Beta-Thalassemia is an inherited disease caused by a blood disorder that causes a reduction in hemoglobin production. It's an inherited mutation on the HBB gene. This mutation prevents the production of any beta-globin or some beta-globin. The lack of beta-globin impels to minimize the amount of operational hemoglobin and excessive crushing of red blood cells which can lead to anemia. When hemoglobin, the red blood cell iron protein that sends oxygen to the cells that go through your body, is lowered it causes lack of oxygen in the body. Some of the symptoms of Beta-Thalassemia are: pale skin, fatigue, weakness, among others. The type of Beta-Thalassemia depends on the severity of the mutation. If both parents carry this disorder it might be worse than if only one parent carries it. The two types of Beta-Thalassemia are: Thalassemia mayor (that may also be called Cooley’s anemia) and Thalassemia minor. Thalassemia mayor may be seen as soon as a child turns one to two years old, causing them severe anemia were they do not attain weight nor growth. Thalassemia mayor also has different symptoms such as fatigue, jaundice (yellow skin), and bone deformation. Thalassemia minor is caused when one parent carries the disorder and passes it on to its child. It rarely has symptoms, since it is only a carrier of this disorder. It is caused when one parent carries the disorder and passes it on to its child. It rarely has symptoms, since it is only a carrier of this disorder. The two types of Beta-Thalassemia are: Thalassemia mayor (that may also be called Cooley’s anemia) and Thalassemia minor. Thalassemia mayor also has different symptoms such as fatigue, jaundice (yellow skin), and bone deformation. Thalassemia minor is caused when one parent carries the disorder and passes it on to its child. It rarely has symptoms, since it is only a carrier of this disorder. The two types of Beta-Thalassemia are: Thalassemia mayor (that may also be called Cooley’s anemia) and Thalassemia minor. Thalassemia mayor also has different symptoms such as fatigue, jaundice (yellow skin), and bone deformation. Thalassemia minor is caused when one parent carries the disorder and passes it on to its child. It rarely has symptoms, since it is only a carrier of this disorder.