

The Prevalence of Post Bone Marrow Transplant Complications in Palestine Underwent Stem Cell Transplant at AN-Najah National University Hospital, Retrospective Study, Nablus – Palestine

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Abstract

Introduction

Bone marrow transplantation represents the technical application of basic immunologic principles to the treatment of a variety of neoplastic and allied disorders that originate in the bone marrow. The results have improved during the past 15 years, being most striking for the treatment of the acute and chronic leukemias. The promise of autologous bone marrow transplantation for the treatment of leukemias and solid tumors is awaiting the perfection of techniques for the effective removal of residual neoplastic cells as well as more effective therapy. The use of this technique at its present stage of development for the treatment of benign hematologic disorders, or high-Dose Chemotherapy (HDC) followed by Stem Cell Transplantation (SCT) caused wide range of complication following SCT that may occur directly after operation or after discharge from hospital, and continue for many months. The aim of the study To find out the prevalence of complication followed bone marrow transplant among Palestinian patients among different period of intervals and to find any specific association between the complication and other variables will be focused on in the study. The method Retrospective, Cross sectional study used to determine the prevalence of complication after BMT in Al-Najah national university hospital - Nablus- Palestine and it's relationship with demographic variable and pre BMT diagnosis, 100 file included of Palestinian adults patients aged from 16-65 year from both genders who BMT was done from beginning of 2014 to the end of august 2018.

Result and conclusion

The results showed that 93% of patient have fever (mean of onset was day 5.2) and 97% of patients had infection post BMT. Pancytopenia in study sample was 97%, Diarrhea present in 84% of sample, General weakness and fatigue was 84%, 74%, Mucositis was 32% of study sample, Pulmonary complication was 23%, Ocular complication was too low, 6% Loss of appetite and sleep disturbance was 71%, 31%, The study results showed that female patients complain from fatigue and general weakness more than male with significant relationship between gender and general weakness P value 0.001.

Key word

Bone marrow, Stem cell, Complications, Hematology, Immunity.

