



Cord blood continues to be a valuable resource for ViaCord families.

625+
VIACORD FAMILIES

More than 625 ViaCord families have used their banked cord blood in a stem cell transplant or regenerative medicine clinical trial for the child it was collected from or a sibling.

48% Stem Cell Transplant
of the 625+ ViaCord Families

- Hemoglobinopathy 49%
- Oncology 24%
- Bone Marrow Failure 18%
- Immunodeficiency 7%
- Metabolic Disorder 2%

52% Regenerative Medicine
of the 625+ ViaCord Families

- Brain Injury/
- Dysfunction 97.5%
- Auto Immune 1.8%
- Other 0.7%

56% Used By Sibling
of the 625+ ViaCord families



44% Used By Child
of the 625+ ViaCord families



Rosalia Used Her Sister's Cord Blood
Condition: Pediatric Cancer



Age range of cord blood used by ViaCord families

Cord blood stored with ViaCord for as little as 7 days and up to 19 years has been successfully released for use.

7 Days In Storage Sibling / Transplant / Cancer (AML)

19 Years In Storage Sibling / Infusion / Cerebral Palsy

A study in *Stem Cell Translational Medicine* showed cord blood stem cells cryopreserved for 29 years retained high viability and functional integrity, supporting the stability and long-term preservation potential of banked cord blood. ¹



Scan to watch some ViaCord families share their experience using their banked cord blood.

Questions? Call ViaCord at 866-258-5173 or visit viacord.com to learn more.

viacord.com

FDA
REGISTERED

acdb
Accredited



See back to see cord blood use details.

Banking cord blood does not guarantee that treatment will work and only a doctor can determine when it can be used. Cord blood use depends on multiple factors, including the patient's age, medical condition, and availability of an adequately compatible stem cell donor, when applicable. Final determination is made by the treating physician.

Proven Cord Blood Uses: Stem Cell Transplants

Cord blood has been a reliable, effective, and life-saving source of stem cells in transplants for more than 30 years.

Today, cord blood stem cells can be used in transplants for over 80 conditions. Most conditions are inherited genetic diseases, so a child usually needs stem cells from a sibling or another donor (*allogeneic stem cell use*). In some cases, a child's own cord blood stem cells can be used (*autologous stem cell use*). Doctors usually start by looking for a genetically matched family member as the source of stem cells for transplant. Final determination of stem cell use is made by the treating physician.

* Next to a condition indicates the child's own cord blood as the preferred source of stem cells if a transplant is needed (autologous stem cell use).

Blood Disorders

E-β+ thalassemia
E-βo thalassemia
HbSC disease
Sickle βo Thalassemia
Sickle-cell anemia (hemoglobin SS)
α-thalassemia major (hydrops fetalis)
β-thalassemia intermedia
β-thalassemia major (Cooley's anemia)

Cancers

Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)
Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)
Biphenotypic Leukemia
* Burkitt's lymphoma
Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)
Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML)
* Hodgkin's lymphoma
Juvenile myelomonocytic leukemia (JMML)
Lymphomatoid granulomatosis
Mixed Lineage Leukemia
Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)
Myelofibrosis
* Neuroblastoma
* Non-Burkitt's lymphoma
* Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
* Pediatric Primary CNS Lymphomas
* Wilm's Tumor

Bone Marrow Failure Syndromes

Amegakaryocytic thrombocytopoenia
Autoimmune neutropenia (severe)
Congenital dyserythropoietic anemia
Congenital sideroblastic anemia
Diamond-Blackfan anemia
Dyskeratosis congenita
Evan's syndrome
Fanconi anemia
Glanzmann's disease
Kostmann's syndrome (severe congenital neutropenia)
Severe aplastic anemia
Shwachman syndrome
Thrombocytopenia with absent radius (TAR syndrome)

Other Conditions

Epidermolysis bullosa
Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis
Juvenile dermatomyositis
Langerhans cell histiocytosis
Osteopetrosis
Severe Refractory Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis

Immunodeficiencies

Activated PI3K Delta Syndrome (APDS)
Adenosine deaminase deficiency
ALPS
Ataxia telangiectasia
CD25 deficiency
Chronic granulomatous disease
Complete IFN-γ Receptor 2 Deficiency
DADA2 (ADA2 Deficiency)
DiGeorge syndrome
Hyper IgM Syndrome
IPEX syndrome
IKK gamma deficiency
Immune dysregulation polyendocrinopathy
Leukocyte adhesion deficiency
LRBA deficiency
Myelokathexis X-linked immunodeficiency
Omenn's syndrome
Reticular dysplasia
Severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)
STAT1/STAT3 Gain-of-Function
Thymic dysplasia
Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
X-linked agammaglobulinemia
X-linked lymphoproliferative disease
X-linked Mucopolidosis, Type II

Metabolic Disorders

Adrenoleukodystrophy Gaucher's disease (infantile)
Alpha mannosidosis
Beta-mannosidase deficiency (LSD)
Fucosidosis
Gaucher's disease (infantile)
Gunther disease (congenital erythropoietic porphyria)
Hermansky-Pudlak syndrome
Hunter syndrome
Hurler syndrome
Krabbe disease (globoid cell leukodystrophy)
Lesch-Nyhan disease
Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome
Metachromatic leukodystrophy
Mucopolidosis Type II, III
Niemann Pick Syndrome, type A and B
Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency
Sandhoff Syndrome
Sanfilippo syndrome
Sly syndrome
Tay-Sachs Disease
Wolman Syndrome

Clinical Trials & Research: Regenerative Medicine

Regenerative medicine uses living cells to help support the body's natural healing processes.

While genetic matching is an important factor in stem cell transplants, the need for strict matching in regenerative medicine may be reduced, because the cells are often intended to play a supportive role — such as releasing signals that promote healing — rather than permanently engrafting in the body. ²

Hundreds of ViaCord families have had the opportunity to participate in regenerative medicine clinical trials, where a child received an infusion of their own cord blood (autologous use) or cord blood from a sibling (allogeneic use). The specific use of stem cells is determined by each clinical trial protocol.



Examples of areas explored:

Brain Injuries
Cerebral Palsy
Cardiac
Hearing Loss

visit www.clinicaltrials.gov for details

While the regenerative medicine field is exciting and continues to advance, cord blood is still in research phase and are not yet standard medical treatments.