

Sickle Cell Anemia is a genetic disease that affects all kinds of people and can start before a person is even born. This paper will talk about symptoms of Sickle Cell Anemia, the people affected, the cause of the disease, how the disease is diagnosed, and cured.

Symptoms of Sickle Cell Anemia are pale skin, short of breath, easily tired, and whites of eyes turn yellow.

Ethnic or special groups affected with Sickle Cell Anemia are mostly blacks, and Hispanics of Caribbean ancestry. The disease also affects some people of Arabian, Greek, Maltese, Sicilian, Sardinian, Turkish, and Southern Asian ancestry.

How transmitted type of gene or chromosomes that causes the disease. Sickle Cell Anemia is a sex linked gene. One way somebody could get this disease is if both parents are a carrier for Sickle Cell Anemia. There is one in four chance that a baby will have the disease.

How the disease is diagnosed. Doctors are able to diagnose the Sickle Cell Anemia disease by looking at symptoms that cause the disease, also by looking at blood through a microscope.

There is no cure for this disease yet. Specialists are still searching for a cure.

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