

Rh Discussion Questions

1. What are the 5 main Rh antigens and their frequency in the general population?

2. Fill in the missing nomenclatures:

Rosenfield	Wiener	Fisher-Race
	R1r	
	R2R2	
		dce/dce
		DcE/dce
		DCe/DCe
	R1R2	
		dCe/dce
	r''r	

3. Name two genes are involved in Rh genetics and what does each code for?

4. Describe the mechanism by which most people of European ethnicity inherit the Rh negative phenotype.

5. Describe the mechanism by which most people of African descent inherit the Rh negative phenotype.

6. Describe the mechanism by which most people of Asian descent inherit the Rh negative phenotype.

7. What is the significance of the Rh-associated Glycoprotein (RhAG)?
8. What function to the Rh antigens provide for the red cell?
9. How do you test for the D antigen on red cells?
10. What are the 4 mechanisms which will allow a weak D antigen to occur?
11. What is meant when it is said that C is inherited *trans* to D?
12. Describe the difference between weak D and partial D.
13. Which weak D phenotype can make anti-D? Why?
14. If a patient has a weak D, should they be transfused Rh negative or Rh positive blood?
15. If a patient has a partial D, should they be transfused Rh negative or Rh positive blood?
16. List three situations where a weak D test may be performed and why it would need to be performed in that situation.
17. Which Rh antigen is the most immunogenic?
18. Which Rh antigen is the least immunogenic?

19. Is Rh reactivity increased or decreased by enzymes?
20. What immunoglobulin class are Rh antibodies?
21. Do Rh antibodies cause HDFN and TRXNs?
22. Do the Rh antigens bind complement?
23. How is HDFN from anti-D prevent in Rh negative mothers?
24. What does it mean when an individual inherits the Rh null phenotype?
25. What is the mechanism by which the regular type Rh null phenotype is formed?
26. What is the mechanism by which the amorphic type Rh null phenotype is formed?
27. What symptoms will a patient have that inherits the Rh null phenotype?
28. What is the mechanism by which the Rh_{mod} phenotype is formed?
29. What symptoms will a patient have that inherits the Rh_{mod} phenotype?
30. What is the frequency of the C^w antigen?

31. How does a person express the f antigen?

32. If a person with an anti-f needs a transfusion, what type of red cells should they be given?

33. When does a person express the G antigen?

34. If a person with an anti-G needs a transfusion, what type of red cells should they be given?

35. Why is it important to distinguish anti-D and C from anti-G during pregnancy?

36. What is the frequency of V and VS in Caucasians vs. African Americans?

37. What are the characteristics of the Deletion Phenotype?

38. How can you tell the difference between anti-LW and anti-D?