



A comprehensive longitudinal cohort study for organ damage among sickle cell disease patients

Objectives

To understand spectrum of chronic organ damage at different age groups

To detect early organ dysfunction by conducting follow-ups

To correlate effect of α -thalassemia and γ -gene modifiers

To intervene patients with organ damage by Hydroxyurea therapy

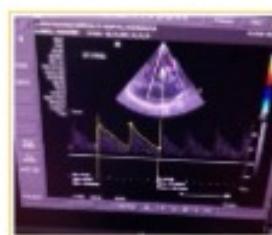
Materials and methods:

Clinical investigations: X-ray, MRI, Spirometry Transcranial doppler, Ultrasonography.



Laboratory investigations: Complete blood count, High performance liquid chromatography, Liver function test, Kidney function test.

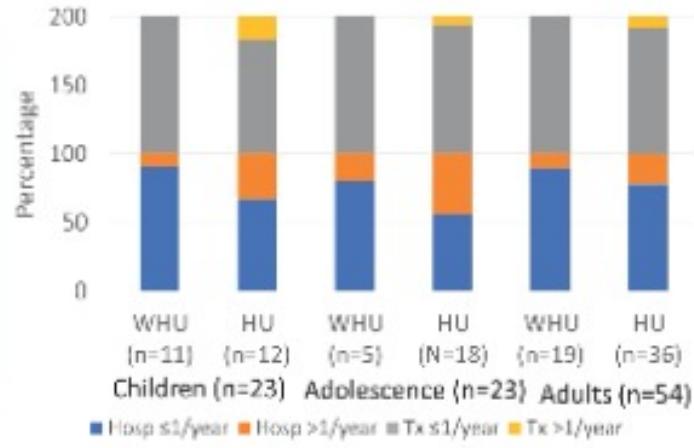
Molecular investigations: Presence of sickle cell, β/α -thalassemia mutation, γ -globin gene mutation.



Results:

- 100 sickle cell disease (SCD) patients (45 Males: 55 Females) underwent clinical and laboratory investigations.
- SCD patients: Children (6-12 years): 23; Adolescents (13-17 years): 23; Adults (18-52 years): 54.
- 65% of patients were on hydroxyurea (HU) therapy. Majority of the patients on HU therapy had severe disease phenotype.
- The mean dosage of drug hydroxyurea patients receiving was 11.9 mg/kg/day.

Clinical history and hydroxyurea status (Retrospective)



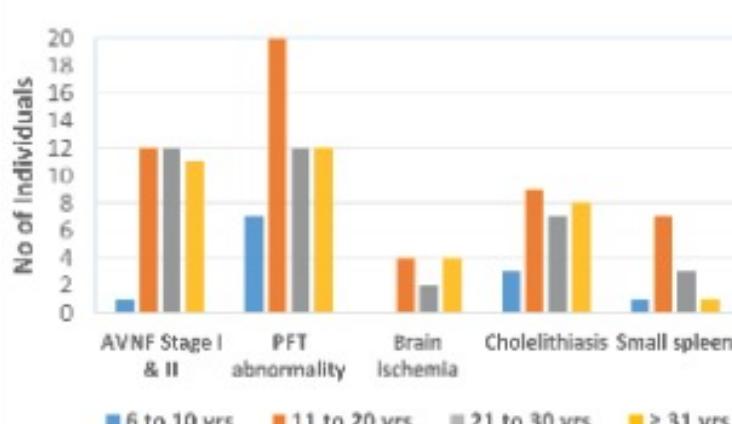
Hematological parameters

SCD patient	HU status	Hb (g/dL)	HCT (%)	MCV (fL)	HbF (%)	HbS (%)
Children	WHU (n=10)	8.2±1.5	25.8±3.7	79.3±9.1	21.3±5.9	71.2±8.0
	HU (n=12)	9.7±0.7	29.2±1.7	89.8±7.1	24.1±4.0	67.5±7.4
Adolescents	WHU (n=5)	8.5±1.3	25.9±3.8	83.3±4.1	17.9±3.5	74.1±6.9
	HU (n=15)	9.9±1.5	29.5±4.1	91.8±9.4	24.3±4.9	70.2±5.2
Adults	WHU (n=18)	9.3±1.5	28.5±4.6	82.3±8.9	19.0±7.5	75.3±8.1
	HU (n=35)	9.9±1.7	29.9±4.8	89.8±10	21.5±6.7	73.1±6.8

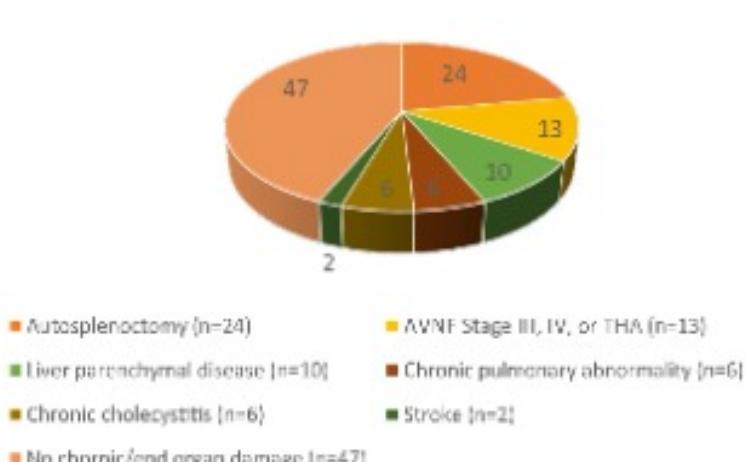
Molecular investigations

Sickle cell disease: 100	α -thalassemia: 95	XMN1 polymorphism: 100
HbS Homozygous: 93	Normal: 49	+/: 88
HbS- β thalassemia comp. hetero.: 7	3.7kb/4.2kb deletion: 46	+/-: 12

Early organ dysfunction in different SCD age groups



Chronic organ damage in 100 SCD patients



Conclusion:

- 53% SCD patients showed chronic organ damage.
- Early organ dysfunction commences in adolescent groups.