Recent developments in prenatal genetic testing also raise important issues. Since 2011, a new non-invasive prenatal test (NIPT) is offered to pregnant women in the first trimester of pregnancy to screen for Down syndrome. Consisting of a simple maternal blood test, it is a technique that is more reliable, safer for the fetus, and which can be used earlier in pregnancy than the previous method used for this type of genetic screening. According to certain specialists, these characteristics, together with the commercial interests in favor of the routinization of NIPT, risk putting more pressure on women who are faced with the moral burden of deciding whether or not to have the test without necessarily being well informed by medical personnel with regard to this decision.[[i ]](https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#m_8180782956259405939__edn1) Moreover, the number of conditions that can be screened by NIPT is gradually increasing, so that it should soon be able to offer a wide range of genetic information about the fetus. There is reason to question whether the possibility of obtaining more genetic information on a fetus is a positive development from both an individual and societal perspective. To what extent should the right of pregnant women to not be informed of the probability of their fetus presenting atypical genetic conditions be safeguarded? At a societal level, does prenatal genetic screening not encourage eugenics?

[[i]](https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/" \l "m_8180782956259405939__ednref1" \o ") Ravitsky, V., 2017, « The shifting landscape of prenatal testing: Between reproductive autonomy and public health », *Hastings Center Report*.