

What to expect at your New OB Visit

Your initial obstetric visit will be with a nurse-midwife or doctor. This visit takes more time and will be a long visit.

Complete History: At your visit, a complete history and physical will be performed. This includes obtaining personal and family medical history. This is helpful to determine if additional tests may be needed or if you will need special care during your pregnancy. Blood tests will be obtained as well as a pap smear and cultures as needed.

Blood tests that you can expect are:

- Antibody screen
- Blood type and Rh
- CBC
- Rubella
- Hepatitis
- Hemoglobin electrophoresis
- HIV
- Syphilis

Ultrasounds:

Ultrasounds are typically not performed at the first visit. Ultrasounds are performed when medically indicated. Your provider will discuss this with you at your visit.

Other Tests:

- Pap smear
- Gonorrhea and Chlamydia (GC/CT) cultures
- Urine Dip
- Diabetes

Explanation of Lab Test

Antibody Screen: This detects unusual antibodies in your blood.

Blood type and Rh: Your blood type and Rh alerts us to possible blood incompatibilities later in pregnancy. Patients with Rh negative blood type receive Rhogam around 28 weeks during their pregnancy. Depending on your baby's blood type, you may need Rhogam again after delivery.

CBC: The CBC measures your hemoglobin (iron) count as well as other cell counts that are helpful in treating you during pregnancy.

Diabetes: Screening test to determine blood glucose (sugar) level. This test is not done on everyone at the initial visit, only those who have certain personal and family medical history. This test is usually done at 24-28 weeks of pregnancy.

Hemoglobin Electrophoresis: This blood test reveals abnormal blood disorders such as sickle cell.

Hepatitis: This test detects acute or chronic Hepatitis B infections.

HIV: A test to detect the presence of HIV antibodies in your body.

Rubella: This is to evaluate if you are immune to Rubella (German Measles). If your lab value is negative or equivocal, we will recommend you receive an MMR (measles, mumps, and Rubella) vaccine.

RPR: This documents exposure to syphilis.

Pap Smear & GC/CT culture: A screening test to detect cancer of the cervix and testing for sexually transmitted infections.

Urine Dip: Testing for the presence of infection or other diseases as well as testing of pH and specific gravity. Done at every visit.