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Evaluation of the Affect of Maternal and Neonatal Factors on Cord Blood Parameters?

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Abstract:

Chronic graft versus host disease (cGVHD) is one of the most serious potential complications of allogeneic bone marrow transplantation.

Study design and method: We analyzed the incidence of cGVHD and its associated risk factors in a group of 161 Iranian recipients of HLA-identical sibling transplants, with at least 90 days post-transplantation survival. In the majority of cases (n=73), cGVHD occurred in the first year after the transplant (median 273 days). The actual probability of cGVHD within 1 year was $45.3 \pm 7\%$ (CI 95%).

Results: In a univariate analysis, the most important risk factor was the type of transplant. Peripheral blood stem cell transplants (PBSCT) showed a significant increase in cGVHD compared with bone marrow transplants (BMT) (RR=2.34, $p < 0.001$). In addition, male recipients were at a greater risk than female recipients (RR=2.08, $p = 0.004$). Other risk factors were the presence of prior acute GVHD (RR=2.37, $p = 0.04$) and the previous acute GVHD grade ($p = 0.03$); The probabilities of cGVHD in patients with grade 0, I, II, III, IV acute GVHD were 24%, 44.7%, 42.6%, 56.8%, 64.3%, respectively.

Conclusion: In a multivariate analysis, the only independent predictive factors for the development of cGVHD were the type of transplant (PBSC>BM, $p < 0.001$) and male recipient ($p = 0.005$). The survival rate was 88.8% and there was no significant difference in the probability of survival between BPSCT vs BMT (93.8% vs 86.6%, $p = 0.5$).

Keywords:

[nucleated cell](#) , [neonatal factors](#) , [maternal factors](#)

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