

Biochemical screening biochemical testing verified indicators of increased risk of failure of gestation and fetal pregnancy has become an important part of prevention of certain těžkých congenital defects (congenital anomalies) in the population scale. the following interact with the ultrasound screening THAT increases diagnostic efficiency, but also by the positive results are becoming indications for in-depth, targeted and repeated ultrasound examinations throughout the pregnancy. Pathological findings of these two expand the range of diagnostic tests prenatal effective prevention těžkých anomalies. There are indications for invasive methods of prenatal genetic diagnostics, but also to increased clinical care of these risk of pregnancy. a The nejpoužívanější biochemical markers that can indicate a higher risk of embryonic or fetal postižení těžkými chromosome anomalies and other contingent závažnými disorders prenatal development are: AFP (alpha-fetoprotein), hCG (human chorionic gonadotropin, human chorionic gonadotropin), uE3 (unconjugated estriol) and PAPP-A (pregnancy-associated plasma A protein, plasma protein-A associated with pregnancy).