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Chromosomal Microarray Analysis (CMA) for Prenatal Diagnosis

I. Chromosome microarray analysis for prenatal diagnosis via amniocentesis, CVS, or PUBS may be considered **medically necessary** when:

   A. The member has received counseling regarding the benefits and limitations of prenatal screening and diagnostic testing (including chromosome microarray via amniocentesis, CVS or PUBS) for fetal chromosome abnormalities.

II. Chromosome microarray analysis for prenatal diagnosis via amniocentesis, CVS, or PUBS is considered **investigational** for all other indications.

DEFINITIONS

1. **Amniocentesis** is a procedure in which a sample of amniotic fluid is removed from the uterus for prenatal diagnostic testing.
2. **Chorionic Villi Sampling (CVS)** is a procedure where a sample of chorionic villi is removed from the placenta for prenatal diagnostic testing.
3. **Percutaneous Umbilical Cord Blood Sampling (PUBS)** is a procedure where a sample of fetal blood is extracted from the vein in the umbilical cord.

REFERENCES

1. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' Committee on Practice Bulletins—Obstetrics; Committee on Genetics; Society for Maternal–Fetal Medicine. Practice Bulletin No. 162: Prenatal Diagnostic Testing for Genetic Disorders. Obstet Gynecol. 2016 (Reaffirmed 2020);127(5):e108-e122. doi:10.1097/AOG.0000000000001405
2. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' Committee on Practice Bulletins—Obstetrics; Committee on Genetics; Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine. Screening for Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities: ACOG Practice Bulletin, Number 226. Obstet Gynecol. 2020;136(4):e48-e69. doi:10.1097/AOG.0000000000004084