
Glossary of Terms

This appendix is divided into two sections. The first section, General Terms, defines terms used throughout the CIBMTR data collection forms. The second section, FormsNet™2 Terms, defines terms unique to the FormsNet™2 application.

General Terms:

absolute neutrophil count (ANC)

Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell that helps protect the body from infection. The number of neutrophils in a recipient's blood is used to track recovery after chemotherapy or HSCT. In some types of HSCT, the number of neutrophils is a marker of engraftment.

allele

One of the different forms of a gene that can occur at a single spot on a chromosome. A part of DNA representing a gene inherited from each parent to make a pair.

allele code

The NMDP uses allele codes to report the HLA allele combinations used to match recipients and donors. The codes reduce multiple allele combinations into an alphabetic term.

allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplant

Any cord blood, bone marrow or peripheral blood stem cell transplant that uses cells from a person other than the recipient. The donated cells can come from a family member or a donor who is not related to the recipient.

antibody

A protein in the blood that is created by the immune system in response to foreign substances like viruses, bacteria or tumor antigens. Each antibody recognizes a specific antigen unique to its target.

antigens

Substances capable of activating the immune system. Antigens include toxins, bacteria, foreign blood cells, and the cells of transplanted organs. Proteins found on most cells of the body are antigenic and therefore are the targets for graft-versus-host disease and graft rejection.

apheresis

A procedure where blood is taken from a person's arm and passed through a machine. The machine separates and collects certain cells such as blood-forming cells, white blood cells or platelets. The rest of the blood is returned through the other arm.

autologous hematopoietic cell transplant

A transplant using blood-forming cells collected from the recipient. The recipient's own blood-forming cells are collected, stored and then returned to the body after the recipient receives high doses of chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy. The cells are generally collected when the recipient is in remission to minimize cancer cell contamination.

blast phase

The advanced stage of chronic myelogenous leukemia or chronic lymphocytic leukemia when the number of abnormal white blood cells in the bone marrow and blood is very high.

cellular transplantation, cellular transplant therapy

The process of replacing or supplementing a recipient's diseased blood and immune system with healthy, blood-forming, immune or other hematopoietic-derived cells collected from marrow, peripheral blood or cord blood. This may include, but is not limited to, an infusion of donor lymphocytes or mesenchymal stem cells.

chemotherapy

A drug treatment that kills cancer cells. Used to prepare recipients for a marrow, PBSC, or cord blood transplant.

confirmatory test (CT)

An additional test designed to detect only a targeted substance (i.e., virus, protein, DNA, antibody, etc.) with high specificity and low sensitivity; generally done to confirm disease after a positive screening test, as it is more costly and time consuming than a screening test.

contact date

In order for a form (Pre-, Post-TED, and/or Comprehensive Report Form) to be entered into the database, the contact date must be **at least a day greater** than the contact date of the previous form. If the center has not had contact with the recipient since the contact date that was reported on the previous form, a Lost to Follow-up (Form 2802) should be submitted instead.

cord blood unit (CBU)

Cord blood that meets eligibility requirements and has been typed and stored for potential transplantation.

cryopreservation

A procedure for storing tissues or blood products at extremely low temperatures.

cytomegalovirus (CMV)

A virus that can cause pneumonia, gastroenteritis or urinary tract infection in people with weakened immune systems. Many healthy people infected with the virus have no signs of infection. CMV infection is a concern because of the risk of infection to people with weakened immune systems, such as transplant recipients and those with HIV.

disease

An abnormal condition of an organism that impairs bodily functions and can be deadly. Also defined as a way of the body harming itself in an abnormal way, associated with specific symptoms and signs.

disease specific forms

Previously called “inserts” by both the Minneapolis and Milwaukee campuses of the CIBMTR. These forms are due once the primary Comprehensive Report Form (i.e., Form 2000, 2100, 2200 or 2300) is complete.

DNA repository

A facility that stores NMDP volunteer donor blood samples for HLA testing. Blood samples are either frozen or spotted on filter paper cards for later DNA-based HLA typing.

engraftment

The stage when the transplanted blood-forming cells start to grow and make healthy new blood cells derived from the donor (including autologous).

enzyme immunoassay (EIA)

See ELISA

enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)

A biochemical technique used to detect the presence of specific substances such as antibodies or antigens. Because it can be performed to evaluate either the presence of antigen or the presence of antibody in a sample, it is a useful tool both for determining serum antibody concentrations (such as with the HIV or hepatitis) and also for detecting the presence of antigen.

false positive

Reactive test result not due to the presence of the substance being tested but rather to an interfering or cross-reacting substance; confirmatory testing is necessary to differentiate true positive from false positive.

filgrastim

A man-made version of a normal human protein that increases the number of blood-forming cells in the body. Filgrastim is used to treat neutropenia (a low number of neutrophils), stimulate the bone marrow to increase production of neutrophils. Filgrastim is also given to donors who have agreed to donate

peripheral blood stem cells (PBSC). Filgrastim is also known as *G-CSF* (granulocyte-colony stimulating factor) or by the trade name *Neupogen*®.

good clinical practices (GCP)

An international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording, and reporting, trials that involve the participation of human subjects.

graft

Tissue or organ transplanted from a donor to a recipient. In some cases the recipient can be both donor and recipient.

graft failure

When transplanted blood-forming cells fail to make enough white blood cells, platelets and red blood cells. There are several causes for graft failure, including graft rejection. Failure to engraft occurs when there is no recovery of donor (or autologous) stem cell function following the HSCT, and may be caused by inadequate numbers of blood-forming cells at the time of transplantation.

graft-versus-host disease (GVHD)

A condition where the transplanted marrow or blood stem cells react against the recipient's tissues. GVHD is caused by the donor's T cells. There are two types of GVHD, *acute GVHD* (aGVHD) and *chronic GVHD* (cGVHD). GVHD can be mild or serious and is sometimes life threatening. Recipients are given immunosuppressive medication after transplant to prevent and control GVHD.

growth factor

A substance that affects cellular growth, proliferation and cellular differentiation. Cytokines and hormones are examples of growth factors that bind to specific receptors on the surface of their target cells. Growth factors often promote cell differentiation and maturation. Filgrastim is one type of growth factor.

HLA (human leukocyte antigen)

The name of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) in humans. The superlocus contains a large number of genes related to immune system function in humans. This group of genes resides on chromosome 6 and encodes cell-surface antigen-presenting proteins and many other genes. The proteins encoded by certain genes are also known as antigens, as a result of their historic discovery as factors in organ transplantations. The major HLA antigens are essential elements in immune function.

Different classes have different functions:

HLA class I antigens (A, B & C) present peptides from inside the cell (including viral peptides if present). These peptides are produced from digested proteins that are broken down in the lysosomes. The peptides are generally small polymers, about 9 amino acids in length. Foreign

antigens attract killer T-cells (also called CD8 positive cells) that destroy cells.

HLA class II antigens (DR, DP, & DQ) present antigens from outside of the cell to T-lymphocytes. These particular antigens stimulate T-helper cells to reproduce and these T-helper cells then stimulate antibody producing B-cells, self-antigens are suppressed by suppressor T-cells.

HLA testing is used to match recipients and donors for marrow, blood stem cell and organ transplants.

human T-cell lymphotropic virus (HTLV)

A single-stranded RNA retrovirus that causes T-cell leukemia and T-cell lymphoma in adults and may also be involved in certain demyelinating diseases.

immunobiology

The study of the immune response and the biological aspects of immunity to disease.

indeterminate

Test results that do not meet criteria for either positive or negative; may require repeat or additional testing.

infectious disease markers (IDMs)

Proteins in the blood that show if a person has had an infectious disease that could be transferred to a recipient through a marrow or PBSC transplant.

informed consent

The process by which a person receives an explanation of the risks and benefits of a medical treatment or research study. If a person agrees to participate, he or she must indicate in writing that they understand and agree to the information provided. A person can provide informed consent at the age of 18.

institutional review board (IRB)

An IRB is an administrative body established to protect the rights and welfare of human research subjects recruited to participate in research activities conducted under the auspices of the institution with which it is affiliated. The IRB has the authority to approve, require modifications in, or disapprove all research activities that fall within its jurisdiction as specified by both the federal regulations and local institutional policy.

neutralization test

A test that determines the power of an antiserum or other substance by testing its action on the pathogenic properties of a microorganism, virus, bacteria, or toxic substance.

non-myeloablative transplant

A type of transplant that uses lower doses of chemotherapy and /or radiation to prepare a recipient for transplant. In this type of preparative regimen, the recipient's hematopoietic system is not expected to be completely destroyed.

nucleic acid amplification test (NAT/NAAT)

A test can detect evidence of infection by amplifying nucleic acid in a virus, allowing for early detection of minute quantities of viral genes in the blood. The NAT can detect disease at an earlier stage than antibody testing (e.g. ELISA) since the appearance of antibodies and antigens take time to be detectable. Also see: PCR.

polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

A method of NAT testing, PCR is a powerful method for amplifying specific DNA/RNA segments and is used in the diagnosis of both infections and genetic diseases.

radiation therapy

Treatment with high-energy rays used to destroy or shrink cancer cells, or suppress the immune system.

recombinant immunoblot assay (RIBA)

A confirmatory test for hepatitis C, RIBA can detect whether a positive anti-HCV test is due to exposure to HCV (positive RIBA) or represents a false signal (negative RIBA).

research sample repository

A facility operated by the NMDP that stores research blood samples collected from marrow, PBSC donors, cord blood units, and recipients whose transplants were facilitated through the NMDP. The research samples are used in studies designed to improve outcomes for future transplant recipients.

screening test

An inexpensive, easy and rapidly performed test with high sensitivity and low specificity; used with the intention of detecting early evidence of disease.

sensitivity

A measure of how well a test correctly identifies everyone who has a disease or condition; the proportion of individuals with a disease or condition that will have a positive test.

seroconversion

The development of detectable antibodies in the blood as a result of exposure to an infectious agent.

serology

The scientific study that tests the blood serum for antibodies. Prior to seroconversion, the blood tests seronegative for the antibody; after seroconversion, the blood tests seropositive for the antibody.

specificity

A measure of how well a test eliminates everyone who does not have a disease or condition; the proportion of individuals without a disease or condition that will have a negative test.

western blot

An immunoassay technique used to detect specific proteins in blood or tissue. Western blot is used as the confirmatory HIV test. A western blot is also used to detect other diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy and Lyme disease.

window period

Time between infection with a virus and the time the immune system has produced enough antibodies for the antibody test to detect. This time period can vary from person to person.

FormsNet™2 Terms:**event**

An event triggers a specific form to come due. For example, if a fungal infection is reported on the Form 2100, the Form 2046 will come due. The fungal infection is the “event” that triggered the Form 2046.

field

Each question on a form consists of one or more data fields. For example, Form 2000, question 154 asks for the recipient’s WBC. This question has two fields: the first is the laboratory value of the WBC; the second is the unit of measure. Each field has separate validation, and is stored separately in the database.

fuzzy match (potential duplicate)

The database recognizes a potential duplicate when generating a unique ID. For example, the PHI entered matches the PHI of another recipient. When a potential duplicate ID is generated an entry is posted in the Unique ID Assignment Log on the home page of the FormsNet™2 application.

instance

An instance is a repeat of a multiple. For example, if a chimerism study is performed four times within a reporting period, each individual chimerism study is an instance. In order to differentiate between instances, the FormsNet™2 application will assign a number to each instance. If an instance is deleted, the

FormsNet™2 application will not reuse the number. For example, if you delete “instance 3” and then add a new instance, there will be an “instance 4,” rather than another “instance 3.”

key field

The CIBMTR uses the key fields to identify each form. The key fields are found in the upper right hand corner of the first page of the Comprehensive Report Forms. In the FormsNet™2 application, the key fields are found on page one, or the “key page.” These fields must be complete and correct before the form can be entered into the database.

lost to follow-up (Form 2802)

Long-term follow-up is critical to understanding complications following HSCT. The Lost to Follow-up Declaration (Form 2802) may be submitted when the transplant center is unable to obtain follow-up data from a referring physician, or when the transplant center is unsuccessful in establishing contact with the recipient. Once a Form 2802 is submitted, the transplant center should continue to attempt to establish contact with the recipient as the Form 2802 must be renewed annually. The Form 2802 cannot be submitted via FormsNet™2.

multiple

The term multiple refers to sections of the form where more than one answer or occurrence can be reported. Examples of a multiple include but are not limited to: study ID, race, lines of therapy, and chimerism. Multiples are identified in the FormsNet™2 application by a dotted line around the entire section and an “ADD NEW” button at the bottom.

override

If an error occurs while entering data into the FormsNet™2 application first ensure that the correct value has been reported by verifying the data field using the appropriate source document. If the error persists, the user may eliminate the error message by assigning an override code. Errors should be assigned an override code only if the data field has been confirmed as correct by transplant center staff. Examples of override codes include but are not limited to: *verified correct*, *unable to answer*, *unknown*, *not tested*, and *not applicable*. The CIBMTR will monitor each transplant center’s use of override codes.

process

The “process” command is located on the error review page. The “process” command allows the transplant center to submit data to the CIBMTR database.

save

The FormsNet™2 application will automatically save data as each page is completed. However, the “process” command must be selected in order to submit the data to the CIBMTR database.

SmartNavigation (SmartNav)

SmartNav allows the user to skip sections of a form that do not need to be completed based on the answer to a previous question. SmartNav is also referred to as “skip patterns.”

tracking row

In the Forms Due Report, the tracking row is the list of individual forms that are due for a recipient.

validation

When a form is entered into the FormsNet™2 application, the form goes through a series of validation checks to make sure the data entered are correct. If any data does not pass one of the validation checks, an error will be generated.