



Psychological and Behavioral Aspects of Living Genetic Disease

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Description

Purchasing clothing in traditional shopping form is a sophisticated process, which contains various shopping motives and complex shopping experience, so it has received wide attention of scholars. With the development of science and technology, many other shopping forms have sprung up, such as phone shopping, TV shopping, as well as online shopping. The prevalence of new shopping forms has much impact on the traditional market. It was reported that traditional clothing markets are being greatly challenged. In this case, how would a clothing store run its business to make itself evergreen. Facing fierce competition, many clothing stores have made different responses: Lost their confidence and fully closed the store. Totally rely their business on other shopping forms; Stick to original methods to run their business. Make some unsystematic changes on their store operation strategy to seek a path for survival. In fact, clothing store has its distinctive advantages due to the specificity of clothing. Therefore, this research aims at building a complete framework of consumer clothing store shopping experience based on the most important component of consumers buying behavior-- the five stages of consumer purchase decision-making process, and on this basis, puts forward corresponding clothing store marketing strategies. It helps clothing stores to understand their strengths and weaknesses, and optimize the store management.

Consumers' final purchase decision depends on the results of alternative evaluation, environment factors, and the choice of stores. Within environment factors, the most important factor for clothing purchasing is physical circumstance. Physical circumstance refers to circumstance that is in the form of physical existence and can arouse consumer perception. Those related clothing stores are position, decoration, lighting, music, scent, atmosphere, etc.

The factors play significant roles on consumer purchase decision making. Post-purchase evaluation is the last stage of consumer shopping experience. This stage involves, examining and comparing product features such as price, quality and service. In this stage, consumers correlate their expectations to perceived value, and then look for opinions from friends or family, in order to sum up experience, which have great influence on their next purchase decision. According to the consumer purchase decision-making model putting forward by Engel et al., consumer purchase decision-making model was based on the traditional clothing shopping form is built.

Cystic Fibrosis

Cystic Fibrosis is an ongoing, hereditary condition that makes patients produce thick and tacky bodily fluid, repressing their respiratory, stomach related, and regenerative frameworks. Like Thalassemia, the illness is ordinarily acquired at a 25 percent rate when the two guardians have the Cystic Fibrosis quality. In the United States, there are near 30,000 individuals living with Cystic Fibrosis, and they as often as possible foster more noteworthy medical issues. For example, 95% of male Cystic Fibrosis patients are sterile, and the middle time of endurance for all patients is 33.4 years. Taught nurture experts can expand the run of the mill patient's endurance time by offering powerful consideration methodologies that highlight active recuperation, as well as dietary and clinical supplementation.

As we open the privileged insights of the human genome the total arrangement of human qualities, we are discovering that virtually all infections have a hereditary part. A few sicknesses are brought about by transformations that are acquired from the guardians and are available in a person upon entering the world, similar to sickle cell infection. Different infections are brought about by obtained changes in a quality or gathering of qualities that happen during an individual's life. Such changes are not acquired from a parent, however happen either arbitrarily or because of some ecological openness, for example, tobacco smoke. These incorporate numerous tumors, as well as certain types of neurofibromatosis. Hereditary problems can be the aftereffect of hereditary irregularities like quality change or extra chromosomes. The impacts of anomalies in a singular's DNA were once no doubt eccentric. Nonetheless, present day medication has created strategies for recognizing the potential wellbeing results of hereditary issues, as proven by clinical exploration from instructed, progressed degreed nurture experts and rehearsing doctors. By gathering the accompanying proof based factual perceptions, these experts have recognized a portion of the ongoing accepted procedures for identifying, treating, and possibly forestalling a few hereditary problems

Sickle Cell Anemia

Sickle Cell Disease is a lifelong genetic condition that may be inherited when the Sickle Cell trait is passed down by both parents to their children. The trait is more commonly inherited by people with a sub-Saharan, Indian, or Mediterranean heritage. Sickle Cell Disease causes red blood cells to change from their usual donut shape to a sickle shape. This causes the cells to clump together and become caught in blood vessels, triggering severe pain and serious complications such as infections, organ damage, and acute respiratory syndrome. According to the CDC, Sickle Cell Disease affects approximately 100,000 Americans. Additionally, one in every 365 African-American babies is born with Sickle Cell Disease. In contrast, one in every 16,300 Hispanic-American babies is diagnosed with the disease. Modern advancements in medicine have limited the mortality rate of Sickle Cell Disease by providing a greater variety of vaccines and treatment options. Giving birth to a child with a genetic condition can be concerning for parents, but effective ongoing care from trained nursing professionals can significantly ease the impact. Through a Doctor of Science in Nursing program, nurse practitioners can expand their knowledge and practical ability to confront and mitigate these disorders. By adding new expertise in the leading-edge detection,

prevention, and treatment of genetic disorders, advanced-degree nurses can play a key role in helping parents, children, adult sufferers, and society at large.

The signs and symptoms of sickle cell disease are caused by the sickling of red blood cells. When red blood cells sickle, they break down prematurely, which can lead to anemia. Anemia can cause shortness of breath, fatigue, and delayed growth and development in children. The rapid breakdown of red blood cells may also cause yellowing of the eyes and skin, which are signs of jaundice. Painful episodes can occur when sickled red blood cells, which are stiff and inflexible. These episodes deprive tissues and organs, such as the lungs, kidneys, spleen, and brain, of oxygen-rich blood and can lead to

organ damage. A particularly serious complication of sickle cell disease is high blood pressure in the blood vessels that supply the lungs pulmonary hypertension, which can lead to heart failure. Pulmonary hypertension occurs in about 10 percent of adults with sickle cell disease. Sickle cell anemia is one of a group of inherited disorders known as sickle cell disease. It affects the shape of red blood cells, which carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Red blood cells are usually round and flexible, so they move easily through blood vessels. In sickle cell anemia, some red blood cells are shaped like sickles or crescent moons. These sickle cells also become rigid and sticky, which can slow or block blood flow.