

**Color and label:**

1. ○ rh- red blood cells
2. ○ Rh+ (antigen D) red blood cells
3. ○ placenta
4. ○ Rh+ antibodies (made by mother)
5. ○ anti- RhD (injected Rh+ antibodies)

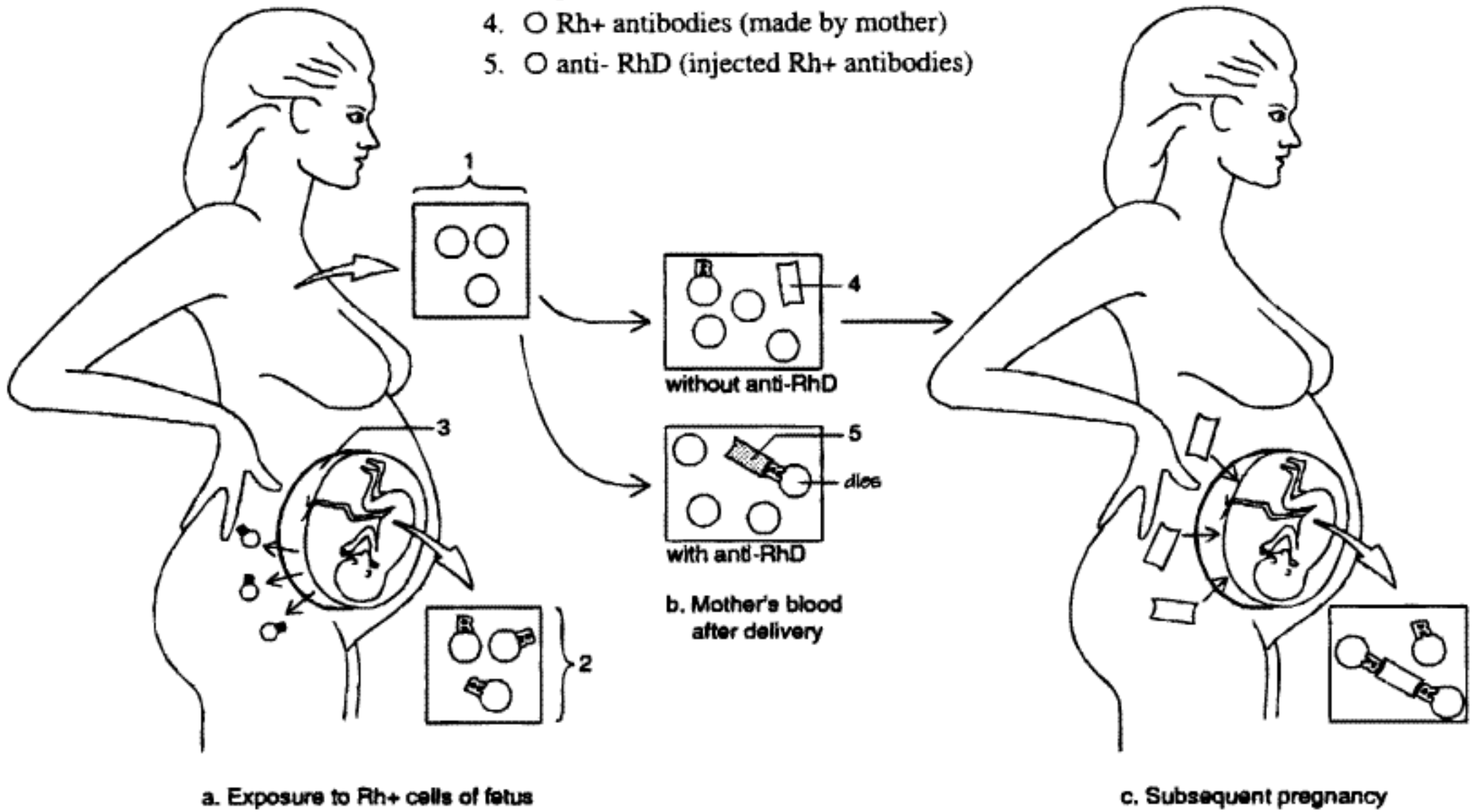


Figure 11.7. Rh factor in pregnancy.

**Exercise 11.7:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Rh factor called \_\_\_\_\_ is on the surface of red blood cells.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. In figure 11.7a, the fetus is \_\_\_\_\_ (Rh+, rh-),
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. and the mother is \_\_\_\_\_ (Rh+, rh-).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. If the placenta tears (most likely during delivery), \_\_\_\_\_ can cross into the mother.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. The Rh+ cells are considered \_\_\_\_\_ (foreign to, the same as) the mother's cells.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. Therefore, the mother's immune system makes \_\_\_\_\_ against these cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Since Rh+ antibody formation takes more than 72 hours, early destruction of the escaped Rh+ cells \_\_\_\_\_ (can, cannot) prevent antibody production.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. An injection of rh antibodies (RhoGAM) would cause the escaped Rh+ cells to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. RhoGAM \_\_\_\_\_ (does, does not) damage mother's rh- cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. If RhoGAM is not given and Rh antibodies form, the mother's Rh+ antibodies \_\_\_\_\_ (can, cannot) cross the placenta in subsequent pregnancies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Rh+ antibodies in an Rh+ fetus can cause \_\_\_\_\_.