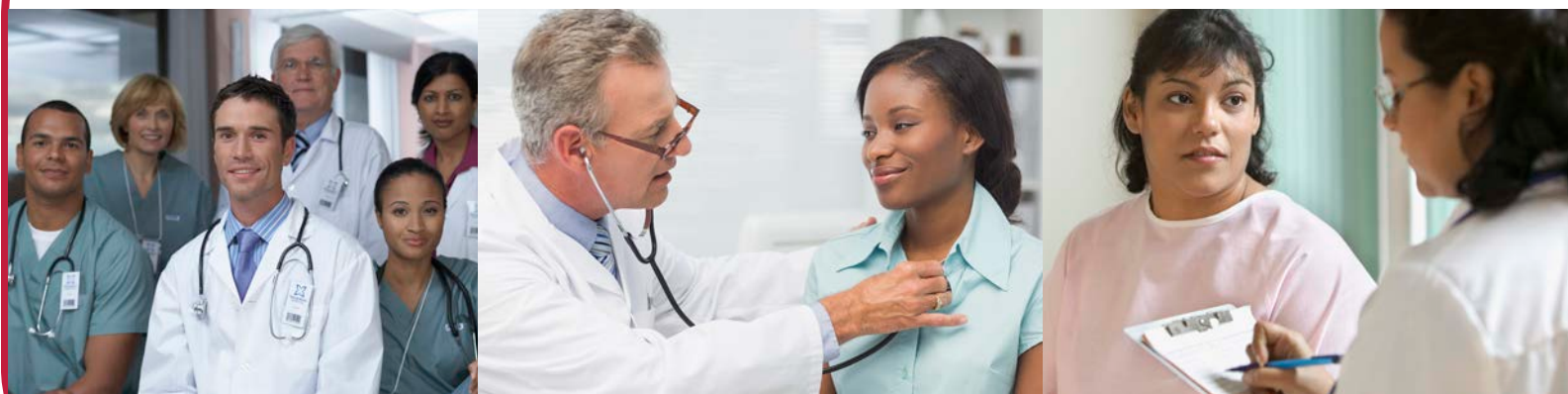


# Evidence-Based Management of Sickle Cell Disease

Expert Panel Report, 2014: Guide to Recommendations



**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**  
National Institutes of Health  
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

[www.nhlbi.nih.gov](http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov)

## Chapter 3: Managing Acute Complications of Sickle Cell Disease

### Acute Ocular Conditions

1. Immediately examine for hyphema anyone with SCD who presents with eye trauma. If hyphema is present, immediately refer to an ophthalmologist for further management.  
**(Consensus–Panel Expertise)**
2. Promptly refer anyone with SCD exhibiting signs and symptoms such as protrusion of the eye, changes in visual acuity (flashers or floaters), and unilateral or bilateral loss of vision to an eye specialist capable of performing a dilated eye exam to assess visual acuity, intraocular pressure, and the peripheral retina.  
**(Consensus–Panel Expertise)**
3. Manage acute ocular complications in consultation with an ophthalmologist, hematologist, and other specialists with expertise in SCD.  
**(Consensus–Panel Expertise)**