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Where can i get a dna test while pregnant

Reviewed by EBCOG, the European Board & College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Flo Fact-Checking Standards Every piece of content at Flo Health adheres to the highest editorial standards for language, style, and medical accuracy. To learn what we do to deliver the best health and lifestyle insights to you, check out our content review principles. A prenatal paternity test checks for a match between the potential parent’s DNA and your baby while you’re still pregnant. To determine paternity, DNA is taken from the mother and potential father and examined with a series of lab tests called DNA sequencing. Noninvasive prenatal paternity tests are available at laboratories. For people in the U.S., the American Pregnancy Association recommends labs with accreditation from The American Association of Blood Banks (AABB) because they meet high standards for testing performance.Chorionic villus sampling (CVS) and amniocentesis tests are normally done at a health care provider’s office or an outpatient facility and sent to a lab for analysis. The cost of a DNA test while you’re pregnant varies depending on the type of test. In the U.S., amniocentesis or CVS testing can cost over $500, while non-invasive tests are more expensive — around $1350 to $1750 depending on how quickly you want the results. Health insurance companies usually don’t cover this cost. These tests are extremely precise. They show with 99.9 percent accuracy whether a male is the parent of the baby. People who want to take a paternity test before birth have three options. From week seven of pregnancy through the first trimester, you can get a noninvasive prenatal paternity test. During this test, DNA is collected from the mother by a blood draw and from the father with a cheek swab. The samples are analyzed to compare the baby’s and possible father’s DNA. In general, results are available after one week.However, this test is not available for women carrying twins because the current technology can’t isolate DNA from both fetuses. In this procedure, a small tissue sample is taken from the placenta through the cervix or abdomen. The sample is then compared to the potential father’s DNA. Generally, the test occurs between weeks 11 and 14 of pregnancy. Results can take several weeks.Unlike NIPP, this invasive sampling procedure does pose a risk to the baby.CVS can indicate whether a baby has a chromosomal condition like Down syndrome or genetic disorders like cystic fibrosis. During amniocentesis, amniotic fluid is drawn with a needle from the pregnant parent’s abdomen. Then, the fluid sample is compared in a lab to DNA taken from the pregnant parent and potential father. This test typically takes place from weeks 15 to 20 of pregnancy. The results may not be available for several weeks. Like CVS, this invasive sampling procedure does pose a risk to the baby.You may prefer CVS or amniocentesis if: Noninvasive prenatal paternity tests are considered by experts to be highly accurate and completely safe for both the pregnant parent and baby.Amniocentesis and chorionic villus sampling are invasive paternity tests that carry more risks. Unless they’re needed to diagnose a severe genetic disorder, they are not usually recommended by health care providers.Potential risks of chorionic villus sampling include: Miscarriage: There is an estimated 0.22 percent chance of miscarriage with CVS.Infection: In rare cases, CVS can trigger an infection in the uterus.Rh sensitization: CVS can make some of your baby’s blood enter your bloodstream, which can damage the baby’s red blood cells. If you have Rh-negative blood and don’t have antibodies to Rh-positive blood, you’ll be injected with Rh immune globulin to stop your body from producing Rh antibodies that can harm the baby.Additionally, if you have any of the following conditions, your health care provider may recommend avoiding CVS:An active infection in the cervix or vagina (like herpes)Bleeding or spotting from the vagina in the past two weeksAn inaccessible placenta due to a tilted uterus Benign growths in the cervix or lower uterusAfter CVS, if you experience fluid leaking from your vagina, heavy vaginal bleeding, a fever, or contractions in your uterus, contact a health care provider right away.Potential risks of amniocentesis can involve: Leaking amniotic fluid: Amniotic fluid can leak from the vagina. Miscarriage: Amniocentesis done during the second trimester carries a 0.1 to 0.3 percent chance of miscarriage. The risk is higher when the test is done before week 15 of pregnancy. Needle injury: If your baby moves into the needle’s path, they could experience an injury.Rh sensitization: Rarely, Rh sensitization can occur when a parent with Rh-negative blood is exposed to Rh-positive blood from the fetus.Infection: A uterine infection may result from sampling.Infection transmission: If you have HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B or C, or toxoplasmosis, it could transfer to your baby.Prenatal paternity tests can help you get answers to important questions while you’re still pregnant. Consider your options and speak to your health care provider about which option suits your goals. I started using Flo app to track my period and ovulation because we wanted to have a baby. The Flo app helped me learn about my body and spot ovulation signs during our conception journey. I vividly remember the day that we switched Flo into Pregnancy Mode — it was such a special moment. Learn how the Flo app became an amazing cheerleader for us on our conception journey. Anique Anique is a real Flo member and was compensated for her time. Her experiences and opinions are her own. Reviewed by EBCOG, the European Board & College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Published (14 June 2021) Pregnancy is full of excitement—but it can also bring questions. One of the biggest might be: “Where can I get a DNA test while pregnant?” Or more specifically, “where can I get a prenatal paternity test?” Whether you’re trying to confirm paternity, learn more about your baby’s health, or just want peace of mind, this guide will help you explore your options. We’ll break down where to get a prenatal DNA test—whether at a clinic, with a referral from your OB/GYN, or even from the comfort of home with professional help. Court-Admissible Results Prenatal DNA testing is a process that analyzes fetal DNA while you’re still pregnant. It’s commonly used to: Confirm paternity Screen for genetic conditions Determine the baby’s sex There are two main types of prenatal DNA tests: Non-Invasive Prenatal Paternity Test (NIPP): Uses a blood sample from the mother and a cheek swab from the alleged father. It’s over 99% accurate and safe for the baby. Invasive Tests (Amniocentesis or CVS): These carry a small risk and are only recommended when medically necessary. If you’re wondering “where can I get a non-invasive prenatal DNA test?”—you’re not alone. Non-invasive prenatal tests are the most popular choice because they’re: Safe for both mother and baby Highly accurate Admissible in court when done professionally Available as early as 7 weeks into pregnancy Finding the right place for prenatal DNA testing is crucial. Many options offer convenience and privacy. Start by consulting your healthcare provider for recommendations. They can guide you to trusted testing facilities. Consider services that prioritize customer confidentiality. The security of your personal information is essential. Exploring both local and online options can ensure you find the best fit. Each choice has its own set of advantages. Local testing services might be close by, making access easy. Search “prenatal paternity testing near me” for locations. Online testing services bring tests to your doorstep. This option saves time and simplifies the process. Verify the reputation of any online service you consider. Reviews and certifications can assist in making a safe choice. Some services provide both in-person and online options. This flexibility can be beneficial for varying needs. Your OB/GYN can be a valuable resource for referrals. They often have connections with reputable testing labs. In-clinic testing offers a more controlled environment. This can be reassuring for those seeking reliable results. Many clinics work with certified labs. They ensure that the testing process meets high standards. Discussing your options with your doctor can lead to a more informed decision. It’s important to choose a path that aligns with your needs. At-home prenatal DNA testing kits offer unmatched convenience. You can collect samples privately, without needing to visit a clinic. These kits usually come with clear, step-by-step instructions to guide you through the sample collection process. However, it’s essential to make sure the testing company is properly accredited. This guarantees your samples are handled accurately and securely. While at-home kits may seem like a cheaper option upfront, they often involve hidden costs. You may still need to pay a lab fee, find a local facility for a blood draw, and wait longer for results. In many cases, the overall process becomes more complicated—and even more expensive—than simply scheduling a direct appointment with Prenatal DNA Testing. Our professional team handles everything from sample collection to lab processing, making the experience faster, easier, and more reliable. If you need results for legal purposes, at-home kits typically don’t meet chain-of-custody standards and may not be admissible in court. -Privacy & Data Security The cost of prenatal DNA testing can vary greatly. Understanding these differences helps you plan your budget effectively. Tests can range from a few hundred to several thousand dollars, depending on the provider, the type of test, and whether it meets legal requirements. Insurance might cover testing in specific medical scenarios. It’s always wise to check your policy and speak with your provider to understand your options. At Prenatal DNA Testing, we offer flexible payment plans through Klarna, Affirm, and Afterpay, with prices starting at just $83.92/month. This allows you to get the answers you need—without a large upfront payment—while still receiving accurate, court-admissible results you can trust. Affordable options for prenatal DNA testing are available, but it’s important to balance cost with quality and reliability. Some companies offer price match guarantees or budget-friendly kits, but they may lack legal validity or delay results. Prenatal DNA Testing is committed to affordability without sacrificing accuracy or service quality. Our financing options and fast turnaround times help make testing accessible for every family. Before choosing a low-cost provider, always verify lab accreditation and read client reviews. A cheaper price should never mean compromised results. 2. Bring ID and paperwork 3. Blood draw appointment 4.Wait for results (3–10 days) 5. Review results with your provider You might feel relief, stress, or confusion—totally normal. Communicate with your partner or support network. And if the test is for court, make sure it’s legally valid with a proper chain of custody. Whether you’re wondering where can I get a prenatal DNA test or where can I get a prenatal paternity test done, there are safe and reliable options out there. Choose what fits your needs best—clinic, hospital, or even home testing. You’ve got choices, and you’re not alone. Getting a DNA test while pregnant gives you answers sooner. It can help reduce anxiety, plan ahead, or make informed medical and legal decisions before the baby arrives. Many parents feel more prepared after knowing the paternity or ruling out potential concerns. If you’re thinking ‘where can I get a prenatal DNA test that helps me plan ahead,’ you’re not alone. Timing is important. Most non-invasive prenatal paternity tests can be done as early as 7 weeks into pregnancy. Invasive tests like CVS are usually done between weeks 10 and 13, and amniocentesis around week 15 or later. Knowing when to test helps you make the best choice for your pregnancy timeline. Yes, especially with non-invasive tests. These involve a simple blood draw from the mother and pose no risk to the baby. If you’re wondering where to get a DNA test while pregnant that’s safe, choose a provider offering non-invasive testing. Always talk to your doctor if you’re unsure. Some people need legal proof of paternity for custody, immigration, or child support. Others just want clarity and peace of mind. Legal tests follow strict procedures to ensure results can be used in court. If you’re asking where can I get a prenatal paternity test that’s legal, make sure the lab offers chain-of-custody services. Waiting for results can bring up a lot of emotions—relief, stress, or even confusion. It’s okay to feel overwhelmed. Look for a provider that offers counseling or support. If you’re searching where can I get a prenatal paternity test that offers emotional support, ask if they have genetic counselors or support teams available. Many expecting parents have questions about the safety, cost, and accuracy of prenatal DNA testing. Here, we address some of the most common inquiries to help you make an informed decision. You can take a prenatal DNA test as early as 7 weeks into your pregnancy. This early testing option provides timely answers and peace of mind. Yes, our Non-Invasive Prenatal Paternity (NIPP) test is completely safe for the baby. It only requires a blood sample from the mother and a cheek swab from the alleged father, posing no risk to the fetus. Our non-invasive prenatal paternity test starts at just $83.92/month with Klarna, Affirm, or Afterpay. Get results with only the first month’s payment—no need to pay in full upfront. Our tests are highly accurate, with results you can trust. We use advanced technology to ensure precision and reliability in every test conducted. The process involves a simple blood draw from the mother and a cheek swab from the alleged father. These samples are then analyzed in our lab to determine paternity. Yes, our prenatal DNA test results are court-admissible, thanks to our rigorous chain of custody procedures that ensure the integrity of the samples and results. DNA holds a wealth of information about the body. When you’re pregnant, the information that it can share doubles because it can provide insight into what your baby may have inherited from you. This can help you prepare for any healthcare needs later in your life or the life of your baby.DNA tests can also help when you’re in a situation where you want to confirm the alleged father of your child. Whether you want genetic testing for diseases or paternity testing, knowing where you can get a DNA test while pregnant will help you.Where Can You Get a DNA Test While Pregnant?You will be surprised how easy it is to get a DNA test while pregnant. You just need to know where to look.Drug StoreA pregnant woman can get a DNA test by visiting a local drug store, such as CVS and Walgreens. They have DNA testing kits from some of the most popular companies, such as 23andMe and AncestryDNA. While these kits provide great information about ancestry and basic health information, there are other ways to obtain more comprehensive results from DNA tests, which will be covered below.DNA tests purchased at local drug stores are usually genotyping tests that will provide limited information on a subset of the person’s genes. If you’re pregnant and take one of these tests, it will analyze your own genes but will not directly test the genes of your developing baby.For those seeking to confirm a possible father, drug stores may also sell DNA paternity tests but keep in mind these tests won’t be able to confirm the biological father until the baby’s born and the baby’s DNA can be used.The InternetOrdering a DNA test online through the Internet is the easiest way to get a DNA test while pregnant. Within a few business days, you will have the DNA test kit in your hands for sample collection.The Internet is also the best way to get a DNA test while pregnant because there are many more options available. Some DNA tests will only test a small part of your genome, while others will test the entire genome. With whole-genome sequencing, it’s possible to gain even more information about your DNA so you can identify if you’re at risk for a wide range of preventable genetic conditions such as heart attacks, strokes, and cancer.Sequencing.com is one place you can get genetic testing during pregnancy. There is an Ultimate DNA test, which tests for 500+ diseases, or the Ultimate Genome Sequencing one that tests for 5,000+ diseases. The latter is much more valuable since it includes a very comprehensive screen for rare diseases that may impact your baby.The testing process for DNA tests is very simple. The DNA collection kit contains a cotton swab that looks like a long Q-tip. Just roll that swab on the inside of your cheek, place it in the return packaging and drop it in any mailbox.In a couple of months, a comprehensive DNA profile will be uploaded to your secure Sequencing account for your review. You can also use more than 100 different DNA apps to obtain even more information about your genes, such as insights on personalized weight loss.DNA tests purchased online local drug stores are either genotyping tests or whole genome sequencing tests. If you’re pregnant and take one of these tests, they will analyze your own genes but will not directly test the genes of your developing baby. If both parents have their genome sequenced then the information can be used to determine what diseases, if any, your baby may be at risk for.The Obstetrician’s OfficeAn obstetrician can perform genetic testing that directly tests the genes of the developing baby before it is even born! These types of tests require the doctor to obtain the DNA of the developing fetus and then perform genetic testing upon that DNA.There are two types of genetic tests that analyze the DNA of the developing fetus.Noninvasive Prenatal DiagnosisRecent advancements in prenatal genetic testing now enable a doctor to obtain the DNA of a fetus simply by withdrawing blood from the pregnant mother’s arm. This is basically the same as any other blood draw and poses no risk to the developing fetus.The mother’s blood is then sent to a special genetics laboratory that isolates some of the fetus’ DNA, or even sometimes fetal cells, from the mother’s blood! This is possible because the mother and the fetus share a blood supply (the mother’s blood is how the fetus is fed nutrients!) and, because of this, some of the fetus’ DNA and cells can be found circulating in the mother’s blood.Once the fetal DNA is obtained, genetic testing for one or more suspected diseases can be performed. This type of test directly analyzes the fetus’ genes.If a comprehensive screen for potential genetic diseases that may affect the baby is performed, this type of testing is known as Noninvasive Prenatal Screening.Invasive Prenatal TestingAmniocentesis: This is the traditional way to obtain fetal DNA. It is usually performed between weeks 15 and 20 of pregnancy. The obstetrician inserts a needle into the womb and into the amniotic sac. The doctor then removes some amniotic fluid, which has fetal cells floating it in the fluid and sends that fluid to a laboratory. The laboratory extracts the fetal cells, purifies the DNA, and can then perform genetic testing upon the fetal DNA. This allows for direct testing of the fetus’ genes.Since a needle is being inserted into the amniotic sac, there is a small chance that this procedure may cause a miscarriage.Chorionic villus sampling (CVS): This is similar to amniocentesis but can be done earlier, usually between weeks 11 and 14 of pregnancy. The obstetrician inserts a needle into the placenta and removes some of the cells. The cells are then sent to a laboratory, which purifies the DNA from the cells and performs genetic testing upon that DNA. CSV allows for direct testing of the fetus’ genes.Since CVS also involves inserting a needle into the womb, there is a small chance that CVS may cause a miscarriage.Paternity Tests While PregnantIt is possible to get a DNA test at an OBGYN’s office if you’re seeking paternity information. The only reliable way to identify if someone is the father of a fetus before the baby is born is to obtain the DNA of the developing fetus. This can be accomplished through amniocentesis, chorionic villus sampling (CVS), or non-invasive prenatal testing.The American Pregnancy Association recommends seeking a lab that performs noninvasive prenatal paternity tests (NIPP), which are performed simply by withdrawing blood from the mother and a cheek swab from the alleged father. It is important to choose a lab that has accreditation, such as AABB.NIPP is recommended compared to amniocentesis and CVS because NIPP is not associated with an increased risk of miscarriage.Now you know where to get a DNA test while pregnant. As an overview, if you’re looking for paternity testing while pregnant, check with your OB. If you’re looking for information on what your DNA holds and what your baby might have inherited from you, consider getting your DAN tested here.