Sickle cell (SC) is the most common inherited blood disorder in the United States. Red blood cells become rigid and shaped like crescent moons, preventing oxygen from getting to parts of the body. This can cause fatigue, severe pain, organ damage or stroke.

While SC is most common in people with African ancestry, it is also common in people with ancestry from Central and South America, the Middle East, Asia, India, and the Mediterranean.

100,000 People are living with SC
2 million People carry the sickle cell trait
1/365 African American births

Partnership
We are partnering with U.S. advocacy groups to engage with the sickle cell community, empowering patients to take control of their own medical records and helping researchers find new treatments and better understand SC.

Survey of US adults and adolescents living with Sickle Cell
2 out of 3 survey respondents intentionally delay emergency care for pain crises
12% Satisfied with their primary care
51% Satisfied with their emergency care

PicnicHealth’s Sickle Cell Research Cohort
A Preliminary Analysis*

Participants have experienced a median number of 7 hospitalizations or ER visits, or 1.03 hospitalizations per year.

Prior Use of Key Therapies: 61% Hydroxyurea, 39% Lightsaber, 26% Venetoclax, 28% Crizanlizumab

Presence of End Organ Damage: 23% Anemia-related, 11% Cerebrovascular, 36% Renal disease, 35% Stroke

*Prior Use of Key Therapies, Data as of June 2021

#ShareTheLightOnSickleCell
Sickle Cell Research