



- 自体造血干细胞移植, 即采集患者自身的造血干细胞进行移植, 适用于某些类型的淋巴瘤。
- 异体造血干细胞移植, 即采集健康捐赠者的造血干细胞进行移植 (异体移植) 适用于某些类型的淋巴瘤。

自体移植 (Autologous) 是指采集患者自身的造血干细胞进行移植。在移植前, 患者通常会接受化疗以清除体内的癌细胞。移植后, 患者的免疫系统需要时间重建。自体移植适用于某些类型的淋巴瘤, 如滤泡性淋巴瘤和弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤。

异体移植 (Allogeneic) 是指采集健康捐赠者的造血干细胞进行移植。在移植前, 患者通常会接受化疗以清除体内的癌细胞。移植后, 患者的免疫系统需要时间重建。异体移植适用于某些类型的淋巴瘤, 如滤泡性淋巴瘤和弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤。

外周血干细胞移植 (Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplant) 是指采集患者自身的外周血中的造血干细胞进行移植。在移植前, 患者通常会接受化疗以清除体内的癌细胞。移植后, 患者的免疫系统需要时间重建。外周血干细胞移植适用于某些类型的淋巴瘤, 如滤泡性淋巴瘤和弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤。

骨髓移植 (Bone Marrow Transplant) 是指采集患者自身的骨髓中的造血干细胞进行移植。在移植前, 患者通常会接受化疗以清除体内的癌细胞。移植后, 患者的免疫系统需要时间重建。骨髓移植适用于某些类型的淋巴瘤, 如滤泡性淋巴瘤和弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤。

造血干细胞移植的适应症包括:

1. 滤泡性淋巴瘤 (Follicular Lymphoma)

2. 弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤 (Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma)

3. 套细胞淋巴瘤 (Mantle Cell Lymphoma)

4. 伯基特淋巴瘤 (Burkitt's Lymphoma)

5. 霍奇金淋巴瘤 (Hodgkin's Lymphoma)

6. 多发性骨髓瘤 (Multiple Myeloma)

7. 急性白血病 (Acute Leukemia)

8. 慢性粒细胞白血病 (Chronic Myeloid Leukemia)

9. 再生障碍性贫血 (Aplastic Anemia)

10. 骨髓增生异常综合征 (Myelodysplastic Syndrome)

造血干细胞移植的禁忌症包括:

1. 严重的心、肺、肝、肾功能不全

2. 活动性感染

3. 严重营养不良

4. 严重贫血

5. 严重出血倾向

6. 严重电解质紊乱

7. 严重凝血功能障碍

8. 严重免疫抑制

9. 严重精神疾病

10. 严重社会心理问题

GCSF (粒细胞集落刺激因子) 是一种能够刺激骨髓造血干细胞的生长和分化的药物。

your doctor will tell you how often you need to change the catheter. If you are not sure, ask your doctor. About Your Tunneled Catheter (www.mskcc.org/cancer-care/patient-education/about-your-tunneled-catheter)

There are several things you should know about your catheter. First, you should know how to use it. Second, you should know how to take care of it. Third, you should know when to call your doctor. 2

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- You should know how to take care of it.
- You should know when to call your doctor. (IV)

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QUESTION

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