

Complete Blood Picture

Haemoglobin level and MCV are indicators for thalassaemia trait. Patients detected with thalassaemia trait can be arranged to have further assessment at an additional fee.

Rhesus Rh(D) factor

The majority of the Hong Kong population is Rh-positive, yet about 0.3% of Hong Kong women are Rh-negative. If the Rh factors of a couple are incompatible, problems may arise in pregnancy. An Rh-negative woman giving birth to an Rh-positive baby may develop Rh antibodies. In her next pregnancy, these antibodies can cross the placenta to damage the fetus' red blood cells causing anemia or even stillbirth. For preventive treatment, the mother should be injected with Rh immunoglobulin shortly after the first delivery.

Syphilis

Syphilis is mainly transmitted through sexual intercourse. It can also be transmitted from the blood of an infected mother through the placenta to her fetus.

Hepatitis B

The most effective ways to prevent hepatitis B are screening and vaccination. Those who are screened to have neither hepatitis B antigen nor hepatitis B antibody are advised to receive vaccination.

Rubella

Rubella is a contagious viral infection. If a woman contracts rubella during the first trimester of pregnancy, her baby may be born with serious birth defects such as deafness, blindness, heart defects, mental retardation or even stillbirth. Vaccination can effectively prevent rubella infection.

Chlamydia Trachomatis

Chlamydia is mainly transmitted through sexual intercourse and may cause pelvic inflammation and blockage of the fallopian tubes, subsequently affect fertility.

Cervical Cytology (Liquid-based Cytology)

Cervical cytology detects early abnormal changes in cervical cells, including precancerous cells. Women aged 25-64 who have ever had sexual experience, and those who aged 21-24 who are at increased risk for cervical cancer should have regular cervical cytology.

Co-test (HPV DNA testing + cervical cytology)

Women aged 30 or above who have ever had sexual experience are recommended to undergo Co-test. Co-test improves the sensitivity of cervical cancer risk assessment by detecting abnormal cervical cells and high risk HPV (hr-HPV) at the same time.

Semen Analysis

Semen analysis assesses male fertility through examination of sperm count, morphology and motility, semen volume and acidity.

Urine Analysis

Urine is tested for glucose and protein. The presence of glucose may indicate diabetes mellitus. Protein in the urine may be a sign of kidney disease.

Pregnancy Preparation

Based on the couple's medical histories and check-up reports, our staff will offer advice on pregnancy preparation and any necessary precautions.