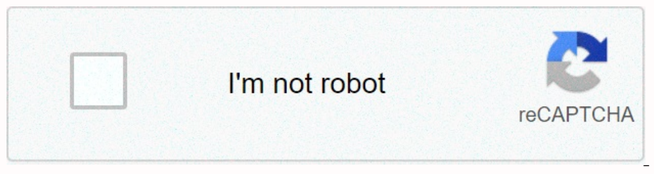

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Anemia falciforme caracteristicas clinicas

The larger text size of pain cell disease (also known as sick cell disease or drepanocytosis) is a condition in which red blood cells do not have the proper form they should have. Typically, red blood cells look like a round disc. But in sickle cell disease, red blood cells are sickle-shaped or crescent-shaped. These sickle-shaped cells stick to each other easily, and clogg up small blood vessels. This prevents blood from getting to where it is necessary to go, which can lead to pain and organ injuries. What are the symptoms and symptoms of pain cell disease? People with sick cell disease may have a pain crisis. In a pain crisis: You can experience pain anywhere in your body. Cold, stress, disease, or dehydration can trigger pain. Episodes of pain can be short-term (last only a few hours), lasting a few days, or longer. Sometimes the pain can be controlled at home. But people with severe pain may be forced to be treated in hospital. People with pain cell disease often have a small number of red blood cells in their blood, or anemia. Signs of anemia include: tyspity, often seen on the skin, lips, and lenula (a semilunar whitish space in the roots of the nails). Fatigue and fatigue dizziness of breathlessness feel fabrication (as if your head has disappeared) becomes an unintentional difficulty paying attention to the rapid heart rate of People with sickle cell anaemia can develop jaundice (skin and white eyes acquire yellowish hue). This happens because pain-shaped red blood cells break down faster than regular red blood cells. What problems can occur? People with pain cell disease may have problems requiring immediate medical treatment, such as acute chest syndrome: it is caused by inflammation, infection, and obstruction of small blood vessels in the lungs. Signs include chest pain, cough, shortness of breath and fever. Aplastic crisis: Occurs when the body stops making sufficient amounts of red blood cells, which can cause severe anaemia. Signs include pale, extreme fatigue or fatigue, and accelerated heart rhythm. Hand syndrome: Inflammation hurts the toes and toes (also known as dactylitis) is the first sign of pain cell anaemia in some babies. Infection: Children with sick cell disease have an increased risk of certain infections It is important to be aware of fever 101 F (38 C) or higher, which may indicate an infection. Ask for immediate medical help if your child with sickle cell disease has a fever. Priapism: Children with sick cell diseases may have painful and prolonged erections. If left untreated quickly, your injuries can prevent children from suffering from erections in the future. Splenic sequestration crisis (also known as a sickening wonderful crisis): Complements increase in size significantly by trapping (or kidnapping) abnormal blood cells. This can lead to a rapid and severe decrease in the amount of red blood cells found in the bloodstream. Signs include pale, weakness, fatigue or extreme fatigue, enlarged pleen and abdominal pain. Brain vascular accidents: Sick cells can clogg up small blood vessels found in the brain, leading to brain-vascular accidents. Signs include headaches, seizures, weakness in the hands and feet, speech problems, facial falls and loss of consciousness. People with pain cell disease are also at high risk of problems such as foot ulcers, bones or joint injuries, gallstones, renal impairment, eye injury and stunted growth. Causes of sickle cell disease disease are genetic conditions. People with this disease suffer because they have inherited certain genes from hemoglobin from their parents. Hemoglobin is a protein that red blood cells contain and are responsible for transporting oxygen. Abnormal hemoglobin causes red blood cells to have a form that resembles disease. A person who inherits two genes from the disease, one from each of their parents, will have a sick cell disease. Someone who inherits genes from this disease from single parents and common genes from other parents will not develop the disease but will have something known as sick cells. People with pain cells usually do not show signs of disease, but they can pass the sick gene to their children. A person who inherits a sick cell disease gene from one parent and another abnormal genes from other parents may have different forms of sick cell disease, such as SC Hemoglobin disease or beta thalassemia pain cells. How is sick cell disease diagnosed? Pain cell disease is usually diagnosed as early as birth by blood tests that are part of a neonatal screening test. If the baby scores positive on the The second test (called hemoglobin electrophoresis) will confirm the diagnosis. Pain cell disease can also be diagnosed before the baby is born with tests performed with amniotic fluid samples or tissues from placenta. How is sick cell disease treated? Stem cell transplantation (also known as bone sum transplant) is the only known remedy for sick cell disease. Transplantation is complicated and involves taking risks and, for now, they are an option only for some patients. Scientists are studying gene therapy as a treatment for pain cell anaemia. Doctors are expected one day to stop the disease by replacing the abnormal genes that cause it with ordinary genes. But even if the disease cannot be cured, children with it can lead an almost normal life if they follow their treatment plan. Treatment may include: Vaccination and daily doses of fillers to help prevent possible infections. Children with sick cell disease should get all recommended vaccines, including pneumococcal, meningococcal and flu vaccines. Folic acid supplements, which help children make new red blood cells. Hydroxyurea, a remedy that makes cells less sticky. This helps reduce the frequency and intensity of painful episodes and other complications of pain cell disease. This medication should be taken daily. L-Glutamine, another medication. L-glutamine is used when hydroxyurea medication does not work properly or when a person continues to suffer a pain crisis even taking hydroxyurea. Medications that help relieve pain when they occur. Sometimes, blood transfusions to treat severe anaemia or some complications of sickle cell disease. When should I contact my doctor? Ask for urgency for emergency medical assistance if your child has any of the following problems: fever 101 F (38 C) or higher pain that does not improve with severe headache or dizziness abdominal pain or abdominal breathlessness or problems with respiratory medication c ansanci extreme or extreme fatigue or very pale skin erections that do not remit and/or hurt sudden changes in the disadvantages of vision seizures or problems that move part of the body dragging the word mindfulness (or fax) numbness, numbness, tingling or tingling How can I help my child? To help your child manage sick cell disease: Go with him to all doctor visits and share any new concerns or symptoms you have. Make sure your child takes all the medications that have gone straight to him. Follow-up with any physician who has recommended you to assess possible complications. Help your child avoid triggers for painful seizures, such as extreme temperatures or stress. Talk to your child's doctor about which activity is right for him and which one to avoid. Explain to your child that you should not smoke, drink alcohol, or use other medications because it can cause pain and other problems. Encourage your child to drink plenty of fluids and get adequate rest. Reviewed by: Robin E. Miller, MD Review Date: July 2018 Larger text size Sick cell disease (also known as sick cell disease or drepanocytosis) is a condition in which red blood cells do not have the proper form they should have. Red blood cells often look like a round disc. But in sickle cell diseases, they are shaped like a crescent moon or an ancient agricultural device called crescent (in fact, pain means sick means sick shaped). These sickle-shaped cells stick to each other easily, and clogg up small blood vessels. When the blood cannot get to where it needs to go, it can lead to pain and organ injury. What are the symptoms and symptoms of pain cell disease? People with pain cell disease may experience pain when the blood is unable to reach the part of the body where it should go. These episodes are known as painful pain or crisis crisis. Pain can occur anywhere in the body and can be triggered by cold, stress, disease or dehydration. Episodes of pain can be short-term (last only a few hours), lasting a few days, or longer. Sometimes the pain can be controlled at home. But people with severe pain may be forced to be treated in hospital. People with pain cell disease often have a small number of red blood cells in their blood, or anemia. Signs of anaemia include: tspity, often seen on the skin, lips, and Inulas (a semilunar whitish space in the roots of the nails). tired of shortness of breath feeling fainted (as if your head was lost) which angered it is difficult to pay attention to the accelerated heart rate of people with sickle cell anaemia (or sickle cells) can develop jaundice (skin and eye white take yellowish hue). This happens because pain-shaped red blood cells break down faster than regular red blood cells. can it happen? People with pain cell disease may have problems requiring immediate medical treatment, such as acute chest syndrome: it is caused by inflammation, infection, and obstruction of small blood vessels in the lungs. Signs include chest pain, cough, shortness of breath and fever. Aplastic crisis: Occurs when the body stops making sufficient amounts of red blood cells, which can cause severe anaemia. Signs include pale, extreme fatigue or fatigue, and accelerated heart rhythm. Infection: People with high-risk sick cell disease to get some bacterial infections. It is important to be aware of fever 101 F (38 C) or higher, which may indicate an infection. Ask for immediate medical help if you have a fever. Priapism: Children with sick cell diseases may have painful and prolonged erections. If left untreated quickly, your injuries can cause problems with later erections. Brain vascular accidents: Sick cells can clogg up small blood vessels found in the brain, leading to brain-vascular accidents. Signs include headaches, seizures, weakness in the hands and feet, speech problems, facial falls and loss of consciousness. People with pain cell disease are also at high risk of problems such as foot ulcers, bones or joint injuries, gallstones, renal impairment, eye injury and stunted growth. The cause of pain cell disease is not contagious, so no one can hit you, such as colds or other infections. People with this disease have inherited two genes from this condition, one from each parent. A person who inherits a single parental disease gene will not develop the disease but will have something known as a sick cell disease (or)such as sick cell disease. People with pain cells usually do not show signs of disease, but they can pass the sick gene to their children. How is sick cell disease treated? Stem cell transplantation (also known as bone sum transplant) is the only known remedy for pain cell disease. Transplantation is a complicated procedure that involves taking risks and, for now, is an option only for some patients. Scientists are studying gene therapy as a treatment for pain cell anaemia. Doctors are expected one day to stop the disease by replacing abnormal that causes it by ordinary genes. But even if the disease cannot be cured, people with it can lead an almost normal life if they follow their treatment plan. This plan may involve: Getting a vaccine every day with a penetration to help prevent possible infections. In addition to receiving all recommended childhood vaccines, adolescents with sickle cell disease should be vaccinated against pneumococcal, meningococcal and flu vaccines. Take folic acid supplements to help them make new red blood cells. Take hydroxyurea, a drug that makes red blood cells non-sticky. This helps patients have fewer painful episodes and other complications of pain cell disease. This medication should be taken daily. Take L-Glutamine, another medication. L-glutamine is used when hydroxyurea does not work properly or when a person continues to suffer from a pain crisis even taking hydroxyurea. Take medications to help relieve pain when they occur. Sometimes, accept blood transfusions to treat severe anaemia or some complications of pain cell disease. When should I contact my doctor? A person with sickle cell disease needs urgent medical help if they have any of the following problems: 101 Fever (38 C) or higher pain that does not improve with medications, severe chest pain or dizziness, severe abdominal pain or abdominal swelling or extreme respiratory problems fatigue or very pale erection skin that does not remit and/or hurts sudden changes in vision weakness or problems that move part of the body dragging the word loss of consciousness (or fabrication) numbness, Numbness, irritability or misery What can teenagers with sickle cell disease do to find the best? To control sick cell disease: Go to all your medical visits and share with your doctor any new concerns or symptoms you have. Avoid all triggers for your painful crisis, such as extreme temperatures or pressures. Talk to your doctor about good activities for you and which ones you should avoid. Do not smoke, drink alcohol or use other medications. Drink plenty of fluids and get enough rest. Always tell adults when you're not good. Review by: Robin E. Miller, MD Review Date: July 2018 2018

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