All women booked into clinics were screened. Further tests were offered to women with a risk of one in 300 or greater of having an affected baby. Follow up of outcome of all pregnancies. A screening programme for Down's syndrome for women up to age 40 would yield a low risk (<1.250) for this range of days in 86.0% of cases. The 14.0% of women remaining would have one or more high risk values in their report and would thus require an ultrasound scan for precise dating of the pregnancy; 30% of these—that is, 3.7% of the screened population—would be identified as high risk and require consideration for amniocentesis. Screening programmes for Down's syndrome require the facility for precise dating of pregnancy to improve the accuracy of risk assessment. Down’s syndrome is a condition where a person develops an extra copy of chromosome 21. This usually happens by chance and isn’t caused by anything parents do before or during pregnancy. It’s sometimes inherited but this is very rare. Down’s syndrome is sometimes known as Trisomy 21. Older mothers are more likely to have a baby with Down’s syndrome, but it can occur in women of any age. Down’s syndrome occurs once in every 1,500 births to women aged twenty or younger. 900 births to women aged around thirty. 100 births to women aged around forty. More about Down’s syndrome. Down syndrome is the most common chromosomal abnormality. Read our guide to find out what tests you may be offered to screen for Down syndrome and other genetic conditions, what these tests involve, whether other tests are available, and what your test results mean. - BabyCenter Australia. What causes Down syndrome? What is antenatal screening for Down syndrome? What tests are done to screen for Down syndrome? What will screening tests tell me about my baby? Can I have a private blood test for Down syndrome? How can I find support and information about antenatal screening? VIDEO. A guide to ultrasound.