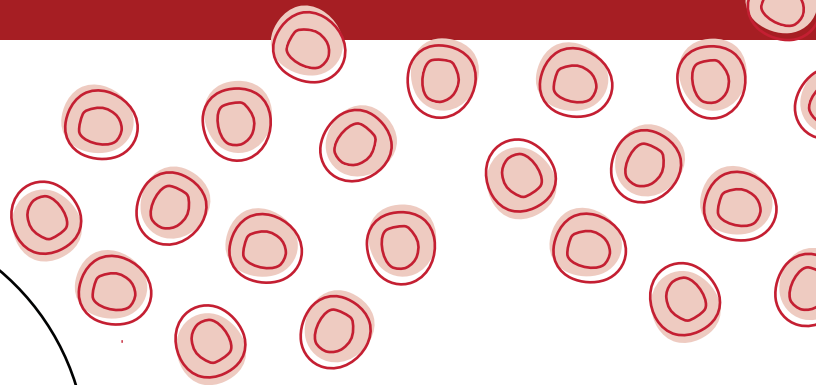




WHAT IS SICKLE CELL DISEASE (SCD)?

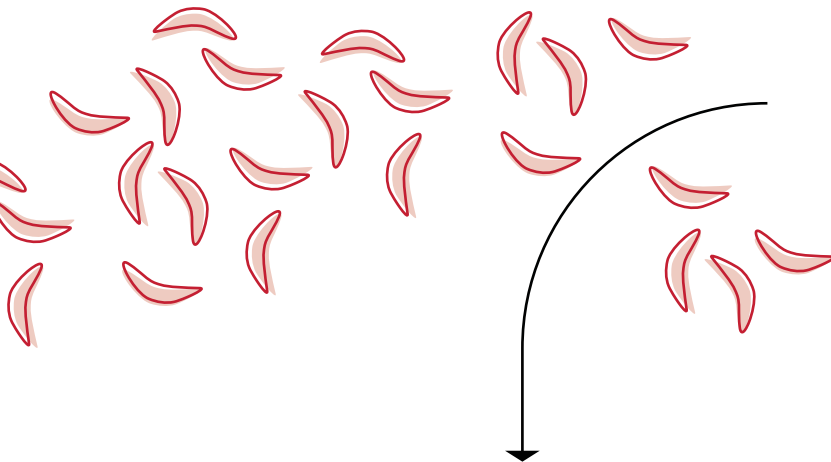
SCD is a blood disorder

SCD is an **inherited blood disorder** that affects red blood cells. Normal red blood cells are round and flexible, which lets them travel through small blood vessels to deliver oxygen to all parts of the body.



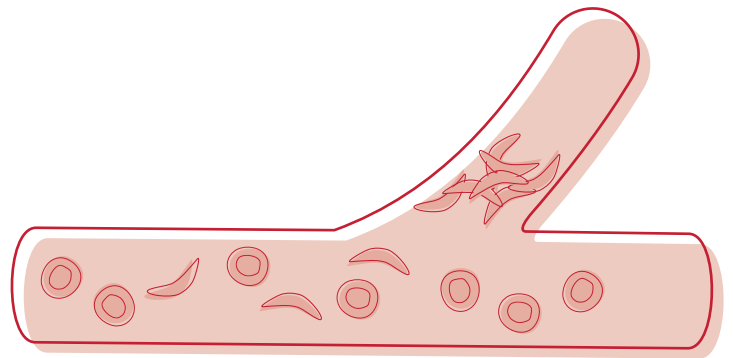
It causes misshapen blood cells

SCD causes red blood cells to **form into a crescent shape**, like a sickle.



And creates painful complications

The sickle-shaped red blood cells break apart easily, clump together, and stick to the walls of blood vessels, blocking the flow of blood which can cause a range of serious health issues.



In the United States, it is estimated that:

SCD occurs in
1 in 365
AFRICAN-AMERICAN BIRTHS¹

SCD affects approximately
100,000
INDIVIDUALS¹

Approximately
3,000,000
HAVE SICKLE CELL TRAIT¹

The American Society of Hematology (ASH) represents more than 17,000 clinicians and scientists across the country committed to the study and treatment of blood and blood-related diseases. ASH members include clinicians who specialize in treating children and adults with SCD and researchers who investigate the causes and potential treatments of SCD manifestations. To learn about how ASH is working towards conquering sickle cell disease, visit www.hematology.org/scd.

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/sicklecell/data.html>.