The clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of primary stroke prevention in children with sickle cell disease: a systematic review and economic evaluation
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Authors' conclusions
Study finds that the use of transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasonography to identify children at high risk of stroke, along with treating these children with prophylactic blood transfusions, appears to be both clinically effective and cost-effective compared with TCD ultrasonography alone; however, further research is needed on the long-term impact of scanning and the outcomes of implementing TCD scans and blood transfusion in children.

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