Anti-D

When is it Required?

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Affiliations:

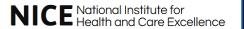




YOUR BODY, YOUR CHOICE, YOUR FUTURE.







Fear of Harm if Missed

Give anti-D

Do not give anti-D

?

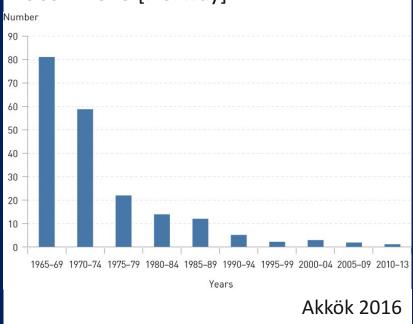
What Do We Know?

England & Wales / year:

37 deaths, 8 major developmental problems

NICE Routine antenatal anti-D prophylaxis [TA156], 2008

Deaths due to haemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn (HDFN), 1969 – 2013 [Norway]



Prophylaxis with anti-D huge benefit in obstetrics
– at least at 28 & 34 weeks



Tradition

Fear of Harm if Missed

Give anti-D

Little Impact to Patient or Service

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Why Question Anti-D Now?



Consequences:

- Introduces delays
- Removes patient autonomy
- Considerable resource cost:
 - Staff time (much better uses)
 - Cost £1.2m for anti-D alone (<10/40), ~£12,000 per unit / year

Compels In-person assessment







Theoretical Base

Science

- Rhesus antigen expressed from 7/40; fetal blood from 8/40
- 0.1mls RhD+ red blood cells can cause sensitisation (\cong 250 fetal rbc / 10m adult)
- Consensus that sensitisation is possible >12/40

Problems

Studies from 1950's - 70's - no scan to assess gestation





Jabara, 2003. Am J Obstet Gynecol

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Horvath, 2020. Contraception

WHO, 2022

Horvath, 2020. Contraception

Hollenbach, 2019. Contraception

SHOT, 2022. www.shotuk.org

Flynn, 2022. Contraception

- Kleihauer detects both fetal cells and maternal fetal Hb (significant after 8/40)
- No correlation between feto-maternal haemorrhage & development of anti-D
- Sensitisation following first trimester pregnancy despite correct anti-D
- Reassurance that minimal FMH after D & E up to 23 weeks



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Contraception

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/con



Original Research Article

The concentration of fetal red blood cells in first-trimester pregnant women undergoing uterine aspiration is below the calculated threshold for Rh sensitization **



Sarah Horvath ^{a,*,1}, Patricia Tsao ^b, Zhen-Yu Huang ^b, Ling Zhao ^b, Yangzhu Du ^b, Mary D. Sammel ^c, Eline T. Luning Prak ^{b,2}, Courtney A. Schreiber ^{a,2}

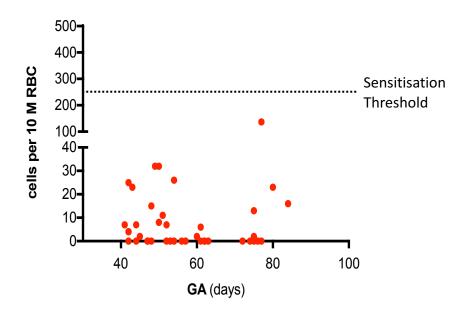
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2020.02.011

Population – no prior bleeding; mostly TOP

n = 42

Gestation $-5^{+6} - 12^{+6}$ weeks

fRBCs (maternal blood, post procedure)



No fetal RBCs cross the threshold for sensitization

 $(\equiv 0.1 \text{mls fetal blood})$

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Expensive

Causes delay

Forces in-person assessment

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Not patient-centred

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Give anti-D

No Evidence of Benefit

Not patient-centred

Expensive

Causes delay

Forces in-person assessment

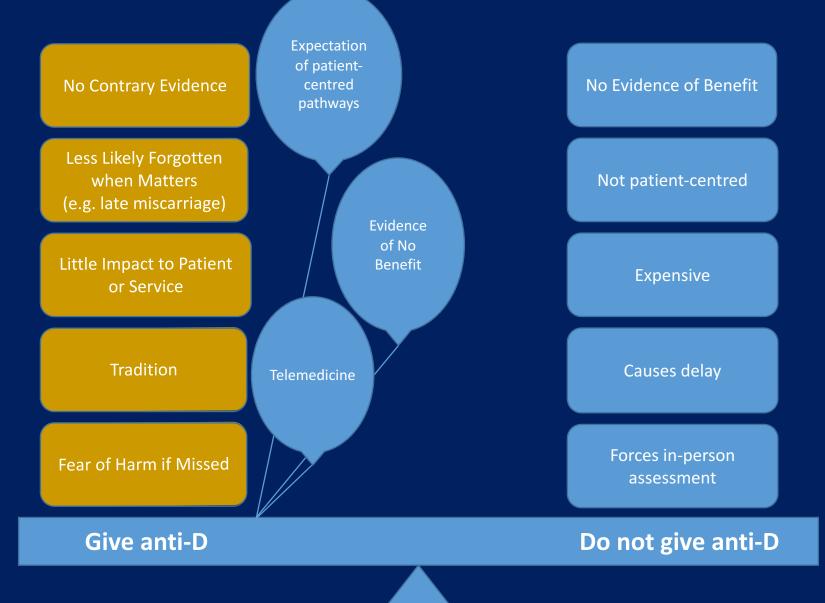
No evidence of benefit



Since data collection began in 2012, 65% of those found to be immunised had received 'ideal care' in the preceding pregnancy [2021].

The numbers of sensitisations arising following a previous first-trimester loss were minimal.









Abortion care guideline

https://srhr.org/abortioncare/chapter-3/pre-abortion-3-3/clinical-services-recommendation-8-rh-isoimmunization-for-abortion-at-gestational-ages-12-weeks-3-3/



CLINICAL SERVICES Recommendation 8 (NEW):

Rh isoimmunization for abortion at gestational ages < 12 weeks

For both medical and surgical abortion at < 12 weeks **Recommend against** anti-D immunoglobulin administration.

Remark:

Standard of care applies for anti-D administration at gestational ages ≥ 12 weeks.

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Contraception



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/contraception

Review Article

Society of Family Planning committee consensus on Rh testing in early pregnancy

Sarah Horvath^{a,*}, Vinita Goyal^b, Sarah Traxler^c, Sarah Prager^d

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.contraception.2022.07.002

Rh testing and administration are not recommended prior to 12 weeks' gestation for patients undergoing spontaneous, medication, or uterine aspiration abortion

? curettage

Allow patient choice

Summary

Anti-D provides significant benefits in obstetrics − ✓ prophylaxis 28 weeks

No evidence of benefit in first trimester

Traditional practice now inhibiting service development & woman-centred pathways

Cost of >£1m per year to NHS

WHO & SFP: Do not use <12/40







Involve patient in decision making, especially where there are uncertainties





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