

Who needs a transplant? Indications for HCT

Daniel Weisdorf MD
University of Minnesota

Bad marrow---Aplasia

Bad immunity--Immune

Deficiency

Scorched earth



Fertile Soil



Repopulation

Anti-cancer effects of BMT

Kill the cancer cells

Save the patient

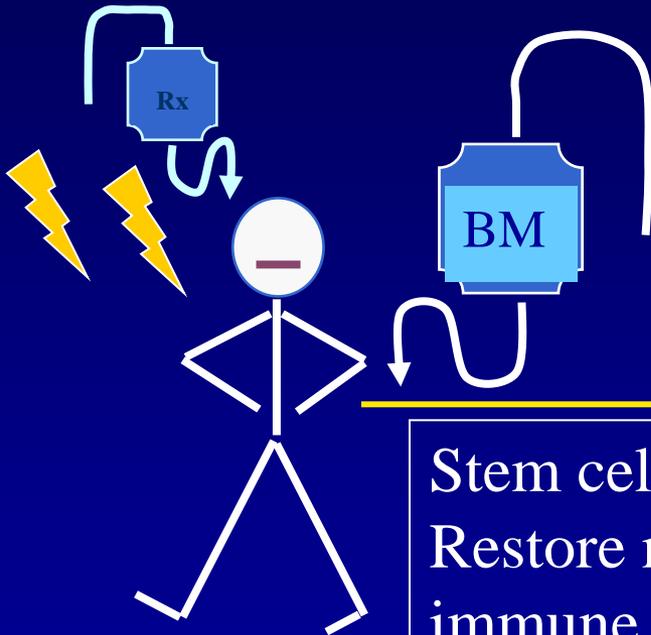
Restore immunocompetence

Prevent Infection

Prevent cancer recurrence {GVL}

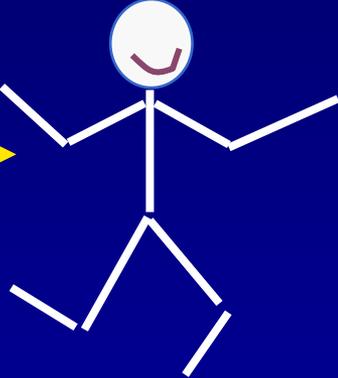
Blood and Marrow Transplantation

Radiation/Chemotherapy
to kill the cancer



Support until recovery

Stem cells to
Restore marrow &
immune defense

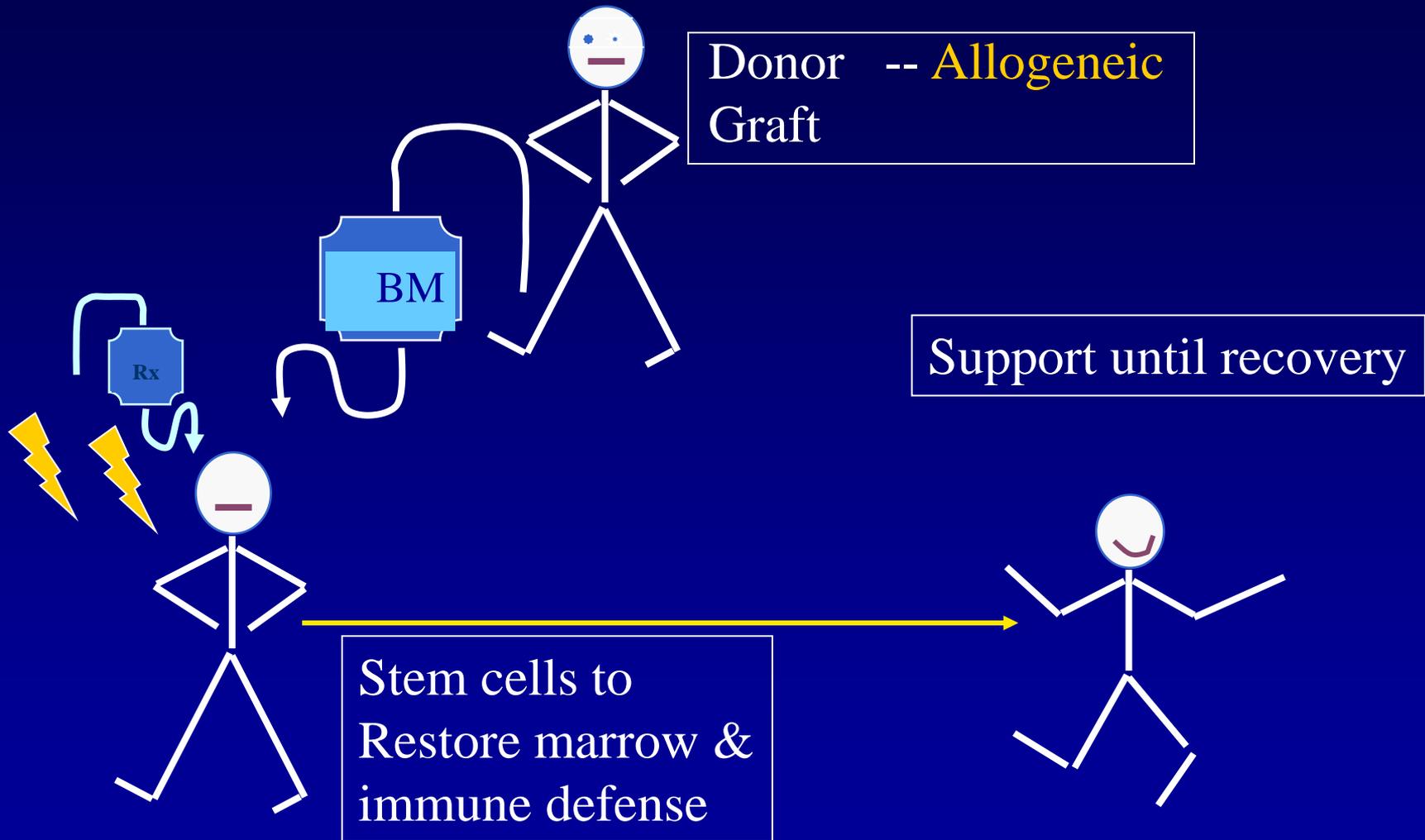


Organ injury
Low blood counts

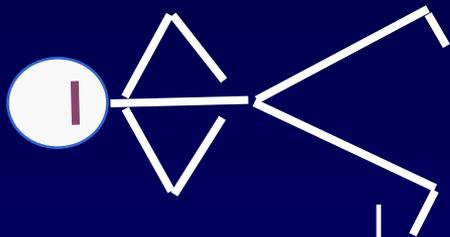


Replace blood/marrow
Fight infections
Attack residual cancer

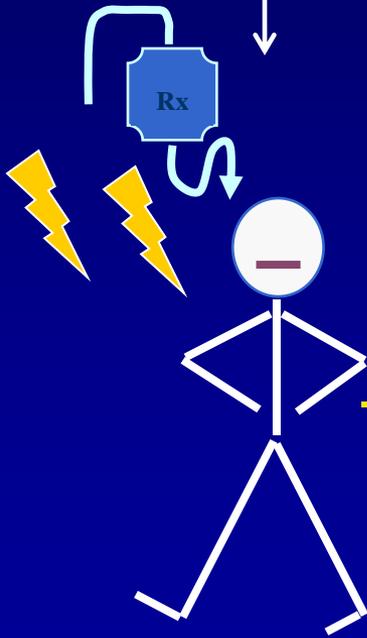
Blood and Marrow Transplantation



Blood and Marrow Transplantation

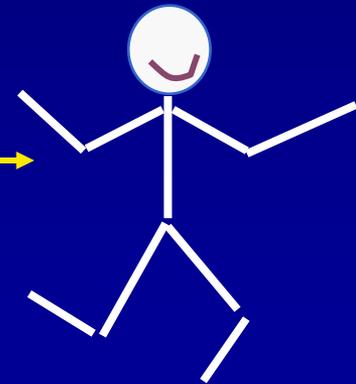


Patient as donor -- **Autologous**
Collect & freeze cells



Support until recovery

Stem cells to
Restore marrow &
immune defense



BMT applications

Replacement therapy for missing or defective blood or marrow function

Aplastic Anemia

missing marrow

Hemoglobin disorders

defective Red cells

Thalassemia, Sickle cell anemia

Immune deficiencies

defective immunity

Metabolic disorders

missing enzymes

BMT applications

Hematologic (Blood or Marrow) Cancers

Leukemia, Lymphoma, Myeloma

Curative where conventional therapy fails

- *Higher dose treatment*
- *Immune anti-cancer effect from donor cells*

The Therapeutic Balance

Cancer

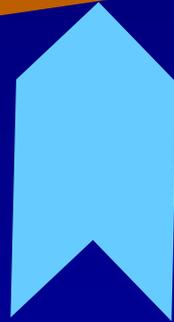
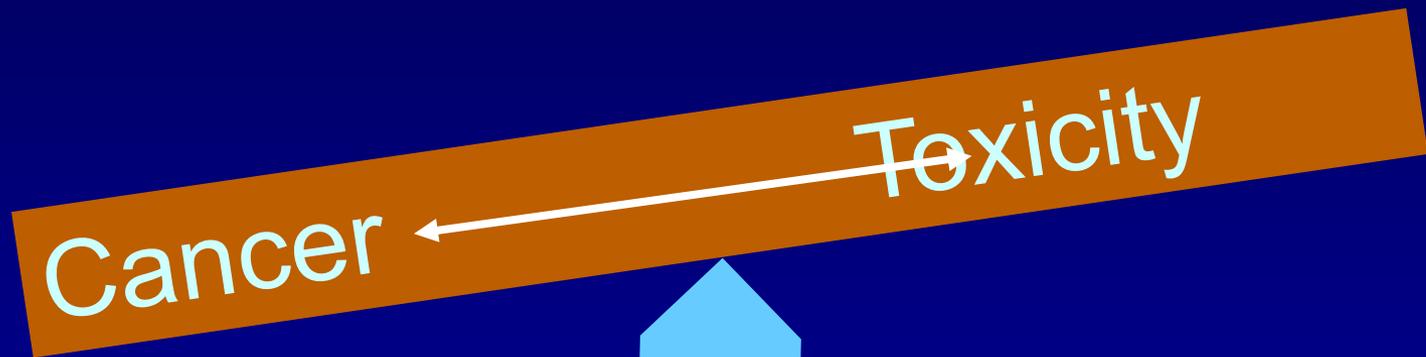


Toxicity



Patient Safety & Cure

The Therapeutic Balance

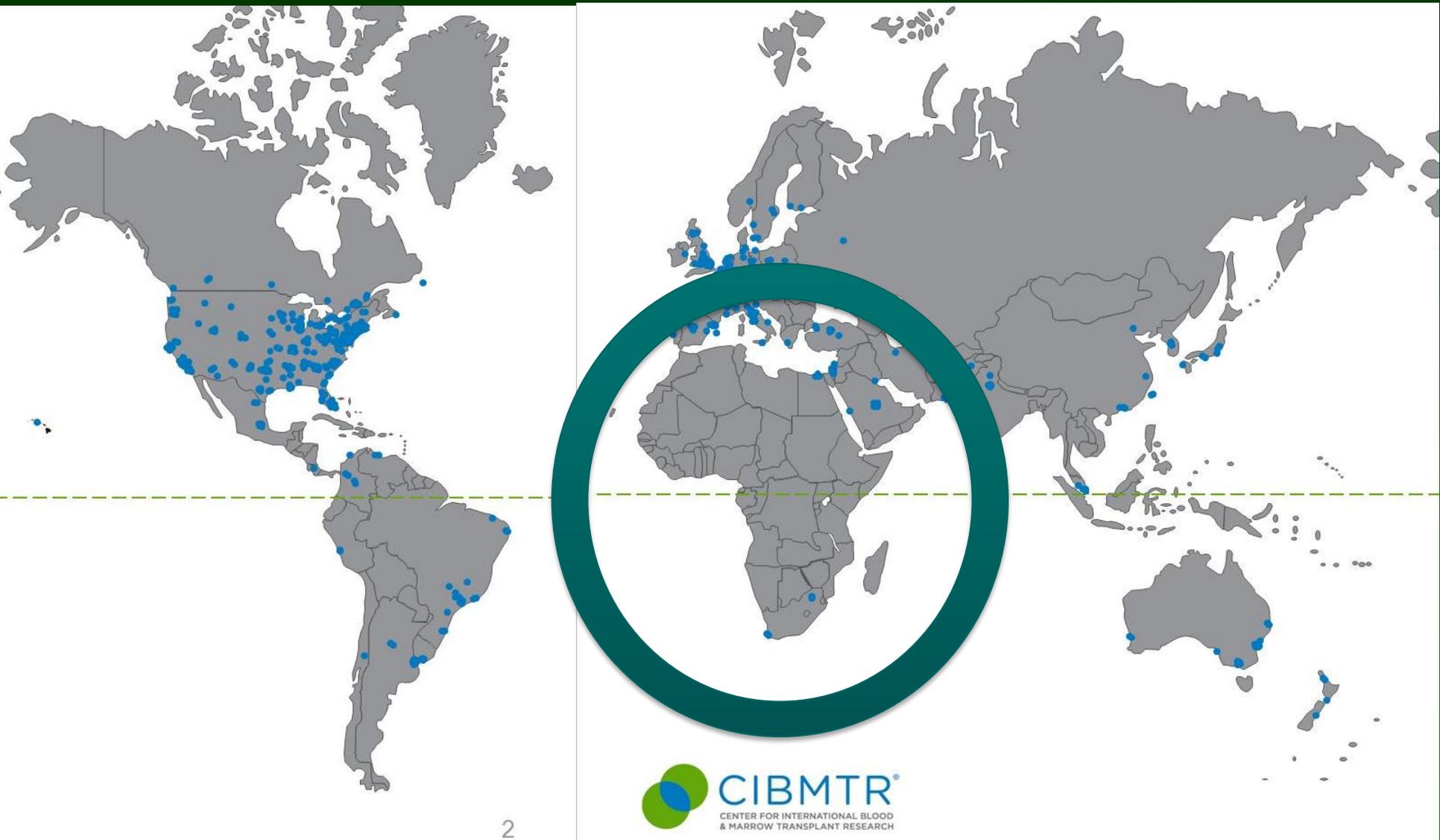


Patient Safety & Cure

Location of Center participating in the CIBMTR 2013



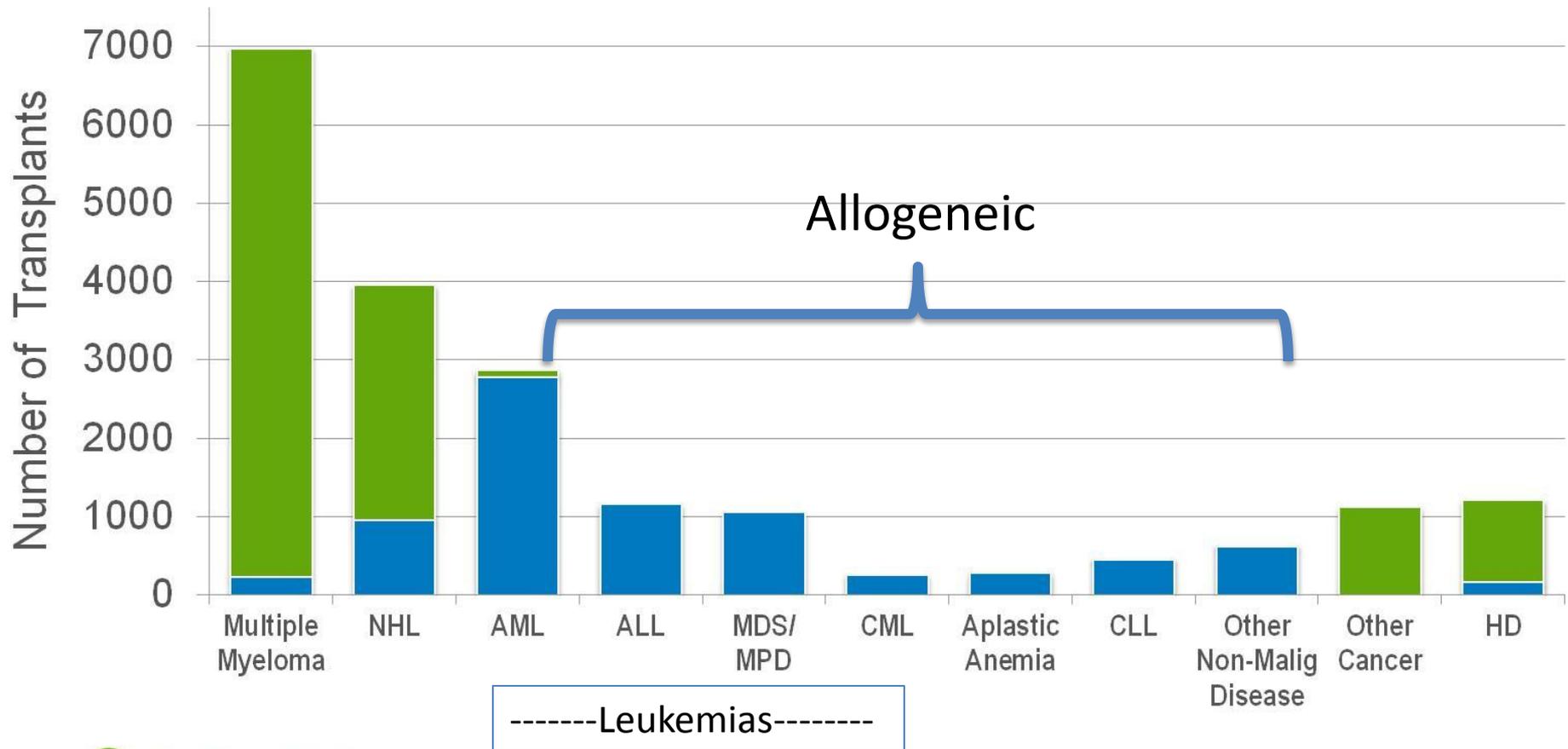
Location of Center participating in the CIBMTR 2013



Indications for Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplants in the US, 2011

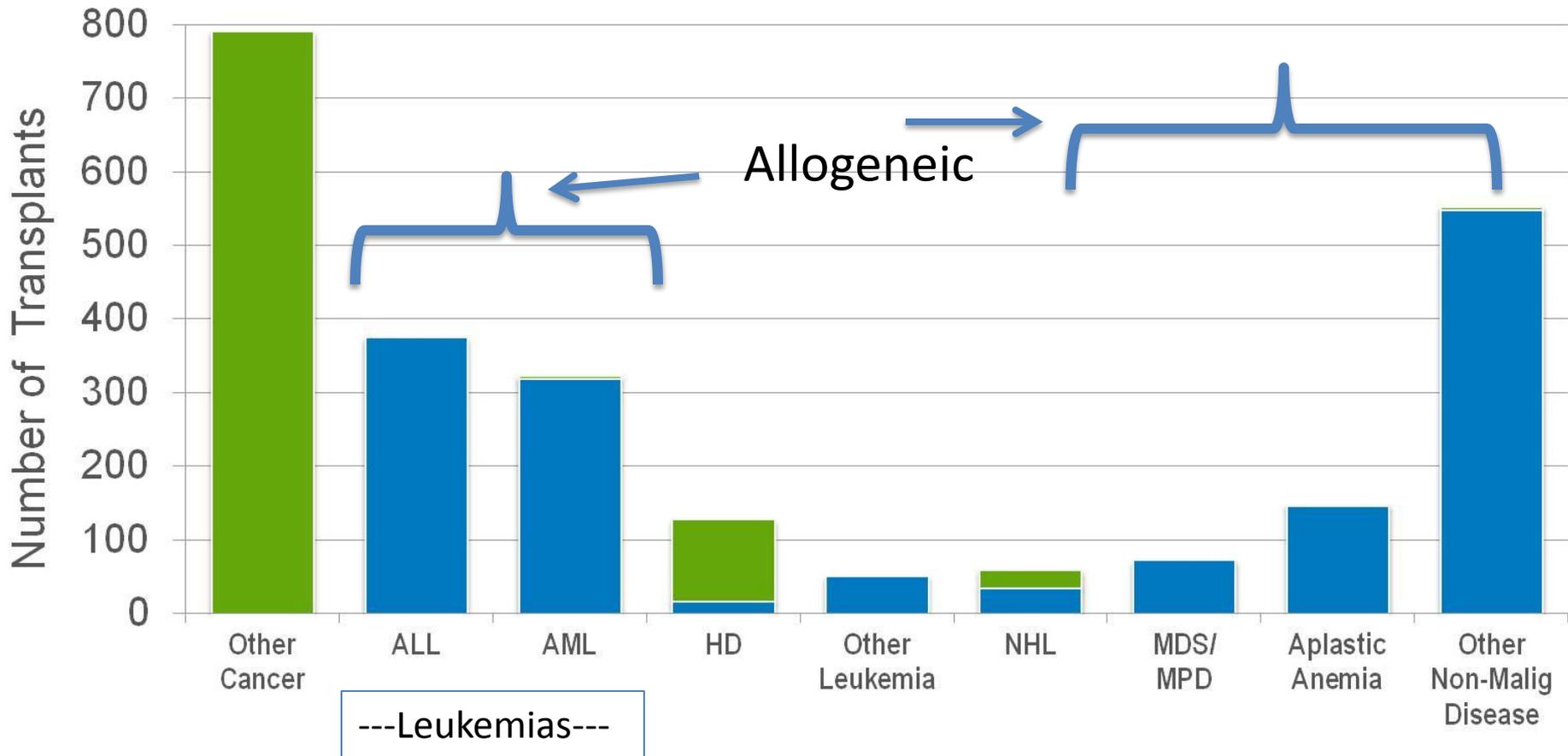
■ Allogeneic (Total N=7,892)

■ Autologous (Total N=12,047)

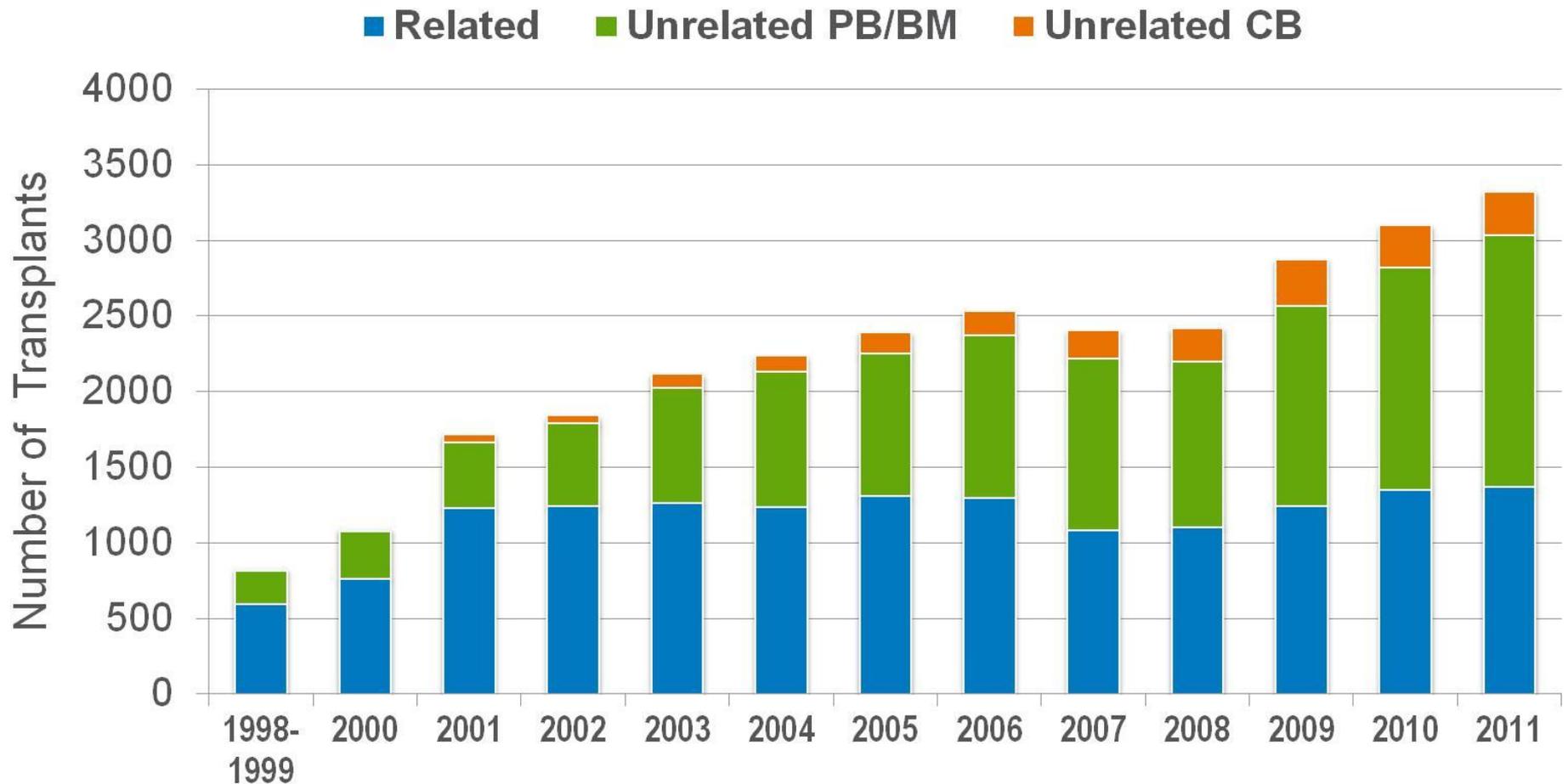


Indications for Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplants for Age ≤ 20 years, in the US, 2011

■ Allogeneic (Total N=1,562) ■ Autologous (Total N=933)

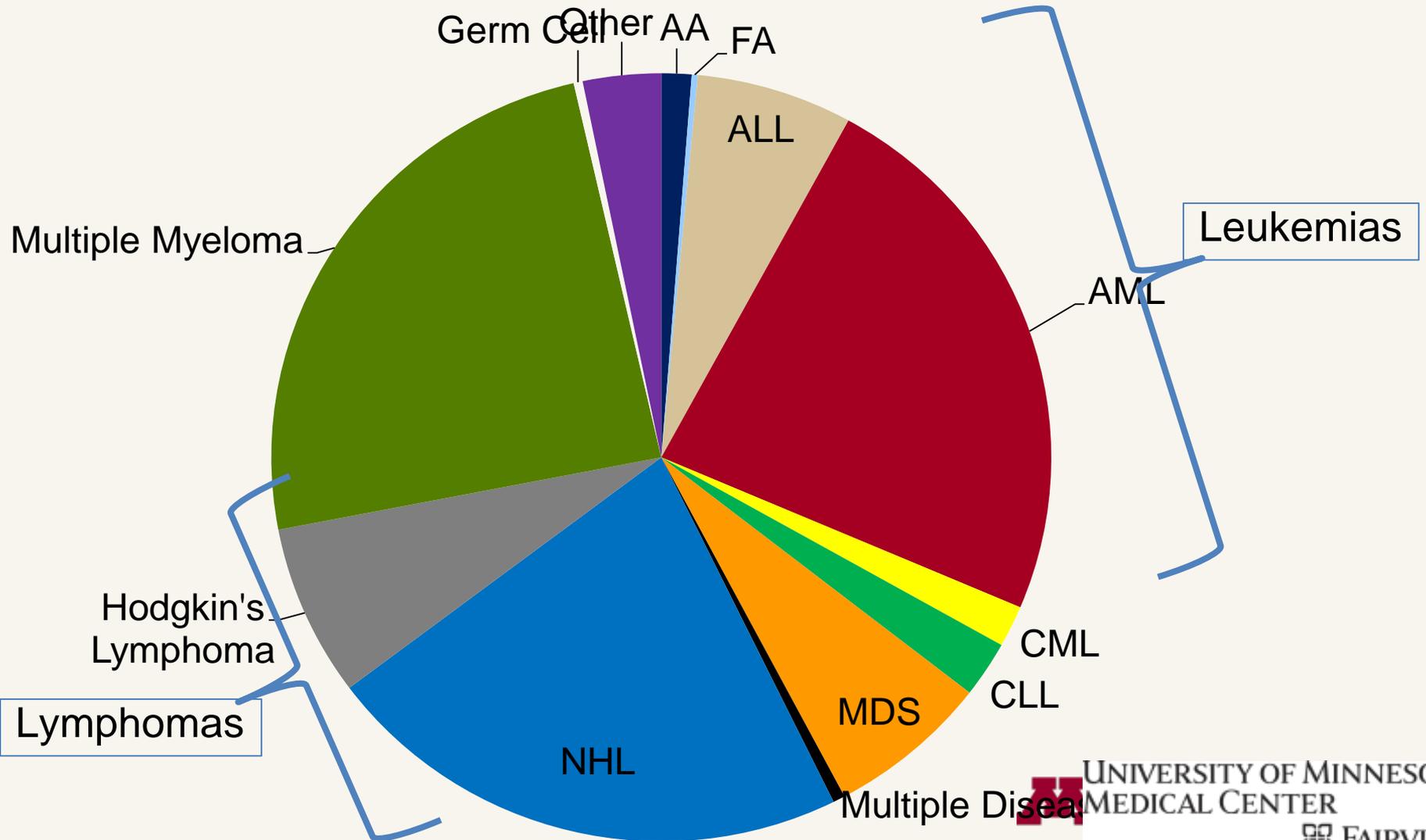


Allogeneic Transplants after Reduced Intensity Conditioning, by Donor Type, Registered with CIBMTR



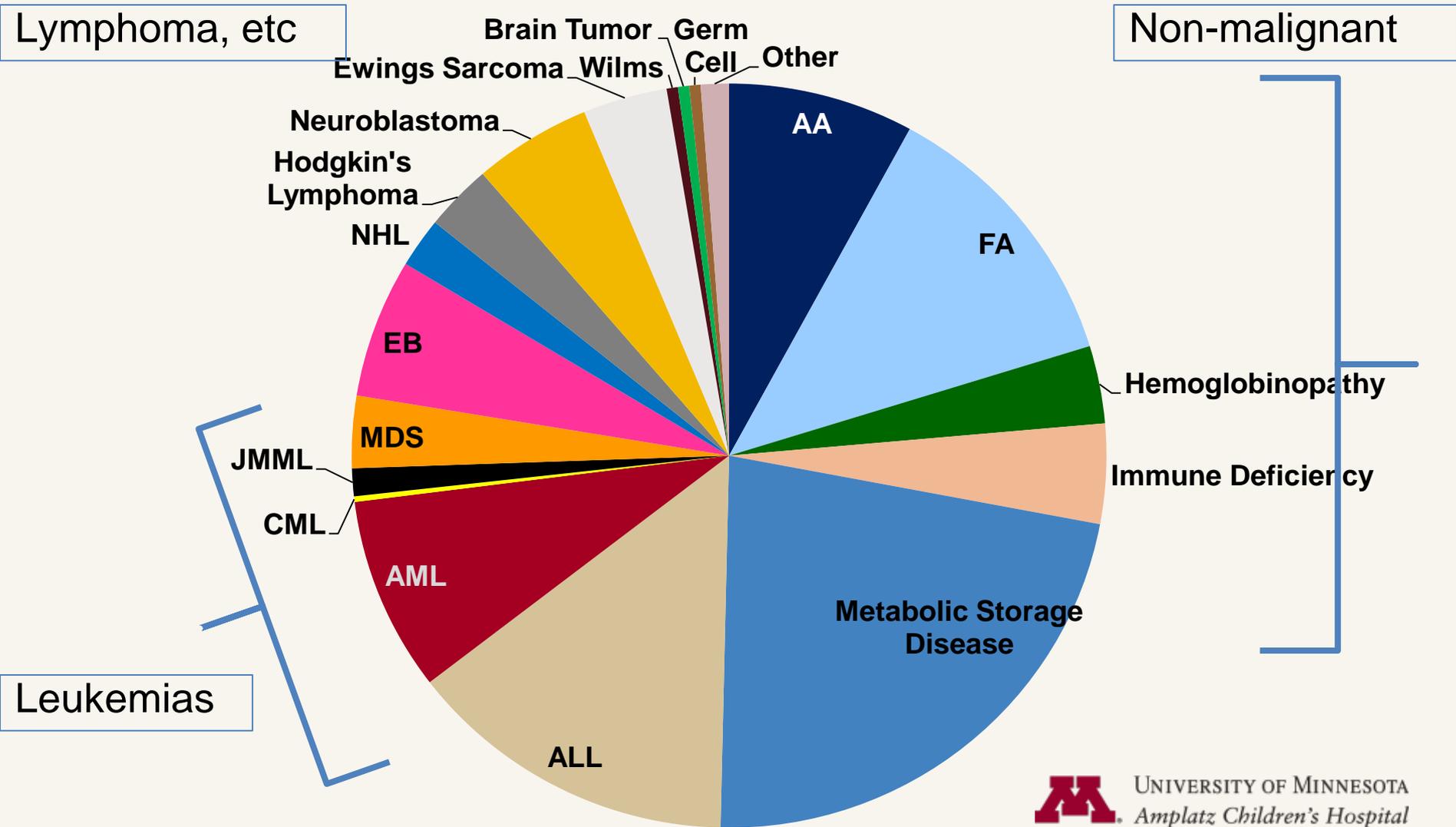
BLOOD AND MARROW TRANSPLANT PROGRAM

Diagnoses -- University of Minnesota,
2008-2012, Adult Service



BLOOD AND MARROW TRANSPLANT PROGRAM

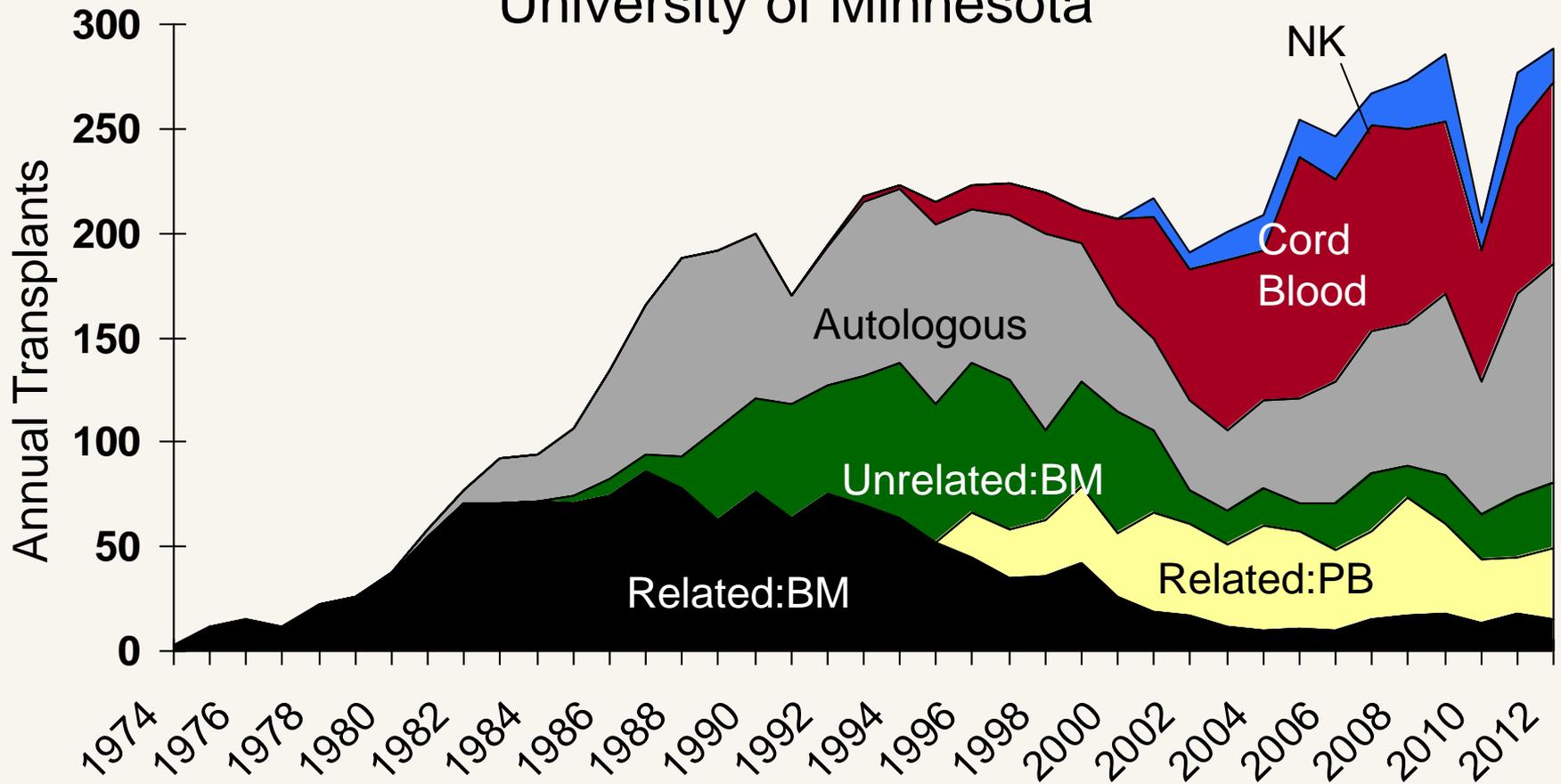
Diagnoses -- University of Minnesota,
2008-2012, Pediatric Service



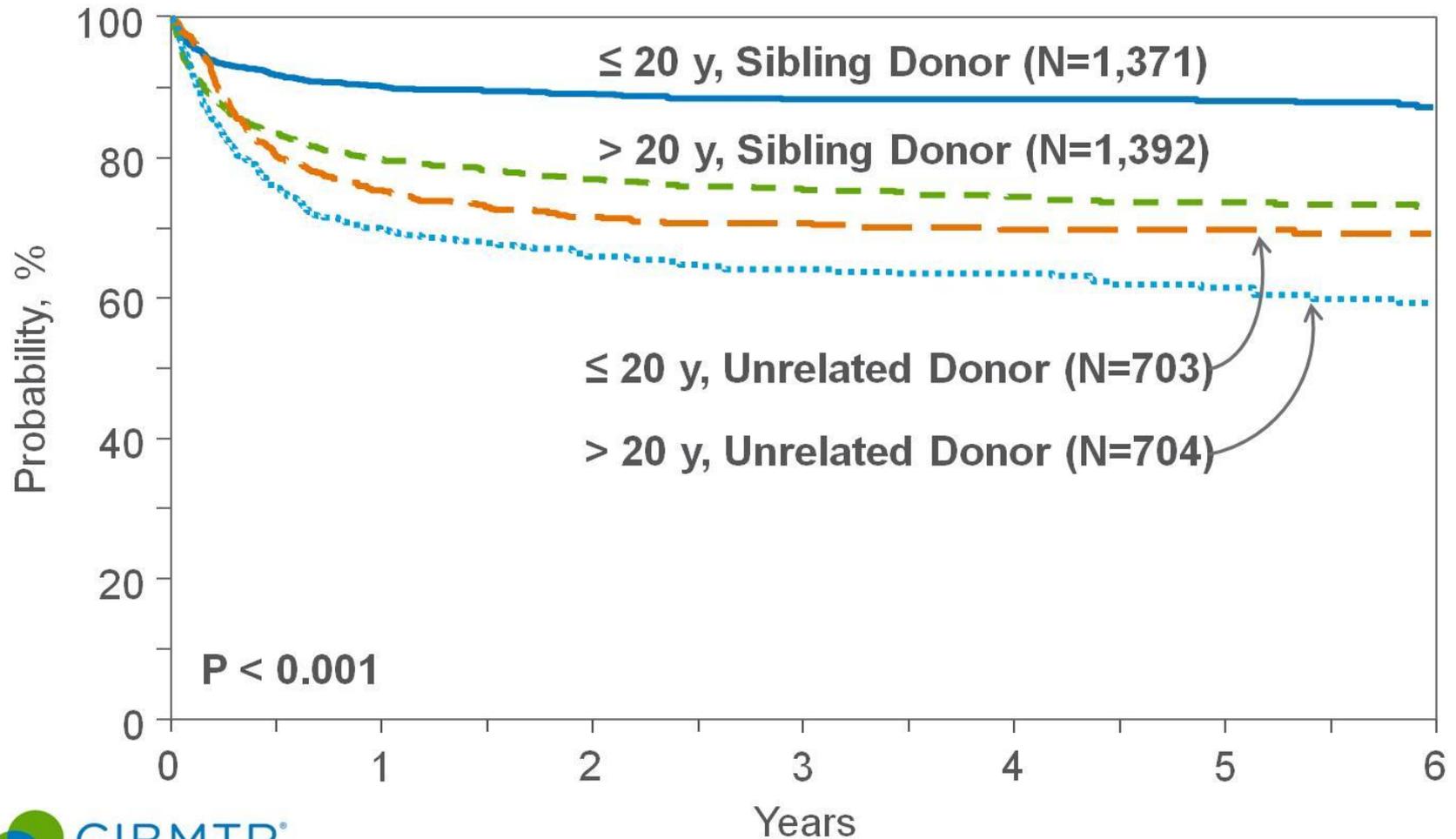
BLOOD AND MARROW TRANSPLANT PROGRAM

Blood and Marrow Transplants by Donor Type, 1974-2012

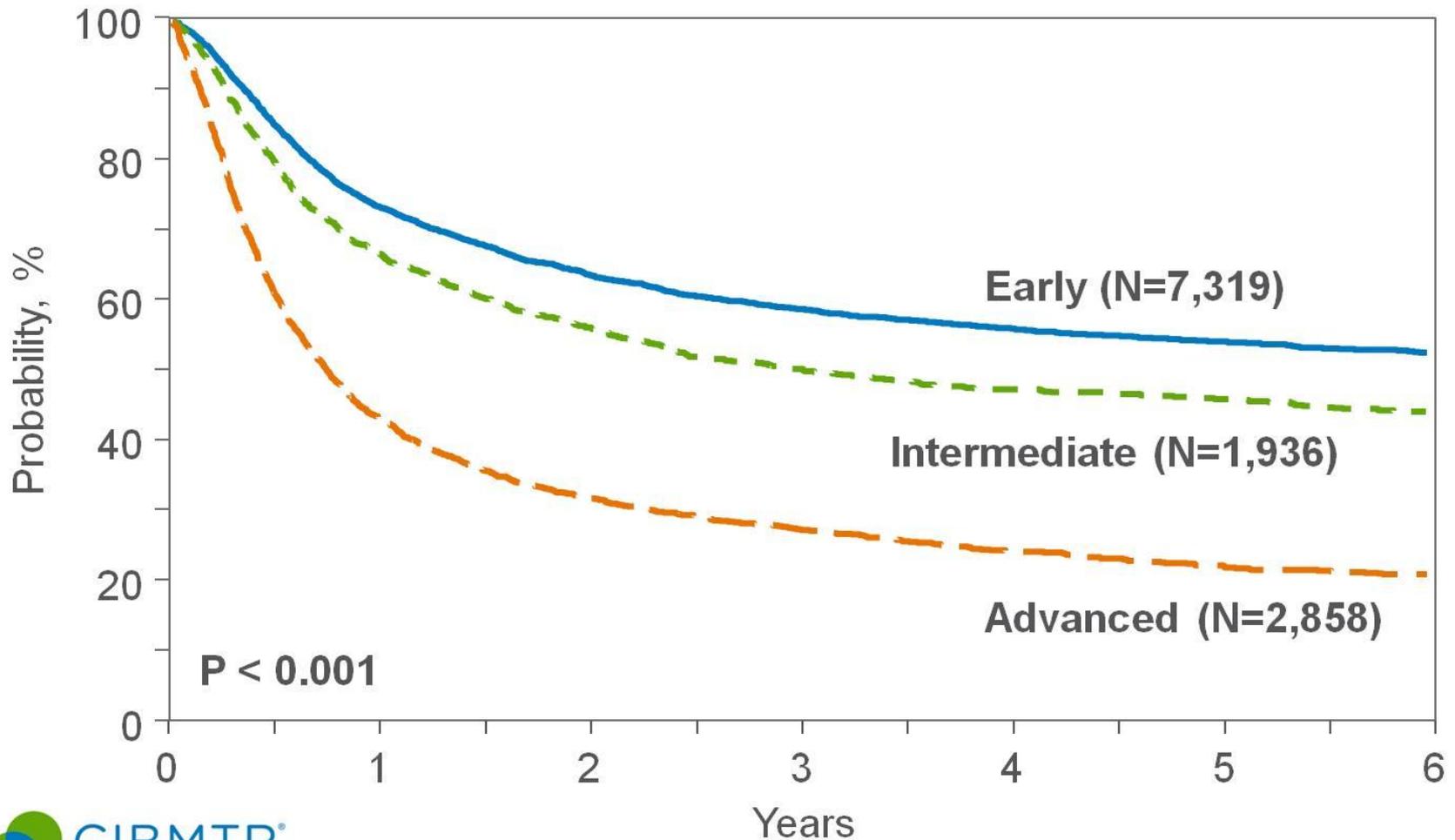
University of Minnesota



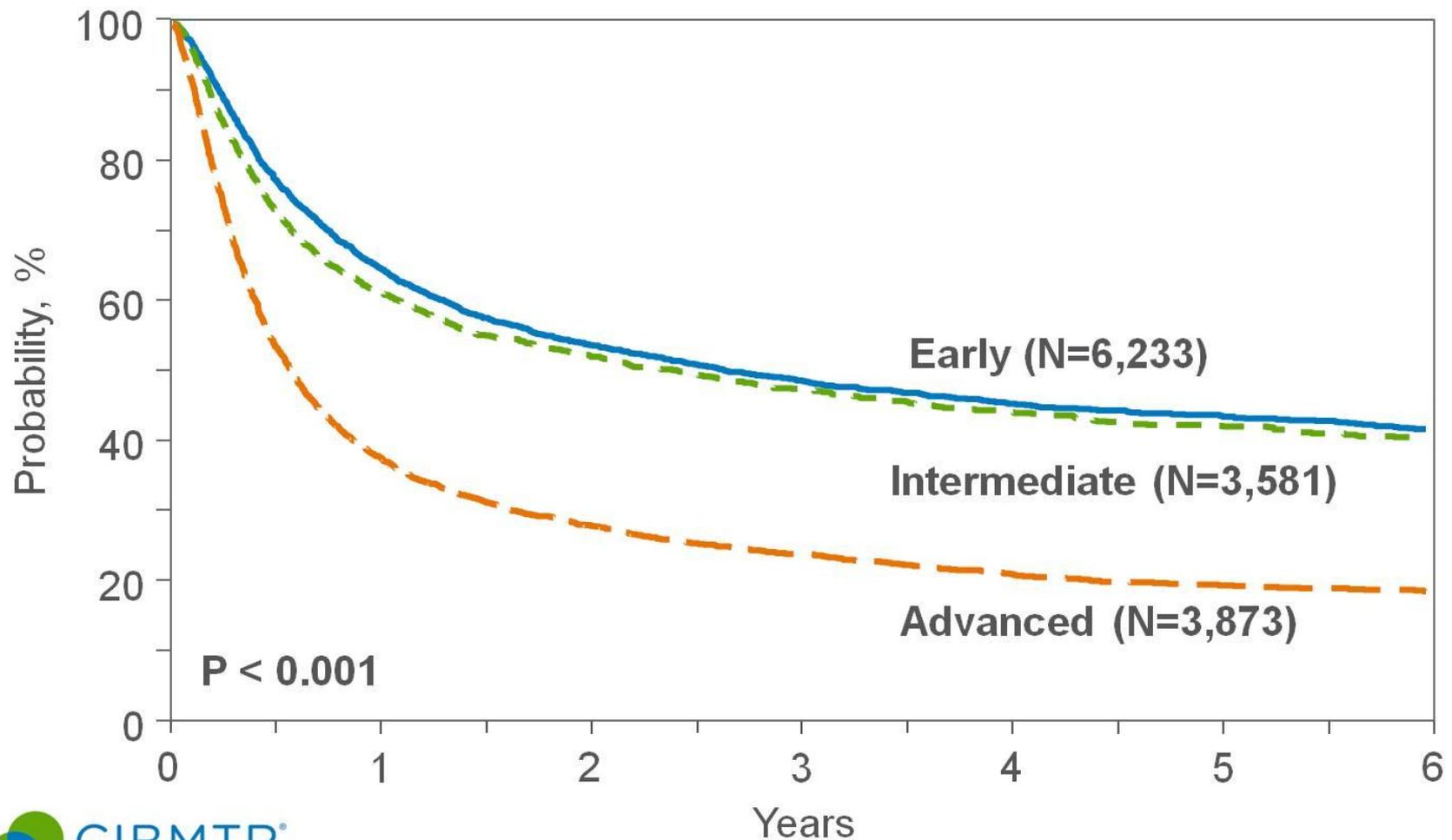
Survival after Allogeneic Transplants for SAA, 2001-2011



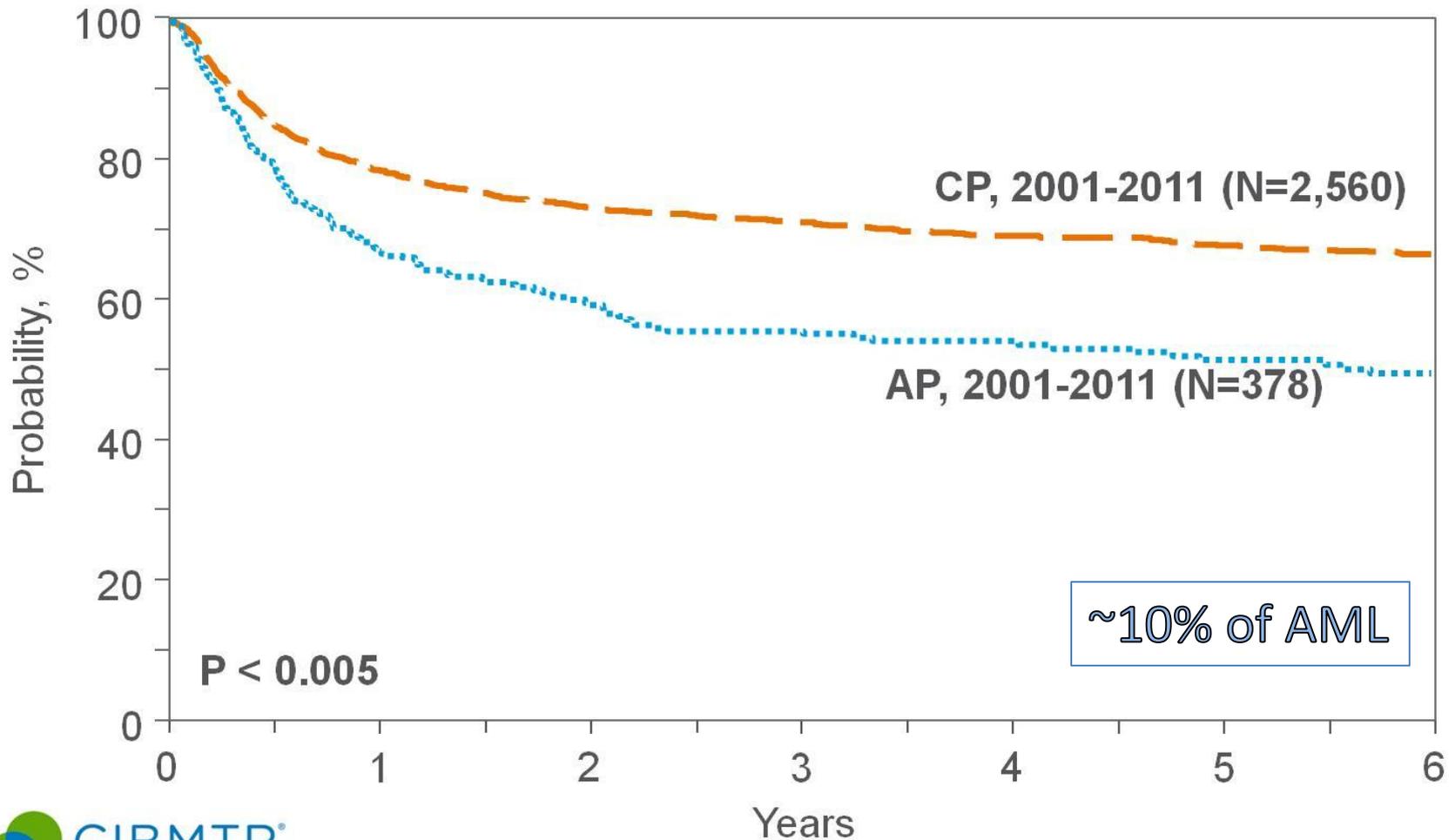
Survival after HLA-identical Sibling Donor Transplants for AML, 2001-2011



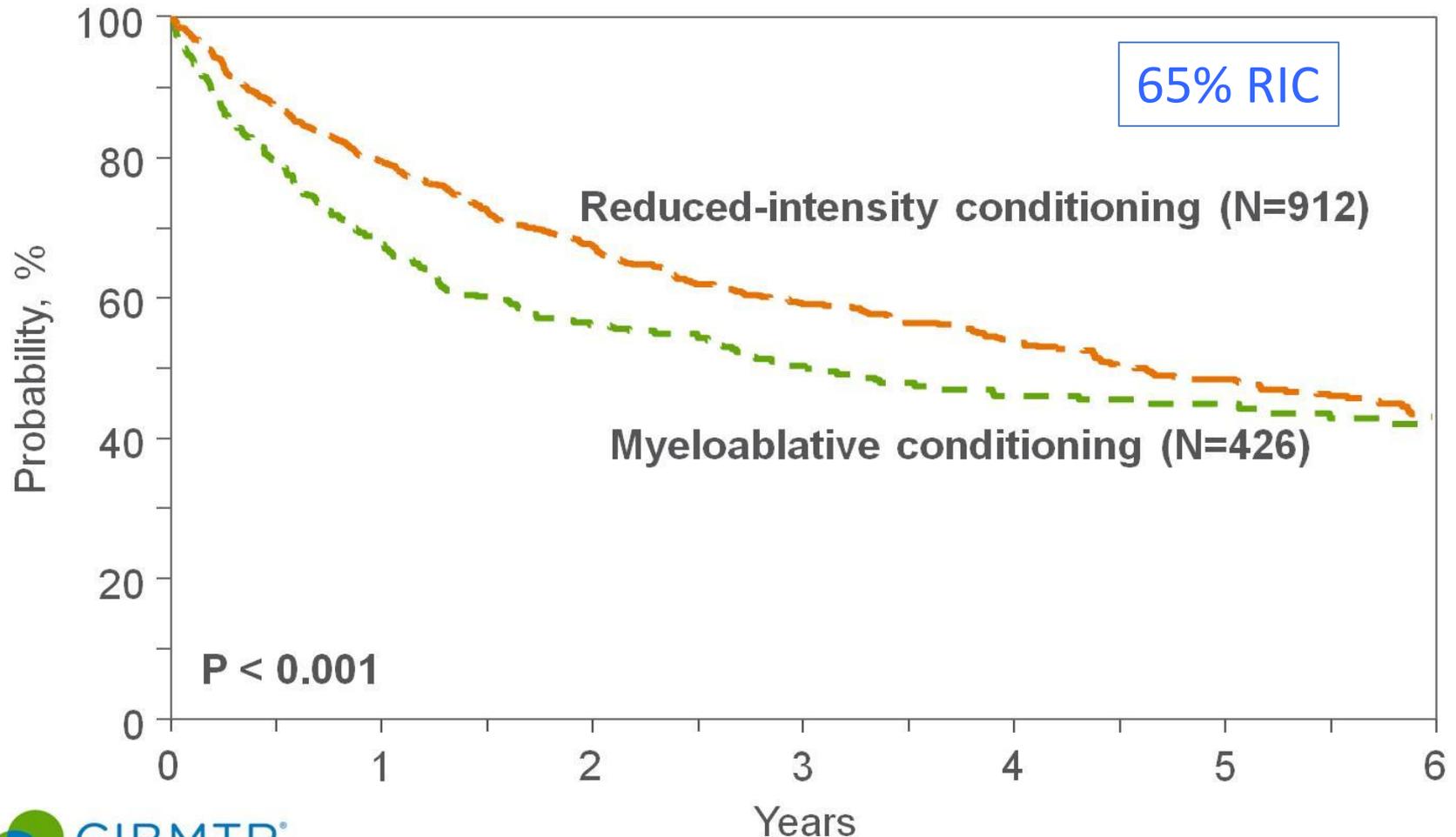
Survival after Unrelated Donor Transplants for AML, 2001-2011



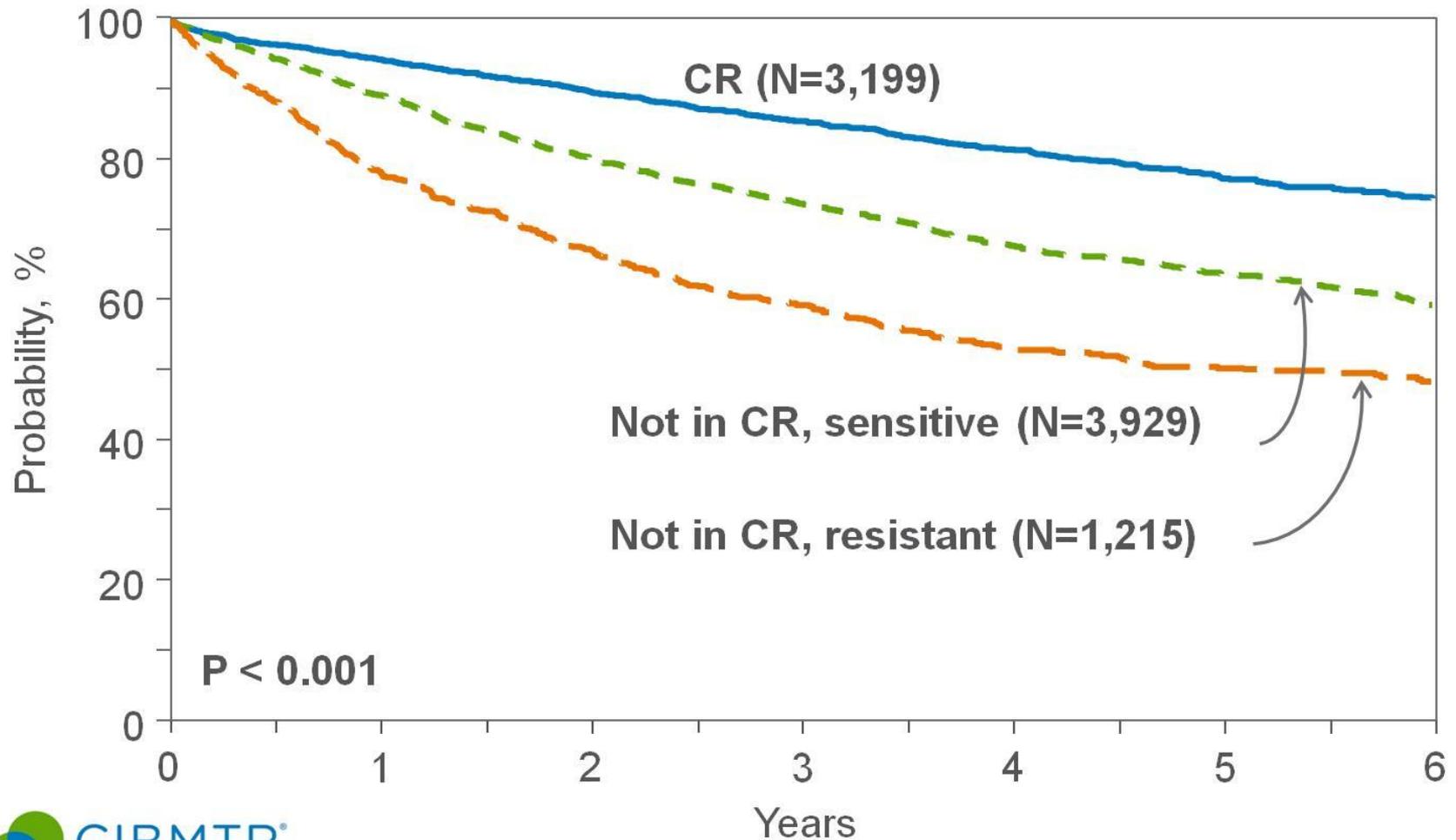
Survival after HLA-identical Sibling Donor Transplants for CML, 2001-2011



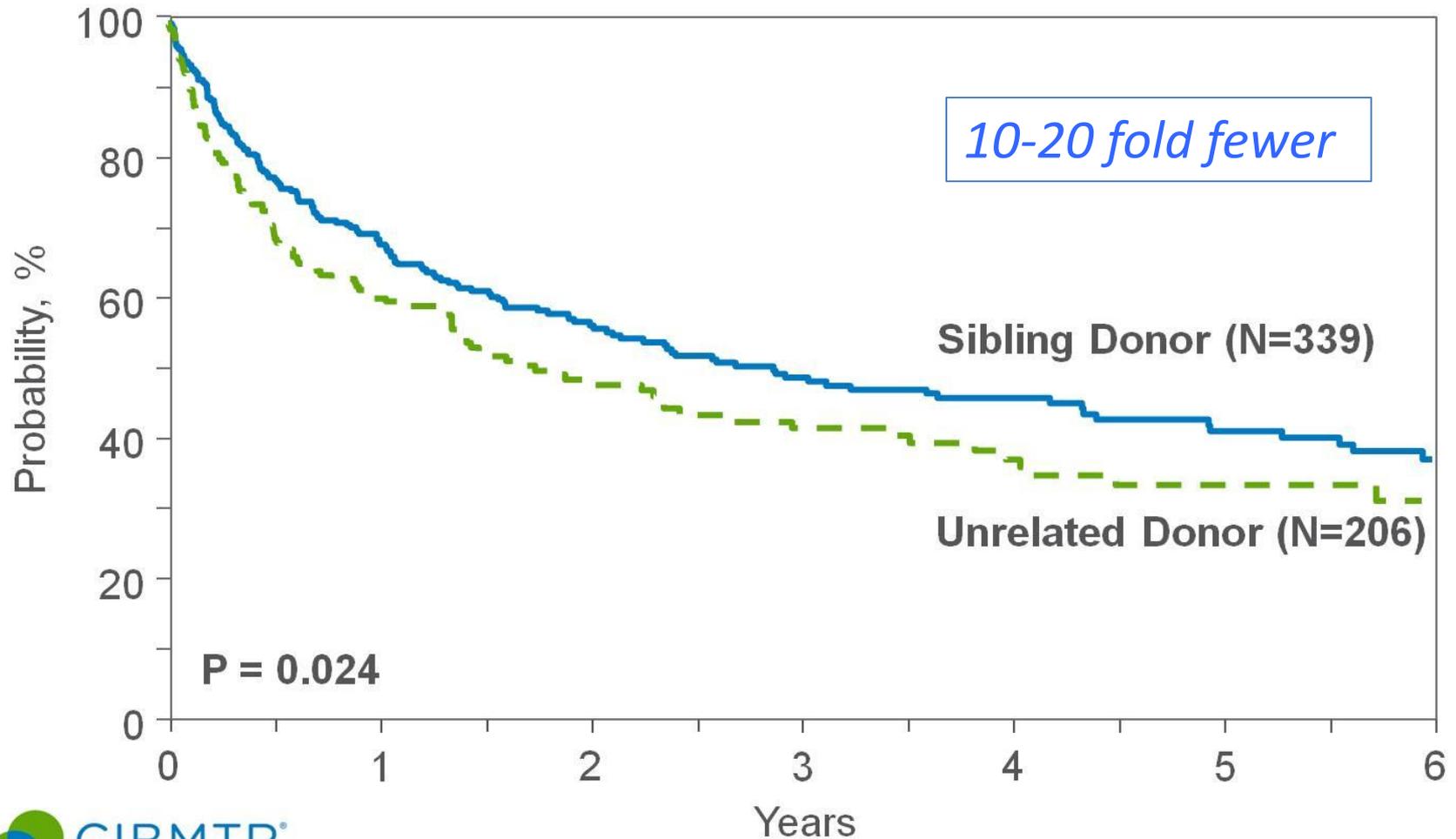
Survival after HLA-matched Sibling Donor Hematopoietic Cell Transplants for CLL, 2001-2011



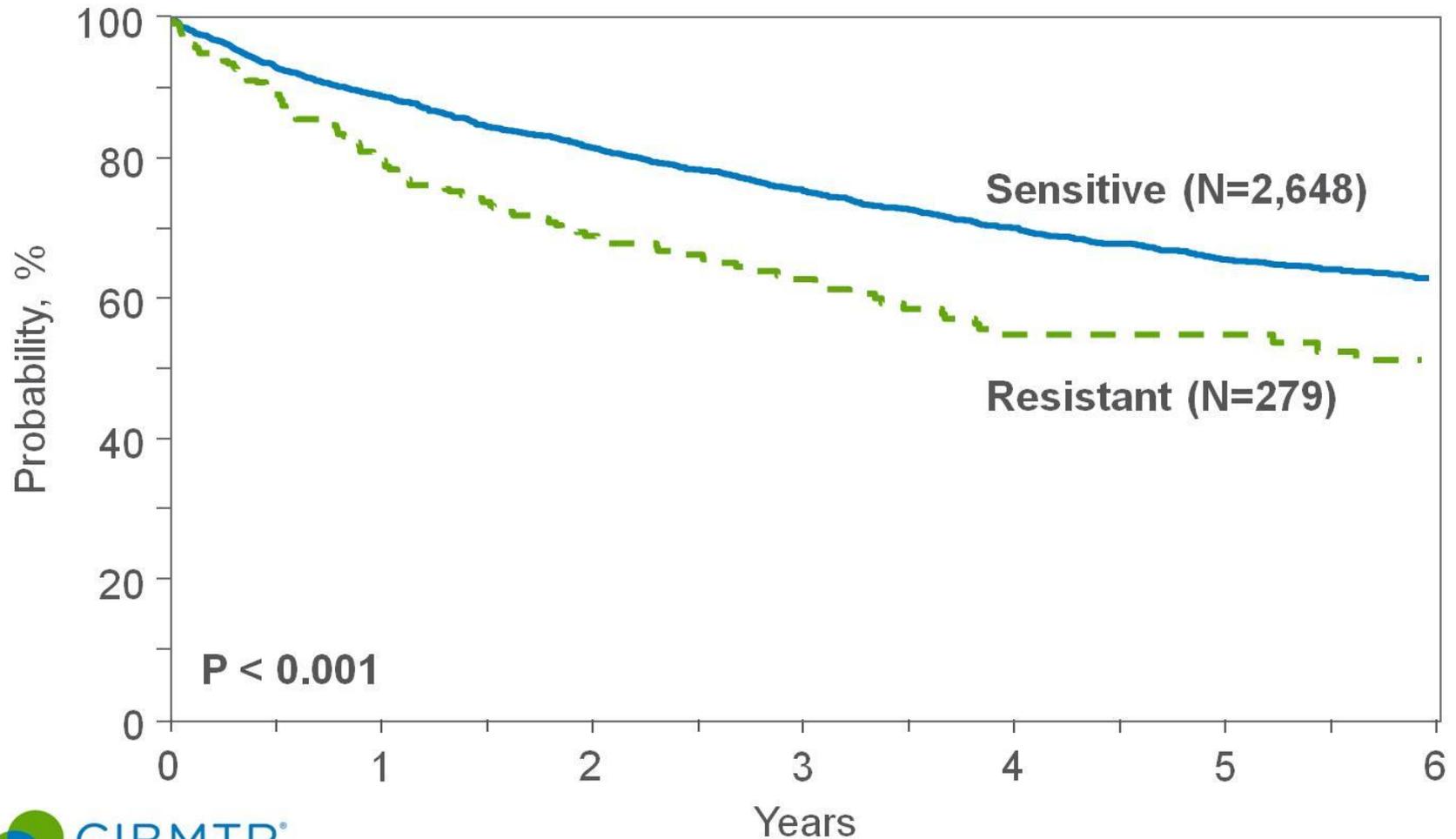
Survival after Autologous Transplants for Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2001-2011



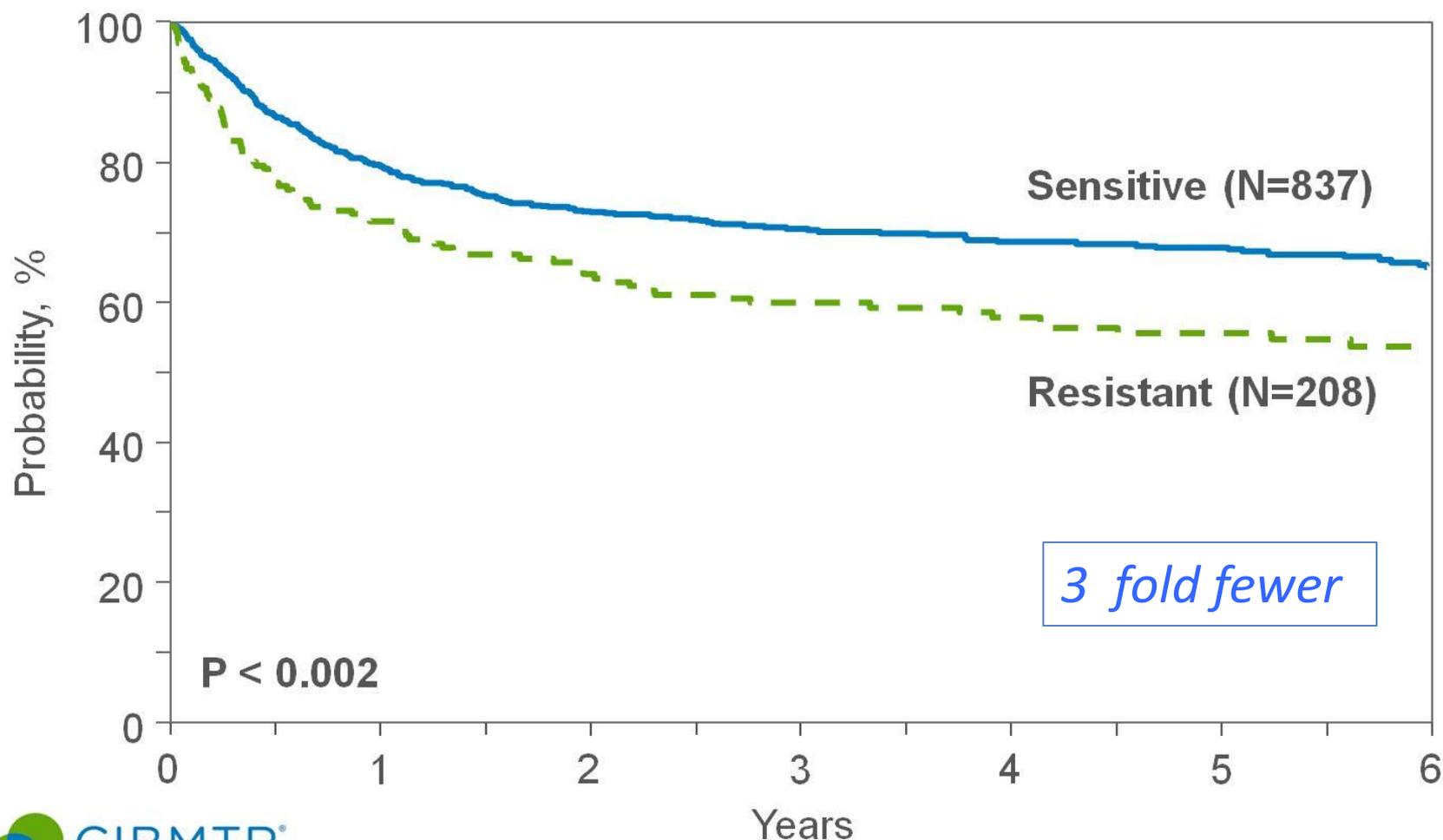
Survival after Allogeneic Transplants for Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2001-2011



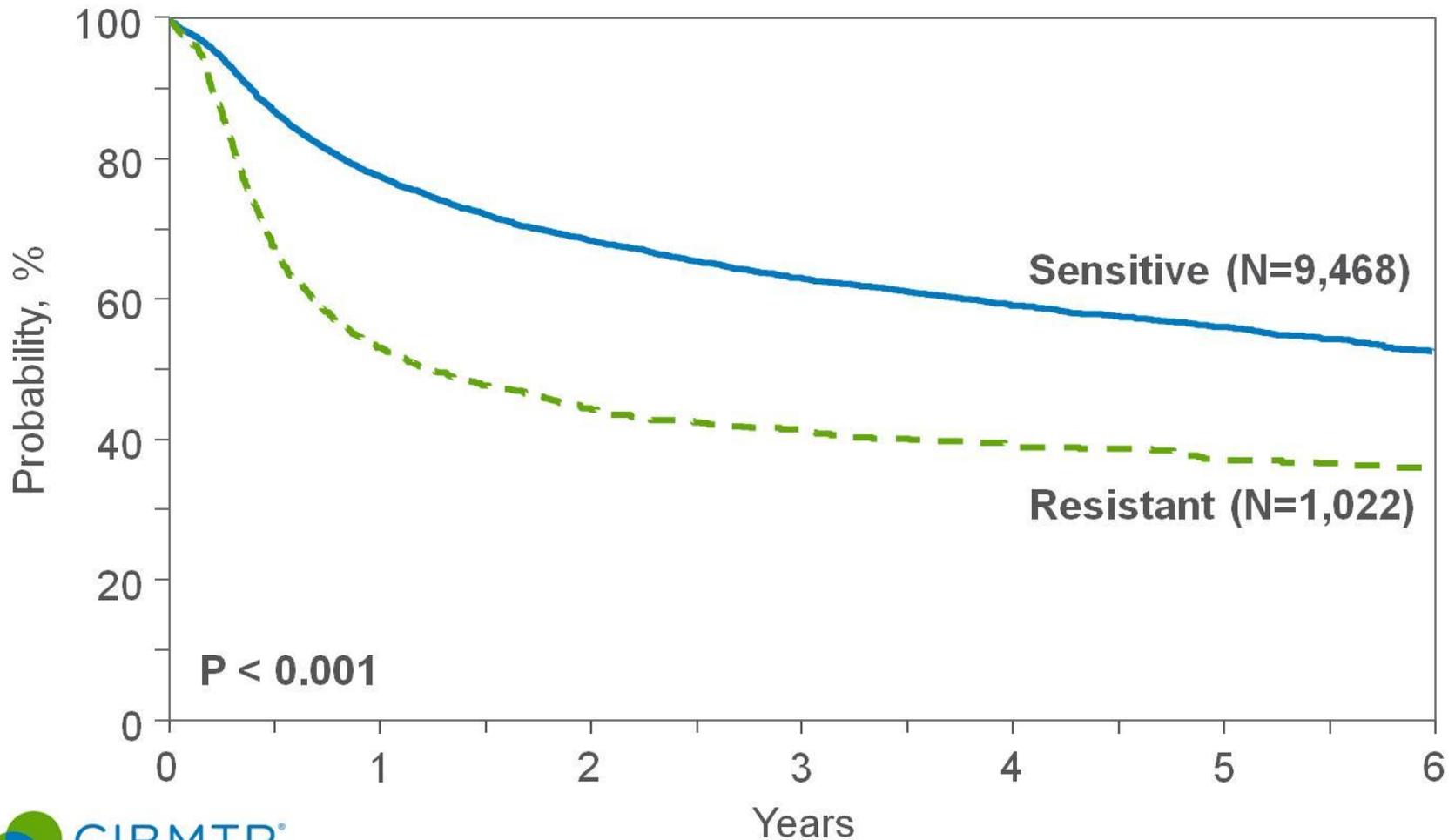
Survival after Autologous Transplants for Follicular Lymphoma, 2001-2011



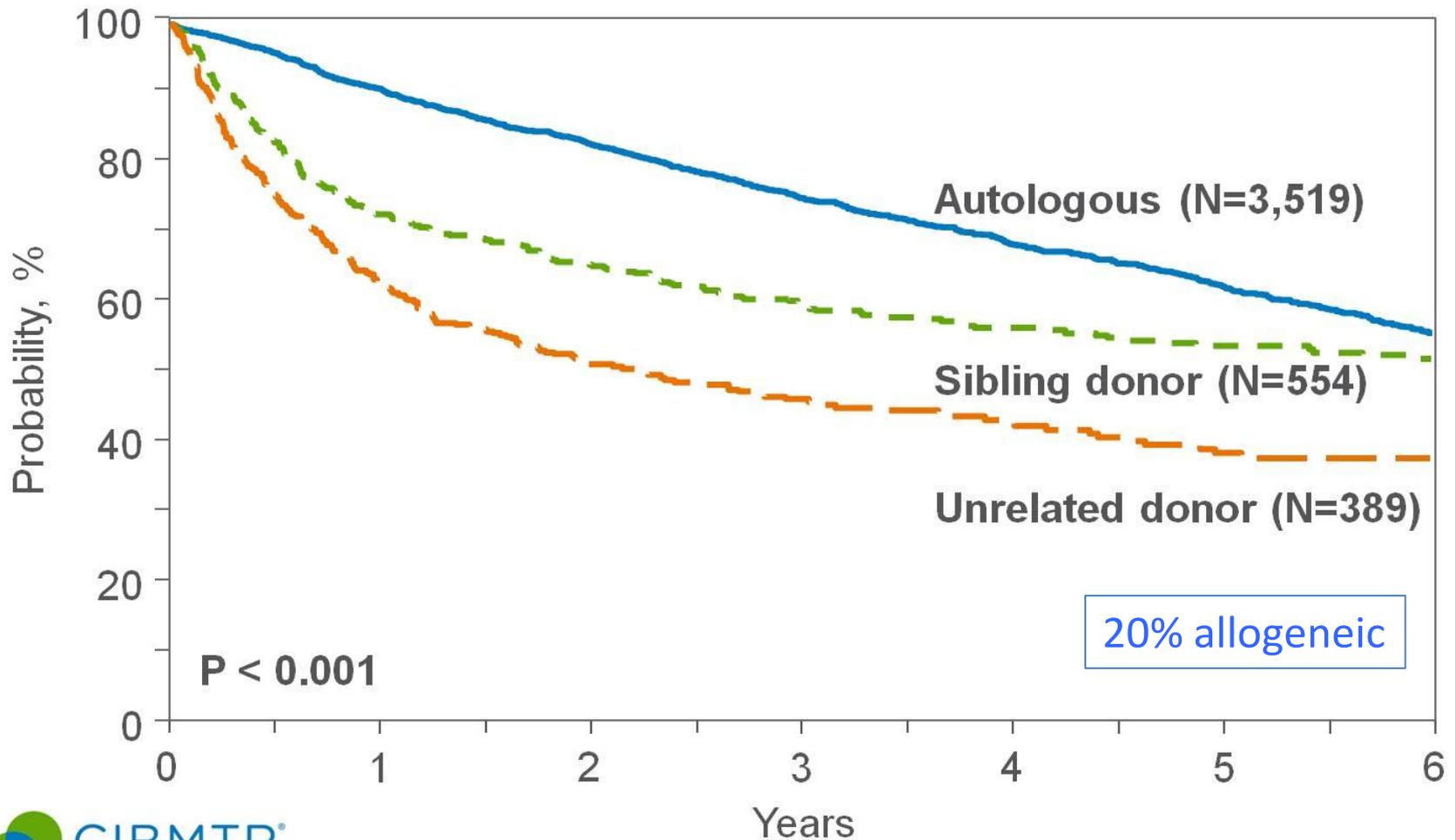
Survival after Allogeneic and HLA-identical Sibling Transplants for Follicular Lymphoma, 2001-2011



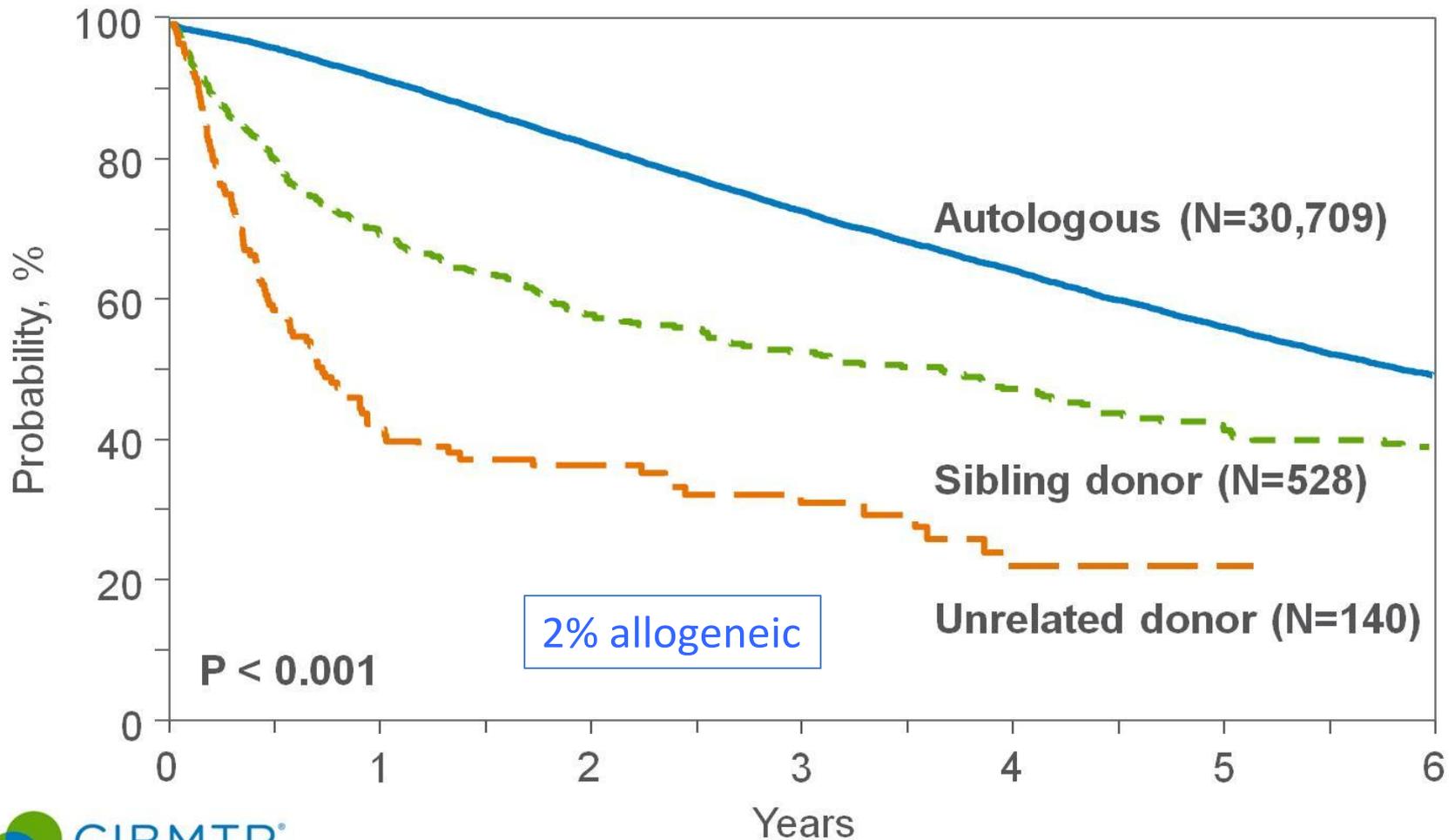
Survival after Autologous Transplants for Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma, 2001-2010



Survival after Transplants for Mantle Cell Lymphoma, 2001-2011



Survival after Transplants for Multiple Myeloma, 2001-2011



Choosing Applications for HCT

Population needs

Center experience

Donor or graft availability

Resources

Likelihood of Survival