



## Information for adult haemoglobinopathy carriers

You are a

**haemoglobin D carrier**

Your test result shows: Hb AD





## What is my test result?

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The substance in your blood that carries oxygen around your body is called haemoglobin. You had a blood test recently to check your haemoglobin type. **The test result shows that you are healthy** – there is no need to worry about being unwell.

But the result shows that you are a haemoglobin D carrier (some people call it 'having a trait').

This leaflet gives you information about being a carrier, and what this means for you and your family.

## What is a haemoglobin D carrier?

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For everything that you inherit you get one gene from your biological mother and one gene from your biological father. For example, your genes control the colour of your skin, hair and eyes.

Your genes also control the type of haemoglobin you inherit. The usual type is called 'A'.

You have inherited the usual haemoglobin A from one of your parents, and a gene that makes unusual haemoglobin (in your case haemoglobin D) from the other parent. We call this being a haemoglobin D carrier.

There are different types of haemoglobin D. The most significant type is haemoglobin D<sup>Punjab</sup> (or Hb D<sup>Punjab</sup>), which is also called Hb D<sup>Los Angeles</sup>.

**Because you have inherited usual haemoglobin A from one parent, you are healthy. You will never develop a haemoglobin disorder. But there is a chance that you could pass on haemoglobin D to your children.**

## How is my test result written?

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The unusual haemoglobin you have inherited is written **Hb AD (or haemoglobin D carrier)**.

The letters 'Hb' stand for haemoglobin.

The letter 'A' shows your usual type of haemoglobin.

The letter 'D' shows your unusual type of haemoglobin.

## What does this result mean for me?

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Being a carrier of haemoglobin D will not cause you any health problems.

The reason why you need to understand about being a haemoglobin D carrier is because you could pass the gene to your children. We explain this below.

## What could my result mean for my children?

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As a carrier, there is a chance that you could pass on the gene for haemoglobin D to any children that you have. Only the biological parents can pass this genetic information on to their child.

If you have a child with a partner who has the usual haemoglobin AA, there is a 1 in 2 (50%) chance that your child could be a carrier (like you).

If you have a child with a partner who is a **sickle cell carrier (haemoglobin AS)**, there is a need to confirm which type of haemoglobin D you have. For most types of D carrier there is no major problem for your child. But if you have haemoglobin D<sup>Punjab</sup> there is a 1 in 4 (25%) chance that your child could inherit sickle cell disease. This is a serious health condition which is explained in the following pages.

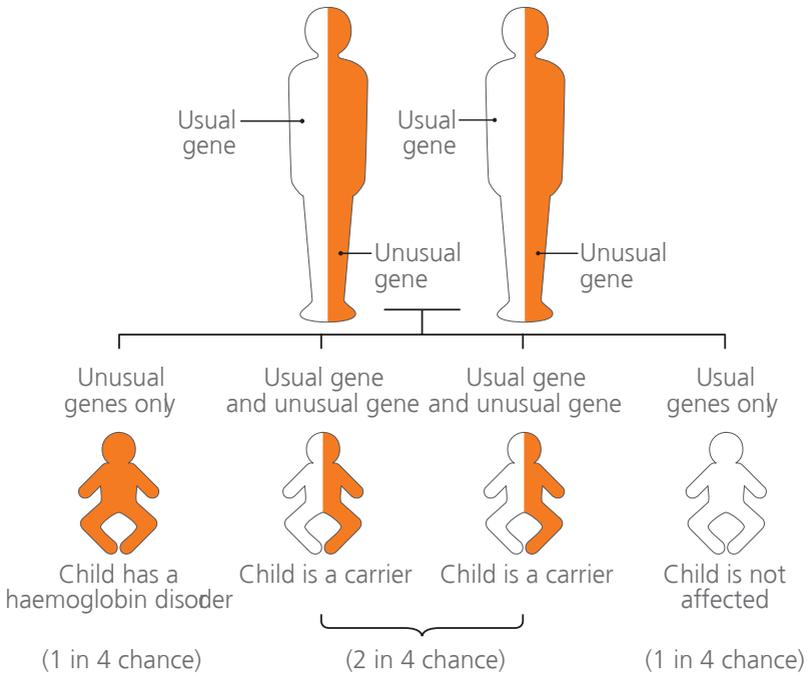
If you have a child with a partner who carries a gene for **any other type**

**of unusual haemoglobin**, there is a 1 in 4 (25%) chance that your child could inherit unusual haemoglobin from both parents. The type of disorder depends on which genes are inherited.

Your partner will only know they are a carrier if they have had a specific blood test to check their status. Fathers-to-be will be offered this test when antenatal screening shows the mother is a carrier. But both men and women can ask for a test at any time from their family doctor (GP) or from their nearest specialist sickle cell and thalassaemia centre.

Below is a diagram showing an example of how haemoglobin inheritance works.

The parents are both carriers. They are drawn in two colours to show that they have one usual haemoglobin gene (white) and one unusual gene (orange).



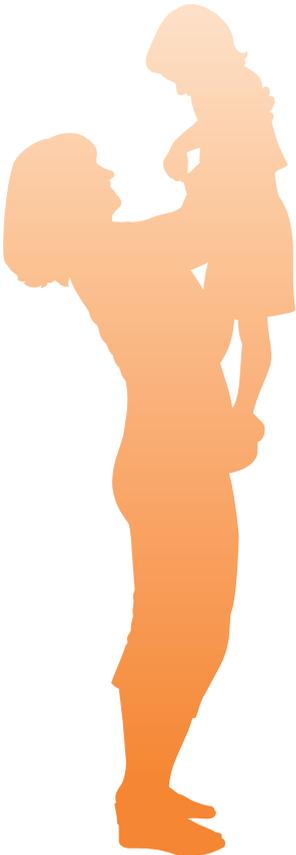
**These chances are the same in every pregnancy for this couple.**

## What kind of disorder could my child inherit?

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There are a number of haemoglobin disorders. Some are more serious than others. One of the most serious disorders is called sickle cell disease. There are different types of sickle cell disease. People who have one of these conditions will need specialist care throughout their lives.

The type of disorder your child could inherit will depend on what types of haemoglobin both biological parents have. The chart opposite shows a combination of different carriers and the condition your child could inherit. We have only shown the most common types of carrier in England and the more significant conditions. The most serious conditions are shaded orange.



## If you are a haemoglobin D<sup>Punjab</sup> (Hb AD<sup>Punjab</sup>) carrier

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<b>If your partner is a carrier of haemoglobin S (Hb AS) (sickle cell carrier)</b>	There is a 25% (1 in 4) chance your child could inherit sickle cell/haemoglobin D (Hb S/D <sup>Punjab</sup> ) disorder.	This is a type of sickle cell disease which is usually serious and needs regular treatment.
<b>If your partner is a carrier of haemoglobin D<sup>Punjab</sup> (Hb AD<sup>Punjab</sup>)</b>	There is a 25% (1 in 4) chance your child could inherit haemoglobin D <sup>Punjab</sup> /D <sup>Punjab</sup> disorder.	This causes few health problems and does not need regular treatment.

If you carry any other type of haemoglobin D, there is a very small risk that your child could inherit a condition that needs treatment.

There are many other haemoglobin variants and most do not cause any problems interacting with haemoglobin D. If your partner has one of these, your health professional can give you more advice.

## What does my result mean for other people in my family?

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The fact that you are a haemoglobin D carrier means other members of your family could be carriers too.

It is a good idea to talk to your blood relatives (such as your parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins) and encourage them to get a test before they start a family, or have any more children. Showing them this leaflet may help.

## Information about sickle cell disease

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Please remember that you are a 'carrier' and do not have sickle cell disease. The following is for information only.

Hb S/D<sup>Punjab</sup> disorder is a type of sickle cell disease. People with this condition need treatment throughout their lives.

### People with sickle cell disease:

- can have attacks of very severe pain
- can get serious, life-threatening infections
- are usually anaemic (which means that their blood has difficulty carrying oxygen)
- need medicines and injections when they are children and throughout the rest of their lives to prevent infections

There are also other, less common haemoglobin disorders. Many of these are not serious. Please see the table on page 7 for an example of another haemoglobin disorder.

## Common questions

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### **Why didn't I know about this, I have had blood tests before?**

Routine blood tests do not show if you are a carrier. To find this out you need a special blood test for unusual haemoglobin.

### **What's the difference between being a carrier and having a disorder?**

Carriers are generally well and are only identified with careful testing. People with a disorder are often ill and need treatment.

### **As a carrier could I develop a haemoglobin disorder?**

No, you cannot develop a haemoglobin disorder because you have one gene which makes the usual haemoglobin, Hb A. But you will always be a carrier.

### **Is being a carrier infectious?**

No, you can only be a carrier if you inherit the gene from one of your biological parents.

### **Does being a carrier affect my ability to have children?**

No, it does not affect your ability to have children.

### **Am I protected from malaria?**

No you are not protected from malaria. It is important that you take all the normal precautions if you are travelling to a country where there is a risk of malaria. This includes taking anti-malaria medication.

## What should I do now?

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- Let your family doctor (GP) know that you are a haemoglobin D carrier.
- If you are expecting a baby or planning to have a baby, now or in the future, we strongly recommend that your partner gets tested to see if they are a carrier.
- You can get free information and advice to help you understand the implications of being a haemoglobin D carrier. Ask your doctor or health professional to refer you to your nearest sickle cell and thalassaemia centre.
- If you already have children, you may want to have them tested as well.
- It is a good idea to talk to other members of your family and encourage them to have a test before they start a family, or have any more children. It is equally important for men and women to be tested.
- The test for unusual haemoglobin is a simple blood test and takes just a few minutes. People can ask for the test at any time in their life.
- For information on how NHS screening programmes use patient information safely and securely, visit [www.gov.uk/phe/screening-data](http://www.gov.uk/phe/screening-data).





## More Information?

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If you have questions about any of the information in this leaflet, please talk to your family doctor (GP), sickle cell and thalassaemia centre, or local service.



The **NHS Sickle Cell and Thalassaemia Screening Programme** provides information about screening, being a carrier, and living with haemoglobin disorders. Visit: [www.gov.uk/topic/population-screening-programmes/sickle-cell-thalassaemia](http://www.gov.uk/topic/population-screening-programmes/sickle-cell-thalassaemia)

**Healthtalkonline** describes people's experiences of being a carrier, having children, and living with haemoglobin disorders.

Website: [www.healthtalkonline.org](http://www.healthtalkonline.org)

### **The Sickle Cell Society**

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