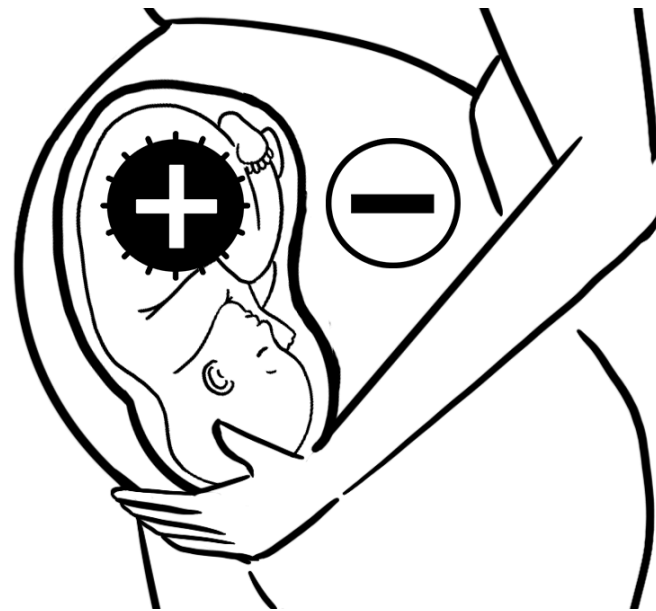


Keep Your Baby Safe: Know Your Blood Type



WIRhE

Worldwide Initiative for Rh disease Eradication



**FOR MOM & BABY
FOUNDATION**

PRIORITIZING MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

What is your blood type?

Your blood type has two parts:

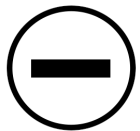
- Letter: A, B, AB, or O
- Rh factor: + (positive) or – (negative)

Example: A+, O–

Blood that is Rh-positive (+)



Blood that is Rh-negative (–)



Do you know your blood type?

If not, go to a health facility for a blood test. This is safe for you and your baby.

Your blood type can affect the safety of your baby.

Rh disease happens during pregnancy. If the mother is Rh –, and the father is Rh +, the baby can be Rh + too.

Who is at risk?

- If you are Rh –, your baby could be at risk.
- If you are Rh +, your baby is safe.

What can happen if a baby gets Rh disease?

- Baby can look yellow (jaundice).
- Baby can be sick or have problems.
- Baby can die before or soon after birth.

Rh disease usually does not hurt the first baby. But the babies in the next pregnancies can be in danger.

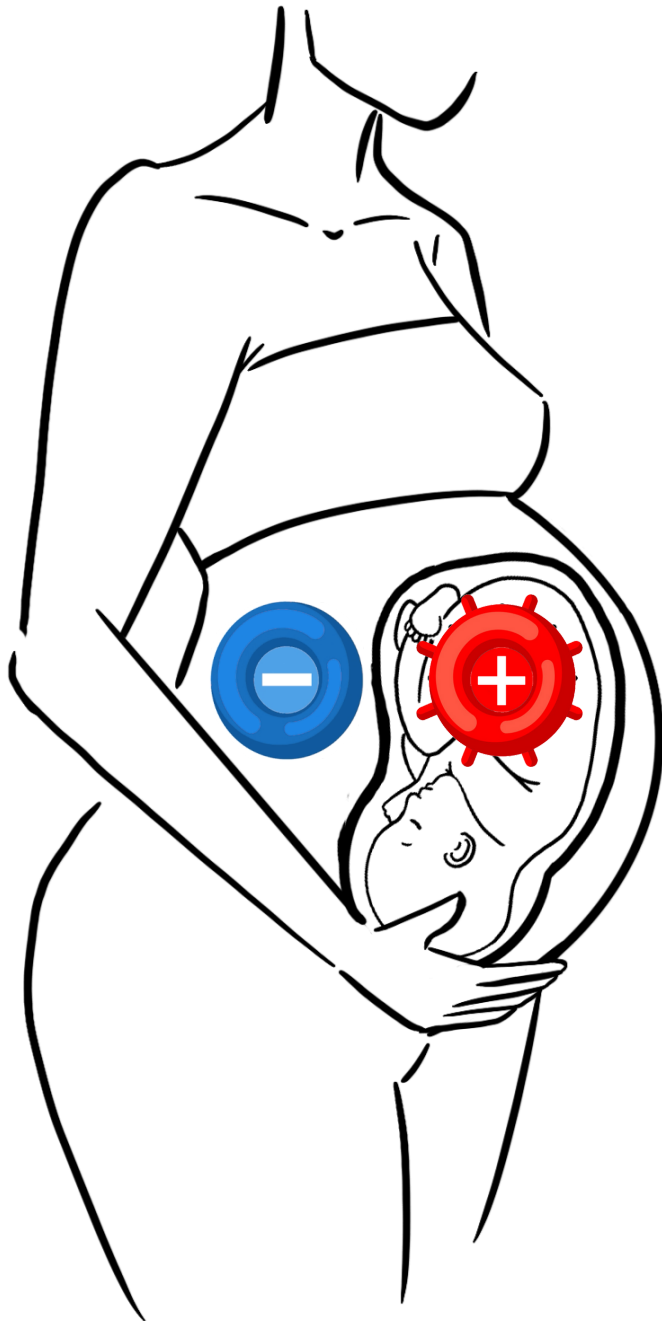
What should you do?

1. Go to the health facility. Ask: “*What is my blood type?*” Bring your husband or a family member for support.
2. If you are Rh –, ask the health worker, “*How can I protect my baby?*”
3. Protect your baby with an anti-D injection:
 - Within 3 days after each birth, miscarriage or abortion.
 - During your pregnancy if your doctor recommends it.

If the injection is not available, ask the health worker, “*What other care can keep my baby healthy?*”

4. Get care in every pregnancy.

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