Women and their families should understand the purpose of all tests before they are taken.

**Pre-conception**
- Commence folic acid

**Antenatal**
- Blood for haemoglobin, group, rhesus and antibodies as early as possible, or as soon as a woman arrives for care, including labour
- Blood for sickle cell and thalassaemia
- Blood for T21, T18 and T13 (combined test)
- Blood for T21 (quadruple test)
- Detailed ultrasound scan for structural abnormalities, including T18 and T13
- Early pregnancy scan to support T21, T18 and T13 screening
- Follow-up DE screen for women with type 1 or 2 diabetes found to have diabetic retinopathy
- Give and discuss newborn screening information

**Newborn**
- Newborn blood spot screens (ideally on day 5) for: sickle cell disease (SCD), cystic fibrosis (CF), congenital hypothyroidism (CHT) and inherited metabolic diseases (PKU, MCADD, MSUD, IVA, GA1 and HCU) NB: babies who missed the screen can be tested up to one year (except CF offered up to 8 weeks)
- Hepatitis B vaccination +/- immunoglobulin within 24 hours
- Newborn physical examination by 72 hours
- Newborn hearing screen
- Infant physical examination at 6-8 weeks
- Reoffer screening for infectious diseases if initially declined
- Newborn and infant physical examination
- T21, T18, T13 and T13 and fetal anomaly ultrasound
- Sickle cell and thalassaemia
- Newborn blood spot
- Infectious diseases in pregnancy
- Newborn hearing
- Diabetic eye

**Key to screening programmes**