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**SICKLE CELL ANEMIA –A SHORT REVIEW**

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**ABSTRACT**

Sickle cell anemia (sickle cell disease) is a disorder of the blood caused by an inherited abnormal hemoglobin. Sickle cell anemia is one of the most common inherited blood anemias. The disease primarily affects Africans and African Americans. It is estimated that in the United States, some 50,000 African Americans are afflicted with the most severe form of sickle cell anemia. Overall, current estimates are that one in 1,875 U.S. African American is affected with sickle cell anemia. The abnormal hemoglobin causes distorted (sickled) red blood cells. The sickled red blood cells are fragile and prone to rupture. The irregular sickled cells can also block blood vessels causing tissue and organ damage and pain and lead to other serious medical problems. Sickle cell anemia is characterized by other symptoms like Fatigue and Anemia, Pain Crises, dactylitis and Arthritis, bacterial Infections, liver Congestion, lung and heart Injury, Leg Ulcers, Aseptic Necrosis and Bone Infarcts, Eye Damage etc. Worldwide sickle cell anemia is a serious health problem now a days so its very essential to take effort to control on it.

The motto of this review to take effective efforts for the control of it here give detail study of pathophysiology, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of sickle cell anemia.

**Keywords-Pain crisis, dactylitis, inherited abnormal hemoglobin**

**INTRODUCTION:-**

Sickle cell anemia is an inherited blood disorder characterized primarily by chronic anemia and periodic episodes of pain. The underlying problem involves hemoglobin, a component of red blood cells. Hemoglobin molecules in each red blood cell carry oxygen from the lungs to body organs and

tissues and bring carbon dioxide back to the lungs.

In sickle cell anemia, the hemoglobin is defective. After hemoglobin molecules give up their oxygen, some may cluster together and form long, rod-like structures. These