Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Collection (PBSC)

Information about this procedure.
This pamphlet will give you some information about this procedure. When you talk with your doctor please ask about anything you don’t understand or would like to know more about.

What are stem cells?
Stem cells are immature blood cells. They form in the bone marrow. As stem cells mature they develop into red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets depending on what the body needs at the time.

Stem cells can be collected from a person’s blood by means of a procedure called peripheral blood stem cell collection, and/or from the bone marrow via a bone marrow harvest.

Preparation of the blood for a PBSC.
Your child will need injections of a substance (growth factor) called G-CSF. G-CSF encourages the bone marrow to make stem cells and moves the cells into the bloodstream. You can give these injections at home - the staff will show you how. You give them daily until the number of these cells in the blood reaches its peak. This peak period lasts only 24-48 hours and is the best time for collection. It usually takes 10-14 days to achieve the peak level.

Preparing your child for a PBSC.
We suggest that you prepare your child for this in the same way you do for other procedures. Ask for the pamphlet called “Helping your child manage medical procedures” for some tips. Children who understand what is happening have more feeling of control.
What will happen on the day of collection?
The nurse will take some blood samples and check your child’s weight, height, blood pressure, pulse, and temperature.

When the cell separator machine is set up, your child is connected to it:
- either with needles and tubing in the arm veins if these veins are suitable, OR
- with a special venous catheter usually set into a big vein in the groin area, OR
- your child may have a special central venous catheter in place that allows for stem cell collection.

The staff will check your child’s veins several days before the procedure and suggest which is best for your child. If your child’s connection will be with needles in the arms, the staff will show you how to apply EMLA (a freezing cream for the skin) on your child’s arms ahead of time.

If your child needs a catheter, a physician in the intensive care unit will insert it while your child is under sedation the day before or on the day of collection. Your child needs to stay in hospital while the catheter is in place. Sometimes a child needs to fast before sedation. The staff will let you know about this.

Your child will be in a room for the 4 to 5 hours of collection. You can bring your favourite books, videos or activities to help pass the time. Your child is free to eat, sleep, or visit with friends and family. Often the slight humming sound of the machine put children to sleep.

At the end of the day, the staff will determine whether we have collected enough cells or if the procedure needs to be repeated the next day.

What are the possible side effects?
Peripheral blood stem cell collection is a safe procedure for children. But, as with any procedure, complications may happen.

1. The anticoagulant used to keep your child’s blood from clotting in the machine may lower the amount of calcium in the blood. The staff will watch for early signs of low calcium, most frequently a tingling sensation on the lips, and take steps to prevent the problem. Most children have no problem because the body removes the anticoagulant from the bloodstream quickly. You can help prevent low calcium by giving your child milk or milk products during the collection and for breakfast (unless your child is asked to fast the morning of the procedure).

2. The procedure may lower your child’s platelet count and hemoglobin. Your child will have a complete blood count before and after the procedure. This reduction does not matter unless the counts were very low before the procedure. In this case, the doctor may decide that your child needs a transfusion.

3. If your child’s arm veins are used, the arm may be tender and uncomfortable for a while. If your child has a venous catheter inserted, there may be some bruising at the site.

After a Stem Cell Collection.
1. Your child may feel tired and require rest.
2. Your child may have received large volumes of fluid during the procedure. If instructed by the staff, make sure your child voids within 4 hours of the procedure.
3. Contact the oncologist on call at 875-2161 if the arm veins and/or catheter site is very bruised or continues to bleed.

If you have any questions about the procedure, please feel free to speak to one of the staff in the Oncology Clinic who is familiar with stem cell collections telephone 875-2345 local 7079.

At Children’s & Women’s Health Centre of British Columbia we believe parents are partners on the health care team. We want you to be as informed as possible.

This brochure will answer some of your questions.
Please ask about things you do not understand and share your concerns.

If you have any questions, please call:
604-875-2345, local 7079

Revised: September 2007 ©BC Children’s Hospital
Developed by the health care professionals of the Oncology/Hematology/BMT Department with assistance from the Learning & Development Department. BCCH223