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Newborn Possibilities Program®

For some expectant families, a medical diagnosis can present unique challenges. Through the CBR® Newborn Possibilities Program®, we offer newborn stem cell preservation and 5 years of storage at no cost to families who qualify for this program.

How does the Newborn Possibilities Program® work?

Since 1992, we have identified families who may be able to use their newborn's cord blood stem cells in the near future, either in a stem cell transplant or an appropriately regulated clinical trial or protocol. So far, CBR has provided families with processing and 5 years of storage at no cost for over 11,000 newborn stem cell samples through this program.[1] In fact, 20% of cord blood samples released by CBR for use in a treatment were initially stored under the Newborn Possibilities Program.[1]

How can I refer my patients to the CBR Newborn Possibilities Program?

If you identify a prenatal diagnosis of an eligible condition, or a first-degree relative with an eligible condition, inform the family that they can apply to the Newborn Possibilities Program. This program provides newborn stem cell preservation and 5 years of storage at no cost to families who qualify.

Have your patient contact CBR at **1.888.CORD BLOOD** and ask to speak with a Clinical Specialist so that they can learn more about the program and discuss eligibility.

Who is eligible?

Families who meet one of the following two categories of criteria are eligible to apply for the program:

1. **Newborns** identified during pregnancy or at birth who have a health condition that may benefit from a cord blood transplant or an experimental use in an active area of research (like hydrocephalus or complex congenital heart defects), or who have a qualifying Apgar score.
2. **Full siblings or biological parents** who have been diagnosed with a disease or disorder treatable with a stem cell transplant.

Qualifying stem cell transplant conditions are listed below:

Blood disorders

- Acute Myelofibrosis
- Agnogenic Myeloid Metaplasia (Myelofibrosis)
- Amyloidosis
- Aplastic Anemia (Severe)
- Beta Thalassemia Major
- Blackfan-Diamond Anemia
- Congenital Amegakaryocytic Thrombocytopenia (CAT)
- Congenital Cytopenia
- Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia
- Dyskeratosis Congenita
- Essential Thrombocythemia
- Fanconi Anemia
- Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia
- Myelodysplastic Syndrome
- Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)
- Polycythemia Vera
- Pure Red Cell Aplasia
- Refractory Anemia with Excess Blasts (RAEB)
- Refractory Anemia with Excess Blasts in Transition (RAEB-T)
- Refractory Anemia with Ringed Sideroblasts (RARS)
- Shwachman-Diamond Syndrome
- Sickle Cell Disease

Cancers

- Acute Biphenotypic Leukemia
- Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL)
- Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML)
- Acute Undifferentiated Leukemia
- Adult T Cell Leukemia/Lymphoma
- Chronic Active Epstein Barr
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
- Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML)
- Ewing Sarcoma
- Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Juvenile Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (JCML)
- Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia (JMML)
- Myeloid/Natural Killer (NK) Cell Precursor Acute Leukemia
- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Prolymphocytic Leukemia
- Plasma Cell Leukemia
- Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML)
- Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency
- Multiple Myeloma
- Neuroblastoma
- Rhabdomyosarcoma
- Thymoma (Thymic Carcinoma)
- Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia
- Wilms Tumor

Immune disorders

- Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency (SCID)
- Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome (SCID)
- Chediak-Higashi Syndrome (SCID)
- Chronic Granulomatous Disease
- Congenital Neutropenia
- DiGeorge Syndrome
- Evans Syndrome
- Fucosidosis
- Hemophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis (HLH)
- Hemophagocytosis Langerhans' Cell Histiocytosis (Histiocytosis X)
- IKK Gamma Deficiency (NEMO Deficiency)
- Immune Dysregulation, Polyendocrinopathy, Enteropathy, X-linked (IPEX) Syndrome
- Kostmann Syndrome (SCID)
- Myelokathexis
- Omenn Syndrome (SCID)
- Phosphorylase Deficiency (SCID)
- Purine Nucleoside (SCID)
- Reticular Dysgenesis (SCID)
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Diseases (SCID)
- Thymic Dysplasia
- Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome
- X-linked Agammaglobulinemia
- X-Linked Lymphoproliferative Disorder
- X-Linked Hyper IgM Syndrome

Metabolic disorders

- Congenital Erythropoietic Porphyria (Gunther Disease)
- Gaucher Disease
- Hunter Syndrome (MPS-II)
- Hurler Syndrome (MPS-IH)
- Krabbe Disease
- Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome
- Mannosidosis
- Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome (MPS-VI)
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
- Mucolipidosis II (I-cell Disease)
- Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (Batten Disease)
- Niemann-Pick Disease
- Sandhoff Disease
- Sanfilippo Syndrome (MPS-III)
- Scheie Syndrome (MPS-IS)
- Sly Syndrome (MPS-VII)
- Tay Sachs
- Wolman Disease
- X-Linked Adrenoleukodystrophy

Think your patient may qualify?

If you have a patient who meets any of the above criteria, have them call **1.888.932.6568** and speak with a Clinical Specialist.

Need collection kits?

Collection kits can be delivered to your office or delivery center. Please call **1.888.588.0258** for information on how to help more families take advantage of all that newborn stem cell science offers, or to request collection kits today.

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References: 1. Internal data on file.

The use of cord blood is determined by the treating physician and is influenced by many factors, including the patient's medical condition, the characteristics of the sample, and whether the cord blood should come from the patient or an appropriately matched donor. Cord blood has established uses in transplant medicine; however, its use in regenerative medicine is still being researched. There is no guarantee that potential medical applications being studied in the laboratory or clinical trials will become available. Cord tissue use is still in early research stages, and there is no guarantee that treatments using cord tissue will be available in the future. Cord tissue is stored whole. Additional processing prior to use will be required to extract and prepare any of the multiple cell types from cryopreserved cord tissue. Cbr Systems, Inc.'s activities for New York State residents are limited to collection of umbilical cord tissue and long-term storage of umbilical cord–derived stem cells. Cbr Systems, Inc.'s possession of a New York State license for such collection and long-term storage does not indicate approval or endorsement of possible future uses or future suitability of these cells.