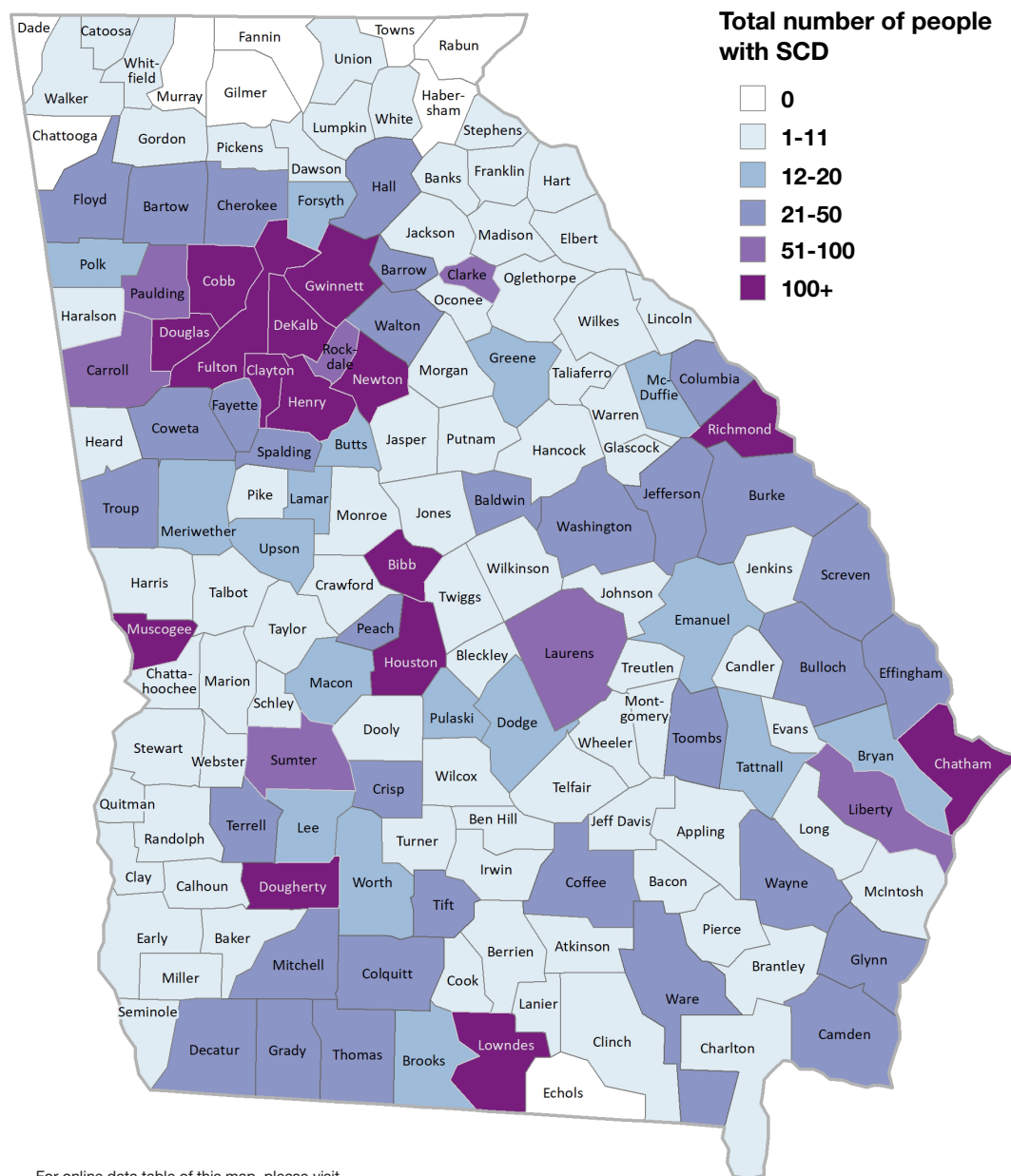


# Sickle Cell Disease (SCD) in Georgia, 2015

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



For online data table of this map, please visit  
<https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/hemoglobinopathies/scdc-state-data/georgia-2015.html#demographics>

**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%**

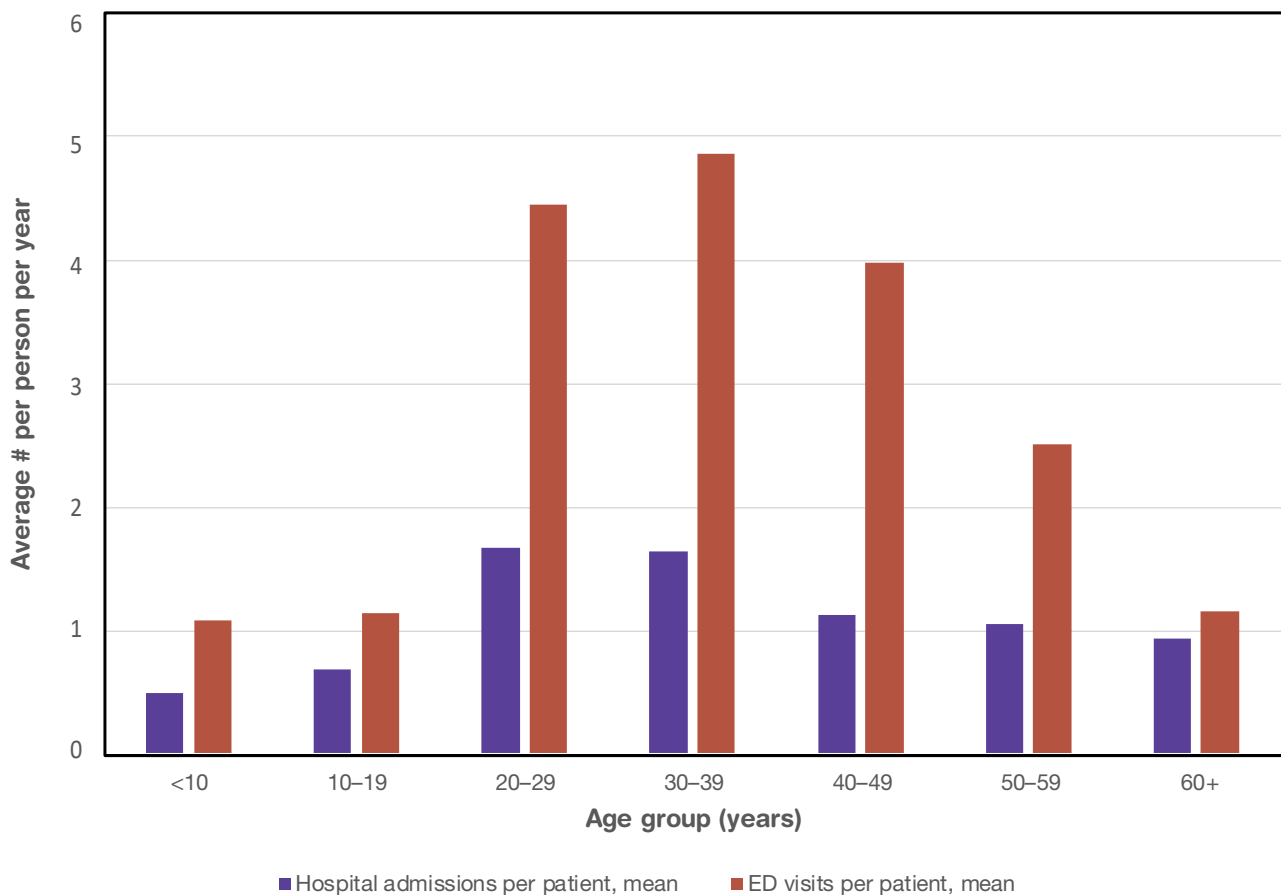
20–49 years



**10%**

50 years and older

## How frequently did people with SCD use healthcare services?



For online data table of hospital admissions, please see Figure 3 here:  
<https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/hemoglobinopathies/scdc-state-data/georgia-2015.html#hospital-utilization>

For online data table of ED visits, please see Figure 11 here:  
<https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/hemoglobinopathies/scdc-state-data/georgia-2015.html#ed-utilization>

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 young 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.

Learn more about SCD here: [www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/sicklecell](http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/sicklecell)