Chromosomal microarrays detect submicroscopic deletions and duplications less than 10 Mb in size and hence, have gained acceptance for prenatal diagnosis. In many cases, microarrays have replaced conventional karyotyping especially in the setting of fetal structural abnormalities and stillbirth. Several studies have demonstrated the efficacy of microarrays; studies detected clinically significant chromosomal imbalances in 6 - 7% of cases with one or more abnormal ultrasound finding and a normal karyotype. Clinically relevant genomic imbalances have been found in about 1.7% of cases performed for other indications such as advanced maternal age or abnormal serum screens with a normal karyotype. In the evaluation of fetal demise, microarrays are more likely to obtain a diagnosis and detect more abnormalities. However, one of the concerns about prenatal microarray analyses is the finding of variants of uncertain clinical significance and the impact on the pregnancy. Microarrays may also identify couples at risk for adult-onset diseases or cancer. Therefore, it is essential that women receive pretest and posttest counseling and have access to educational resources. In this presentation, we will review the benefits and limitations of microarrays for prenatal diagnosis as well as recommendations for use in clinical practice.