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Department of
Blood & Marrow Transplant



Introduction

The Department of Blood & Marrow Transplant is a part of SHALBY Sanar International Hospitals providing high-quality specialised care to patients affected with life-threatening blood disorders. Today, the Unit receives transplant patients not only from India but from the different parts of the world as well.

The Unit is equipped with ultra-modern infrastructure, internationally trained clinical experts and supported by state-of-the-art laboratory & transfusion services. The transplant team is recognised internationally for its expertise in comprehensive speciality treatment for people with blood and bone marrow diseases.

The team of experts comprising of Bone Marrow Transplant Physicians, Nurses and Technicians work in synergy to provide personalised care to patients. The Department is also supported by a multidisciplinary team involving counsellors, psychologists and nurses who provide guidance and counselling to patients and their family members during the course of treatment.



Available Facilities

The Unit provides comprehensive interdisciplinary care to the patients through state-of-the-art facilities and internationally trained experts.

- Large spacious transplant suite room with HEPA filter and positive pressure ventilation
- Medical and Paediatric intensive care unit with isolation beds
- Day care facility for outpatient Chemotherapy / Immunotherapy / Blood Transfusion
- Endoscopy / Bronchoscopy / Dialysis unit
- Transplants for all age groups – Infants, Children, Adult and Elderly

Transfusion Medicine

- Round-the-clock service for blood components including platelet apheresis
- NAT tested blood components
- Stem cell unit for peripheral stem cell harvesting and bone marrow processing
- Gamma Irradiator

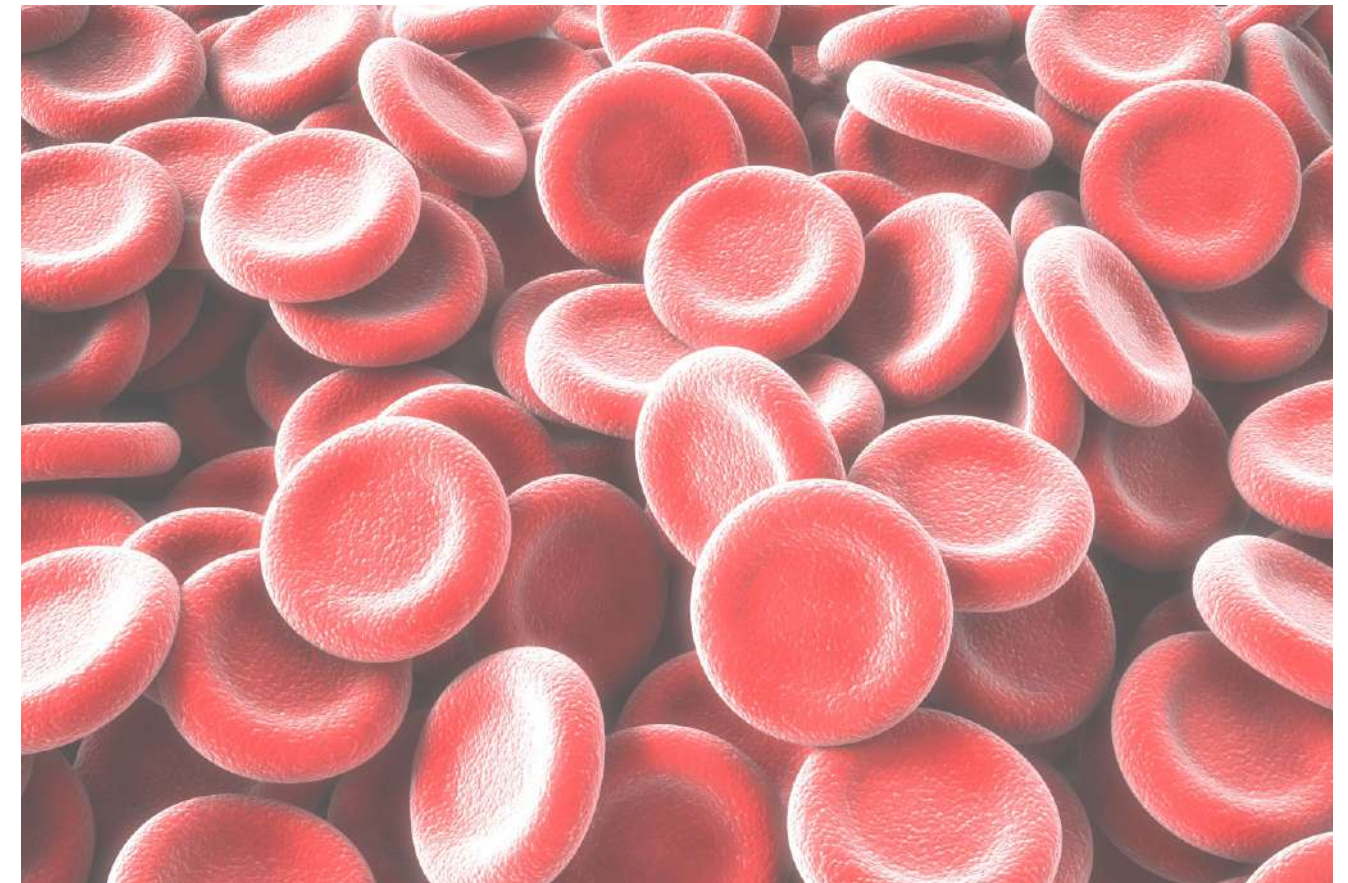


Laboratory Services

- Haematology and Flow Cytometry
- HLA and Molecular Laboratory
- Microbiology
- Therapeutic Drug Assays
- Histopathology

A Full Service Offering

A wide variety of blood disorders and blood cancers are diagnosed and treated at the Unit: Anaemia, Marrow Failure Syndromes, Coagulation Disorders, Acute and Chronic Leukaemia, Myelomas, Lymphomas and Myeloproliferative & Lymphoproliferative Disorders, Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Multiple Myeloma, including Amyloidosis, Myelodysplastic and Myeloproliferative Syndromes (including Myelofibrosis), Aplastic Anaemia and Sickle Cell disease. We offer Haematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant (HSCT) for autoimmune diseases like Multiple Sclerosis, Myasthenia Gravis, Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP), Systemic Sclerosis and many others.



Services available for Allogeneic and Autologous Transplant:

- Autologous (self-donated) Transplants
- Allogeneic (donor) Transplants using Matched Related Donors
- Allogeneic Transplants using Unrelated Donors
- Allogeneic Transplants using Haploidentical (half-matched) Donors
- Allogeneic Transplants using Umbilical Cord Blood
- Myeloablative Conditioning Allogeneic Transplants
- Reduced-intensity Conditioning Allogeneic Transplants

Understanding the Technical Aspects of Blood and Bone Marrow Transplantation

Stem Cell Collection: Peripheral blood stem cells are collected in a process called Apheresis. This is performed in the therapeutic Apheresis out-patient unit in the Transfusion Medicine unit by specially trained nurses.



Bone Marrow Harvest: A Bone Marrow Harvest is done as an in-patient surgical procedure, performed with the patient under general anaesthesia. Bone marrow - the soft, spongy substance that fills the inner cavities of bones and produces blood is collected for transplantation, using a needle that passes through the skin and into the marrow cavity of the hip bone.

Autologous Transplantation: This procedure involves high-dose Chemotherapy followed by infusion of the patient's own previously collected peripheral blood stem cells or bone marrow. Chemotherapy treatments are given to eliminate cancer cells in the body. Infusion of new marrow or peripheral blood stem cells replaces the marrow destroyed by Chemotherapy and / or Radiation Therapy.

Allogeneic Transplantation: This procedure involves high-dose Chemotherapy and / or Radiation Therapy, followed by infusion of donor bone marrow or peripheral blood stem cells. The marrow or stem cells come from an appropriately HLA (immune)-matched related or unrelated donor.



Umbilical Cord Blood Transplantation: For patients without a related or unrelated donor, publicly banked umbilical cord blood can be used to perform Allogeneic Transplantation. One or two umbilical cord blood units are used to provide blood stem cells for bone marrow recovery after Chemotherapy and / or Radiation Therapy.

Haploidentical Donor Transplantation: This procedure uses HLA half-matched (haplotype) donors such as biological parents, children or half-matched siblings for Allogeneic Transplantation. The ability to use haploidentical donors is of special relevance to patients who do not have HLA-matched siblings or unrelated donor options.

Reduced Intensity Transplantation: This procedure involves smaller doses of Chemotherapy and/or Radiation Therapy. This treatment option is for patients who may not be able to tolerate a full-intensity or Myeloablative Allogeneic Transplant (for example, older patients or those with multiple medical issues).