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Latin America: the next region for haematopoietic transplant progress.

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Erratum in

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Abstract

Haematopoietic cell **transplant** activity in the 28 countries comprising **Latin America** is poorly defined. We conducted a voluntary survey of members of the **Latin American Bone Marrow Transplantation Group** regarding **transplant** activity 2009-2012. Collated responses were compared with data of **transplant** rates from the Worldwide Network for Blood and Marrow **Transplantation** for other **geographic** regions. Several socio-economic variables were analysed to determine correlations with **transplant** rates. In total, 94 teams from 12 countries reported 11 519 **transplants** including 7033 autotransplants and 4486 allografts. Annual activity increased from 2517 **transplants** in 2009 to 3263 in 2012, a 30% increase. Median **transplants** rate (**transplant** per million inhabitants) in 2012 was 64 (autotransplants, median 40; allografts, median 24). This rate is substantially lower than that in North **America** and European regions (482 and 378) but higher than that in the Eastern Mediterranean and Asia Pacific regions (30 and 45). However, the **Latin America transplant** rate is 5-8-fold lower than that in **America** and Europe, suggesting a need to increase **transplant** availability. **Transplant** team density in **Latin America** (teams per million population; 1.8) is 3-4-fold lower than that in North **America** (6.2) or Europe (7.6). Within **Latin America**, there is substantial diversity in **transplant** rates by country partially explained by diverse socio-economic variables including per capita gross national income, health expenditure and physician density. These data should help inform future health-care policy in **Latin America**.

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