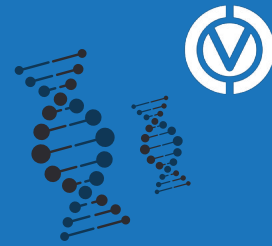




WORLD THALASSEMIA DAY



--- HIDDEN NO MORE - Finding the Undiagnosed, Supporting the Unseen

AN INHERITED HEMOGLOBIN DISORDER

Thalassemia is a genetic condition caused by mutations in globin genes that lead to an imbalance of α - and β -globin chains, resulting in red blood cell destruction



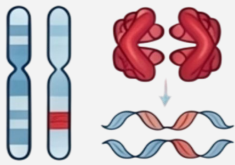
The 2026 Global Mission:
To identify undiagnosed individuals and support those whose daily challenges remain unrecognized by society & healthcare systems



Global Lighting Initiative
"Bring To Light" movement encourages cities to illuminate iconic landmarks in red to symbolize solidarity and advocacy

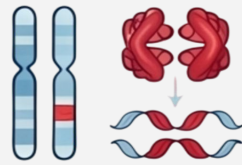
Alpha vs. Beta Thalassemia

Alpha



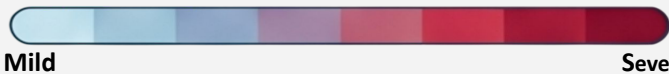
Alpha types involves deletions on chromosome 16

Beta



Beta types usually involve point mutations on chromosome 11

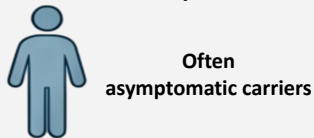
Minor vs. Major (TDT vs. NTD)



Mild

Severe

Minor/Trait



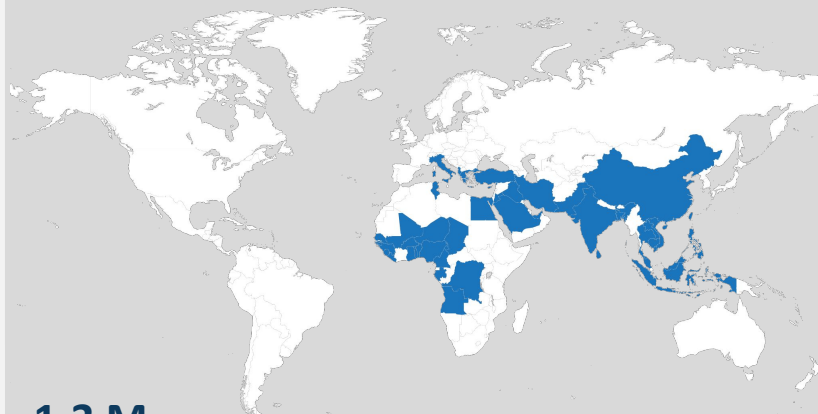
Often asymptomatic carriers

Major/Transfusion-Dependent



Requires lifelong blood support for survival

PREVALENCE



1.3 M Global Cases

Among them, 400,000 children are born with severe forms annually

THALASSEMIA BELT REGIONS

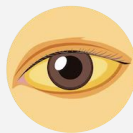
SYMPTOMS & COMPLICATIONS



Chronic fatigue



Pale skin



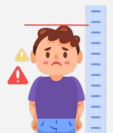
Jaundice



Shortness of breath



Bone deformities



Growth retardation

THE TREATMENT REVOLUTION

CASGEVY

Cell-based gene therapy



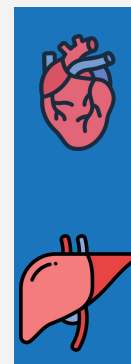
REBLOZYL

Erythroid maturation agent



STANDARD CARE: TRANSFUSIONS & CHELATION

Regular blood transfusions to maintain hemoglobin levels and iron chelation therapy to remove excess iron from the body



The Danger of Iron Overload

Frequent transfusions can lead to iron accumulation, causing organ damage



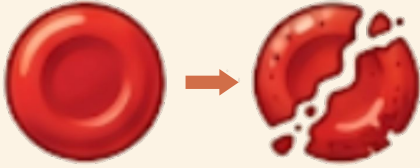
WORLD THALASSEMIA DAY 2026



HIDDEN NO MORE

Finding the Undiagnosed, Supporting the Unseen - May 8, 2026

UNDERSTANDING THALASSEMIA



AN INHERITED HEMOGLOBIN DISORDER

Thalassemia is a genetic condition caused by mutations in in globin genes lead to an imbalance of α - and β -globin chains, causing red blood cell destruction



The 2026 Global Mission

The 'Hidden No More' campaign seeks to identify undiagnosed individuals and support those whose daily challenges remain unrecognized by society and healthcare systems.

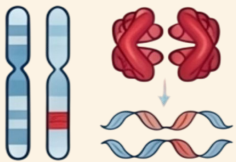


Global Lighting Initiative

On May 8, the "Bring To Light" movement encourages cities to illuminate iconic landmarks in red to symbolize solidarity and advocacy.

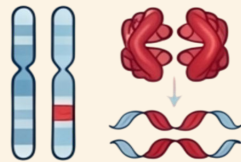
Alpha vs. Beta Thalassemia

Alpha



Alpha types involve deletions on chromosome 16

Beta



Beta types (including Cooley's Anemia) usually involve point mutations on chromosome 11

Minor vs. Major (TDT vs. NTDT)



Minor \ Trait



Often asymptomatic carriers

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Requires lifelong blood support for survival.

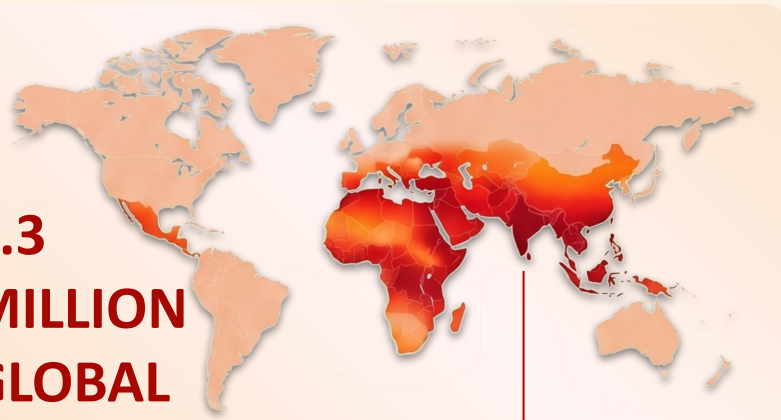


The Clinical Spectrum

Severity ranges from 'Silent Carriers' (normal CRC) to 'Hb Bart's Hydrops Fetalis, which is often lethal in utero without early intervention.

1.3 MILLION GLOBAL CASES

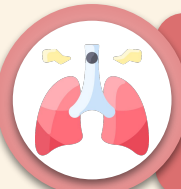
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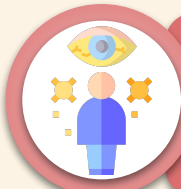
THE "THALASSEMIA BELT" REGIONS

Mediterranean Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East, Southeast Asia, Southern China

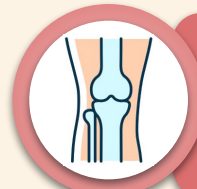
SYMPTOMS & CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS



CHRONIC FATIGUE AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH



JAUNDICE AND PALE SKIN



BONE DEFORMITIES AND GROWTH DELAYS

THE TREATMENT REVOLUTION

CASGEVY

CRISPR therapy for Beta Thalassemia, it uses "genetic scissors" to fix DNA mutations, by modifying patient's own stem cells to produce functional hemoglobin



REBLOZYL

Helps red blood cells mature properly, significantly reducing the frequency of required blood transfusions.

STANDARD CARE: TRANSFUSIONS & CHELATION

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The Danger of Iron Overload

Frequent transfusions can lead to iron accumulation, causing organ damage

