WHO IT AFFECTS
Sickle cell disease affects African American children more often than any other racial group. Hispánic-American children are also at risk, with a lower rate of diagnosis than African American children. The disease is more common among people with ancestry from Africa, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, and Mediterranean Europe. People who are carriers of sickle cell disease can also have other health conditions, such as lung disease, that make it more severe.

SICKLE CELL IMPACT
Sickle cell disease is a genetic disorder that affects the way red blood cells make hemoglobin, a protein that carries oxygen. Hemoglobin helps transport oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. In people with sickle cell disease, the hemoglobin within red blood cells, which carry oxygen to the tissues throughout the body. This causes the cells to form sickle shaped red blood cells.

Sickle cells also die at a much faster rate, causing a constant shortage of red blood cells. A patient may have severe anemia, which can lead to fatigue, weakness, and other health problems.

Anemia Pain Crises Infections Jaundice

COMMON SYMPTOMS
Anemia Pain Crises Infections Jaundice

TREATMENT OPTIONS

AT CHILDREN'S

OUR COMPREHENSIVE SICKLE CELL DISEASE PROGRAM

RESEARCH

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Sickle Cell Disease Educational Events

Family Education Symposium

Symposium on Living Well with Sickle Cell Disease Education Event

Children's National Health System hosted a sickle cell disease educational event on Sept. 24, 2018 to bring awareness and education to our staff and community.

Children's National has one of the largest and most active pediatric sickle cell programs in the country and we offer an array of services designed to meet all of your child's health needs.

Bone marrow transplantation specialists are using a novel, non-surgical approach to cure children with sickle cell disease using a matched related donor.

A study led by Children's National specialists Allistair Abraham, M.D., a blood and marrow transplantation specialist, and Robert Nickel, M.D., a hematologist, aimed at conducting one of the few three-year, multi-center trials that will study a low intensity, chemotherapy-free marrow transplantation approach to cure children with sickle cell disease using a matched related donor.

WHO IT AFFECTS
Sickle cell disease affects African American children more often than any other racial group. Hispanic-American children are also at risk, with a lower rate of diagnosis than African American children. The disease is more common among people with ancestry from Africa, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, and Mediterranean Europe. People who are carriers of sickle cell disease can also have other health conditions, such as lung disease, that make it more severe.

SICKLE CELL IMPACT
Sickle cell disease is a genetic disorder that affects the way red blood cells make hemoglobin, a protein that carries oxygen. Hemoglobin helps transport oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. In people with sickle cell disease, the hemoglobin within red blood cells, which carry oxygen to the tissues throughout the body. This causes the cells to form sickle shaped red blood cells.

Sickle cells also die at a much faster rate, causing a constant shortage of red blood cells. A patient may have severe anemia, which can lead to fatigue, weakness, and other health problems.

Anemia Pain Crises Infections Jaundice

COMMON SYMPTOMS
Anemia Pain Crises Infections Jaundice

TREATMENT OPTIONS

AT CHILDREN'S

OUR COMPREHENSIVE SICKLE CELL DISEASE PROGRAM

RESEARCH

COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Sickle Cell Disease Educational Events

Family Education Symposium