



## Commonly Asked Questions

### **What is cord blood?**

Cord Blood is the blood that remains in your baby's umbilical cord after it has been cut. Cord blood is rich in newborn "stem cells" which are immature blood cells that are able to change and mature into any type of blood cell as baby grows. Stem Cells, as the body's "master" cells have natural, regenerative power to heal and are currently being used to cure or treat over seventy-five life-threatening illnesses (including leukemia, blood disorders, and cancer).

### **Why should I save and bank my baby's cord blood?**

Banking a baby's cord blood could prove invaluable should you ever need it. Most commonly, parents are opting to bank their baby's cord blood for peace of mind knowing that the stem cells can be lifesaving to not only their baby but also to any family member who is a suitable match. Advances in stem cell research may provide other treatments for a variety of blood-related diseases for those related to the donor and others.

### **When & how are the stem cells collected?**

You only have one chance to collect this vital fluid and it's right after your baby is born. After your baby is born and the umbilical cord is clamped and cut, your physician will collect the cord blood using a needle. There is absolutely no pain to you or your baby as the sample is drawn.

### **What happens if I need the Frozen Sample?**

Upon appropriate notification from a treating physician, CellFreeze will process the cord blood sample for use within 48 hours.

### **Can I donate my baby's cord blood?**

Absolutely! Cord blood donations are used for ongoing research into disease treatment and for use by other people requiring treatment.

### **How much does it cost?**

CellFreeze cord blood banking fees are among some of the lowest in the nation. The fee for CellFreeze's cord blood banking program is \$1850.00 and includes:

- Collection kit
- Stem Cell processing and testing
- The first year of storage
- 24/7 customer service

After the first year there is a storage fee of \$95.00 per year. We also provide a \$250 discount for subsequent samples (multiple births) as well as a \$100 discount for early registration if you register more than 30 days prior to the birth of the baby.

### **Why should I choose CellFreeze?**

There are many cord blood banks available but none as well suited to meet the needs of southern Nevada residents as CellFreeze. CellFreeze is associated with one of the world's most technologically advanced and respected patient care and research centers. This combination of expertise in cryopreservation offers you security, value and convenience. In addition our staff is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

**If you would like to advantage of this service or to find out more information,  
feel free to contact us at 702-360-4855/Toll-free 1-800-509-7174.**



## Diseases Treated with Stem Cells

Although not all diseases treated with stem cells have been treated specifically with cord blood stem cells, doctors have been using cord blood in lifesaving treatments since 1988. And recently, scientists have discovered some amazing new possibilities for treating diseases and injuries in the future.

### Acute Leukemias

Acute Biphentotypic Leukemia  
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL)  
Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML)  
Acute Undifferentiated Leukemia

### Chronic Leukemias

Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)  
Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML)  
Juvenile Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (JCML)  
Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia (JMML)

### Myelodysplastic Syndromes

Amyloidosis  
Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML)  
Refractory Anemia (RA)  
Refractory Anemia with Excess Blasts (RAEB)  
Refractory Anemia with Excess Blasts in Transformation (RAEB-T)  
Refractory Anemia with Ringed Sideroblasts (RARS)

### Stem Cell Disorders

Aplastic Anemia (Severe)  
Congenital Cytopenia  
Dyskeratosis Congenita  
Fanconi Anemia  
Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)

### Myeloproliferative Disorders

Acute Myelofibrosis  
Agnogenic Myeloid Metaplasia (Myelofibrosis)  
Essential Thrombocythemia  
Polycythemia Vera

### Lymphoproliferative Disorders

Hodgkin's Disease  
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma  
Prolymphocytic Leukemia

### Phagocyte Disorders

Chediak-Higashi Syndrome  
Chronic Granulomatous Disease  
Neutrophil Actin Deficiency  
Reticular Dysgenesis

### Liposomal Storage Diseases

Adrenoleukodystrophy  
Alpha Mannosidosis  
Gaucher's Disease  
Hunter's Syndrome (MPS-II)  
Hurler's Syndrome (MPS-IH)  
Krabbe Disease  
Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome (MPS-VI)  
Metachromatic Leukodystrophy  
Morquio Syndrome (MPS-IV)  
Mucopolipidosis II (I-cell Disease)  
Mucopolysaccharidoses (MPS)  
Niemann-Pick Disease  
Sanfilippo Syndrome (MPS-III)  
Scheie Syndrome (MPS-IS)  
Sly Syndrome, Beta-Glucuronidase Deficiency (MPS-VII)  
Wolman Disease

### Histiocytic Disorders

Familial Erythrophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis  
Hemophagocytosis  
Histiocytosis-X  
Langerhans' Cell Histiocytosis

### Inherited Erythrocyte Abnormalities

Beta Thalassemia Major  
Blackfan-Diamond Anemia  
Pure Red Cell Aplasia  
Sickle Cell Disease

### Congenital (Inherited) Immune System Disorders

Absence of T and B Cells SCID  
Absence of T Cells, Normal B Cell SCID  
Ataxia-Telangiectasia  
Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome  
Common Variable Immunodeficiency  
DiGeorge Syndrome  
Kostmann Syndrome  
Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency  
Omenn's Syndrome  
Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)  
SCID with Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency

Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome  
X-Linked Lymphoproliferative Disorder

### Other Inherited Disorders

Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia  
Ceroid Lipofuscinosis  
Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria  
Glanzmann Thrombasthenia  
Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome  
Osteopetrosis  
Sandhoff Disease

### Inherited Platelet Abnormalities

Amegakaryocytosis / Congenital Thrombocytopenia

### Plasma Cell Disorders

Multiple Myeloma  
Plasma Cell Leukemia  
Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia

### Other Malignancies

Brain Tumors  
Ewing Sarcoma  
Neuroblastoma  
Ovarian Cancer  
Renal Cell Carcinoma  
Small-Cell Lung Cancer  
Testicular Cancer

### Autoimmune Diseases

Multiple Sclerosis (experimental)  
Rheumatoid Arthritis (experimental)  
Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (experimental)

### Emerging Stem Cell Applications

Alzheimer's Disease  
Diabetes  
Heart Disease  
Liver Disease  
Muscular Dystrophy  
Parkinson's Disease  
Spinal Cord Injury  
Stroke

*In addition to the current uses, new applications are rapidly being discovered.*