

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

Evergreen Hospital Medical Center

Maternal-Fetal Medicine
12333 NE 130th 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 16th 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 E Trait

Information for parents
about Hemoglobin E

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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 E trait?

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

What if a person has two hemoglobin E genes?

When a child inherits the gene for hemoglobin E from both parents rather than hemoglobin A, the child has homozygous (the same genes for) hemoglobin E. People with homozygous hemoglobin E 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 E?

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 E trait and homozygous hemoglobin E do 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 E status because future children in your family, or other family members, may be at risk for having hemoglobin E-beta thalassemia, a serious disease described on the next page. People with hemoglobin E trait or homozygous hemoglobin E can pass the gene to their children.

What is hemoglobin E-beta thalassemia?

Your child does not have hemoglobin E-beta thalassemia, but future children and other family members may be at risk for having it. When a person has hemoglobin E-beta thalassemia, they inherit one gene for hemoglobin E from one parent and one gene for "beta thalassemia" (low production of hemoglobin) from the other parent. These two genes together cause a life-threatening disease with no known universal cure. There are some therapies, like blood transfusions, that are necessary to help prevent complications, but hemoglobin E-beta thalassemia is a serious life-long disease requiring medical care.

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 E-beta thalassemia. 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
Internet: www.doh.wa.gov/nbs

