

**Down syndrome screening and diagnosis practices in Europe, United States, Australia, and
New Zealand from 1990–2021**

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

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Supplementary Materials Table 1. Elective abortions for Down syndrome, 1990–2021.

Country	Gestational age limit for elective abortions in the case of Down syndrome	Government provided coverage for elective abortions in the case of Down syndrome
Western Europe		
Austria	1975–2021: 24 weeks (serious fetal impairment)(1)	1975–2021: Full(1)
Belgium	1990–2021: No limit (1)	1990–2001: No(1) 2001–2021: Full(1)
France	1976–2001: 12 weeks(2) 2001–2021: no limit (child is expected to be born with severe illness that is incurable)(1)	1976–2013: Partial(1,2) 2013–2021: Full(3)
Germany	1990–1993: Up to 22 weeks 1993–2021: Up to viability (which is around 22-24 weeks), abortions after viability are only permitted for the most serious impairments under the condition that the continuation of the pregnancy would mean the danger of a serious impairment of the physical or mental state of health of the pregnant woman (1,4–8)	[1990–1993]: Partial 1993–2021: Full(1,4–8)
Luxembourg	1978–2021: No limit (two doctors agree to serious threat of life or health to child)(9,10)	1978–2021: Full(10)
Netherlands	1984–2021: Up to viability (state of distress)(10,11)	1984–2021: Full(10,12)
Switzerland	[1990–2001]: Available under restrictive cases	[1990–1994]: Partial 1994–2021: Partial(1)

	2001–2021: After 12 weeks (malformation of fetus)(1,13)	
Northern Europe		
Denmark	1973–2021: Second trimester (danger that child will be affected by serious physical or mental disorder)(1)	[1990–2004]: Full 2004–2021: Full(1)
Estonia	1955–2021: 22 weeks (medical grounds)(14)	[1990–1994]: No 1994–2021: Full(1)
Finland	1985–2021: 24 weeks (major fetal malformation)(1)	1985–2021: Full(1)
Iceland	1975–2019: Beyond 16 weeks (chance of malformation, hereditary defects or damage to fetus)(1) 2019–2021: 22 weeks(15)	1975–2021: Full(1,15)
Ireland	1990–2018: Abortion illegal(10) 2018–2021: 12 weeks (16)	1990–2018: No(10) 2018–2021: Full(16)
Latvia	1982–2002: 28 weeks (broad health reasons)(17) 2002–2021: 22 weeks (medical grounds)(1)	[1990–2002]: No 2002–2021: No(1)
Lithuania	1987–1994: more than 12 weeks on non-medical grounds(1) 1994–2015: 22 weeks (fetal malformation)(1)	[1990–1994]: Full 1994–2021: Full(1)
Norway	1978–2021: after 12 weeks (genetic disease)(1)	1978–2021: Full(1)
Sweden	1974–2021: 22 weeks (strong reasons)(1)	1974–2021: Partial (minor fees)(1)
United Kingdom: England, Scotland, Wales	1929–1968: Abortion was illegal in Scotland. Abortion after 28 weeks was illegal except to save a mother's life	1968–2021: Full (10,18,19)

	<p>in England and Wales. (10,18,19) 1968–1990: Abortion after 28 weeks was legalised in England, Wales and Scotland where “there is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped”. Abortion services were also made available from the NHS. (10,18,19) 1990–present: Gestation limit lowered to 24 weeks, after which abortion remains legal if child is likely to be “seriously handicapped”. (10,18,19)</p>	
<p>United Kingdom: Northern Ireland</p>	<p>1929–2020: Abortion was illegal.(10,18) In the past, many women from Northern Ireland have obtained abortions in England, Scotland and Wales. From 2017, women from Northern Ireland could access abortions from the NHS in England, Scotland and Wales free of charge.(19) 2020–2021: Abortion up to 12 weeks legalised without condition and made available from the National Health Service. Beyond 12 weeks, abortion is legal if continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman or girl, greater than the risk of terminating the pregnancy up to 24 weeks gestation, or in cases of severe fetal</p>	<p>1990–2019: No 2019–2021: Full(18)</p>

	impairment and fatal fetal abnormalities without any gestational time limit.(18)	
Southern Europe		
Albania	[1990–1995]: No limit(20) 1995–2021: No limit (fetal malformation)(1)	[1990–1995]: No 1995–2021: No(1)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1977–2021: 10-20 weeks (risk of physical or mental health to child)(1)	[1990–2009]: No 2009–2021: No(1)
Croatia	1978–2021: after 10 weeks (decision from health care institution board)(21,22)	1978–2021: Full(21)
Greece	1986–2021: 24 weeks (chromosomal abnormality)(1)	1986–2021: Full(1)
Italy	1978–2021: Over 90 days (fetal malformation)(10)	1978–2021: Full(10)
Malta	1990–2021: Abortion illegal(23)	1990–2021: No(23)
Montenegro	[1990–2009]: 20 weeks 2009–2021: 20 weeks (fetal impairment)(24)	[1990-2009]: No 2009–2021: Full(24)
Portugal	1984–2021: 24 weeks (fetal malformation)(1)	1990–2021: Full(1)
Serbia	1969–1995: beyond 10 weeks (medical commission)(25) 1995–2012: beyond 10 weeks (medical commission)(26) 2012–2021: 10 weeks(1)	1990–2012: No(26) 2012–2021: Full(1)
Slovenia	1977–2021: 10 weeks(27)	1977–2021: Full(27)
Spain	1990–2010: 22 weeks (fetal physical or mental defects)(10) 2010–2021: 22 weeks	1990–2021: Full(1,10)

	(serious fetal anomalies)(1)	
TYFR Macedonia	1976–2019: past 10 weeks (fetal physical/mental health)(10) 2019–2021: 22 weeks(28)	1976–2021: No(10)
Eastern Europe		
Belarus	1987–1993: 28 weeks(29) 1993–2021: no limit in case of detrimental medical reasons(29)	1990–2021: Full(29)
Bulgaria	1990–2021: til end of pregnancy (severe fetal malformation)(1)	1990–2021: Partial(1,30)
Czech Republic	[1990–1992]: 24 weeks (genetic grounds) 1992–2021: 24 weeks (genetic grounds)(1)	[1990–1992]: Full 1992–2021: Full(1)
Hungary	1953–1992: 12 weeks(27) 1992–2021: 20 weeks (major genetic problem)(1)	1953–1992: No(27) 1992–2021: Full(1)
Poland	1990–2021: (Serious irremediable fetal defect)(1) 2021: Abortion illegal(31)	1990–2021: Full(1) 2021: No(31)
Republic of Moldova	1990–2021: 28 weeks (fetal malformation)(1)	1990–2005: No(1) 2005–2021: Full(1)
Romania	1989–2021: 14 weeks(1)	1989–2021: Partial(1)
Russian Federation	1955–1993: Beyond 12 weeks (medical reasons)(29) 1993–2007: Any stage (medical reasons)(29) 2007–2021: Any stage (indication medical grounds list was reduced)(1)	1990–2021: Full(1)
Slovakia	1987–2021: Beyond 12 weeks (genetic anomalies)(1)	1987–2021: Full(1)

Ukraine	1955–1992: Beyond 12 weeks (medical reasons)(29) 1992–2021: 22 weeks (genetic)(1,29)	1990–2021: Full(1,29)
Other Parts of the World		
Australia	[1990–2019]: Medical framework to deliver legal abortion. (32,33) 2019–2021: Legal in all states. Gestational age at which abortion is available without restriction differs within states from up to 14-24 weeks. But abortions after this gestational age can still be available if approved by 2 doctors. (32,34,35)	1975–2021: Full (32,36,37)
New Zealand	[1990–1997] requiring authorisation by two medical professionals 1997–2020: requiring authorisation by two medical professionals(38,39) 2020–2021: 20 week (38)	1990–2021: Full (40–42)
United States of America	1973–2021: Legal under federal law. Circumstances vary by state.(43,44)	1976–2021: Partial(45,46)

Dates in brackets indicate extrapolation from most proximal data.

Full = full government-provided coverage for the population for which selective abortion for DS is made available; Partial = (a) partial government-provided coverage for the population for which selective abortion for DS is made available or (b) government-provided coverage for only part of the population for which selective abortion for DS is made available; None = no government-provided coverage. See Supplementary Materials Table 3 for further description of partial coverages.

Supplementary Materials Table 2. Prenatal screening and diagnostic testing for Down syndrome, 1990–2021.

Country	Availability of prenatal screening	Government provided coverage for prenatal screening	Populations with access to amniocentesis/ CVS	Government provided coverage for amniocentesis/ CVS
Western Europe				
Austria	1990–1997: Not available(47) [1997–2004]: Not available 2004–2012: Nuchal translucency & biochemical screening(48) 2012–2021: NIPS, nuchal translucency, & biochemical screening(48,49)	1990–2009: No(50) 2009–2021: Partial(50)	1990–1997: Not available(47) [1997–2004]: Not available 2004–2009: 35 years or older(48) 2009–2021: 35 years or older, genetic disorders in family, indication from ultrasound, risk of aneuploidy, intake of teratogens, anxiety(50)	1990–1997 No(47)) 1997–2009: No(50) 2009–2021: Full(50)
Belgium	1990–1991: AFP serum screening(51) 1991–2013: Triple screening(51) 2013–2021: Triple screening, NIPS(51,52)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2013: Full(50)(51) 2013–2017: Triple screen covered, NIPS not covered(50–52) 2017–2021: Full(51,52)	1990–1997: judgment of obstetricians(51) [1997–2009]: judgment of obstetricians 2009–2021: 36 years or older, risk from prenatal screening, family history, ultrasound scan(50)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(50,51)
France	1990–2015:	[1990–1997]:	1988–1997: 38	1988–2021:

	Ultrasound + maternal serum screening(53) 2015–2021: Ultrasound + maternal serum screening, NIPS(50,54,55)	Full 1997–2005: Full(53) 2005–2019: Full (except NIPT)(50,54,55) 2019–2021: Full(56)	years of age or ultrasound abnormality(50) 1997–2021: 38 years of age, risk of 1/250 or greater(50)	Full(50)
Germany	1980–1995: Ultrasound(57) 1995–2015: Triple test(57) 2015–2021: Triple test, NIPS(57,58)	1990–2004: No(55) 2004–2021: No(8,58–61)	1990–2021: at risk or upon request(57)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(57,58)
Luxembourg	1990–1991: Ultrasound, AFP screening(62) 1991–2015: Triple test(62,63) 2015–2021: Triple test, NIPS(63,64)	1990–1997: Partial(62) [1997–2021]: Partial	1990–1997: 35 years or older, family indication, risk from prenatal screening(62) [1997–2021]: 35 years or older, family indication, risk from prenatal	1990–1994: No(62) 1994–2021: Full(62)
Netherlands	1990–1991: AFP serum screening(65) 1991–2002: Triple test(65) 2002–2015: First-trimester combined test(65) 2015–2021: First-trimester combined test, NIPS(64,65)	1990–2017: Partial(65) 2017–2021: Partial(65,66)	[1990–1997]: 36 years or older, family indication, risk from prenatal screening 1997–2021: 36 years or older, family indication, risk from prenatal screening(50,67)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(50,67)
Switzerland	1990–2015: Ultrasound and AFP serum	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2015:	[1990–1997]: 35 years or older, previous child	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021:

	screening(68) 2015–2021: Ultrasound, AFP serum screening, NIPS	Full(68) 2015–2021: Full (indication required for NIPS)(69)	with chromosomal anomaly, risk from screening, anxiety 1997–2021: 35 years or older, previous child with chromosomal anomaly, risk from screening, anxiety(50,68,70)	Full*(50,68,70) (Not covered in case of parental anxiety)
Northern Europe				
Denmark	[1990–1994]: None (71) 1994–2004: Triple test, partial availability based on maternal characteristics (71,72) 2004–2015: first trimester combined screening (71) 2015-2021 first trimester screening, NIPS(64,72)	1990–1994: None (72) 1994–2004: Partial (72) 2004–2021: Full (50,71,72)	1990–1994: 35 years of age(72) 1994–2004: 35 years or older, indicated risk(72) 2004–2021: risk from screening, family genetic indication(50,72)	[1990–2004]: Full 2004–2021: Full(50,72)
Estonia	1990–1998: No screening available(73) 1998–2021: Introduction of screening tests(73)	1990–2003: No(73) 2003–2008: Partial(73) 2008–2021: Full(73)	[1990–2021]: High risk(73)	[1990–2021]: Full(73)
Finland	1990–2015: maternal serum	[1990–1997]: Full	[1990–1995]: advanced	[1990–1997]: Full

	screening(74) 2015–2021: maternal serum screening, NIPS(64,74)	1997–2015: Full(74) [2015–2021] Full (NIPT not covered)	maternal age, risk from screening 1995–2010: advanced maternal age, risk from screening(74) 2010–2021: Upon request, maternal age, risk from screening(50)	1997–2010: Full(74) 2010–2021: Partial(50)
Iceland	1990–1998: No(75) 1998–2003: Nuchal translucency(76) 2003–2021: First trimester combined screening(76)	1990–1998: No (75) 1998–2021: Partial(76,77)	1990–1998: 35 years or older(75) 1998–2021: 35 years or older, risk from screening(75,76)	[1990–2012]: Partial 2012–2021: Partial(76)
Republic of Ireland	[1990–2005]: Upon request 2005–2021: Upon request(50)	1990–2021: No(50)	1990–2021: Upon request(50)	1990–2021: No(50)
Latvia	1983–1991: Ultrasound(78) 1991–2020: maternal serum screening(78,79) 2021: biochemical screening, NIPS	[1990–1991]: Full 1991–1992: Full(78) 1992–2021: No(78,80)	[1990–2006]: 35 years or older, screening risk 2006–2021: 35 years or older, affected by radiation, screening risk(81)	[1990–1992]: Full [1992–2021]: Full(78,81,82)
Lithuania	[1990–1997]: biochemical screening 1997–2006: biochemical	1990–2006: No(81) [2006–2021]: No	1987–2021: 40 years or older(83)	[1990–1997]: No 1997–2021: No(83)

	screening(83) 2006–2021: triple test(81)			
Norway	1990–2005: Nuchal translucency(84) 2005–2015: Ultrasound and biochemical screening, 38 years or older or other specific conditions for under 38(55,84) 2015–2021: Ultrasound, amniotic fluid analysis, NIPS, 38 years or older or other specific conditions for under 38(55)	1990–2021: Partial (84,85)	1983–2021: 38 years or older, family indication(86,87)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(87)
Sweden	1990–2000: Nuchal translucency (no screening program) 2000–2015: Nuchal translucency, first trimester scan (at risk only)(88) 2015–2021: first trimester scan, NIPS	1990–2021: Full(88–90)	1990–2021: 35 years of age, family history, screening risk, anxiety(88,90,91)	1990–2021: Full(50,90)
United Kingdom	1990–2021: maternal serum screening(92)(93)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(92)	[1990–2004]: 35 years of age, high risk from screening, family history 2004–2015: 35 years of age,	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2015: Full(92) [2015–2021]: Full

			high risk from screening, family history(55) [2015– 2021]: 35 years of age, high risk from screening, family history	
Southern Europe				
Albania	1990–2013: No(94) 2013–2021: Nuchal translucency, maternal serum screening(94)	1990–2013: No(95) 2013–2021: Partial(94)	1990–2004: Not available(94) 2004–2008: public sector when determined high risk(94) 2008–2021: public sector when determined high risk or anyone can go to private institution(94)	1990–2021: No(95)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	[1990–2000]: Not available 2000–2008: Not available(96) 2008–2021: Ultrasound and biochemical screening(96)	[1990–2008]: No 2008–2021: Full (96,97)	1990–2008: Not available(96) 2008–2021: advanced maternal age, screening indication(96)	1990–2008: No 2008–2021: Full (96,97)
Croatia	1990–1996: Not available (98) 1996–1999: Double test(98) 1999–2015: Triple test(98) 2015–2021: Triple test, NIPS (64,98)	1990–1996: No (98) 1996–2009: No(98) 2009–2015: Full(50) 2015–2021: Full (NIPS not covered)(50,64)	[1990–1996]: 35 years or older 1996–2021: 35 years or older, maternal serum screening(98)	[1990–1996]: Partial 1996–2021: Full(98)
Greece	[1990–1995]: Source	[1990–1997]: Full	1990–2021: maternal age,	[1990–1997]: Full

	information not able to be identified 1995–2015: biochemical screening(99) 2015–2021: biochemical screening, NIPS (64,99)	1997–2008: Full(99) 2008–2015: Full(100) 2015–2021: Full (NIPS not covered)(64,99)	family history, screening risk(99)	1997–2021: Full(99)
Italy	1990–1997: ultrasound(101) 1997–2015: maternal serum screening(50,101) 2015–2021: maternal serum screening, NIPS(50,64,101)	1990–2015: Full(101) 2015–2021: Full (NIPS not covered)(64,79,101)	1990–2021: 35 years or older, family history, screening risk(50,101)	1990–2021: Full(101)
Malta	1990–2010: Nuchal translucency not routinely performed(50) [2010–2020]: 2020–2021: ultrasound, biochemical screening(102)	1990–2021: No(50)	1990–2010: Not available(50) [2010–2020]: screening risk 2020–2021: screening risk(102)	1990–2010: No(50) [2010–2021]: No
Montenegro	1990–2006: Not available(103) [2006–2021]: Not available	1990–2006: No(103) [2006–2011]: No	1990–2006: Not available(103) [2006–2021]: Not available	1990–2006: No(103) [2006–2021]: No
Portugal	1990–2001: Ultrasound/biochemical screening not available to all women(104) 2001–2015: Ultrasound, biochemical	[1990–1997]: Partial 1997–2001: Partial (104) 2001–2021: Full(104)	[1990–1997]: 35 or older, family history, screening risk 1997–2021: 35 or older, family history, screening	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(104)

	screening(55) 2015–2021: Ultrasound, biochemical screening, NIPS(55,64)		risk(104)	
Serbia	1990–2007: ultrasound, AFP screening(105) 2007–2021: Combined test(106,107)	1990–2021: Partial (108)	1990–2021: 35 years or older, screening risk(105)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(105)
Slovenia	1990–1996: ultrasound(109) 1996–2006: Triple test(109) 2006–2015: Quadruple test(109) 2015–2021: Quadruple test, NIPS(64,109)	1990–2021: Partial(109)	1990–1996: 37 or older, ultrasound(109) 1996–2021: 37 or older, screening risk(109)	1990–2021: Full(109)
Spain	1990–2000: ultrasound(110) 2000–2015: biochemical screening(111) 2020–2021: biochemical screening, NIPS(79,111)	[1990–1991]: Partial 1991–2021: Full(110)	[1990–1997]: 35 years or older (38 in some regions), family history, screening risk 1997–2021: 35 or older (38 in some regions), family history, screening risk(110)	1985–2021: Full(110)
TFYR Macedonia	[Source information not able to be identified]	[Source information not able to be identified]	[Source information not able to be identified]	[Source information not able to be identified]
Eastern Europe				

Belarus	1986–1993: Ultrasound(112) 1993–2021: Biochemical screening(112)	[Source information not able to be identified]	[Source information not able to be identified]	[Source information not able to be identified]
Bulgaria	[1990–1996]: Not available 1996–2015: Biochemical screening(113) 2014–2021: Biochemical screening, NIPS(113)	1990–2014: No(113) 2014–2021: Full (not NIPS)(113)	[1990-1996]: screening risk [1996-2021]: screening risk(113)	[1990–2014]: No [2014–2018]: Full 2018–2021: Full(113)
Czech Republic	1990–2003: second trimester triple test(114) 2003–2015: first trimester triple test(114) 2015–2021: triple test, NIPS(64,114)	1990–2021: Full(114)	1990–2009: screening risk or 37 years or older (81) 2009–2021: screening risk(115)	[1990–2006]: Full 2006–2021: Full(81,116)
Hungary	1985–2015: maternal serum screening(117) 2015–2021: maternal serum screening, NIPS(64,117)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(117)	1990–2021: 2% or greater chance of fetal disorder(117)	[1990–1997]: Full 1997–2021: Full(117)
Poland	1990–2020: ultrasound, biochemical screening(118) 2020–2021: ultrasound, biochemical screening, NIPS(79,118)	1990–2008: No(118) 2008–2021: Full(118)	1990–2021: 35 or older, family history, screening risk(118)	1990–2008: Partial(118) 2008–2021: Full(118)
Republic of Moldova	[Source information not able to be	[Source information not able to be	[Source information not able to be	[Source information not able to be

	identified]	identified]	identified]	identified]
Romania	1990–2000: not available(119) 2000–2021: screening available(119)	1990–2012: No(119) 2012–2021: Partial(119)	[Source information not able to be identified]	1990–2000: No(119) 2000–2021: Full(119)
Russian Federation	1990–1998: ultrasound(120) 1998–2020: ultrasound, biochemical screening(121) 2020–2021: ultrasound, biochemical screening, NIPS(121,122)	1990–2020: Full(121) 2020–2021: Full (not NIPS)(121,122)	1990–1997: No official guideline(121) [1998–2021]: Source information not able to be identified	1990–2021: Full(121)
Slovakia	1990–2021: biochemical and ultrasound screening(123)	1990–2021: Full(123)	1990–2021: fetal risk, family history, screening risk(123)	1990–2021: Full(123)
Ukraine	1990–2021: ultrasound, maternal serum screening(124,125)	1990–2021: No(124,125)	1990–2021: High risk indication(124,125)	1990–2021: Partial(124,125)
Other Parts of the World				
Australia	[1990–1996]: Nuchal translucency 1996–2000: maternal serum screening(126) 2000–2013: combined 1st trimester screening(126) 2013–2021: NIPS added as	1990–2021: Partial(126)	1990–2021: 37 years or older, screening result, family history(126)	1990–2021: Full(126)

	an option(126)			
New Zealand	1990–1993: maternal serum screening(127) 1993–2017: combined test(127) 2017–2021: combined test, NIPS(128)	1990–2007: No(129) 2007–2021: Full(130)	1990–2021: maternal age, screening risk(129)	1990–2021: Full(129,130)
United States of America	1990–2007: biochemical screening(131) 2007–2011: integrated testing or combined test added as option(131) 2011–2021: NIPS added as option	1990–2021: Partial(131,132)	1990–2007: 35 years or older(131) 2007–2021: 35 years of age, screening risk(131)	1990–2021: Partial(131,132)

Dates in brackets indicate extrapolation from most proximal data.

Prenatal screening definitions: Full = full government-provided coverage for the full population; Partial = (a) partial coverage: partial government-provided coverage for the population and/or (b) partial availability: government-provided coverage for only part of the population; None = no government-provided coverage.

Prenatal diagnosis definitions: Full = full government-provided coverage for the population for which amniocentesis or CVS is made available; Partial = (a) partial government-provided coverage for the population for which amniocentesis or CVS is made available or (b) government-provided coverage for only part of the population for which amniocentesis or CVS is made available; None = no government-provided coverage. See Supplementary Materials Table 4 for further description of partial coverages.

Supplementary Materials Table 3. Description for Partial Coverage of Abortion

Country	Partial description
France	From 1976-2013 a woman may be reimbursed up to 70% of the cost of abortion and in the case of women under the age of 18 and those living in a state of poverty may receive 100% reimbursed.(2)(10)
Germany	During the reunification of Germany during 1990 the abortion laws between East and West Germany had to be reconciled which indicates that full coverage which was determined in 1993 was most likely not in place for the entire country between 1990-1993.
Switzerland	National health insurance covers up to 90% of the lawful abortion procedures.(10)
Sweden	National health insurance covers the majority of the cost, a minor fee from 260 to 380 SEK (\$37-54)(10)
United Kingdom	Before 1968, abortion was illegal after 28 weeks except to save a mother's life and was not widely available. Abortion was legalised in England, Wales and Scotland from April 1968, since when it quickly became widely available, free of charge, from the National Health Service. In April 1991, the gestation limit for abortions was lowered from 28 weeks to 24 weeks and abortions later than 24 weeks were legalised where "there is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped". Abortion in Northern Ireland was legalised from October 2019, though the NHS in England, Scotland and Wales offered abortions to women from Northern Ireland from 2017. (10,18,19)
Bulgaria	"Free of charge for under aged (16), for women over 35 and for all women on medical grounds and for women who are pregnant as a result of rape. For the officially registered as

	socially weak women is free of charge as well.(10)
Romania	Covered free of charge for women considered to be in a “difficult socio-economic condition.(10)
United States	Federal funds are not allowed to be used for the coverage of abortions procedures in the United States under the Hyde Amendment which is passed annually. It has contained in the past provisions for coverage in the circumstances of rape, incest or life endangerment. However, states are not restricted under the Hyde Amendment to use their funds so certain states may cover abortion services.(45,46)

Supplementary Materials Table 4. Description for Partial Coverage Prenatal Screening and Diagnosis

Country	Prenatal Screening partial description	Prenatal Diagnosis partial description
Austria	Since September 2009, in the case of 36 years or older at conception, a previous child with congenital anomaly, or aneuploidy prenatal screening is covered.(50) NIPT is paid for privately by citizens.(49)	N/A
Luxembourg	Full coverage for ultrasound and AFP. Although, the triple test is not covered under the national health insurance.(62)	N/A
Netherlands	“The costs of the screening test were reimbursed through health care insurance for women 36 and older. Women younger than 36 years of age would be charged an out-of-pocket and non-reimbursable fee when accepting the offer.”(65)	N/A
Denmark	1994-2004: availability restricted based on maternal characteristics (in particular maternal age) (71,72)	N/A
Estonia	2003–2008: Screening became available for all women 35 years of age or older. (73)	N/A
Finland	N/A	Coverage is provided under indications for screening risk, maternal age of 40 years or older, previous pregnancy with foetal anomaly, or ultrasound indication. Maternal wish for foetal chromosomal testing without

		indication must be paid for privately.(50)
Iceland	A fee of 92 euro is requested for the combined test.(77)	Genetic counseling and services are subsidized when indicated.(76)
Norway	Screening services are only available for women 38 years ,or older, or with other specific conditions. (84)	N/A
Albania	From 2013, only nuchal translucency is covered under national health insurance. Maternal serum screening is not. (94)	N/A
Portugal	Prenatal screening was only available to a subset of women from 1990 to 2001. (55,104)	N/A
Serbia	Prenatal testing is reimbursed partially in practice in Serbia. (108)	N/A
Slovenia	National health insurance only covers prenatal screening in mothers between the age of 35 and 37.(109)	N/A
Poland	N/A	Coverage by national health insurance only available in the case of maternal age of 35 or over. (118)
Romania	A percentage of the cost will be covered by the national health insurance depending on the income of the family. (119)	N/A
Ukraine	N/A	The costs of invasive diagnostics are supposedly covered by the government. But in practice, the family

		often takes on part of the costs. (124)
Australia	The 1st trimester combined screening test costs approximately \$350 after the Medicare rebate. (126)	N/A
United States	Government funded healthcare is only available to select groups based on age or income status. If you do not qualify for government funded insurance in the United States you must private pay or access health insurance through employment. Coverage for prenatal screening varies based on the state where you are accessing your government funded insurance.(132)	Government funded healthcare is only available to select groups based on age or income status. If you do not qualify for government funded insurance in the United States you must private pay or access health insurance through employment. Coverage for prenatal diagnostic testing varies based on the state where you are accessing your government funded insurance.(132)

Calculation Explanation

Sample calculation: Country coverage (Full = 1, Partial = based on coverage of referenced in the supplemental materials, None = 0) multiplied by Female Population of Country (1990 or 2021). Each countries' population coverage output are added together and divided by the total female population of all countries investigated combined.

France (2021): 33684 (million females) · 1 (full coverage) = 33684 million covered

Switzerland (2021): 4361 (million females) · .90 (90% coverage) = 3925 million covered

Latvia (2021): 1017 (million females) · 0 (no coverage) = 0 covered

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