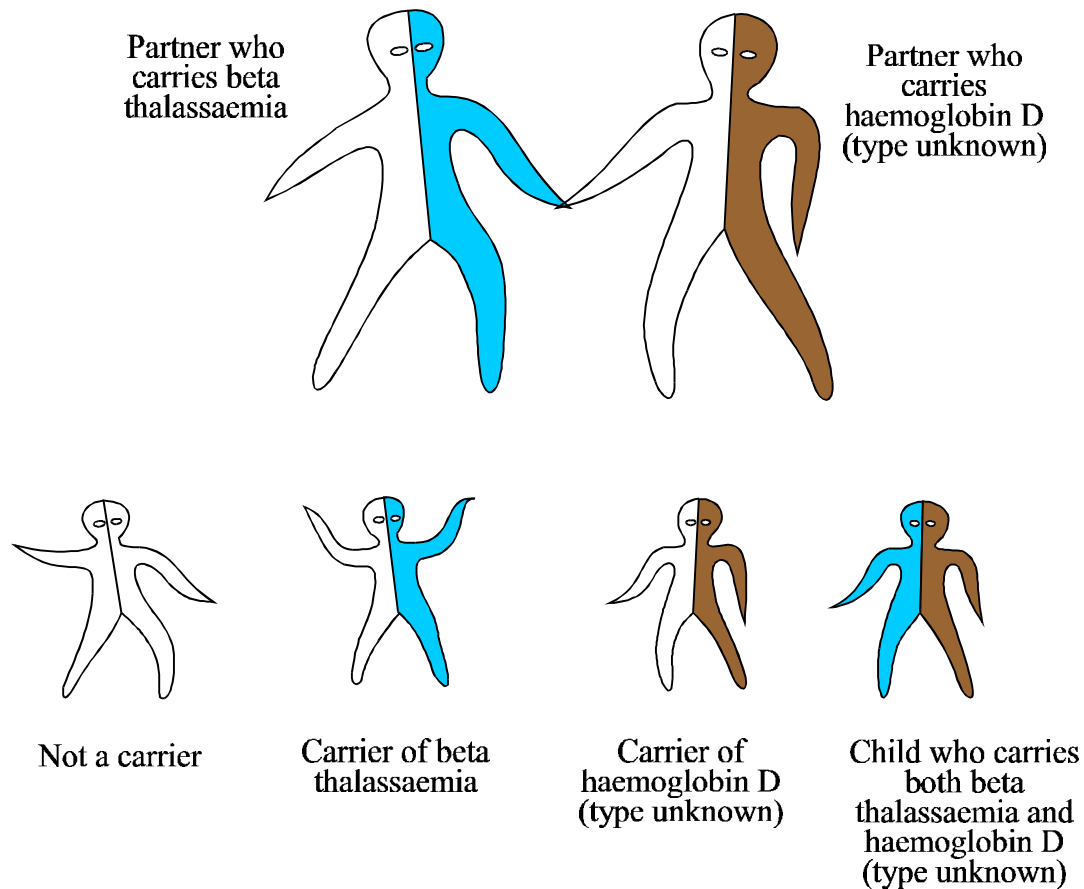


Implications for a Child when One Partner carries Beta thalassaemia and the Other carries Haemoglobin D (type unknown)

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



In each pregnancy, there are four possibilities.

- The child may not carry any haemoglobin disorder.
- The child may carry beta thalassaemia. This is harmless.
- The child may carry haemoglobin D (type unknown). This is harmless.
- The child may inherit beta thalassaemia from one parent and Haemoglobin D (type unknown) 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 beta thalassaemia or haemoglobin D. 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: