

Genetic Counseling Resources for Hemoglobin Disorders and Traits

## Western Washington

### Swedish Medical Center

Perinatal Medicine  
1229 Madison St.  
Nordstrom Tower, Suite 750  
Seattle, WA 98104  
Phone: (206)386-2101  
Fax: (206)386-6715

### Eastside Maternal Fetal Medicine

1110 112<sup>th</sup> Ave NE, Suite 100  
Bellevue, WA 98004  
Phone: (425) 688-8111  
Fax: (425) 688-8110

### Evergreen Hospital Medical Center

Maternal-Fetal Medicine  
12333 NE 130<sup>th</sup> Ln, Tan 240  
Kirkland, WA 98034  
Phone: (425) 899-2200  
Fax: (425) 889-2210

### Valley Medical Center

Maternal Fetal Medicine  
4033 Talbot Road S, #450  
Renton, WA 98055  
Phone: (425)656-5520  
Fax: (425)656-5363

### Seattle Children's Hospital

Medical Genetics Clinic  
4800 Sand Point Way NE/  
PO Box 5371/A7937  
Seattle, WA 98105-0371  
Phone: (206) 987-2665  
Fax: (206) 987-2495

### Columbia Health Center

4400 - 37th Avenue South  
Seattle, WA 98118  
Phone: (206) 296-4650  
Fax: (206) 205-0580

### Group Health Cooperative

Genetic Services  
201 16<sup>th</sup> Ave E CMB-5  
Seattle, WA 98112  
Phone: (206) 326-2525  
Fax: (206) 326-2010  
*(For Group Health members only)*

### Odessa Brown Sickle Cell Clinic

2101 E. Yesler Way  
Seattle, WA 98122  
Phone: (206) 987-7232  
Fax: (206) 329-9764

### UW Medical Center

Medical Genetics Clinic  
1959 NE Pacific Street/ Box 357720  
Seattle, WA 98195-7720  
Phone: (206) 598-4030  
Fax: (206) 598-3269

### UW Medical Center

Prenatal Diagnosis Clinic  
1959 NE Pacific Street/ Box 356159  
Seattle, WA 98195  
Phone: (206) 598-4072  
Fax: (206) 598-2359

### Madigan Army Medical Center

Medical Genetics  
9040 Jackson Ave  
Tacoma, WA 98432  
Phone: (253)403-3481  
Fax: (253)403-8674  
*(Services limited to Armed Services personnel and their dependents)*

### MultiCare Regional

Maternal-Fetal Medicine  
1105 Division Ave, Suite 201  
Tacoma, WA 98405  
Phone: (253) 403-9200  
Fax: (253) 403-9201

### Legacy Salmon Creek Medical Center

Maternal-Fetal Medicine  
2101 NE 139th St, Suite 260  
Vancouver, WA 98686  
Phone: (360)487-2870  
Fax: (360)487-2879

## Eastern Washington

### Kadlec Medical Center

712 Swift Blvd, Suite 1  
Richland, WA 99352  
Phone: (509) 942-2821  
Fax: (509) 943-1497

### Deaconess Perinatal Services

800 W 5th Ave  
Spokane, WA 99204  
Phone: (509) 473-3690  
Fax: (509) 473-3692

### Central Washington Genetics

Program Children's Village  
3801 Kern Rd  
Yakima, WA 98902  
Phone: (509) 574-3260  
Fax: (509) 574-3210

### Providence Genetics Clinic

105 W 8th Ave, Suite 454  
Spokane, WA 99204  
Phone: (509)474-3810  
Fax: (509)474-3811

### Pullman Regional Hospital

The Center for Genetics  
1620 SE Summit Ct  
Pullman, WA 99163  
Phone: (509) 332-5106  
Fax: (509) 334-5723

### Wenatchee Valley Medical Center

ATTN: Genetics  
820 N Chelan Ave  
Wenatchee, WA 98801  
Phone: (509) 667-7538  
Fax: (509) 664-3417

## Oregon

### Kaiser Permanente

Department of Genetics  
3325 N. Interstate Ave.  
Portland, OR 97227  
Phone: (503) 331-6593  
*(For Kaiser members only)*

### Legacy Emanuel Medical Center

Maternal-Fetal Medicine  
300 N. Graham Street, Ste 100  
Portland, OR 97227  
Phone: (503) 413-1122  
Fax: (503)413-4238

### Northwest Perinatal Center

9701 SW Barnes Road, Ste 299  
Portland, OR 97225  
Phone: (503) 297-3660  
Fax: (503)297-7637

### Oregon Health Sciences University

Prenatal Diagnosis and Counseling  
3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road  
Portland, OR 97239  
Phone: (503) 418-4200

### Center for Genetics & Maternal -

Fetal Medicine  
3355 Riverbend Drive, Suite 210  
Springfield, OR 97477  
Phone: (541) 349-7600

# Hemoglobin D Trait

Information for parents  
about Hemoglobin D

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## What is hemoglobin?

Hemoglobin is the part of blood that carries oxygen to all parts of the body. The usual type of hemoglobin is called hemoglobin A. Genes that we inherit from our parents determine what type of hemoglobin we have.

## What is hemoglobin D trait?

Hemoglobin D trait means that your child has inherited one gene for the usual hemoglobin (A) from one parent and one gene for hemoglobin D from the other parent. **Hemoglobin D trait is not a disease and does not cause any health problems.**

## What if a person has two hemoglobin D genes?

When a child inherits the gene for hemoglobin D from both parents rather than hemoglobin A, that child has homozygous (the same genes for) hemoglobin D. People with homozygous hemoglobin D have no serious health problems, but it may cause a mild anemia (low number of red blood cells).

## Why was my child tested for hemoglobin D?

The Newborn Screening Program screens all infants born in Washington State for certain disorders, including hemoglobin disorders. A small amount of blood was collected from your infant's heel and sent to the State Laboratory for testing. Other abnormal hemoglobin types are also detected.

## If hemoglobin D does not cause any health problems, why do I need to know that my child has it?

It is important to know about your child's hemoglobin D status because future children in your family, or other family members, may be at risk for having hemoglobin sickle D disease, a very serious disease described on the next page. People with hemoglobin D trait or homozygous hemoglobin D can pass the gene to their children.

## What is hemoglobin sickle D disease?

Your child does not have hemoglobin sickle D disease, but future children and other family members may be at risk for having it. When a person has hemoglobin sickle D disease, they do not inherit any of the usual hemoglobin A; they inherit a hemoglobin S gene (sickle hemoglobin) from one parent and a hemoglobin D gene from the other parent. This is a form of sickle cell disease. Hemoglobin sickle D disease is a serious illness requiring regular medical care. There is currently no universal cure.

## What do I do now?

We recommend that you and your partner have testing to determine your hemoglobin status. This would provide you with information on your chances of having a future child with hemoglobin sickle D disease. To have this testing done, talk to your health care provider or one of the genetic counselors listed on the back of this pamphlet. You may also want to share this information with the rest of your family. They may be interested in finding out their hemoglobin status as well.

## What can I do if I have more questions?

If you have more questions, you can talk to your child's health care provider or you can contact the Newborn Screening Program using the information below.

Newborn Screening Program  
1610 NE 150th Street  
Shoreline, WA 98155  
Phone: (206) 418-5410  
Toll Free: 1-866-660-9050  
Email: [NBS.Prog@doh.wa.gov](mailto:NBS.Prog@doh.wa.gov)  
Internet: [www.doh.wa.gov/nbs](http://www.doh.wa.gov/nbs)

