



Pharmaceutical companies have passive post-marketing adverse event surveillance systems in place which may detect less common adverse events that have not been identified in clinical studies. It is important to note that data collected via such systems have several limitations including the potential for under-reporting and biased reporting as well as providing incomplete information. CSL Behring's analysis of the cases in its post-marketing adverse event database showed the proportion of all reports consistent with reduced effect was approximately 4 fold higher

from 2003/04 to 2012/13, the number of neonatal exchange transfusions performed in Australia decreased from 124 to 29 per annum and intrauterine fetal transfusions decreased from 124 to 59. In addition, perinatal deaths due to specific perAii of tno seri o