NLR (P = 0.062), NPR (P = 0.053), and SII (P = 0.070) when compared to those without proteinuria. **Discussion and conclusion:** Hematological indices are increasingly studied due to their cost-effectiveness and because they are easily calculated using routine blood tests. They also have been studied in conditions marked by prominent inflammatory processes. However, data in SCA are limited. Here, we observed higher SII levels in patients with glomerular hyperfiltration, as well as trends toward higher d-NLR, NPR, and SII in SCA patients with proteinuria. These findings suggest a potential contribution of inflammation to kidney injury and support further research to assess the role of inflammatory indices as markers of renal damage in SCA. Therefore, we conclude that in adults with SCA, glomerular hyperfiltration is significantly associated with higher SII levels, whereas proteinuria may be linked to elevated d-NLR, NPR, and SII.

Acknowledgements: Fundação Carlos Chagas Filho de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (FAPERJ) – E-26/210.562/2024 ETHICAL APPROVAL: CAAE 74130523.5.0000.5243

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2025.104141

ID - 2426

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF LEG ULCERS IN SICKLE CELL DISEASE: MULTICENTER REAL-WORLD DATA STUDY IN BRAZIL

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Introduction: Sickle cell disease (SCD) is an inherited hemoglobinopathy characterized by abnormal red blood cell shapes that lead to vaso-occlusion, chronic inflammation, and tissue ischemia. Among its chronic complications, leg ulcers (LU) represent one of the most prevalent cutaneous manifestations, especially in individuals with a homozygous genotype. These lesions are difficult to heal, have a high recurrence rate, and are associated with pain, functional limitation, and a negative impact on quality of life. The pathophysiology involves multiple factors, such as endothelial dysfunction, hypercoagulability, chronic venous insufficiency, and exacerbated local inflammation, all contributing to the persistence and refractoriness of the lesions. Despite therapeutic advances in sickle cell anemia, leg ulcers remain a significant clinical challenge, with substantial physical, psychological, and economic implications. **Objectives:** To assess the prevalence, incidence, and recurrence of leg ulcers in patients with SCD according to sex, age group, center, and genotype. **Material and methods:** A cohort study including 2,793 SCD patients enrolled in the Recipient Epidemiology and Donor Evaluation Study-III (REDS-III) project, conducted in six Brazilian blood centers: Belo Horizonte, Montes Claros, Juiz de Fora, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Recife. Prevalence, incidence, and recurrence rates of LU were presented as percentages with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). **Results:** In the sex-based analysis, no significant differences were found between women and men in prevalence (4.53% vs. 3.81%), incidence (0.54% vs. 1.07%), or recurrence (3.65% vs. 4.49%). By age group, all indicators were higher among adults compared to children (prevalence 8.77% vs. 0.33%; incidence 1.33% vs. 0.33%; recurrence 8.46% vs. 0.33%). Regarding centers, the highest prevalence rates were observed in Belo Horizonte (5.37%) and Recife (4.91%); the highest incidence in Recife (2.36%); and the highest recurrence rates in Juiz de Fora (6.57%) and Recife (5.45%). By genotype, LUs were more prevalent in SS (5.29%) and SB^0 (4.60%) patients, while the highest incidence was observed in SB^+ (2.38%). The highest recurrence rates occurred in SS (5.34%) and in other less frequent genotypes (5.45%). **Discussion and conclusion:** Leg ulcers represent a relevant and recurrent complication in individuals with sickle cell disease, with a greater impact among adults, particularly those with SS and SB^0 genotypes. The variation among centers suggests possible regional differences in clinical management, access to specialized care, or sociodemographic characteristics. These findings highlight the need for targeted prevention and management strategies focusing on high-risk groups to reduce the clinical burden and improve the quality of life of patients with SCD.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.htct.2025.104142

ID – 238

ESTUDO DA PREVALÊNCIA E DISTRIBUIÇÃO GENOTÍPICA DAS HEMOGLOBINOPATIAS NAS REGIÕES METROPOLITANA I E II DO RJ – EM PACIENTES ATENDIDOS NO HEMORIO

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Introdução: As hemoglobinopatias são um grupo de doenças genéticas que afetam a hemoglobina, podendo causar anemia e outras complicações. No Brasil, as mais comuns incluem HbS, HbC, HbD, HbE e talassemia. **Objetivos:** O presente estudo analisou a prevalência dessas hemoglobinopatias em pacientes atendidos no Instituto Estadual Arthur de Siqueira Cavalcanti (Hemorio), com foco nas Regiões Metropolitanas I e II do estado do Rio de Janeiro, visando identificar sua distribuição geográfica e o perfil epidemiológico dos pacientes. **Material e métodos:** O estudo, de natureza observacional, transversal e retrospectiva, analisou prontuários eletrônicos do Hemorio entre junho de 2020 e junho de 2024. A pesquisa