9th Yazd International Congress and Student Award on Reproductive Medicine with 4th Congress of Reproductive Genetics

Key Lectures

K-71
Prenatal screening and prenatal diagnosis, new challenges in Iran

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Approximately 3% to 5% of pregnancies are complicated by birth defects or genetic disorders. The rapid evolution of cytogenetic methods and the advancement of molecular genetics have greatly contributed to the reduction of births with genetic defects. Prenatal tests include prenatal screening tests and prenatal diagnostic tests, which aim to detect metabolic, chromosomal, and anatomical abnormalities of the fetus as soon as possible during pregnancy. In 2007 American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) released "ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 77," which recommended making aneuploidy screening or invasive testing available for all women, ideally at their first prenatal visit. This idea was revolutionary at the time, as previously only women who were considered to be at high risk had been offered these tests. In Iran, prenatal screening tests are considered the health care system and every pregnant woman with a positive screening is referred for prenatal diagnostic tests. But Iran is currently facing a serious challenge for PGS and PGD. The Iran parliament has decided to eliminate prenatal screening tests from PHS to prevent population decline.