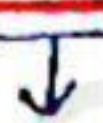


RH Factor



• Rhesus factor

Rhesus

→ Rh factor is an inherited protein found on the surface of the RBC. [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

• If your RBC's has the protein you are Rh positive.

• If your RBC's lacks the protein you are Rh negative.

Rh positive is the most common blood type.

→ In addition to 'A' and 'B' antigens there is this protein called 'Rh factor', this may or may not be present.



This leads to the creation of 8 most common blood types

$A^+, A^-, B^+, B^-, O^+, O^-, AB^+, AB^-$

→ Though Rh^+ is the most common blood type but Rh^- also does not affect the body's normal functioning.

























Rh^- blood type is not an illness.

* Rh factor in Pregnancy.

Pregnancy needs special care if you are Rh negative and your baby is Rh^+ due to the Rh^+ factor inherited from the father.

This will lead to the Rh Incompatibility.

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

PARENT 1		AB	AB	AB	AB	B	A	A	O	O	O
PARENT 2		AB	B	A	O	B	B	A	B	A	O
Possible Blood Type of Child	O										
	A										
	B										
	AB										

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

A baby can inherit the Rh factor from either parent.

But,

Rh Incompatibility happens only when mother is Rh⁻ and the father is Rh⁺.

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

Then the baby tends to have Rh⁺

Why is it done? why do complications happen in pregnancy?

If small amount of your 'mother's' blood during the delivery or any abnormal trauma during pregnancy

If you are Rh⁻ and baby is Rh⁺, the mother's body produce proteins called Rh antibodies after the exposure to the baby's RBC. [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

* The antibodies produced as mentioned above aren't a problem during the first pregnancy. If your next baby is Rh positive, these Rh antibodies can cross the placenta and damage the baby's red blood cells.

This could lead to life-threatening anemia, a condition in which red blood cells are destroyed faster than the body's body can replace them.

Red blood cells are needed to carry oxygen throughout the body. [DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

This may cause erythroblastosis fetalis

♀/♂ Rh ⁺ +	♀/♂ Rh ⁺ -	→	♀/♂ Rh ⁺
Rh ⁻ +	Rh ⁻ -	→	Rh ⁻
Rh ⁺ +	Rh ⁻ -	→	Rh ⁺
Parent	Parent		offspring.