- Patients with sickle cell disease (SCD) face unique challenges related to the biology of the disease as well as psychosocial factors, sociological factors, and differences in health care delivery when transitioning from pediatric to adult care.
- Primary health care providers who treat patients with SCD need to understand how to manage acute and chronic pain and comorbidities, monitor neurocognitive function, manage ongoing transfusions and iron chelation therapy, and discuss treatment adherence during the transition process.
- Young adults with SCD have the highest rates of acute-care utilization and rehospitalization compared with the general SCD population, which may indicate poor continuity of care.
- A well-planned, biopsychosocial, multidisciplinary, and individualized program should be available to facilitate successful transition of all children with SCD to adult care.

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