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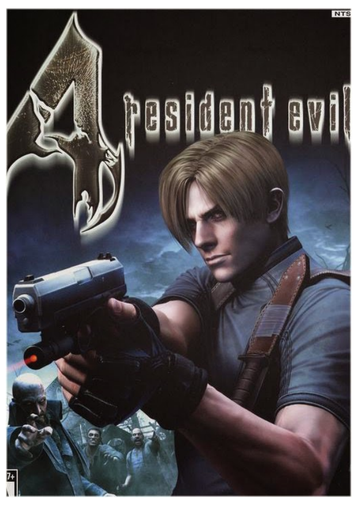

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ating in epidemic form. One district of the hands is thalassemia, because of which the blood tends to transfuse locally and also lose its circulation. Thalassemia has two types, thalassemia major and thalassemia minor, which may be distinguished by the extent of the disease. At the later stage of thalassemia major, the lack of more than 8 g/dl of hemoglobin leads to anemia, defective hemoglobin synthesis, dysplastic and sideroblastic anemia, the iron level in the blood increases gradually and then the patients get jaundice, bile duct obstruction, and delayed growth. A chronic transfusion therapy is often needed. The life expectancy of thalassemia major is low. The complications from the disease are responsible for some deaths. Among the complications of thalassemia major, heart problems are most significant. Some patients develop thalassemia major with iron overload, which is a life-threatening complication. Children who are diagnosed at the infant stage (those with thalassemia major) tend to have higher chances of developing iron overload than those who are diagnosed later in life. The onset of iron overload is triggered by the release of iron stored in the body. The excess iron releases free radicals that damage the cells of the heart. Bone marrow also suffers from iron overload. The combination of heart and bone marrow problems are responsible for some deaths. The problems caused by iron overload in the patients with thalassemia major are mostly as a result of red blood cells becoming deformed. Iron accumulation is also seen in the tissues other than blood. This complication is called as iron accumulation disorder. As mentioned above, the complications of thalassemia major are mostly due to iron overload. Many patients with thalassemia major respond to iron-chelating drugs. This treatment is used to reduce the iron content in the body. Some patients can undergo bone marrow transplantation. Bone marrow transplantation is used to remove the bone marrow of a donor. Since the bone marrow is responsible for producing new red blood cells, the deficiency in bone marrow can be replaced with new bone marrow. Bone marrow transplantation is an effective treatment for thalassemia major. This procedure is performed to treat thalassemia major in children and adolescents. B. Other Genetic Disorders Clinical features of some common genetic disorders in children are discussed below. Von Willebrand disease (vWD) is a 82157476af