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## Hemoglobin c trait fact sheet

People with hemoglobin C do not have hemoglobin disease C or sickle cell anaemic. They can not develop these diseases later in life. They can pass the hemoglobin C tra feature to their children. How is the hemoglobin C feature inherited? Hemoglobin C feature is inherited from parents, such as hair color or eye color. If one parent has a hemoglobin C feature and the other parent has normal hemoglobin, there is a 50 percent (1 in 2) chance with each pregnancy to have a child who has a hemoglobin C tra feature. These are possible results with each pregnancy. A 50 percent (1 in 2) chance of having a child with hemoglobin C feature a 50 percent (1 in 2) chance of having a child without the hemoglobin C tra tra feature Parents who have a hemoglobin C tra feature may have a child with hemoglobin C disease or Hemoglobin SC disease. That is why it is important to understand how hemoglobin C tra feature is transmitted and how it can affect the health of your children and grandchildren. Hemoglobin SC disease Hemoglobin SC disease is a type of sickle-like anemia. People who have hemoglobin SC disease (also called sickle-hemoglobin C disease) have red blood cells that contain both hemoglobin S and hemoglobin C. Under certain conditions, these red blood cells harden and take on sickle (or banana) shape. Their shape and structure make it difficult for these cells to flow through small blood vessels and deliver oxygen to different parts of the body. This can cause cell damage and pain. How is Hemoglobin SC disease inherited? People inherit Hemoglobin SC disease from their parents. If one parent has a hemoglobin C trait and the other person has sickle cell characteristics there is a 25 percent (1 in 4) chance with each pregnancy to have a child with sickle cell (SC) disease. Sickle-rate anemia is a lifelong disease that can result in serious health problems. These are possible results with each pregnancy. A 25 percent (1 in 4) chance of having a child with hemoglobin C trait 25 percent (1 in 4) chances of having a child with sickle cell characteristics 25 percent (1 in 4) chances of having a child with hemoglobin SC disease (sickle cell anemia) 25 percent (1 in 4) chance of having a child without a trait or disease yes. These are the three most common types of sickle cell anaesthemia in the United States. Sickle-shaped anemia (also known as hemoglobin SS disease) Sickle hemoglobin C disease (also known as hemoglobin SC disease) Sickle beta thalassaemia (sickle-shaped beta thalassaemia (Sickle/SB0) to learn more about the risk of hemoglobin heredity SS disease or SP thalassaemia disease, see Sickle-like property and Hemoglobin Betathalassaemia feature. Hemoglobin C disease People with hemoglobin C traits also may have a child with hemoglobin C disease. Hemoglobin C disease is not a form of sickle-rate anemia. People who have hemoglobin C disease have red blood cells that contain mostly hemoglobin C. Too much hemoglobin C can reduce the number and size of red blood cells in the body, causing mild anaemia. Hemoglobin C disease usually does not cause serious health If both parents have hemoglobin C feature, there is a possibility to have a child with hemoglobin C disease. These are possible results with each pregnancy. A 25 percent (1 in 4) chance of having a child with hemoglobin C disease 50 percent (1 in 2) the chance of having a child with hemoglobin C feature 25 percent (1 in 4) the chance of having a child without a trate or disease if one parent has a hemoglobin C feature and the other parent has normal hemoglobin, there is a 50 percent (1 in 2) chance with each pregnancy to have a baby with a hemoglobin C tra feature. If one parent has a hemoglobin C trait and the other parent has a sickle cell property, there is a 25 percent (1 in 4) chance with each pregnancy to have a child with sickle cell anaemic disease (Hemoglobin SC disease). Sickle cell is a lifelong disease that can cause serious health problems. If both parents have a hemoglobin C tra tra feature, there is a 25 percent (1 in 4) chance with each pregnancy of having a baby with hemoglobin C disease. People with hemoglobin C disease usually do not have serious health problems from the disease. The only way to find out if you have hemoglobin C feature is to have a simple blood test. Talk to your doctor about genetic testing and counseling if you or a member of your family has a Hemoglobin C trait. Property.

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