

Hematopoietic Stem Cells Discussion Questions

1. What is hematopoiesis?
2. What are hematopoietic progenitor cells (HPCs)?
3. What is an autologous HPC transplant?
4. What are reasons to undergo an autologous HPC transplant?
5. What is an allogeneic HPC transplant?
6. What are reasons to undergo an allogeneic HPC transplant?
7. Why can allogeneic transplants lead to Graft-vs-Host Disease?
8. What are the symptoms of acute GVHD?
9. What are the symptoms of chronic GVHD?
10. What is an umbilical cord blood (HPC-C)?
11. What are the benefits and risks of HPC-C?

12. What is a bone marrow HPC-M?

13. What are the benefits and risks of HPC-M?

14. What is peripheral blood stem cells collected by apheresis (HPC-A)?

15. What are the benefits and risks of HPC-A?

16. What are the requirements/testing that must be performed on HPC donors?

17. What testing is performed on the HPC product?

18. What is the amount of CD34+ cells required in an HPC product?

19. How would you prepare HPCs for long term storage?

20. How is an HPC product infused?

21. What are the symptoms of DMSO toxicity?

22. Why is it unnecessary to match donor and recipient's blood types?

23. What is a major ABO mismatch?

24. What are the potential complications of a major ABO mismatch?

25. If a patient has not converted yet to their donor blood type after a major ABO mismatch, what blood type should be given to the patient for a red cell transfusion?

26. What is a minor ABO mismatch?

27. What are the potential complications of a minor ABO mismatch?

28. If a patient has not converted yet to their donor blood type after a minor ABO mismatch, what blood type should be given to the patient for a red cell transfusion?

29. What is a bidirectional ABO mismatch?

30. What are the potential complications of a bidirectional ABO mismatch?

31. If a patient has not converted yet to their donor blood type after a bidirectional ABO mismatch, what blood type should be given to the patient for a red cell transfusion?

32. When does a major Rh mismatch occur?

33. What are the potential complications of a major Rh mismatch?

34. When does a minor Rh mismatch occur?

35. What are the potential complications of a minor Rh mismatch?

36. What is Passenger Lymphocyte Syndrome (PLS)?

37. What causes immune mediated platelet refractoriness?

38. What causes non-immune platelet refractoriness?