

What is Haemoglobin?

Haemoglobin (Hb) is a protein found in red blood cells; it carries oxygen from the lungs to all parts of the body and gives blood its red colour. Hb is made up of haem groups, which contain iron and globin chains which are made of protein.

The combination of different globin chains with the haem groups produces the different types of haemoglobin present in people. The normal adult haemoglobin is Hb A.

Where a person has inherited Hb A from both parents, they will have the usual Hb combination, Hb AA.

What is Haemoglobin D?

Haemoglobin D is a variant Hb and occurs when the structure of the globin chain is altered.

Heterozygous haemoglobin D (haemoglobin D trait) occurs when a person inherits the normal haemoglobin from one parent and the haemoglobin D from the other (Hb AD).

When a person inherits the haemoglobin D from both parents, they are said to have homozygous haemoglobin D (Hb DD).

Who does it affect?

Haemoglobin D occurs most frequently amongst people who originate from Northern India (the Punjab).

As a result of migration and intermarriage this haemoglobin is also seen in people of Northern European origin.

What is the Treatment?

Haemoglobin D is **not** an illness and requires no regular medical follow-up or treatment.

Variant haemoglobins such as Hb D can interfere with other laboratory tests, for example, the measurement of haemoglobin A1c (a test used to assess diabetic control).

How is Haemoglobin D inherited?

Haemoglobin D is inherited from either one or both parents who carry the Haemoglobin D gene on the DNA in their cells.

If a person is born with Haemoglobin D, they will have it all their life. It is **not** contagious or infectious.

How Will This Affect My Children?

Every child inherits haemoglobin genes from each parent. The type of haemoglobin gene inherited from the parent determines the type of haemoglobin the child will have.

A person with heterozygous Hb D will pass on either a Hb D gene **or** a normal Hb gene to each of their children.

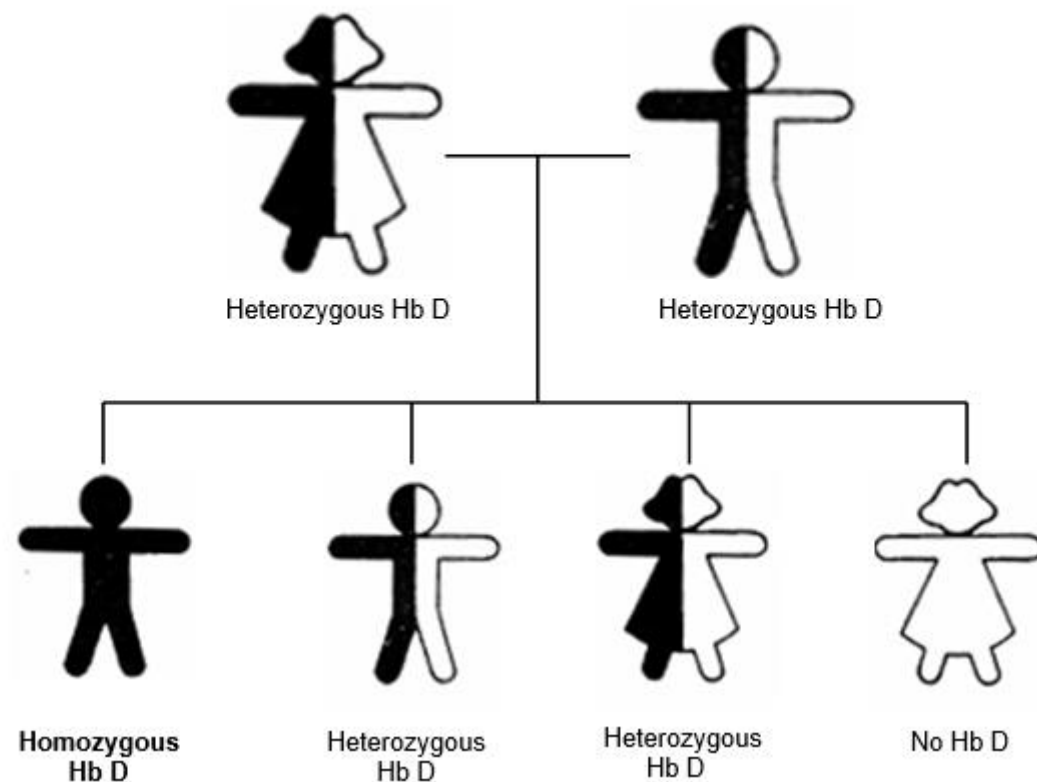
When **both** parents carry a gene for a variant Hb, there is a chance that their children could inherit the variant Hb from each parent which may cause a more severe condition.

When **two** people with heterozygous Hb D become parents, there are several possible outcomes:

- 25% chance that the child will inherit a Hb D gene from each parent and be homozygous for Hb D
- 50% chance that the child will inherit one normal Hb gene and one Hb D gene and be heterozygous for Hb D like its parents
- 25% chance that the child will inherit two normal haemoglobin genes from its parents and will not have Hb D

These odds are the same for each pregnancy when **both** parents have heterozygous Hb D.

BOTH PARENTS WITH HETEROZYGOUS Hb D



Why is Knowing About Haemoglobin D so Important?

The inheritance of heterozygous Hb D produces an asymptomatic disorder with homozygous Hb D producing a mild to moderate degree of anaemia. There is usually no requirement for medical follow-up or treatment.

There are other types of variant haemoglobins or thalassaemia (another type of inherited anaemia frequent in India, the Middle East, South East Asia and the Mediterranean) which if inherited together with Hb D can produce a more severe condition.

If you have Hb D it is important to have your partner tested for the presence of a variant haemoglobin or thalassaemia before you have children.

Is There a Test for Haemoglobin D?

YES ! Blood tests can show whether an individual has haemoglobin D.

It is important to have your partner tested for a variant Hb or thalassaemia before you have children. Other members of your family who are of reproductive age should also be tested for haemoglobin D.

The documentation of carrier status is important as:

1. It avoids the need for repeat testing in the future.
2. Haemoglobin D is an inherited disorder which can be passed on to your child.

Can Haemoglobin D Be Prevented?

Haemoglobin D cannot be prevented at this time, but a programme of health education, testing for the trait and genetic counselling can provide families with full medical information to help them have healthy children.

People who think they may have Haemoglobin D should go to their family doctor for advice and testing.

Your family doctor can contact a Haematologist at the Community Laboratory or the Haematology Department at Canterbury Health Laboratories on (03) 364 0300 if further clinical input is required.

The Specialist Haematology Laboratory at Canterbury Health Laboratories provides a comprehensive diagnostic service in conjunction with the family doctor.

Contact for Canterbury Health Laboratories

Laboratory Services: Specialist Haematology Laboratory, Canterbury Health Laboratories.

Address: 524 Hagley Ave, Christchurch 8011.

Phone: (03) 364 0300.

On behalf of the Clinical Haematology Team at Christchurch Hospital