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Haematological profile of Sickle cell anaemia and Thalassaemia from central India

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The aim of the present study was to determine the haematological profile of sickle cell anaemia (SCA) and thalassaemia (β-Thal) from Central India. Both SCA and β-Thal are a major public health in the world in general and India in particular where about 42 million sickle cell trait (SCT) and about 3.5 million β-Thal carriers live in India with its predominance in central and southern India. Haematological tests on 2769 premarital children aged 6-14 years comprising of 2224 controls, 438 carriers for SCA and 107 carriers for β-thalassaemia were performed. Low RBC, MCV, Hb, RDW, MCH, and MCHC and high WBC, MPV, HCT, and platelet dominate the haematological profile among SCT and β-Thal carriers compared to normal children. Slightly higher macrocytic cell morphology of sickle cell anaemia was major concerned. The mean Hb level among the carriers of sickle cell anaemia (12.82 ± 2.11 g/dl) was adequate but for β-Thal (10.89 ± 1.89) it was considerably low. Microcytosis and hypochromia seen by the low mean values of mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH) in the β-thalassaemia.

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