Abramsky L., Chapple J.. (1994), Prenatal diagnosis: The human side. London UK. Chapman & Hall. Book Darr A. 134-149.

Adam M.P., Fechner P.Y., Ramsdell L.A., Badaru A., Grady R.E.. (2012), Ambiguous genitalia: What Prenatal genetic testing is practicle ?. Am J med Genet A. 1337-1343.

Adiga S.K., Kalthur G., Kumar P., Girisha K.M.. (2010), Preimplantation diagnosis of genetic disease. India. J Postgrad med. 317-320.

Broke D. J.H., Rodeck C. H., Ferguson-Smith. (1992), Prenatal diagnostic and screening. New York: Churchill Livingstone. 3 - 99,741.

Crandall B.F., Golbus M.S., Goldberg J.D., Matsumoto m.. (1991), First trimester maternal serum unconjugated oestriol and alpha fetoprotein in fetal Down's syndrome. Los Angeles. Prenat. Diagn. 377-380.

Crissman H.P., Warner L., Gardner M., Schast A., Quittner A., Kogan B.. (2011), Children with disorder of sex development: A qualitative study of early prenatal experience. Int J Pediatr Endocrinol. Volume 1. 10-13.

Dewald G.W., Superbeck K.J.. (1983), Sex chromosome anomalies associated with premature gonadal failure. Semin Reprod Endocrinol. Volume 1., 79-92.

Felix M.. (1995), ISCN: An International System for Human Cytogenetic Nomenclature. 1st ed. New York. Karger. 46, 50-73.

Gardner M. R.J., Sutherland G. R.. (2004), Chromosome abnormalities and genetic counseling. 3rd ed.. 363-392.

Gogate S. (2006), Preventive Genetics. 1st ed.. Jaypee publication. 3,101,271.

Goldstein H., Nielsen K.G.. (1998), Rates and survival of individuals with trisomy 13 and 18. Clin Genet. 366- 372.

Kaur A., Singh J.R.. (2010), Chromosomal abnormalities: Genetic disease burden in India, Int J Hum Genet. 1-3.

Krishna U., Dafftary S.. (1993), Pregnancy at risk current concepts. The federation of Obst. and Gynoc. society of India (FOGSI). 157 -166.

Margaret T., Roderick R., Huntington F.. (1991), Patterns of single gene inheritance. Genetics in medicine. Volume 4. 92-97.

Milunsky A. (1992), Prenatal diagnosis of neural tube defects. In: Genetic disorder and the fetus. Plenum. New York. 379-430.

Myra C.B., Van Z., Dick L.W., Liesbeth L.L.. (2005), How unexpected are unexpected finding in prenatal cytogenetic diagnsosi ? A literature review. European Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Reproductive Biology. 15-21

Nussbaum R.L., McInnes R.R., Willard H.F.. (2001), Thompson and Thompson: Genetics in Medicine. 359-391.

Nyberg D., Mahony B. S., Pretorius D. H.. (1990), Diagnostic ultrasound of fetal anomalies. Text and Atlas. Mosby: St. Louis. 38-66.

Nyhan W. L.. (1988), Diagnostic Recognition of Genetic Disease. Ann Intern Med. 503-504.

Phadke S.R., Sharda S., (2007), Uptake of invasive prenatal diagnosis tests in women after detection of soft markers for chromosomal abnormality on ultrasonographic avaluation. Indai. J Perinatol. 550-555.

Purandarey H. (2009), Essentials of Human Genetics. 2nd ed., Jaypee Brothers 327.

Purandarey H., Chakravarty A.. (2000), Human Cytogenetics Techniques And Clinical Application. 1st ed. Bhalani Publishing House. 85 – 117.

Rao Kamini A. (1996), An Introduction to genetics and fetal Medicine.. The federation of Obst. And Gynoc. society of India (FOGSI). 51-73.

Sadler T.W., Leland J. (2006), Langman's Medical Embryology. Journal of cell Biology.10th ed. Lippincott Wiliams & Wilkins. 31, 229.

Shaffer L. G., Slovak M. L., Campbell L. (2009), ISCN: An International system for human cytogenetic nomenclature. J Histochem Cytochem. 991-993.

Tan S.Y., Chan W.B., Cheng W.C., Hagarty A., Quaife K.T., (2000), Rapid prenatal diagnosis of chromosome abnormalities., Singapur Med, Volume 4. 493-497.

Thasnevis V. (1996), Prenatal diagnostic technology shaking the basics of ethics. 1stedition. Katholieke university Leuven. 76-77.

Thompson M.W., McInnes R.R., Willard H.F. (1991), Genetics in medicine. 5th edition. Philadelphia. WB Saunders. 45-84.

Verma I. C. (2001), Burden of genetic disorder in India. Indian J Pediatr. 893-898.

Verma I.C., Saxena R., Lal M., Bijarnia S., Sharma R. (2003), Genetic counseling and prenatal diagnsosis in India. Indian J Pediatr. 293-297.

Verma R.S., Babu A. (1995), Human Chromosomes: principles and techniques. 2nd ed.. New York: McGraw Hill. 11-113.

Verma R.S., Dosik H.. (1982), Recent advanced in detecting human chromosomal abnormalities by various banding techniques. Pathology Annual. Vol-17. 261-686.

Warburton D., Byrne J., Canki N. (1991), Chromosome anomalies and prenatal development: An atlas. 18-21, 57-63.

Wieacker P., Steinhard J.. (2010), The prenatal diagnosis of gentic diseas. Dtch Arztebl Int.. 857-862.

Williams J.. (1994), Amniotic cell culture and harvest. The Cytogentics Symposia. 1-8.

@inproceedings{Kumavat2015ChromosomalSI, title={Chromosomal studies in genetic amniocentesis for high risk pregnancies}, author={Shailesh Prabhudayal Kumavat}, year={2015} }. Shailesh Prabhudayal Kumavat. Save to Library. Create Alert. Cite. Share This Paper. Topics from this paper. Amniocentesis is a procedure performed on pregnant people. A doctor removes a small amount of amniotic fluid from your uterus to test for genetic abnormalities.Â Amniocentesis is a procedure in which your doctor removes a small amount of amniotic fluid from your uterus. The amount of fluid removed is typically no more than 1 ounce. Amniotic fluid surrounds your baby in the womb.Â If youâ€™re 35 years or older, your baby is at a higher risk for chromosomal abnormalities, such as Down syndrome. Amniocentesis can identify these abnormalities. If you or your partner is a known carrier of a genetic disorder, such as cystic fibrosis, amniocentesis can detect whether your unborn child has this disorder. Amniocentesis detects chromosome abnormalities, neural tube defects, and genetic disorders. Down syndrome or Trisomy 21 is the most common chromosome abnormality. Genetic disorders include disorders such as cystic fibrosis. The most common neural tube defect is spina bifida. Amniocentesis is occasionally used late in pregnancy to assess whether the babyâ€™s lungs are mature enough for the baby to breathe on his own. Amniocentesis also provides access to DNA for paternity testing prior to delivery. DNA is collected from the potential father and is compared to DNA obtained from the baby during amn...