



**TELANGANA TRIBAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL
DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, MEDAK
AFFILIATED TO OSMANIA UNIVERSITY,
HYDERABAD
NEAR INDIRA GANDHI STADIUM, YTC BUILDING,
MEDAK**

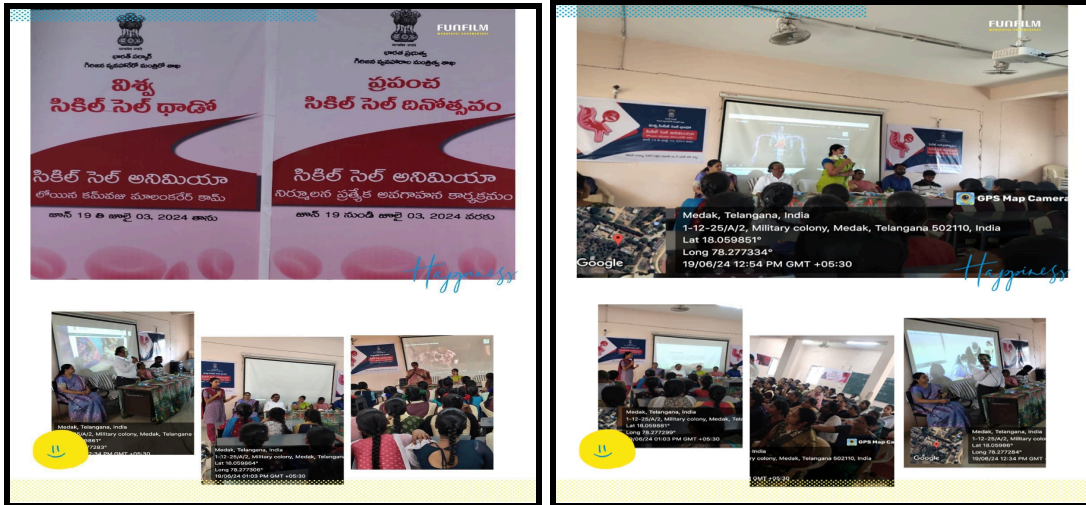


**Website: [Telangana Tribal Welfare Residential Degree College
\(ttwrdds.ac.in\)](http://ttwrdds.ac.in)**

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

AWARENESS PROGRAMME

Sickle cell disease is also simply called sickle cell. Is a group of haemoglobin related disorders typically inherited. The most common type is known as sickle cell anemia. It results in an abnormality in oxygen carrying protein haemoglobin found in the red blood cells. This leads to a rigid, sickle-like shape under certain circumstances. Problems in sickle cell disease typically begin around 5 to 6 months of age. A number of health problems may develop, such as attacks of pain known as a sickle cell crisis in joints, anemia, swelling in the hands and feet, bacterial infections. Dizziness and stroke Long-term pain may develop as people get older. The average life expectancy in the developed world is 40 to 60 years. It often gets worse with age. All the major organs are affected by sickle cell disease. The liver, heart, kidneys, gallbladder, eyes, bones, and joints also can suffer damage from the abnormal functions of the sickle cells, and their inability to flow through the small blood vessels correctly.



- Sickle cell disease occurs when a person inherits two abnormal copies of the β -globin gene that makes haemoglobin, one from each parent.
- This gene occurs in chromosome. Several subtypes exist, depending on the exact mutation in each haemoglobin gene. An attack can be set off by temperature changes, stress, dehydration, and high altitude.
- A person with a single abnormal copy does not usually have symptoms and is said to have sickle cell trait. Such people are also referred to as carriers.
- As of 2015, about 4.4 million people have sickle cell disease, while an additional 43 million have sickle cell trait. About 80% of sickle cell disease cases are believed to occur in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- It also occurs to a lesser degree in parts of India, Southern Europe, West Asia, North Africa and among people of African origin (sub-Saharan) living in other parts of the world.
- In 2015, it resulted in about 114,800 deaths. The condition was first described in the medical literature by American physician James B. Herrick in 1910. In 1949.
- Its genetic transmission was determined by E. A. Beet and J. V. Neel. In 1954, the protective effect against malaria of sickle cell trait was described.
- On 19th June in the Seminar hall M. Rajini from Bzc 2nd year delivered a speech to aware students on Sickle cell anemia.
- At 12: 20 pm Incharges of the Programme M. Umarani and B. Anjali along with 80 students participated in this programme.
- The Programme was organized by Government Health Department Medak the Programme chairs honoured by

- ❖ Dr. Naveen D.M.H.O
- ❖ Dr. Parthasarathi Medical officer
- ❖ Dr. V. Vasanthi pillay Principal TGTWRDC (w), Medak