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Protocolo de trasplante de medula osea pdf

Conditioning. Before bone marrow transplantation, the old marrow should be removed with chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy, which is performed gradually just before new transplant cells are administered. This chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy is known as air conditioning or air conditioning. The type, dose and duration of air conditioning vary depending on the disease and the age of the person. Bone marrow transplantation is a procedure that replaces damaged or damaged bone marrow with healthy bone marrow stem cells. Bone marrow is soft, edging tissue inside the bones. Bone marrow produces blood cells. Stem cells are immature cells in the bone marrow that generate all the different blood cells. Chemotherapy, radiation, or both can be given before transplantation. This can be done in 2 methods: Ablative treatment (myeloablative) : high doses of chemotherapy, radiation or both are given to remove all cancer cells. It also removes all healthy bone marrow that remains and allows new stem cells to grow in the bone marrow. Reduced strength treatment, also called a small transplant: people receive lower doses of chemotherapy and radiation before transplantation. This allows older people and people with other health problems to transplant. There are 3 types of bone marrow transplants: Autologous bone marrow transplantation: the term car suggests car. Stem cells are removed from you before you receive high doses of chemotherapy or radiation therapy. Stem cells are kept in the freezer. After a high dose of chemotherapy or radiation therapy, stem cells are brought back into the body to produce normal blood cells. It's called a life-saving transplant. Allogeneic bone marrow transplantation : The term allo refers to another. Stem cells are removed from someone else, called a donor. For the most part, donor genes must, at least in part, match their genes. Unique tests are conducted to see if the donor is a good choice for you. Brother or sister is probably a good couple. Sometimes parents, children and other loved ones are ready. Donors who are not affiliated with you but still agree can be found through national bone marrow computer records. Umbilical blood transplant : This is a type of allogeneic transplantation. Stem cells are removed from the umbilical cord of the newborn right after birth. Stem cells freeze and store until they are needed for transplantation. Cord blood is really immature, so you may not match ideally. Due to the smaller size of stem cells, blood count take longer to recover. A stem cells are usually carried out after the end of chemotherapy and irradiation. Stem cells are usually put into the bloodstream through a tube called a central venous catheter. The process resembles a blood transfusion. Stem cells travel through blood to the bone marrow. Most of the time, no surgery is required. Donor stem cells can be collected by 2 methods: bone marrow collection: this minor operation is performed under basic anesthesia. This means that the donor will sleep during the procedure and painlessly. Bone marrow is removed from the back of both hip bones. The amount of bone marrow removed depends on the weight of the individual who obtains it. Leukopheresis : First, several days of injections are provided by the donor to help stem cells move from the bone marrow to the blood. During leukopheresis, blood is removed from the donor via the IV line. Part of the white blood cells containing stem cells is divided into machines and removed and then offered to the recipient. Red blood cells are returned to the donor. Why the procedure is performed bone marrow transplantation replaces the bone marrow, which either does not work effectively, or has been damaged (hijacked) by chemotherapy or irradiation. Doctors believe that for many cancers, donor white blood cells can attack cancer cells that remain, as well as when white blood cells attack bacteria or viruses when they fight infection. Your doctor may recommend a bone marrow transplant if you have: Specific cancers, such as leukemia, lymphoma, myelodysplasia and multiple myeloma that affect the formation of bone marrow cells such as aplastic anemia, genetic neutroje, serious diseases of the immune system, sickle cell anemia and thalassemia Chemotherapy that has destroyed your bone marrow Bone marrow transplant can cause the following symptoms : Chest pain Low high blood pressure Fever , zimnice, redness Funny taste in the mouth Pain Urticaria Nausea Pain Difficulty breathing Possible complications of bone marrow transplantation Depends on many things, consisting of: The disease for which you are treated If you have undergone chemotherapy or irradiation before bone marrow transplantation and the dosage of these methods of treatment Your age your overall age Your overall age How good compatibility with the donor was the type of bone marrow transplant you have received (autologous, allogeneic or umbilical cord blood). Complications may include: Early menopause. Damage to the kidneys, liver, lungs and heart. Falls. Anemia. Pain. Graft failure, indicating that new cells do not settle in the body and begin to produce stem cells. Thickening in the small veins of the liver, lungs, intestines, brain and other areas of the body. Infections that can be very serious. Stomach problems, consisting of diarrhea, nausea and vomiting. Inflammation and pain in the mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach, called mucositis. Graft disease against the host (GVHD), a condition in which donor cells attack their own bodies. Delayed growth of children receiving bone marrow transplantation. Preparing for a bone marrow transplant procedure your healthcare provider will ask about your medical history and perform a physical exam. You will take many tests before starting treatment. Before the transplant, you will have 1 or 2 tubes, called catheters, which will be placed in a blood vessel in the throat or arms. This tube allows you to get treatments, fluids and often nutrition. It is also used to draw blood. Your provider will probably discuss the emotional stress of bone marrow transplantation. Maybe you should consult a counselor. You need to talk to your home and children to help them understand what to expect. You will need to make plans to help you prepare for the procedure and cope with the tasks after the transplant: Take care of your child. Take care of bank or financial statements. Arrange for someone to help with family work. Look for housing on your own, or your family is near a medical facility if necessary. Pay bills Organize pet care. Verify health insurance. Organize medical work vacations. Total early care policy. After the procedure, bone marrow transplantation is usually performed in a medical center or medical center that specializes in such treatment. Most of the time, it remains in the unique bone marrow transplant system at the center. This limits the chances of infection. Depending on the treatment and the place where it is performed, the entire autologous or allogeneic transplant can be performed on an outpatient. This suggests that you do not need to stay in the hospital overnight. The length of your stay in a medical center depends on: How much chemotherapy or radiation you have received. Type of transplant. Treatment at your medical center. While in the hospital, you will be separated due to the fact that there is an increased risk of infection. Your medical team will closely monitor your blood count and vital signs. As long as you stay in the medical center, you can: Get medications to prevent or treat infections, including antibiotics, antimycotics, and antiviral drugs. He needs a lot of blood transfusions. It should be fed through a vein (IV) until you can eat through your mouth and the side effects of the stomach and mouth ulcers really Medicines to prevent GVHD should be given to you. After leaving the hospital, follow the instructions on how to take care of yourself at home. What to expect after transplantation? How well you do after a transplant depends on: The type of bone marrow transplant. How well donor cells match yours. What type of cancer or disease do you have? Your age and overall health. The type and dose of chemotherapy or radiation therapy you received before the transplant. Any complication I might have. Bone marrow transplantation can fully or partially treat your health problem. If the transplant is successful, you can return to most of your normal activities as soon as you feel good. Usually it takes up to 1 year to fully recover, depending on what complications occur. Complications or failure of bone marrow transplantation can cause death. Other names of the procedure are: Transplantation: bone marrow; Stem cell transplantation; Transplantation of hemmous stem cells; Reduced strength of non-myeloablative transplantation; Mini transplantation; Allogeneic bone marrow transplantation; Autologous bone marrow transplantation; Cord blood transplantation; Aplastic anemia: bone marrow transplantation; Leukemia: bone marrow transplantation; Lymphoma: bone marrow transplantation; Multiple myeloma: bone marrow transplantation. Bones.

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