

# Sickle cell anaemia : comparative clinical and molecular studies of Nigerian and Kuwaiti patients

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**SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA:  
COMPARITIVE CLINICAL AND MOLECULAIR STUDIES  
OF NIGERIAN AND KUWAITI PATIENTS**

van

**Adekunle Dada Adekile**

1. IVS-I-110 (G→A) is one of the oldest of the  $\beta$ -thal mutations and originated among the pre-historic Semites of south-western Arabia.
2. Bantu  $\beta^S$  haplotype will turn out to be more common than Saudi Arabia/India haplotype among the Omani people of the Arabian Peninsula.
3. Genetic factors, not linked to the  $\beta^S$  mutation, protect SS patients with the Saudi Arabia/India haplotype against recurrent severe bacterial infections.
4. The  $\alpha 2$ -globin gene polyadenylation signal mutation (AATAAA→AATAAG) originated among the pre-historic Ubaidian people of Eastern Arabia.
5. Stem cell transplantation will revolutionize the treatment of thalassemia major.
6. Manipulation of the  $\beta$ -amyloid precursor protein gene or its product holds promise for the rational therapy of Alzheimer's disease.
7. Post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disease is associated with Epstein-Barr virus infection.
8. Neonatal chronic lung disease is mediated by free oxygen radicals generated by tracheal epithelial and alveolar macrophages.
9. A drug that blocks the dopamine transporter protein receptor will prevent the psycho-stimulatory effect of cocaine and will be useful for the treatment of its addiction.
10. There is a link between early monolithic civilizations e.g. the Maya of Central America and Stonehenge of Great Britain with the Egyptian civilization.

Maastricht, 23 mei 1996