

Template 1

Patient Transfusion Information Sheet- Exposure to RhD incompatible LTOWB or RBC

You received a blood transfusion with whole blood or red blood cells. This blood transfusion was provided emergently to help save your life.

What is Rh(D)?

Rh(D) is a protein found on the outside of red blood cells. If your blood has the protein, you are Rh(D) positive. If your blood does not have the protein, you are Rh(D) negative. The “+” or “-“ you might see after your blood type shows if you are Rh positive or negative.

Why is this important for me to know?

- You have an Rh(D) negative blood type, and you received Rh(D) positive blood.
- Because of this, you have a small chance of making anti-Rh(D) (anti-D) antibodies (also called alloimmunization).
- These antibodies are of no threat to you; however, they could possibly affect your future pregnancies.
- If you make anti-D antibodies, your future pregnancies could be affected by hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn (HDFN), which can cause the baby to develop low blood counts (fetal anemia) during pregnancy.
- With adequate and timely perinatal care, HDFN is a temporary, treatable condition.

What happens next?

- You should have a blood test called a “Type and Screen” to check if you have made anti-D antibodies.
- If you make anti-D antibodies your medical team will provide more information regarding what to do in the future. In the meantime, you can learn more about what to expect in future pregnancies affected by anti-D antibodies by visiting The Allo Hope Foundation at www.allohopefoundation.org
- If you have any questions, please contact **[ENTER CENTER-SPECIFIC INFORMATION]**