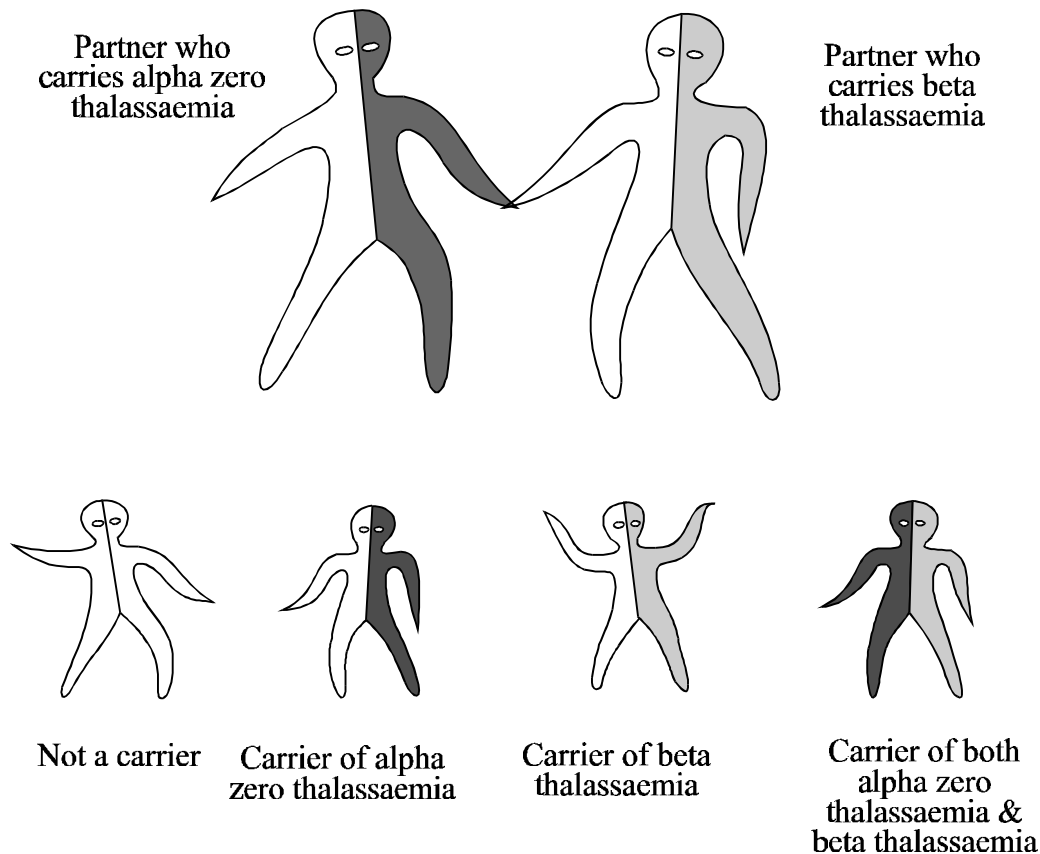


## Implications for a Child when One Partner carries Alpha Zero Thalassaemia and the Other carries Beta Thalassaemia

*The following information applies only if the partner who carries beta thalassaemia has had a DNA test that shows he or she does not also carry alpha zero thalassaemia.*

***There is no particular problem for this couple.*** This combination cannot cause an inherited anaemia in their children.



***In each pregnancy,*** there are four possibilities.

- The child may not carry any haemoglobin disorder.
- The child may carry alpha zero thalassaemia. This is harmless.
- The child may carry beta thalassaemia. This is harmless.
- The child may inherit alpha zero thalassaemia from one parent and beta thalassaemia from the other. This is harmless.

This couple has the same chance of a healthy family as other couples do.

*When the children grow up,* they should have blood test to see if they have inherited alpha zero or beta thalassaemia. If they have, their partner should have a test "for haemoglobin disorders". It is important to remember this for the future.

*For more information about carrying haemoglobin disorders contact:*