Patient and caregiver quality of life are significantly affected by ongoing transfusions, iron chelation therapy, and disease complications.\(^1,2\)

The life-long need for transfusion and chelation places a significant burden on patients’ quality of life. The process of receiving a transfusion can take up a patient’s entire day, and requires taking time off work or school as well as transport to and from the transfusion center.\(^3\)

Patients who received allogeneic HSCT for thalassemia reported improved quality of life when compared to patients on conventional medical therapy.\(^4\)

30-year overall survival (OS) in conventionally treated patients was similar to transplanted patients; however, transplanted patients reported higher mortality in the first ten years, with nearly 50% of the mortality being driven by acute GvHD.\(^5\)

\(^*\) These health domains are evaluated as part of the Medical Outcomes Study Short Form 36-item (SF-36). They are defined as follows: Physical functioning covers limitations in daily activities. The role-physical scale measures role limitations due to physical health problems. The bodily pain scale assesses the frequency of pain and interference of pain with usual roles. The general health scale measures individual perceptions of general health problems. The vitality scale assesses energy levels and fatigue. The social functioning scale measures the extent to which ill health interferes with social activities. The role-emotional scale assesses role limitations due to emotional problems.\(^6\)

\(^\dagger\) One sample T test shows significant difference between population and US norm (p<0.05)


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