

Editorial Note on Bone Marrow Transplant

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Editorial

Bone marrow transplant is a medical treatment that replaces your bone marrow with healthy cells. The replacement cells can either come from your own body or from a donor. A bone marrow transplant is also called a stem cell transplant or, more specifically, a hematopoietic stem cell transplant. Stem cells are special cells that can make copies of themselves and change into the many different kinds of cells that your body needs. There are several kinds of stem cells and they are found in different parts of the body at different times. Cancer and cancer treatment can damage your hematopoietic stem cells. Hematopoietic stem cells are stem cells

that turn into blood cells. Bone marrow is soft, spongy tissue in the body that contains hematopoietic stem cells.

It is found in the centre of most bones. Hematopoietic stem cells are also found in the blood that is moving throughout your body. When hematopoietic stem cells are damaged; they may not become red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets. IDC is also known as non-specific invasive breast carcinoma. In comparison, numerous subtypes of breast carcinoma with varying prognosis and hormone receptor status have been described. When more than 90% of the sampled tumour is made up of special type breast carcinoma, the tumour is labelled as pure special type breast carcinoma. A mixed carcinoma is a tumour that is composed of 50- 90 percent special type carcinoma (a mixture of IDC and special type breast carcinoma). Hormone receptors and the presence of human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2/neu) play critical roles in human breast cancer prognosis and management.

Clinic pathological and molecular features, such as higher oestrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) expression, a higher likelihood of human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER2)-negative status, lower grade, and a lower risk of nodal metastasis, all of which contribute to better outcomes when compared to invasiveductal carcinoma (IDC); indeed, the 10-year disease-free survival rate is higher in PMBC. Please note that transplants are complex medical procedures and sometimes certain steps may happen in a different order or on a different timetable, to personalize your specific care. Ask your health care whether you will need to be in the hospital for different steps, and if so, how long. Always talk with your health care team about what to expect before, during, and after your transplant.