

Sickle cell anemia can lead to a host of complications, including Stroke. Sickled red blood cells can cause blood clots, increasing the risk of a clot lodging in a deep vein, known as deep vein thrombosis. It also increases the risk of a blood clot lodging in a lung, known as pulmonary embolism. This lack of oxygen-rich blood can damage nerves and organs, including the kidneys, liver and spleen, and can be fatal Splenic sequestration. Parents of children with sickle cell anemia can learn how to locate and feel their child's spleen for enlargement Blindness. Signs of stroke include seizures, weakness or numbness of the arms and legs, sudden speech difficulties, and loss of consciousness. A lung infection or sickle cells blocking blood vessels in the lungs can cause this life-threatening complication. Sickle cell anemia can cause painful, long-lasting erections, known as priapism. Acute chest syndrome might need emergency medical treatment Avascular necrosis. Shortness of breath and fatigue are common symptoms of this condition, which can be fatal Organ damage. A stroke can be fatal Acute chest syndrome. People with sickle cell anemia can develop high blood pressure in their lungs. Sickle cells that block blood flow to organs deprive the affected organs of blood and oxygen. Sickle cells can get trapped .in the spleen, causing it to enlarge. Pulmonary hypertension. Deep vein thrombosis. Gallstones