Chronic Disease Outcomes Triad Model
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Introduction:
Chronic diseases such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, obesity, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and chronic kidney disease are the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. These diseases are characterized by long-term complications and sequelae, which can significantly impact quality of life. The chronic disease outcomes triad model posits that chronic diseases consist of three interrelated and interacting components: physical, psychological, and social. These components are interconnected and influence one another, creating a complex interplay that affects the individual's health outcomes.

The varying factors and the mind-body-social inter-relational and interactional connection of the triad sequela.

Behavioral Health Outcomes:
Behavioral health outcomes are impacted by physical on chronic disease such as obesity, smoking, and behaviors due to chronic disease, such as depression and anxiety. These outcomes are often treated as separate entities, but they are interrelated and can exacerbate one another. Therefore, addressing these outcomes holistically is crucial for improving overall health outcomes.

Application of CDOT Model to Sickle Cell Disease:
Sickle cell disease (SCD) is a genetic blood disorder characterized by the production of abnormal hemoglobin, which leads to a misshapen red blood cell. This can cause a range of symptoms, including pain, fatigue, and organ damage. The CDOT model helps to understand the interplay of physical, psychological, and social factors in SCD, providing insights into how these factors interact and influence the disease outcomes.

Conclusion:
This conceptual framework based on the literature was designed to address the research for intervention on chronic disease outcomes. The study will investigate the interrelated and interactive connection of the triad sequela of SCD as predictors of SCD behavioral health outcomes such as sickle cell fatality, perceived sickle cell efficacy, and sickle cell efficacy.

Nature, Scope, and Impact of Sickle Cell Disease (SCD):
The number of people who are diagnosed with SCD in the United States is unknown. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report an estimated 100,000 people. However, as the disease is genetic and has a wide range of severity, it is difficult to estimate the exact number. The disease affects individuals with two copies of the sickle cell trait, resulting in a higher prevalence of the disease in certain populations, such as African Americans.

Sickle cell disease was initially described as a blood disease in the 1920s, but it was not until the 1950s that scientists began to understand the genetic basis of the disease. Today, researchers continue to study the disease to improve diagnostic tools and treatment options.

Sickle cell disease is a chronic, life-long condition that requires ongoing medical care and management. It is characterized by episodes of acute pain, known as sickle cell crisis, and chronic pain, which can significantly impact quality of life. The CDOT model helps to understand the interplay of physical, psychological, and social factors in SCD, providing insights into how these factors interact and influence the disease outcomes.

References:
[Provide a list of references relevant to the topic of chronic disease outcomes and SCD]