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## 9 days missed period negative pregnancy test

Home pregnancy tests are miraculous little tools: They deliver fast results, are pretty simple to use, and can cost as little as a dollar. But they're not without their quirks - including the possibility of a false negative pregnancy test. As with any product, user error can happen. Plus, the human body is a fickle thing, and certain things can trigger a home test to say you're not pregnant when you actually are. Read on to learn more about what can cause a false negative pregnancy test and what to do if you suspect your results aren't accurate. (Have other pressing questions? The BabyCenter appOpens a new window helps you track symptoms, get expert answers, and know when it's time to call your Sometimes pregnancy tests show a negative result even if you're pregnant. This can happen if you test too early, your urine is diluted, or you didn't follow the instructions perfectly (hey, it happens!). For the best chance at a clear result, wait until after you've missed your period and test first thing in the morning. If you're still unsure or getting mixed results, your provider can do a blood test or ultrasound to find out what's going on. How accurate are pregnancy tests? Getting a reliable reading largely depends on when and how you use the test. It all starts with peeing on a stick or into a cup - and though this is simple enough, there are common pregnancy test mistakes to avoid. To give a little background: Home pregnancy tests are designed to check your urine for a hormone called human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG). The cells that will later form your placenta start to produce hCG around 10 days after conception. As your placenta develops, your hCG levels steadily tick upward, doubling every two to three days in early pregnancy. Once your system is flooded with the hormone, it's detectable in your blood and urine - and, voila, you get a positive test result. Most pregnancy tests claim to be 99% accurate result when testing before your missed period. According to the Food and Drug Administration Opens a new window, "the different tests for sale vary in their abilities to detect low levels of hCG. There are some tests for sale that are sensitive enough to show you are pregnant before you miss a period or a few days after that. In fact, the FDA says up to 20% of pregnant women won't detect their pregnancy on the first day of their missed period - because of an irregular menstrual cycle or other timing issues. What's a false negative pregnancy test? A false negative pregnancy test means you are pregnancy test? A false negative pregnancy test. at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. LouisOpens a new window estimate false negatives have appeared in up to 5% of home pregnancy tests in the past decade or so. (More on why this can happen below.) One thing is certain: Getting an unclear or inaccurate outcome on a pregnancy test can mess with your emotions. There's a lot riding on those results. "People can experience different emotions with a false negative test," says Layan Alrahmani, M.D., a board-certified ob-gyn and maternal-fetal medicine specialist and member of the BabyCenter Medical Advisory Board. "For someone actively trying to conceive, a false negative can bring a wave of frustration, disappointment, and even sadness, as it might seem like another setback in an already emotional journey. Conversely, for someone who isn't planning to become pregnant, it might cause anxiety." If you think you're pregnant and getting a false negative, wait a few days after testing and try again. If you still don't believe the results, talk to your healthcare provider, who can do a blood test or an ultrasound to determine whether or not you're expecting. For someone actively trying to conceive, a false negative can bring a wave of frustration, disappointment, and even sadness, as it might seem like another setback in an already emotional journey. - Layan Alrahmani, M.D., board-certified ob-gyn and maternal-fetal medicine specialist. What can cause a negative pregnancy test? A negative pregnancy test means the test didn't detect the pregnancy test scan detect hCG the first day you miss your period (or even before then), but the earlier you test, the higher your chances of getting a false negative. Your hormone levels were too low or diluted. For the most accurate result, take the test right after you wake up in the morning. That's when your urine - and any hCG in it - is the most concentrated. You conceived later than you think. Don't time the test based on when you assume you got pregnant. Sperm can live in the fallopian tubes for up to five days, so it's possible you conceived several days after having sex. Or you might have ovulated later than you think. You didn't use the test correctly. Read the product's packaging and instructions carefully. Make sure you didn't check the results too soon (or too late, which can lead to an often-confusing evaporation line when the urine dries). The test expired or wasn't stored properly. Check the product's label for the expiration date (after this time, they can be less sensitive) and how to store it. As just one example, ClearBlue advises keeping its tests in an area with a temperature between 36 and 86 degrees. The test itself failed. This isn't common, but it's worth being aware of. The researchers noted above from the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis found that a degraded form of the pregnancy hormone, called hCG core fragment, can also be found in urine. Some tests can accidentally pick up on this fragment instead of the intact form of hCG. The research suggests that some home tests have failed to respond to the fragment, leading to a false negative even if the intact hormone is present. Can twins or multiples, you'll have more hCG circulating throughout your system - we're talkin' a lot more. You'd think that having plenty of hCG would lead to a positive reading, but extremely high levels of the hormone can occasionally make a home pregnancy test go havine. So while it's very unlikely, it is possible that twins could cause a false negative. This is known as the "hook effect." What if I have a positive pregnancy test and then test negative? You could have had a false positive pregnancy test, meaning you're experienced a pregnancy test too soon after taking a fertility drug that contains hCG. It's also possible that you are pregnant, and your second test was a false negative. If you keep getting a negative result on home pregnancy tests for more than a week after missing your period, it's very unlikely that you're pregnant. (Again, you can check with your provider to be on the safe side!) Your ovaries typically release one egg every month, and if it's not fertilized, menstruation starts about 14 to 16 days after ovulation. If you miss more than three periods in a row and your pregnancy tests are all negative, see your doctor for a thorough evaluation. Women can stop having regular periods for a lot of reasons, including diabetes, an eating disorder, excessive exercise, being overweight or underweight, chronic physical or mental stress, and taking certain medications. Other conditions that can affect your period include: Thyroid disorder: An underactive or overactive thyroid can lead to missed periods. Symptoms of an underactive thyroid (hypothyroidism) include fatigue, weight gain, and a slowed heart rate, among others. An overactive thyroid (hypothyroidism) can cause nervousness, irritability, problems sleeping, a fast or irregular heartbeat, and weight loss. Your provider can order a blood test to determine how well your thyroid is working, and thyroid conditions can usually be managed with medication. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. You might miss a period (or more than one) if you're producing an abnormally high level of the hormone prolactin. which is why exclusive breastfeeding can delay periods. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS): This condition affects the hormones that release mature eggs. If you have PCOS, your eggs remain in your ovaries, where they can't be fertilized. A telltale symptom is weirdness in your cycle, such as irregular periods and heavy menstrual bleeding. Perimenopause: As you approach menopause (a stage known as perimenopause), your periods become more erratic. You might also start dealing with hot flashes, trouble sleeping, mood changes like irritability, and other symptoms adjacent to full-blown menopause. This typically starts during your 40s, but some women experience perimenopause in their mid-30s. Why am I having pregnancy tests? You could be pregnancy tests? You could be pregnancy tests? You could be ovulating. Both trigger symptoms that can make you feel pregnantOpens a new window, such as breast tenderness, cramps and abdominal pain, bloating, heavy fatigue, changes in your period. They can do a deep dive to figure out what's going on, so you can start feeling better - and know what to expect. It can be incredibly confusing when you experience pregnancy symptoms, but get a negative test result. If this happens, it's known as a false-negative test. While not very common, it does happen and can leave you worried and emotional, wondering why it's happening when you're certain your swollen breasts strange cravings and late period are telltale signs that you're pregnant. While we're often led to believe that over-the-counter pregnancy tests are accurate, this isn't actually true. Yes they are quick and easy, but not always reliable. Lesley Gilchrist, a registered midwife and co-founder of My Expert Midwife explains that a false negative result when you are actually pregnant, can happen for a number of reasons. "When you're pregnant a hormone called hCG (human chorionic gonadotropin) is produced as the fertilised egg implants and the placenta is formed. This hormone is produced in small amounts on day one but increases rapidly over a short period of time in early pregnancy. The earlier a test is performed the higher the risk of it not detecting the small amounts of hCG, thus producing a false negative result. "When you are pregnant, a fertilised egg embeds itself into the lining of the uterus (womb) and your body produces the hCG hormone." Lesley says. The pregnancy test simply looks for the presence of this hormone to produce a result. "For a urine-based self-test, you simply pee onto the stick provided and follow the instructions for how long to wait and how to read the result. Some tests are so sensitive they can detect the presence of HCG before you have even missed a period. For a blood test, the lab will be looking for the pregnancy immediately." There are a lot of reasons why you might feel pregnant but end up with false negative on a pregnancy test - here are 8 of them. Lesley says you can absolutely be pregnant when testing negative on a pregnancy test, regardless of whether you have used a cheap pregnancy test or a pricier one. "Pregnancy test are not 100% accurate and a negative result from sticks that are out of date, or from those that have not been stored or used You're pregnant correctly." If you are tracking your cycles and ovulation, some home pregnancy tests can be used to detect a pregnancy tests can be used to detect a pregnancy tests can be used to detect a pregnancy tests are so sensitive they can detect the presence of hCG before you have even missed a period," explains Lesley. "Home pregnancy tests available that can be used before you even miss a period. However, it is worth noting that hCG may not be at detectable levels in the very early days of pregnancy, a later test may be more accurate." If there is a concern for pregnancy, it is always advisable to repeat the test within a week or at the time of the missed period. For those who have irregular periods or don't track their cycles at all, a home pregnancy test can be done approximately 14-21 days after having unprotected sex. As always, repeat testing a week later if you need to verify prior test results or if the period is missed. If you've noticed that your pregnancy test is still showing a negative result, you may be fa bit puzzled about the whole thing. "It could be that the level of hCG, that unique pregnancy test is still showing a negative result, you may be fa bit puzzled about the whole thing." It could be that the level of hCG, that unique pregnancy test is still showing a negative result. hormone, is too low to be detected when you do the test," explains Lesley. "hCG in urine is often more concentrated in early morning samples during those early days. However, as the hormone increases rapidly, the longer it has been since a missed period the easier the hormone will be detected at any time of day by the test." While pregnancy tests are relatively straightforward to use nowadays, it's understandable that things can still go wrong or you perhaps skip over certain instructions. Weeing on the test for long enough can also affect the results of the test. If you're someone who is well-hydrated and makes sure to drink plenty (yes, we see your Stanley Quencher cup), this could be affecting your pregnancy test results. "Overhydration may dilute your urine so much that HCG levels become undetectable, hence the advice in early days of testing to use an early morning sample when urine tends to be naturally more concentrated," says Lesley. This isn't a sign to cut back on water, just don't drink too much the night before or the morning of your test. For a pregnancy test to be as accurate as possible, you need to take it at the right time. Generally this is after the first day of a missed period but if your cycle is irregular, or you don't track it closely, you might not know when this exactly is. If this is the case it can mean that you're testing at a time when the hCG is too low to be detected in the urine. This can result in a false negative test when pregnant. Many medical conditions including thyroid problems or Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) can cause irregular or missed periods, potentially leading to a false-negative pregnancy test. In these scenarios, you should contact your GP who will be able to run blood tests to confirm if you are or aren't pregnant. While it's extremely rare, being pregnant with twins can cause a false negative pregnancy tests to confirm if you're expecting twins, those levels will be even higher than normal, and while you'd expect this to be easily picked up on a test, the opposite actually happens. Extremely high levels of hCG can confuse even the best pregnancy tests, and return a negative result, known as the 'hook effect'. So while it's rare, it is possible to have a false negative pregnancy test if you're pregnant with twins. If you've been trying to conceive and have pregnancy symptoms but a negative test, it's worth making an appointment with your GP. If you're convinced you're pregnant but have a negative test, it's worth making a week and taking a second test. However, if the later tests still come back negative but you still haven't had a period, Lesley suggests that you should consider talking to your doctor. "Consider seeking medical advice if you miss more than one period and still test negative, as you are unlikely to be pregnant and may need investigations. It might be a good idea to look at your lifestyle and make positive changes to reduce stress, improve nutrition and your general wellbeing." Trying to conceive can be a rollercoaster of emotions. It's important to support your mental health when trying for a baby as it can be a drawn out process, particularly if you're undergoing fertility treatment. If you need it, ask for help. There are so many organisations out there who can help you navigate the high and lows of trying to get pregnant and pregnancy itself. Lesley Gilchrist, BSc (Hons) Midwifery Studies, MSc Clinical Research Methods, is the CEO and founder of 'My Expert Midwife' and has been a midwife since 2003, working in some of the largest teaching hospitals in Europe. Through this time, Lesley Gilchrist, BSc (Hons) Midwifery Studies, MSc Clinical Research Methods, is the CEO and founder of 'My Expert Midwife' and has been a midwife since 2003, working in some of the largest teaching hospitals in Europe. Dr Tiffany Pham is a board-certified obstetrician and gynaecologist and medical advisor for Flo Health, based in Houston, Texas. Pham is passionate about helping women get access to necessary health services and medically-accurate health information and better understand their bodies. Adejumoke Ilori is a Commercial Content Writer for Mother Baby. She is a mum to a little girl and has worked for various digital platform. She has produced content that empowers women from all walks of life by sharing real life stories based on relationships, loving yourself and motherhood. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licenser cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Photo credit: iStock.com / PeopleimagesIt is possible to get a false negative on a pregnancy test, (where the test says you're not pregnant even though you are). This is particularly true if you test too early, or don't follow the instructions exactly (NHS 2022a). If you're in any doubt about the results of your pregnancy test, try waiting a few days and testing again. 2. StressSevere stress can affect your hormones, which could cause changes to your menstrual cycle, or even stop your periods altogether (NHS 2023a). Learn more about how stress affects your menstrual cycle, or even stop your periods altogether (NHS 2023b, 2023a). BMI of 25 or more) or obese (with a BMI of 30 or more) can also affect your hormone balance and menstrual cycle (NHS 2022b, Itriveva 2022, Zheng et al 2024). If you're finding it difficult to manage your weight, and it's affecting your periods, your GP may be able to refer you to a dietitian or another local service to help you lose weight safely.4. Sudden weight lossBeing underweight, or losing weight very quickly, can mean you're not getting enough calories for a healthy menstrual cycle (NHS 2022b, NHS 2024a, Wu et al 2022). If you have a body mass index (BMI) under 18.5 or are concerned that you might be suffering from an eating disorder such as anorexia, speak to your GP. They may refer you to a specialist who can help you get back to a healthy weight, which should get your periods back to normal, too.5. Extreme exercise (NHS 2022b, Taim et al 2023). If you've recently been doing a lot of strenuous exercise, try stopping or reducing for a while to see if your periods return.6. The contraceptive pill you're taking the pill and don't bleed during your planned pill break, it is a good idea to take a pregnancy test, particularly if there's a possibility you've missed a pill or had a tummy upset in the last month. If the test is negative and your withdrawal bleed returns next time, there's no need to worry (Fletcher 2020). It's also normal not to have a period if you're taking the pill continuously without a break. Other types of contraception, such as the progestogen-only pill (mini pill), contraception (mini pill), cont (NHS 2024b, SH:24 nd). However, your periods should return within a month or so of stopping the mini pill, implant or IUD, and within a year of the injection wearing off.7. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a condition that can prevent your ovaries from releasing an egg each month. Symptoms of PCOS include: irregular periods, or no periods difficulty getting pregnant extra hair growth on your face, chest, back, bottom or tummy thinning hair on your head unexplained weight gain oily skin or acne (NHS 2022c) Learn more about PCOS, including how it's treated. 8. Other health conditions fyou have a long-term health condition, such as a thyroid problem or diabetes, this can also affect your menstrual cycle (NHS 2022b). Some types of medication, such as some antipsychotics, can also affect your periods (NHS 2023b). If you have ongoing health problems or are taking regular medication, it's worth speaking to your GP to see if they might be affecting your periods. The menopauseThe menopauseThe menopause happens when your periods stop naturally, as part of the ageing process. It usually happens between the ages of 45 and 55, and is often accompanied by symptoms such as hot flushes, night sweats, anxiety, fatigue, confusion or 'brain fog', joint pains and difficulty sleeping (NHS 2022d). If you are going through menopause, your periods usually become irregular. This can last for several years, during a period of time called perimenopause, before they eventually stop completely (NHS 2022d). When you have gone through menopause, your periods won't return, and you won't be able to get pregnant naturally. However, it's still worth seeing your GP, who can confirm if you are in perimenopause or menopause and prescribe therapies to help with any symptoms you may be experiencing. If you are past the menopause your GP can also give you information about other options for having a child, such as adoption or fertility treatment with a donated egg. What to do if your periods have stopped If you miss more than three periods in a row, and pregnancy tests are negative, see your GP (NHS 2022b). They'll ask you some questions about your medical history and may arrange for you to have some tests, such as a blood test, to find out exactly what's causing your missed periods. If necessary, they'll refer you to a specialist who'll make sure that you get the care you need (NHS 2022b). More information: Was this article helpful? YesNoChess Thomas is a freelance health writer and former research editor at BabyCentre. Have you ever been there too and understand the disappointment that follows. Somehow it's a little easier to handle a negative test result when you were expecting it to be negative. But is it still possible to be pregnant when your pregnancy test result is negative pregnancy test result, this is what you should know. Negative Pregnancy Tests While Pregnant Many women can be misled by a negative pregnancy test when they are, in fact, pregnancy tests detect HCG, a hormone your body produces during pregnancy. For a positive test, the amount of HCG needs to be high enough for the test to recognize it. So if you haven't produced enough, you'll see a negative result. Negative Pregnancy tests claim to detect early signs of pregnancy with even the slightest HCG amounts, it may seem impossible to test negative after missing your period. However, while these early detection tests work for most people, every woman is different, and the quantity of HCG in her body doubles every 2 to 3 days. So, the short answer is yes, it's possible to record a negative but you've missed your period, you may be testing too early, or your pregnancy has a unique condition. There are various reasons for a false negative pregnancy test, even after missing your period. Causes of a False Negative Pregnancy, especially if you have irregular cycles. So unless you're experiencing other pregnancy symptoms or instinctively feel that you may be pregnant, the test might just be right. However, here are five of the most common reasons you may test negative pregnancy test happens when you test before you've produced enough HCG to register a positive result. Some women build these hormone levels slower, and in such cases, it takes longer to test positive for pregnancy test that will test positive at a lower threshold. At implantation, your HCG level may start at 1 mIU/ml. Implantation occurs between days 6 and 12. A normal pregnancy increase can take two days to get to 2 mIU/ml, another three days to get to 5mIU/ml, and on day 8, it may only be 10 mIU/ml. A normal pregnancy test may only start to show a positive result more than a week after your period is due. This is rare, but it happens. Editor's Note: Caitlin Goodwin, MSN, RN, CNM For a home pregnancy test to detect the life growing inside you, several days must have passed since ovulation. Technically, your pregnancy starts at ovulation, not when you conceive. You may ovulate later than usual due to overtraining in your fitness program, increased stress, breastfeeding another child, or several other reasons (2). If your ovulation occurs later in your cycle, your period may not even be considered late when you take a pregnancy test should have one line that always appears. This "control" line assures you that the test is in good condition and can be trusted. Read the instructions to learn what each test line means. If the control line is absent, the test is a dud, and you'll need to test again. There are a few reasons why your period may be late. You'd be surprised how minor changes can affect your cycle (3). Also, many symptoms, such as breast tenderness, fatigue, and cramping, so this could be why you have such a strong suspicion of pregnancy. If you've seen the movie "Juno," you'll remember the scene where she downs a gallon of Sunny D before taking her test. This worked out great for the fictional teen, but it probably will lead to an inaccurate result for you. Overconsumption of fluids before testing will dilute the test. So unless you have an abundance of HCG in your urine, you won't be getting the concentrated amounts of HCG needed for an accurate result. I understand that it can be so hard to wait, and maybe you can't go that long. If that's the case, just test again after a couple more days, especially if you suspect you may have tested too soon. Is This a Bad Sign? In some rare cases, a pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected might be due to an ectopic pregnancy test result that does not increase as expected m reasons and could affect the rise in hormone levels needed to test positive for pregnancy. Ectopic pregnancy and do not increase in a typical fashion (doubling every two to three days). Could My Medications Be the Culprit? Painkillers, antibiotics, or other forms of medication unrelated to fertility won't affect your hormone levels or delay ovulation. Although fertility medications can produce false positives, they rarely produce false positives, they rarely produce false negative results. However, birth control, blood pressure medications, or allergy relief meds could interfere in other ways (6). Some may change when you ovulate or create irregularities with your period, leading you to suspect pregnancy. What if I Can't Retest? See your health care provider if you don't want to wait another week before testing again or you're experiencing many early pregnancy symptoms or if you usually have regular periods. Tips To Get an Accurate Result It's so easy to rush through a pregnancy test either because you're excited, nervous, or both. Slowing down and taking time to ensure you do it correctly can save you unnecessary heartbreak. 1. Read the instructions completely Sure, you've done this before, and you totally get the gist of it. Pee on the stick, wait a minute, and voila! Magical answers! But hang on. Some pregnancy tests may have a variation or unique features to watch. For example, with most tests, you shouldn't tilt the front upwards as you pee, or even after, because that could mess up the results. Reading the instructions carefully will help you to do the test correctly. They also often tell you how early you can take the test, how long to wait before trusting your result, and other important factors. 2. Don't rush the process Wait until you have to pee naturally, and not right after consuming a lot of liquids. Just pee normally, following the instructions, and then set the test aside and wait the total amount of time suggested. Anxiously staring at the test can cause you to react too soon or even throw it away before it's done processing. It can also lead to dropping, bumping, or damaging the stick, making the whole ordeal a waste of time. It's always best to wait patiently, as hard as that may be. 3. Wait until at least 24 hours after your period should have started While some tests claim to work days before your period is even due, a test can't force your body into producing HCG, and it doesn't know when you ovulated. If you decide to try those early detection tests, be prepared for a potential false negative. If your result is negative, relax until at least a day after your period should've started, then test again. We know that waiting is the hardest part, but it will save you time, money, and your sanity. When Should I See a Doctor? If two weeks have passed since your estimated period date and you still haven't gotten a positive pregnancy test, you should seek help. Minor issues like stress or diet changes that affect your cycle could be masking a more significant problem or lead to one later on. You'll also need to seek care from an OB provider as soon as possible if you're expecting, so the sooner you find out if you're having a baby, the better. FAQs Feedback: Was This Article Helpful? Thank You For Your Feedback! Thank You For Your Feedback!