Effective: 07/01/2025
Last Revision: 02/19/2025
Last Clinical Review: 01/31/2025

Prenatal Cell-free DNA Testing for Fetal RhD Genotyping

I. Prenatal cell-free DNA testing for fetal RhD genotyping is considered **medically necessary** when:

   A. The member is pregnant, **AND**

   B. The member is confirmed to be RhD negative, **AND**

   C. The member is not planning to undergo amniocentesis, **AND**

   D. One of the following:

      1. The member's practice setting is experiencing Rho(D) immune globulin (RhIG) shortages, **OR**

      2. There is documentation of an unknown or heterozygous RhD genotype in the biological father of the fetus.

II. Prenatal cell-free DNA testing for fetal RhD genotyping is **investigational** for all other indications.

DEFINITIONS

1. **Prenatal Cell-free DNA Testing** is a screening test that is used to determine the risk of specific genetic disorders by analyzing traces of cell-free DNA (cfDNA) in a pregnant woman's blood.

2. **Rho(D) immune globulin (RhIG)** is a medication that is used to help manage and treat Rh-negative pregnancies

REFERENCES

1. “Rho(D) Immune Globulin Shortages”. Practice Advisory from The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-advisory/articles/2024/03/rhod-immune-globulin-shortages. Published March 2024, Updated July 9th, 2024.
2. “Paternal and Fetal Genotyping in the Management of Alloimmunization in Pregnancy”. Clinical Practice Update from The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). https://journals.lww.com/greenjournal/abstract/2024/08000/acog_clinical_practice_update__paternal_and_fetal.34.aspx. Published August 2024.
3. Rego S, Ashimi Balogun O, Emanuel K, et al. Cell-Free DNA Analysis for the Determination of Fetal Red Blood Cell Antigen Genotype in Individuals With Alloimmunized Pregnancies. Obstet Gynecol. 2024;144(4):436-443. doi:10.1097/AOG.0000000000005692