Recommended Screening and Preventive Practices for Long-Term Survivors after Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation

Navneet S. Majhail,1,2 J. Douglas Rizzo,3 Stephanie J. Lee,4 Mahmoud Aljurf,5 Yoshiko Atsuta,6 Carmem Bonfim,7 Linda J. Burns,8 Naeem Chaudhri,5 Stella Davies,9 Shinichiro Okamoto,10 Adriana Seber,11 Gerard Socie,12 Maria Teresa Van Lint,13 John R. Wingard,15 Andre Tichelli16 for the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research (CIBMTR), American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (ASBMT), European Group for Blood and Marrow Transplantation (EBMT), Asia-Pacific Blood and Marrow Transplantation Group (APBMT), Bone Marrow Transplant Society of Australia and New Zealand (BMTSANZ), East Mediterranean Blood and Marrow Transplantation Group (EMBMT), and Sociedade Brasileira de Transplante de Medula Ossea (SBTMO)

Advances in hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) technology and supportive care techniques have led to improvements in long-term survival after HCT. Emerging indications for transplantation, introduction of newer graft sources (eg, umbilical cord blood) and transplantation of older patients using less intense conditioning regimens have also contributed to an increase in the number of HCT survivors. These survivors are at risk for developing late complications secondary to pre-, peri-, and posttransplantation exposures and risk factors. Guidelines for screening and preventive practices for HCT survivors were published in 2006. An international group of transplantation experts was convened in 2011 to review contemporary literature and update the recommendations while considering the changing practice of transplantation and international applicability of these guidelines. This review provides the updated recommendations for screening and preventive practices for pediatric and adult survivors of autologous and allogeneic HCT.

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INTRODUCTION

Approximately 50,000 people undergo hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT) worldwide each year. Advances in transplantation techniques and supportive care practices have led to progressive improvements in survival for HCT recipients. As patients survive long term after transplantation, they are at risk for developing late complications related to pre-, peri-, and posttransplantation exposures. These complications can cause substantial morbidity, impair quality of life, and can contribute to late mortality in HCT recipients. Several studies have shown that the life...