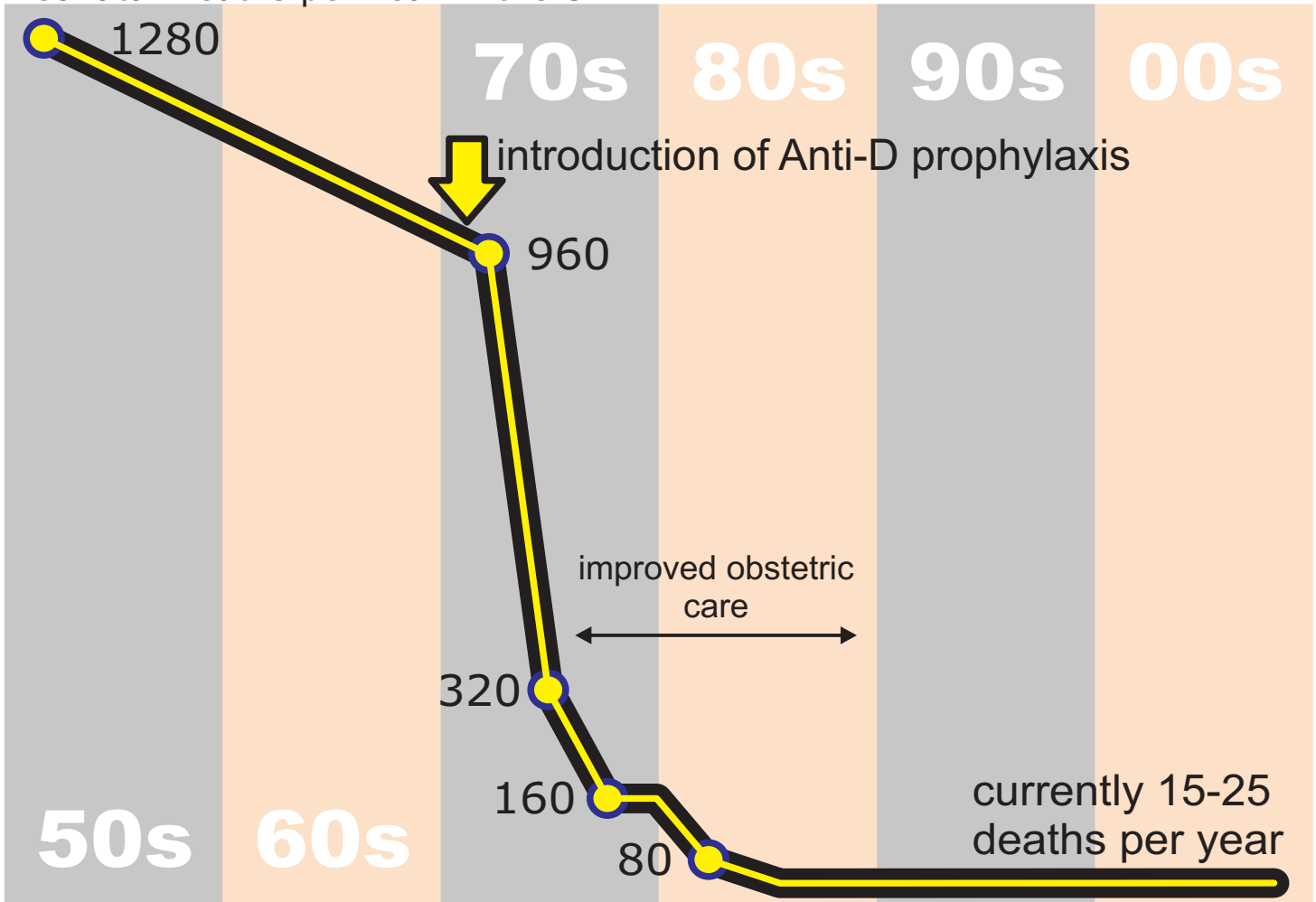


REDUCING THE IMPACT OF HDN

Several advances in the investigation and treatment of HDN have greatly reduced the risk of death from this condition

Neonatal Deaths per Year in the UK



early 1950s
exchange transfusion

Replacing baby's blood shortly after birth greatly reduced the risk of death from HDN and brain damage from kernicterus.

mid 1950s
early delivery

Delivering babies up to eight weeks early can reduce the impact of haemolysis.

early 1960s
amnio-centesis

Testing the amniotic fluid can measure the amount of red cell destruction so that appropriate action can be taken.

late 1960s
intra-uterine transfusion

Transfusing the fetus in the womb reduces the impact of anaemia during pregnancy. This can be done from 20 weeks gestation onwards.

early 1970s
Anti-D prophylaxis

The introduction of anti-D prophylaxis greatly reduced maternal sensitisation and HDN in subsequent pregnancies.



HDN AWARENESS
reducing the impact of haemolytic disease of the (fetus and) newborn

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