Sickle Cell

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Sickle Cell Disease

- Patients with sickle cell disease (SCD) inherit an abnormal hemoglobin from each parent, at least one of which is hemoglobin S (Hb-S)
- Hb-SS — most common and severe
- Hb-SC
- Hb-Sβ0 thalassemia
- Hb-Sβ+ thalassemia
- Hb-SD — least common
- Hb-SE

Why new codes?

- >50% of children with Hb-SS will have at least one episode of acute chest syndrome
- 30% will have splenic sequestration
- 1 out of 3 males with SCD will suffer from priapism in their lifetime
- 24% will have a stroke by the age of 45
  - 11% of children will have a “silent” ischemic stroke by the age of 14
- ~20% will develop cholelithiasis

Why new codes?

- Current codes only specifically tract
  - acute chest
  - splenic sequestration
- All other SCD crisis related complications get "lumped" into the non-specific "disease with crisis, unspecified" leaving no adequate method to track these conditions
- New codes will allow for better tracking of specific crisis related conditions

Questions?