

# Encouraging outcome of children with beta-thalassemia major who underwent fresh cord blood transplantation from an HLA-matched sibling donor

Jianyun Wen<sup>1</sup>, Xiaodong Wang<sup>2</sup>, libai Chen<sup>1</sup>, Yuelin He<sup>3</sup>, Xiaoqin Feng<sup>1</sup>, Chunfu Li<sup>3</sup>, Yongsheng Ruan<sup>1</sup>, Sixi Liu<sup>2</sup>, and Xuedong Wu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Southern Medical University Nanfang Hospital

<sup>2</sup>Shenzhen Children's Hospital

<sup>3</sup>Nanfang-Chunfu Children's Institute of Hematology & Oncology

April 05, 2024

## Abstract

Background: Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation(allo-HSCT) is currently the only curative treatment for thalassemia major (TM). Cord blood (CB) from a sibling has different characteristics from marrow and has potential advantages and disadvantages as a stem cell source. Methods: We retrospectively analysed 68 children with  $\beta$ -TM who underwent fresh cord blood transplantation (F-CBT) from an human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-matched sibling donor (MSD) between June 2010 and July 2018 in the Department of Pediatrics, Nanfang Hospital and Haematology-Oncology, Shenzhen Children's Hospital. Results: The median infused doses of total nucleated cells (TNCs) and CD34+ cells were  $8.51 \times 10^7/\text{kg}$  and  $3.16 \times 10^5/\text{kg}$ , respectively. The median time to neutrophil and platelet engraftment were respectively 27 days and 31 days. The cumulative probability of acute and chronic graft- versus-host disease (GVHD) were very low after F-CBT (7.8% and 0.0%, respectively). Of the 68 paediatric patients, 67 patients survived during a median follow-up period of 61 months. The estimated 5-year probability of overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS) were 98.5% and 92.4%, respectively. Three patients experienced graft rejection (GR) (4.5%) , and this study found that GR was higher in the thiotepa (TT)-free regimen group than that in the TT-based regimen group (0% vs.10.7%,  $P=0.038$ ). Multivariable prognostic analysis, a conditioning regimen including TT, improved the DFS of patients with  $\beta$ -TM receiving F-CBT ( $P=0.032$ ). Conclusions: The above results indicate that patients with  $\beta$ -TM have excellent outcomes after F-CBT from an HLA-MSD.

## Hosted file

Main Document.doc available at <https://authorea.com/users/735154/articles/711688-encouraging-outcome-of-children-with-beta-thalassemia-major-who-underwent-fresh-cord-blood-transplantation-from-an-hla-matched-sibling-donor>

## Hosted file

Table 1.doc available at <https://authorea.com/users/735154/articles/711688-encouraging-outcome-of-children-with-beta-thalassemia-major-who-underwent-fresh-cord-blood-transplantation-from-an-hla-matched-sibling-donor>

## Hosted file

Table2.doc available at <https://authorea.com/users/735154/articles/711688-encouraging-outcome-of-children-with-beta-thalassemia-major-who-underwent-fresh-cord-blood-transplantation-from-an-hla-matched-sibling-donor>

## Hosted file

Table3.doc available at <https://authorea.com/users/735154/articles/711688-encouraging-outcome-of-children-with-beta-thalassemia-major-who-underwent-fresh-cord-blood-transplantation-from-an-hla-matched-sibling-donor>



