



**Ikibano cabarwayi, abarezii
n'inzobere mu buvuzi baharanira
uburengazira bw'abantu babaho
bafise indwara y'amaselile ateye
nkumuhoro (Sickle Cell Disease)
muri Australia**



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Ryahawe amahera na:

**Leta ya Victoria Igisata co Mukuru wa Victoria n'Ibiri
vyiwe**

**Udutabo twose twanditswe na ASCA dusubirwamo
na muganga w'umuhinga bu vyamaraso y'abakuru
n'abana (adult and paediatric haematologist.)**

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caregivers to sickle cell disease patients, not replace, the
relationship that exists between patients and health care
professionals.**

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**Australian Sickle
Cell Advocacy**

Akaranga Ka Sickle Cell



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AKARANGA KA SICKLE CELL NIKI?

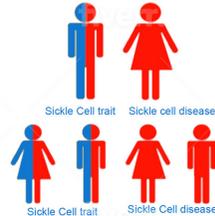
- Akaranga ka Sickle Cell (SCT)/carriers karashika igihe umwana aronse umuragi wa gene Imwe ya sickle cell iva kubuyeyi umwe kandigene imwe nzima ya hemoglobin iva kuwundi muvuyeyi.
- Ibi ntibituma haboneka ingorane za sickle cell kandi ibimenyetso biboneka gake cane. Mugabo abavuzi bagomba kubimenyetswa cane cane iyo hagiye gukorwa ubuvuzi bukenera ikinya (anesthesie), akarorero, ikinya gisinziriza umuntu akemera nkupfuye.
- Nimba uturuka mukarere karimo ivyago viri hejuru kandi/canke ufise amateka yindwara ya sickle cell mu muryango uturukamo, ugiriwe impanuro gupimisha amaraso kugirango bamenye imiterere yakaranga ka sickle cell yawe.
- Kumenya imiterere yakaranga ka sickle cell yawe hamwe nimpanuro zijanye numuragi uvana kubavyeyi bizogufasha gufata imyanzuro ishingiyeye kubumenyi nyakuri igihe co gutegekanya uruyaro.



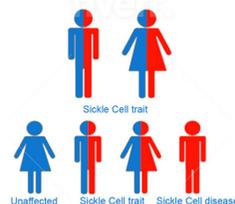
When both parents have Sickle Cell Disease



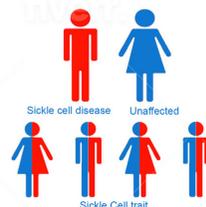
When one parent has Sickle Cell Disease & another has the Sickle Cell Trait



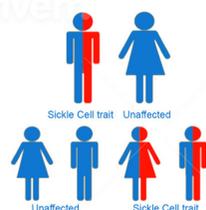
When both parents have the Sickle Cell Trait



When one parent has the Sickle Cell Disease



When one parent has the Sickle Cell Trait



Ivyago ku mwana:
Kugira Sickle Cell Anaemia (amaraso make): 100%
Kugira Akaranga ka Sickle Cell : 0%
Ntacobitwaye: 0%

Kugira Sickle Cell Anaemia (amaraso make atewe na Sickle Cell): 50%
Kugira Akaranga ka Sickle Cell: 50%
Atacobimutwaye: 0%

Kugira Sickle Cell Anaemia (amaraso make atewe na Sickle Cell): 25%
Kugira Akaranga ka Sickle Cell: 50%
Atacobimutwaye: 25%

Amahirwe mabi ku mwana:
Kugira Sickle Cell Anaemia (amaraso make atewe na Sickle Cell): 0%
Kugira Akaranga ka Sickle Cell: 100%
Atacobimutwaye: 0%

Amahirwe mabi ku mwana:
Kugira Sickle Cell Anaemia (amaraso make atewe na Sickle Cell): 0%
Kugira Akaranga ka Sickle Cell: 50%
Atacobimutwaye: 50%

INDWARA YATAHURITSE

Akaranga ka Sickle Cell (SCT) karatahurika nigipimo coroshe camaraso. Abantu bafise ivyago vyokugira SCT bashobora kuvugana na muganga canke kiliniki yubuvuzi kubijanye nugukorerwa iki gipimo.

INGORANE

Abantu benshi bafise SCT ntabwo bagira ibimenyetso vyerekanako amaraso ntatamba kubera Indwara ya Sickle Cell (SCD) kandi bagira ubuzima burebure busanzwe. Mugabo mubihe bikabije nka umuvuduko ubandanya kuduga mukirere, ogisijeni imanutse cane (hejuru cane mukirere), amazi gukama cane mumubiri, amaraso adatwara ogisijeni mu bihimba, gukora inkino cane, guhura n'ubushuhe bukabije, abantu bafise SCT bashobora kubabara kimwe nabafise SCD.

Uretse kubabara izindi ndwara basanze zifise isano na SCT zirimo:

- Amaselile atukura yamaraso mu mukoyo (microscopic haematuria) kubera kwononekara kwimpyiko (renal papillaenecrosis), indwara munzira zumukoyo, utubuye muri sisitemu yumukoyo canke ibivyimba vya kanseri.
- Umukoyo woroshe cane (hyposthenuria) uterwa n'umubumbe wamaraso mu muyoboro wimpyiko.
- Kubuzwa kwimiyoboro gushikiriza amarazo murwagashya bigatuma abarwayi baribwa mu gakiriza hejuru.
- Imbumbe yamaraso mu mitsi yukuguru (venous thromboembolism).

Birareshejweko abantu bafise SCT birinda ibikabije vyose kandi ingene impyiko zabo zikora bigakurikiranwa kandi bagahindura ubuzima bwabo kugirango birinde amaraso kwibumba mumitsi (venous thromboembolism).

UBUNDI BUSHAKASHATSI

Ubundi bushakashatsi burakenwe kungirango tumenye kubiriki abantu bamwe na bamwe bafise SCT bagira ingorane kandi abanda ntibazigire.

Kuzinda nkuru raba: <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/sicklecell/traits.html>