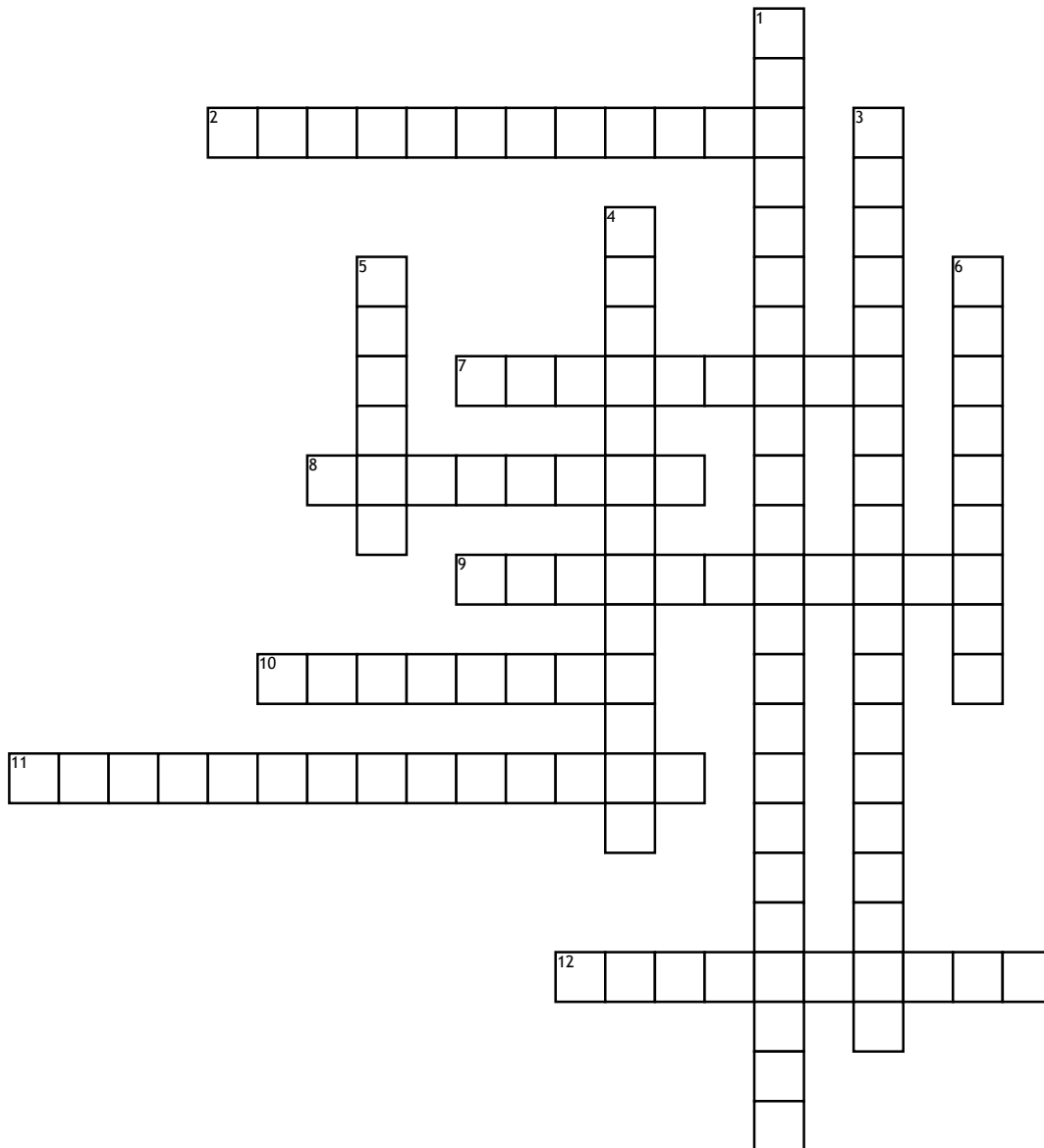


Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn



Across

2. In this test, your baby is put under a special light
7. This is a substance that forms as blood cells break down
8. Yellow coloring of your baby's umbilical cord, skin, and the whites of their eyes
9. This is the most severe form of hyperbilirubinemia
10. An Rh negative mother is at risk if her baby is Rh
11. Your baby may have a big liver, spleen, or heart. There may also be extra fluid in their stomach, lungs, or scalp. These are signs of

12. This test can show enlarged organs or fluid buildup in your baby.

Down

1. Hemolytic Disease of the Newborn is also known as
3. This test removes your baby's blood that has a high bilirubin level. It replaces it with fresh blood that has a normal bilirubin level. This raises your baby's red blood cell count. It also lowers their bilirubin level
4. This test is done to check the amount of bilirubin in the amniotic fluid. In this test, a needle is put into your abdominal and uterine wall. It goes through to the amniotic sac. The needle takes a sample of amniotic fluid.
5. If you're Rh negative and have not been sensitized, you'll get a medicine called
6. When your antibodies attack your baby's red blood cells, they are broken down and destroyed. This is called