



MAKING A DIFFERENCE ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

NATIONAL CENTER ON BIRTH DEFECTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES



SAVING BABIES
THROUGH BIRTH DEFECTS
PREVENTION AND RESEARCH



HELPING CHILDREN
LIVE TO THE FULLEST
BY UNDERSTANDING AUTISM



PROTECTING PEOPLE
AND PREVENTING COMPLICATIONS
OF BLOOD DISORDERS



IMPROVING HEALTH
OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

New! Sickle Cell Disease Annual Data Reports and Fact Sheets

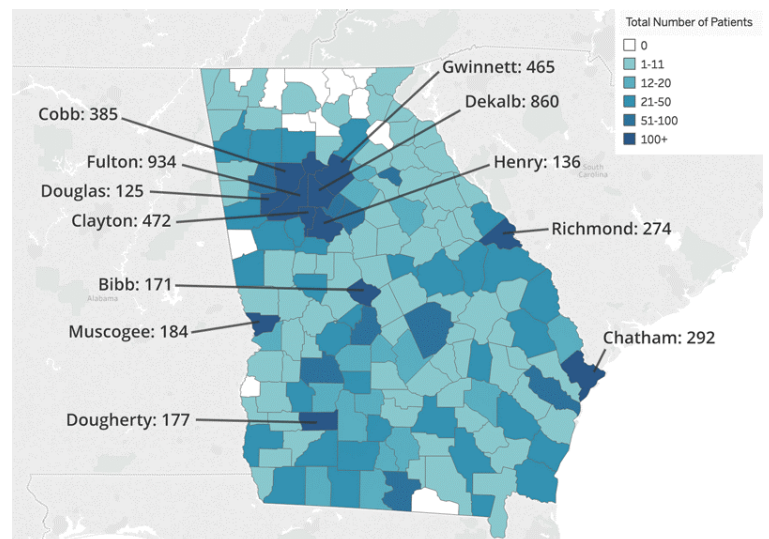
The Sickle Cell Data Collection (SCDC) program determines the number of people living with sickle cell disease (SCD) and monitors changes related to their health over time.

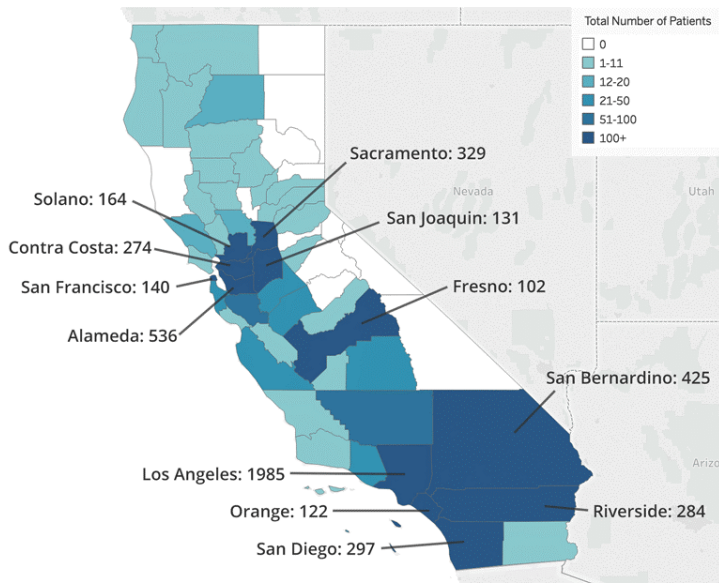
Data Reports

SCDC data reports for 2005 and 2010–2016 for [California](#) and 2005 and 2010–2015 for [Georgia](#) are now available online.

The maps and figures in these reports represent data on demographics (e.g., age, sex, and geographic information), hospitalizations, and emergency department visits for individuals with SCD living in California and Georgia.

SCDC identified 4,689 people with SCD living in California in 2016 and 8,017 people with SCD living in Georgia in 2015.





Number of patients by county of residence, California, 2016

Number of patients by county of residence, Georgia, 2015

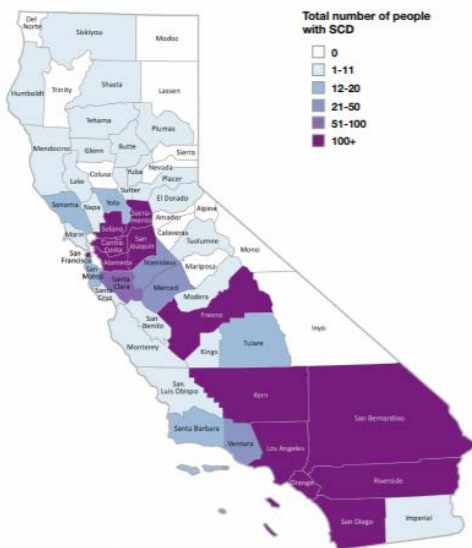
Fact Sheets

Two new [fact sheets](#) highlight the most recent annual SCDC data for California (2016) and Georgia (2015):

- “Sickle Cell Disease in...” provides an overview of the demographics and healthcare utilization patterns of people with SCD and is targeted to members of the general public looking for basic information about those living with SCD.

Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) in California, 2016

We found 4,689 people with SCD were living in California in 2016.



1 in 3 people with SCD lived in Los Angeles County



34%
Younger than 20 years



52%
20-49 years

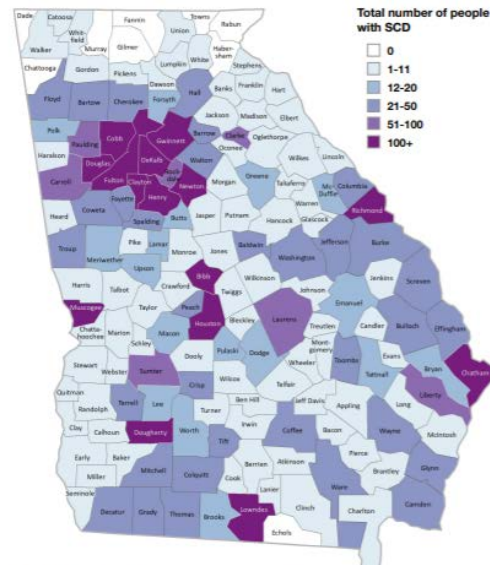


14%
50 years and older



Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) in Georgia, 2015

We found 8,017 people with SCD were living in Georgia in 2015.



4 in 10 people with SCD lived in just five metro Atlanta counties (Fulton, Gwinnett, DeKalb, Clayton, and Cobb).



44%
Younger than 20 years



46%
20-49 years

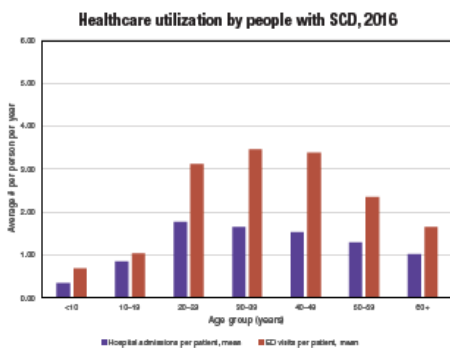


10%
50 years and older



- “Hospital and Emergency Department (ED) Utilization for People with SCD” provides additional details about healthcare utilization patterns in this population (including readmission and payer information) and is targeted to policy officials, public health professionals, and SCD organizations.

Hospital and Emergency Department (ED) Utilization for People with Sickle Cell Disease (SCD)



California, 2016

The average number of hospital admissions and ED visits rose dramatically after age 19. This is the time when many patients transition (change) from being seen by a pediatric healthcare provider to needing a healthcare provider for adults.

The higher number of hospital admissions and ED visits in adults may be due to

- More frequent and more severe SCD-related health issues; or
- Lack of access to primary care and specialty care providers for adults with SCD.

Overall, in 2016, people with SCD had an average of

1.3 hospital admissions & 2.3 ED visits

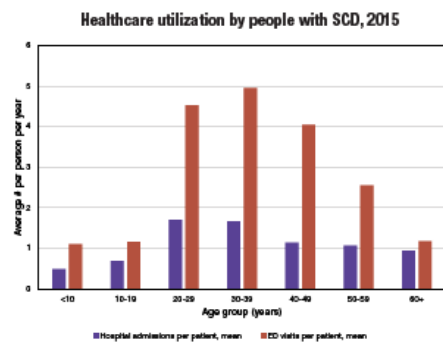
Key Terms

Hospital admissions: Direct hospital admissions, as well as hospital admissions that began in the ED

ED visits: ED visits that resulted in a release after treatment



Hospital and Emergency Department (ED) Utilization for People with Sickle Cell Disease (SCD)



Georgia, 2015

The average number of hospital admissions and ED visits rose dramatically after age 19. This is the time when many patients transition (change) from being seen by a pediatric healthcare provider to needing a healthcare provider for adults.

The higher number of hospital admissions and ED visits in adults may be due to

- More frequent and more severe SCD-related health issues; or
- Lack of access to primary care and specialty care providers for adults with SCD.

Overall, in 2015, people with SCD had an average of

1.1 hospital admissions & 2.8 ED visits

Key Terms

Hospital admissions: Direct hospital admissions, as well as hospital admissions that began in the ED

ED visits: ED visits that resulted in a release after treatment



Recent Publications

- Tanabe P, Spratling R, Smith D, Grissom P, Hulihan M. [Understanding the Complications of Sickle Cell Disease](#). Am J Nurs. 2019 Jun;119(6):26-35.
- Snyder AB, Zhou M, Theodore R, Quarmyne MO, Eckman J, Lane PA. [Improving an Administrative Case Definition for Longitudinal Surveillance of Sickle Cell Disease](#). Public Health Rep. 2019 May/June;134(3):274-281.

Find more [publications and scientific articles on SCD](#).

Additional Resources

- [Sickle Cell Data Collection Brief: Births in Georgia, 2004-2016](#)
- [Sickle Cell Data Collection Program Brief: Access to Care for Children](#)
- ["Too Many Children Live Too Far From Sickle Cell Treatment They Need" \(AJC article\)](#)
- [CDC's Sickle Cell Data Collection \(SCDC\) Program](#)
- [CDC's Sickle Cell Disease Surveillance History](#)

Share these resources with your family, friends, and colleagues!



The Sickle Cell Data Collection (SCDC) program collects health information about people with sickle cell disease (SCD) to study trends in diagnosis, treatment, and health care utilization in the United States. Georgia is one of two states currently participating in this Centers for Disease Control and Prevention initiative.

This brief is part of a series produced using data from SCDC Georgia that can inform decision-makers about critical gaps in diagnosis, treatment, and access to care for patients with SCD that might be filled through policy changes, improved health care practices, and education. This brief combines data on the number of new cases of SCD identified between 2004 and 2016 through the state's newborn screening program and geographic information on where pediatric treatment centers are located. The results highlight how geography impacts access to specialized SCD care, which has implications for health care utilization, quality of care, and short- and long-term health outcomes for children.

NEW CASES OF SICKLE CELL DISEASE IN GEORGIA

Georgia's latest SCDC data shows that approximately 155 babies with SCD are born in the state each year, with rates staying relatively constant from year to year from 2004 through 2016.

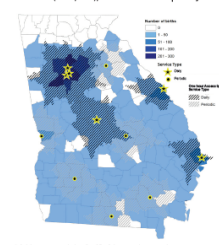
Babies with SCD are born in almost every county throughout Georgia (Figure 1). However, these births are not evenly distributed throughout the state. Five Metro Atlanta counties averaged more than 10 SCD births each year, while 100 counties in the state saw from one to 12 total SCD births over the entire 13-year period.

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Figure 1: SCD Births in Georgia 2004-2016 by County of Residence (n = 2,019), with Locations of Specialty Care



* Addresses are missing for 13 of these patients, so they are not represented on the map.



Want to learn more about SCD? Visit our [SCD website](#).

For the latest updates and resources, follow us on Twitter [@CDC_NCBDDD](#).

National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities
Division of Blood Disorders

Learn more: <http://www.cdc.gov/blooddisorders>



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