Sickle cell disease

Health & Medicine

According to a recent report in The New York Times, Every year around a 1000 babies
Are reportedly born with Sickle-cell Diseases, and statistically the larger pictures brings about 100, 000 Americans in its purview. Half a century from now it would have been unimaginable to survive this disease, however, today owing to the interventions of technology and other screening programs it can be said that it is manageable to live with Sickle-cell Disease.

The regular Red Blood Cells (RBC) are disc-like structures; they are tailor-made to move through the blood vessels with considerable ease. These RBC's are rich in an iron content protein known as Haemoglobin, which in turn carries out the function of transporting blood from the lungs to the various parts of the body. Sickle cells result in Sickle hemoglobin, which is quite sticky and stiff in nature and impedes the flow of the blood; which results in severe pain and a series of other infectious diseases and sometimes damage of the organ.

Key Words: Sickle Cell Disease, Haemoglobin, Red Blood Cells
Sickle Cell Anemia is a genetic disorder and continues to be present in an individual's body for an entire lifetime. Individuals with the Sickle Cell Disease are known to be born with the Disease, inheriting two separate genes from either parent.

Sickle Cell Anemia is not known to have a specific cure. Treatments that are available work towards reducing the symptoms and other related complications. Stem Cell and Bone Marrow Transplants are the most

common treatments but the results are not assured.

A Stem Cell disease must not be interpreted as a Sickle Cell disease simply because Sickle Cell forms on a part of stem cell transplantations; Stem Cell procedures are merely used to cure autoimmune diseases like Sickle Cell. Hematopoietic cell transplantations are known to cure many of the genetic disorder and as compared to Sickle Cell is a larger purview of manifestations in a human body.