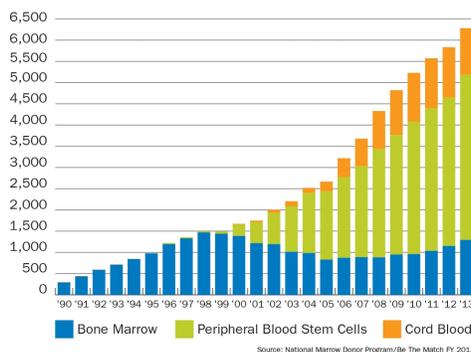




OVERVIEW OF THE C.W. BILL YOUNG CELL TRANSPLANTATION PROGRAM AND THE NATIONAL CORD BLOOD INVENTORY

- **The Commitment:** In the mid-1980s, the Congress made a commitment to patients with blood cancers, like leukemia and lymphoma, and other life-threatening diseases, such as sickle cell disease, when it established a national bone marrow registry through which patients and their doctors could search to find a match for a bone marrow transplant. Since that time, the Congress has consistently reauthorized what is now known as the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program (Program) on a bipartisan, bicameral basis every five years. In 2010, reauthorization bill passed by unanimous consent in the Senate and by a voice vote in the House.
- **The Success of the Registry:** Today, this national registry (known as the Be The Match Registry) serves as the single point of access for cord blood units, as well as adult volunteer donors. Physicians rely upon these cells to perform adult stem cell transplants that can cure more than 70 different diseases or conditions. The NMDP, which operates the Be The Match Registry through a successful public-private partnership with HRSA, has grown the registry to include 11 million donors and 193,000 cord blood units. Through international relationships, the NMDP has access to 22.5 million additional potential donors and 601,000 cord blood units worldwide.
- **The Creation of the NCBI.** In 2005, the Congress formally expanded the Program by adding the National Cord Blood Inventory grant program. Through the NCBI, the Health Services and Resources Administration (HRSA) provides funding through contracts with public cord blood banks for the collection and storage of at least 150,000 cord blood units. These cord blood units are made available through the Program to treat patients who need an umbilical cord blood transplant.
- **A Focus on Improving Access to Life-Saving Transplants.** The NMDP has operated the national registry through a competitively bid contract since the mid-1980s. Our focus is on patients for whom cellular therapy is the best hope for cure of their diseases and is often the only therapy available with an intent to cure.



We have facilitated more than 61,000 transplants since 1987. One-year survival rate between 1988-2005 increased from just over 40 percent to 70 percent. We offer support and education to patients to help them live healthy lives after transplant.

The Program is an example of a successful public-private partnership.