

Biosociodemographic factors and global survey rate of pediatric patients submitted to bone marrow transplantation in Brazil

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Abstract

Introduction: Bone marrow transplantation (BMT), a well-known treatment for various oncological, hematological, immunological and genetic diseases, is an aggressive and costly procedure that causes severe adverse effects. Therefore, the integration of laboratory, clinical and epidemiological research is essential to better understand the characteristics and profile of patients, allowing strategic assessments, knowledge of needs and difficulties, to better assist and consequently increase the survival rate.

Objective: To relate the biological profile and the sociodemographic profile with the overall survival rate of patients undergoing BMT in a pediatric service. Method: Biological and sociodemographic data of a pediatric BMT service were analyzed from 2013 to 2017. Data obtained through the research instrument produced by the authors were used, covering in detail the biological, sociodemographic profile and overall survival rate. These data were collected through the records of patients submitted to BMT in a pediatric hospital located in Curitiba. A minimum significance level of 5% was adopted.

Results: The study sample consisted of 99 patients submitted to BMT, 38 of them female (38.4%), with an average of 8 years old. Most lived in urban areas with basic sanitation and in 65.6% of cases, the person in charge received financial assistance, with 72% of families having an income of up to 4 minimum wages. Adequate living conditions, halogenated transplantation and related were the variables associated with longer survival time in the bivariate analysis, that is, when evaluated separately. Regarding mortality, the type of transplant was the most important determinant, which when not autologous was related to 3 times higher risk of death (OR = 3.37, 95% CI = 1.06-10.64; $p = 0,03$), a finding similar to the literature. Survival was significantly lower in haploidenic transplants ($p = 0.01$).

Conclusion: Haploidenic transplantation was related to higher mortality, which is consistent with the findings in the literature. Moreover, adequate housing condition was the variable

associated with longer survival time.

Keywords: Bone Marrow Transplantation, Hematology, Pediatrics.

Biography:

Carolina Silva Pedrollo is a medical student from Brazil, she is in the 5th year of the course and wants to be an Oncologist. She has already done internships in Clinical Oncology at Hospital Sírio Libanês, one of the best hospitals in Latin America and in Radiation Oncology at Mayo Clinic.



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