Blood and Marrow Transplantation in a developing country: The Philippine Experience

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Country name: PHILIPPINES

Is there a transplant team in your institution? YES

If yes, total number of transplants performed in your institution by 31.12. 2010
- Related BM: 14
- Related PB: 12
- Unrelated BM: 0
- Unrelated PB: 4
- Cord Blood: 1
- Auto BM: 0
- Auto PB: 2

Are there any other HSC transplant institutions in your country? YES

If yes, how many institutions are there?: 2

How many transplants have been performed in your country by 31.12. 2010
- Related-BM: ……14..
- Related PB: ………48.
- Unrelated BM: .... .0..
- Unrelated PB: ………4
- Cord:……… 2
- Auto BM:: ……….0
- Others:……………
- Auto PB:………… .9

Worldwide Network for Blood and Marrow Transplantation
Workshop of the WBMT in cooperation with the WHO

- Is there a National Society for HSCT in your country?  NO

- Are you a member of any of the following international societies?
  - CIBMTR .........  EBMT .........
  - APBMT YES  EMBMTR ......
  - ABMTRR .........  RABMTR ......
  - WMDA .........  Others ......

- Are there any systems for unrelated HSCT in your country?
  - Cord blood bank: YES (private)
  - Donor registry (Blood and Marrow Bank): NO

- Is there a recipient registry system in your country?  NO

- Is there a donor outcome registry system?  NO
Is there any national authority reporting requirement? NO

What are the major disease indications of HSCT?
- Acute leukemia
- MDS
- SAA
- CML
- Myeloma

How are these recipients supported?
- Mostly covered by insurance
- By private fund
- Others

Do you know the outcome of the patients after HSCT in your institute or country (survival or mortality rate)? YES

If yes, what is the overall survival rate at 1 year(%)? 57%

What is the biggest barrier to initiate or expand transplantation in your institute and/or country? COST
Barriers to a successful BMT program in the Philippines:

1. Prohibitive cost
2. Private hospitals are current providers of transplant care
3. Lack of government subsidy
4. Out of pocket payment
5. Unavailability of certain medications and laboratory tests
6. Very few physicians are trained in HSCT
7. Exodus of health professionals
8. Lack of confidence in the overall capability of local transplant centers
9. Lack of awareness regarding the indications and appropriate time for BMT