

Scope of Services

Medical Oncology and Haematology

- Chemotherapy
- Immunotherapy
- Bone Marrow Transplant
- Paediatric Oncology
- Geriatric Oncology
- Onco critical Care

Surgical Oncology

- Head and Neck
- Breast
- GI, Lung and Thoracic
- Cervical and Gynaecology
- Prostate and Genito-urinary
- Colorectal
- Peritoneal
- Brain, Spine and Bone
- Liver and Pancreas

Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeries

Radiation Oncology

- Radiation Therapy

Nuclear Medicine

- PET CT
- SPECT
- High Dose Radionuclide Therapy

Pain and Palliative Care

Radiation Oncology

Dr. Sandeep Jain

Nuclear Medicine

Dr. Sunny Gandhi

Pain Management

Dr. Milan Mehta

Cardiology

Dr. Ketan Vekariya

Medical Oncology and Haematology

Medical Oncology and Haematology

Dr. Pankaj Shah
Dr. Manohar Chari
Dr. Mithun Shah
Dr. Nahush Tahiliani

Bone Marrow Transplant and Haematology

Dr. Nidhi Jain
Dr. Akanksha Garg

Onco-critical Care

Dr. Bikas Mishra

Surgical Oncology

HEAD AND NECK CANCER

Dr. Mahesh H. Patel
Dr. Siddharth Shah
Dr. Dipen Patel
Dr. Supreet Bhatt

GYNAECOLOGICAL CANCER

Dr. Ava Desai
Dr. Mona Shah

G.I., LUNG AND THORACIC CANCER

Dr. Mahesh D. Patel

BREAST CANCER

Dr. Priyanka Chiripal
Dr. Neelam Ahirwar

UROLOGICAL CANCER

Dr. Mukesh Patel
Dr. Raj Patel

NEURO CANCER

Dr. Dipak Patel
Dr. Kalpesh Shah

SPINE CANCER

Dr. Hitesh Modi

ORTHOPEDIC CANCER

Dr. Jaymin Shah

PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY

Dr. Raghuvir Solanki
Dr. Jatin Bhojani

Bone Marrow Transplant Unit (BMT) at ZCC

The Hematology Department at Zydus Cancer Centre offers treatment for all blood-related disorders including bone marrow or stem cell transplant. The BMT unit has 7-bedded indoor facility located at the 3rd floor of the hospital which is only accessible to the patient of hematology and the BMT staff.

Salient Features

- Gujarat's Largest BMT with 7 Beds
- Terminal HEPA in BMT and Corridor
- Room is furnished like an ICU

The BMT unit has a dedicated and extremely experienced team of BMT Physicians, Hemato-oncologist, Medical oncologist, Radiation Oncologist, Transfusion medicine expert, Hemato-Pathologist, Trained transplant nurses, Infection control specialist, Physiotherapist, dietician, counselors and BMT coordinator who work together across a range of specialty areas. They ensure that each and every patient's journey from diagnosis, treatment and long term follow up is integrated, personalised and seamlessly coordinated for the best possible treatment outcomes.



To book your appointment, call:

+91 79 66190201 / 372



Zydus Cancer Centre

Zydus Hospitals Road, S.G. Highway,
Thaltej, Ahmedabad - 380 054, Gujarat.

Board Line: 079-71 666 000

www.zyduscancercentre.com

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Bone Marrow Transplant Centre



Bone Marrow Transplantation (BMT) or Stem Cell Transplantation (SCT)

Bone Marrow

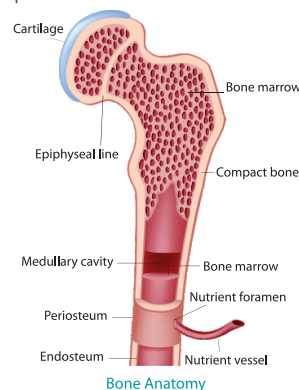
Bone marrow is the soft spongy tissue that lies within the hollow interior of long bones. Bone marrow in large bones produces new blood cells. The bone marrow contains stem cells. These are cells at a very early stage of development that develop into the three different types of blood cell. When the cells are fully matured, they are released into the bloodstream. Hence bone marrow works as a factory for blood.

When things go wrong in the blood e.g. blood cancer (leukaemia), aplastic anaemia (empty bone marrow) its origin is in the stem cells in the bone marrow. Hence, bone marrow transplantation or stem cell transplantation can be a curative treatment for such conditions.

Bone Marrow Transplant

Bone marrow transplant procedure is performed not only for cancerous conditions like blood cancer, but also for genetic conditions like Thalassemia. Here the cancerous or genetically abnormal stem cells are eradicated by chemotherapy and immuno suppressive medicines and new functionally normal stem cells are given which later populate the bone marrow and blood with non cancerous cells and genetically normal cells.

The two terms 'bone marrow' and 'stem cell' transplants are sometimes used interchangeably. In paediatric age group and earlier in adult age group, bone marrow acquired by aspiration served as the source of stem cells, hence the terminology of BMT was used. Now, in adults, we use stem cells extracted from the blood, on a machine. All bone marrow transplants are stem cell transplants, but not all stem cell transplants are bone marrow transplants.



Conditions treated with BMT in Adults and Children

Malignant Conditions

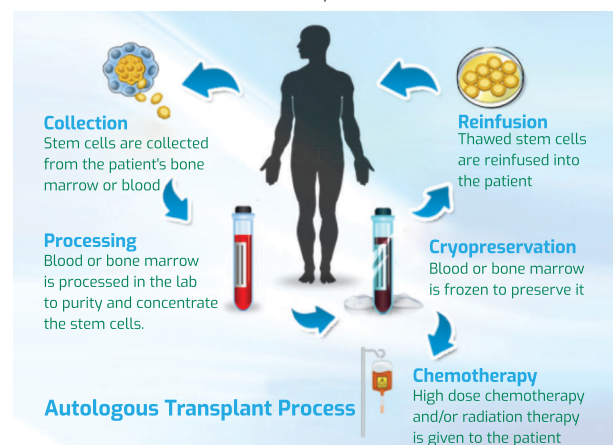
- Leukemias (Acute Myeloid Leukemia and Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia)
- Relapsed Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Multiple Myeloma
- Solid-Tumours (Cancers) such as high-risk Neuroblastomas, relapsed Ewing Tumours and relapsed Testicular Tumours

Non-malignant Conditions

- Thalassemia Major
- Sickle Cell Anaemia
- Severe Aplastic Anaemia
- Immune Deficiency Disorders
- Autoimmune Diseases

Types of Bone Marrow Transplants offered :

Autologous BMT — The patients' own harvested cells are transfused back into the body after treatment



Allogeneic BMT — Cells from a related or unrelated donor are transplanted to the patient after treatment.

Donors for Allogeneic Bone Marrow Transplants include the following:

- Matched Related Donor
- Matched Unrelated Donor
- Haploidentical: Half-matched Related Donor
- Umbilical Cord Blood Transplant: A Cord blood transplant uses cells collected from the blood of a newborn's umbilical cord

Procedure of Stem Cell Transplant

Before stem cell transplant, stem cells are collected from either the bone marrow or the blood. Patient is given high doses of chemotherapy, usually over a few days. Sometimes, radiotherapy is also given to the whole body, known as total body irradiation (TBI). While destroying any remaining cancer cells, the high doses of chemotherapy also destroy the stem cells in the bone marrow. After the chemotherapy, patient is given the stem cells that were collected before the treatment. These stem cells start producing mature blood cells again.

Preparing yourself for Transplant

You will undergo a number of tests before the treatment. You will be explained what they are and why they are needed. Some of the tests you undergo may depend on the type of cancer or leukaemia you have and the stage of your disease. Once you understand what the treatment involved, you can take time to think things over and make practical arrangements. You will be admitted for the transplant; this may take several weeks. After the chemotherapy, there is a period of neutropenia. During which period, patients can be unwell requiring several medicines to prevent and treat infections and nutritional supplements etc.

Post Transplant Care

After the transplant is completed and patient is discharged, he / she needs to continue some medicines to keep the transplant working.

OUR EXPERT



Dr. Nidhi Jain

DM (Hematology), MD (Medicine)
Consultant - Hematology
Hemato - Oncology and
Bone Marrow Transplant at Zydus
Cancer Centre



Dr. Akanksha Garg

MD Pediatrics
PDCC Hemato - Oncology
DM Clinical Hematology