

causes local hypoxia, leading to tissue ischemia and infarction (cellular death). Most of the complications seen in SCA can be traced to this process and its impact on various organs of the body (Box 24-2).

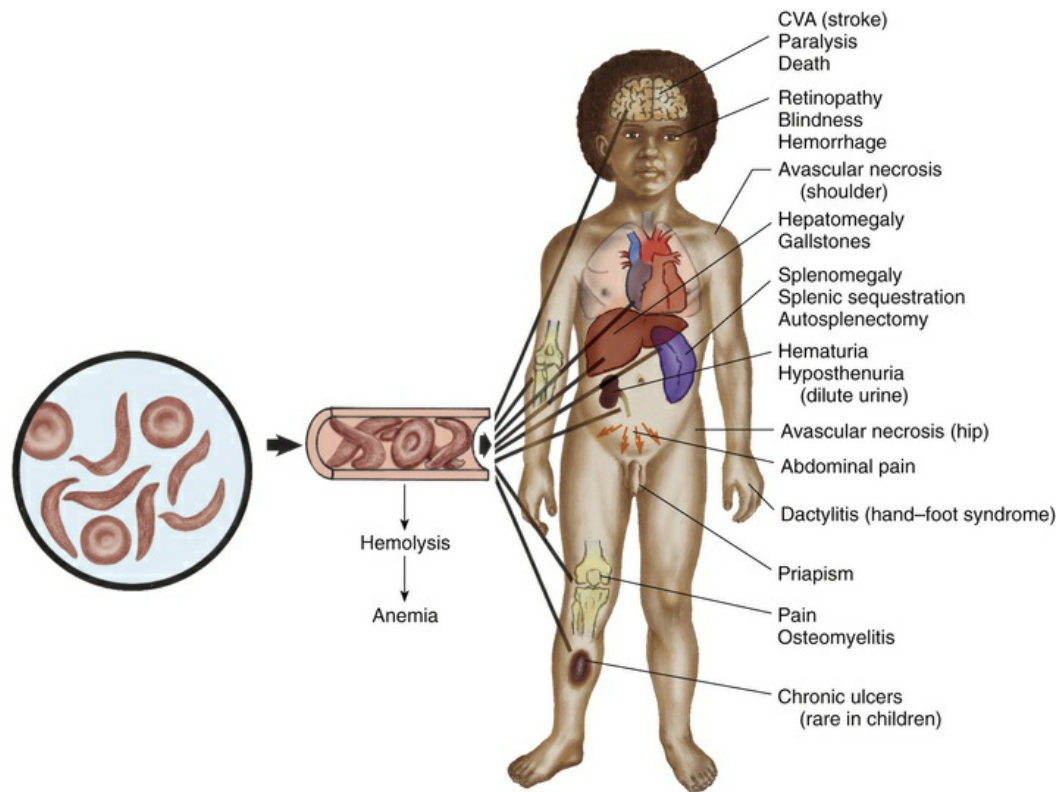


FIG 24-2 Clinical features of sickle cell anemia (SCA) from red blood cell (RBC) obstruction and destruction. CVA, cerebrovascular accident.