# Non-invasive Prenatal Testing Result

## No Result after Repeat Testing

**As part of your prenatal care, you had a blood test to screen for chromosome conditions in the fetus.**

**Your NIPT result shows:**

**NO RESULT after REPEAT TESTING**

### Why did repeat testing not give a result?

There are many reasons NIPT may not give a result. When the test is repeated, about 1 in 3 **repeat** NIPT samples comes back with no result. That means whatever caused no result the first time is still interfering with the test. This is unlikely to be a lab mistake. Often it is because there is not enough fetal DNA to examine, but there are other reasons NIPT may not work. Usually, we do not know exactly why repeat testing failed.

### Does this mean there is a problem with the baby?

***Probably not***…the most common reasons repeat testing fails are not due to a problem with the baby. Most women with this result have healthy pregnancies. However, a chromosome condition in the baby may be found in a small number of pregnancies.

### Possible Reasons for this result:

- **Not enough fetal DNA**
  Sometimes the sample does not have enough DNA from the baby to complete the test. This is more likely to happen when a woman is heavier, when the placenta is small, or in IVF or twin pregnancies.
- **Early loss of a twin**
  When a twin is lost very early in the pregnancy, DNA from the lost twin can interfere with the test. This can happen before the first ultrasound and may not be detected.
- **Technical interference**
  A mother's DNA may have harmless differences that interfere with the test.
- **Chromosome conditions**
  Some chromosome conditions interfere with the test and lead to no result.

### What can I do next?

When you do not get a result from NIPT screening, you will be offered other ways to test the baby for chromosome conditions. You may choose one or more of the following:

- **Choose a different screening test** – You can have California Prenatal Screening (CA PNS) until 20 weeks in pregnancy. This test screens for Down syndrome and trisomy 18 and may find other chromosome conditions. NT ultrasound is an optional part of CA PNS and can be scheduled if you are less than 14 weeks pregnant. In twin pregnancies, the NT ultrasound is needed to screen for trisomy 18.
- **Choose an ultrasound** – Ultrasound can look for birth defects or other signs of chromosome conditions. Some babies with a chromosome condition show differences on ultrasound. Ultrasound is usually scheduled in the second trimester (around 18 to 22 weeks) when some things are easier to see. There are also limits to how much an ultrasound can see or predict for the baby.
- **Choose a diagnostic test** – A diagnostic test, like CVS or amniocentesis, is the only way to know for sure if a baby has a chromosome condition. These tests have a very small risk (less than 1 in 500) for miscarriage.
- **Choose testing after delivery** – You can request chromosome testing after you deliver. This is done on a small blood sample from the baby.