

DNA diagnosis:

Carrying alpha zero thalassaemia

(also known as having alpha zero thalassaemia trait, or alpha-1 thalassaemia trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry alpha zero thalassaemia like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying beta thalassaemia

(also known as having beta thalassaemia trait, or beta thalassaemia minor)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry beta thalassaemia like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying delta-beta thalassaemia

(also known as having delta-beta thalassaemia trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry delta-beta thalassaemia like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying haemoglobin Lepore, a form of beta thalassaemia

(also known as having haemoglobin Lepore trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry haemoglobin Lepore like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying haemoglobin C

(also known as being AC, or having haemoglobin C trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry haemoglobin C like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying haemoglobin D

(also known as being AD, or having haemoglobin D trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry haemoglobin D like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying haemoglobin D Punjab

(also known as being AD Punjab, or having haemoglobin D Punjab trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry haemoglobin D Punjab like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying haemoglobin E

(also known as being AE, or having haemoglobin E trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry haemoglobin E like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying haemoglobin O Arab

(also known as being AO Arab, or having haemoglobin O Arab trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry haemoglobin O Arab like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by:

Carrying haemoglobin S

(also known as being AS, or having sickle cell trait)...

... is not an illness, and will never become an illness. It was passed to you by one of your parents and you could pass it on to your children.

There is nothing to worry about, unless your partner is also a carrier.

- If your partner is also a carrier, together you could have children with a serious inherited illness. However, with medical help, a couple who are both carriers can have healthy children.
- If you are thinking of having children, your partner should have a blood test “for haemoglobin disorders”.
- If you have children or brothers and sisters, they could carry haemoglobin S like you. Encourage them to have the same blood test.

To find out more, see your GP or a specialist counsellor.

The counselling service in your area is provided by: