

9. An amniocentesis or fetal blood sampling may be recommended in the second trimester to clarify the results of CVS.

10. All abnormal findings will be explained to me. The decision to continue or to have the pregnancy terminated is entirely mine.

11. My participation in this procedure is entirely voluntary. If I decline this procedure, I will still be eligible for any services supported by State funding.

12. CVS procedures do not detect neural tube defects. Therefore, a blood test or ultrasound exam which can screen for neural tube defects will be offered to me between 15 and 20 weeks of pregnancy.

13. There is another method of obtaining diagnostic information about the chromosomal or biochemical status of the fetus. This procedure, called amniocentesis, is usually done in the second trimester at 15 to 20 weeks of pregnancy. It involves placing a needle, under ultrasound guidance, through the abdominal wall into the uterus to sample fluid that surrounds the fetus. I have been informed that based on currently available information* there is a minimal increased risk for a miscarriage following amniocentesis of about 1 in 900 procedures. The risks and benefits of amniocentesis compared to CVS have been explained to me in detail.

14. My signature below indicates that:

   I have read, or had read to me, the above information and I understand it. I have had an opportunity to discuss it, including the purpose and possible risk of chorionic villus sampling, with my doctor or the doctor performing the procedure. I have received all of the information I want. All my questions have been answered.

   Yes  I REQUEST that Dr. ___________ and/or associates perform CVS. I understand and accept the consequences of this decision.  
   Signed ______________ Date ______________
   Witnessed by _____________________________ Date ______________

   No  I DO NOT WANT to have CVS. I understand and accept the consequences of this decision.  
   Signed _____________________________ Date ______________
   Witnessed by _____________________________ Date ______________

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