Insception Lifebank

CANADA'S #1 CORD BLOOD PROGRAM

Why Insception Lifebank?

Canada's Leading Cord Blood Program

- Offers **Cord Blood** and **Cord Tissue** banking
- Available at all Canadian hospitals and home births
- Released more cord blood units than all Canadian cord blood banks combined
- 100% successful release rate of cord blood units

Quality You Can Count On

- Achieved highest level of voluntary accreditation (AABB and FACT)
- Health Canada and FDA registered
- State-of-the-art, custom-built facility dedicated to stem cells

Convenient and Reliable

- Multiple office locations across Canada
- Easy online registration
- Multiple financing options
- Facility tours and parent education programs

Discover the Power of Cord Blood and Cord Tissue

Today, cord blood stem cells can be used in the treatment of over 80 diseases.[1] Emerging research is expanding the list of diseases and conditions that may be treatable with cord blood, including autism, cerebral palsy and spinal cord injury.[1]

1. https://clinicaltrials.gov

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Should I Save My Baby's Cord Blood and Cord Tissue?

CORD BLOOD

What is cord blood?
Cord blood is the blood that remains behind in the placenta and umbilical cord after the birth of a baby. It is a rich source of stem cells, notably blood stem cells. Cord blood can be collected shortly after delivery. It is a painless and risk-free procedure that your healthcare provider can perform.

How can cord blood help today?
Cord blood stem cells have the unique ability to mature and develop into all types of blood cells. They can be used for transplantation in place of bone marrow in the treatment of over 80 diseases including cancers, genetic diseases, immune deficiencies and blood disorders.[1] Cord blood stem cells have been used in more than 30,000 transplants worldwide to date.[2]

How can cord blood help tomorrow?
Cord blood stem cells have the potential to treat an ever growing list of illnesses. Clinical trials are underway around the world to determine whether cord blood may be useful in the treatment of many diseases including: Autism, Acquired Hearing Loss, Type 1 Diabetes, Cerebral Palsy, Pediatric Brain Injury, Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy, Metabolic Disorders and Spinal Cord Injury.[3]

How are cord blood stem cells stored and for how long?
Once processed, the cord blood stem cells are frozen in a controlled rate freezer then placed into long term liquid nitrogen storage tanks. The stem cells are maintained at temperatures below -150°C. Current literature has reported that cord blood stem cells remain viable for at least 24 years of storage.[4] Scientists believe they may be stored indefinitely.

Who is choosing to store cord blood?
- ✓ Families who want the security of a treatment option in the event of a medical crisis or scientific advancement
- ✓ Mixed race families who may have more difficulty obtaining a bone marrow match
- ✓ Families with a known family history of illness treatable by stem cells

Who can use the cord blood?
If you store with a family bank, the cord blood stem cells are owned by the family for their exclusive use. These cells are a perfect genetic match for the baby and may also be an acceptable match for family members. Your stored unit can only be released with your written consent.

Will my baby's cord blood ever be needed?
With the ever growing list of potential uses and research, the possibility of your family benefiting from a cord blood stem cell transplant also increases. Cord blood is an acceptable source of stem cells world-wide. Current research shows that there may be up to a 1:200 chance that you or a family member will benefit from a stem cell transplant in your lifetime.[5]

CORD TISSUE

What is cord tissue?
Cord tissue is a segment of your baby's umbilical cord that contains several different cell types, each of which may have future potential for cellular therapy. Cord tissue is valuable because it is a rich source of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), which are distinct from the blood stem cells found in your baby's cord blood.[6]

UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD	UMBILICAL CORD TISSUE
Rich source of hematopoietic (blood) stem cells.	Rich source of mesenchymal stem cells.
Hematopoietic stem cells used in bone marrow transplants for 80+ diseases including cancer, genetic diseases and blood disorders.[1]	MSCs can inhibit inflammation, suppress the immune response, aid in tissue repair and differentiate into structural tissue including bone and cartilage.[6]
Clinical trials are investigating cord blood in the treatment of Autism, Acquired Hearing Loss, Type 1 Diabetes, Cerebral Palsy, Pediatric Brain Injury and Spinal Cord Injury.	Clinical development of cord tissue MSCs is at an early stage. MSCs from several tissues are in clinical trials to investigate treatments for Heart Failure, Stroke, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Multiple Sclerosis and many more.[3]

What are the advantages of banking cord tissue?

While the clinical development of cord tissue MSCs is at the early stage, the field of regenerative medicine is advancing steadily. Stem cell research has been the foundation of regenerative medicine which has the potential to transform medicine. It is estimated that 1 in 3 people may benefit from regenerative medicine in the future.[7] The optimal conditions to isolate and treat MSCs for clinical use are still being developed. As such, Insception Lifebank stores your baby's **intact** cord tissue, preserving all the cells within it to maximize your family's future health options. Banking cord tissue today may provide future options for your child and your family.

ABOUT FAMILY BANKING

What are the advantages to family banking?

- ✓ Perfect genetic match for your child
- ✓ May be a suitable match for a family member
- ✓ Ongoing medical history of the donor is known to the family
- ✓ Available immediately, if needed
- ✓ Lower chance of transplant rejection
- ✓ Available at all Canadian hospitals and home deliveries
- ✓ Opportunity to participate in emerging clinical trials (i.e. Type 1 Diabetes, Cerebral Palsy) that require the use of the child's own cord blood.

Can I donate to a public bank?

In Canada, there are several family cord blood banks to choose from and limited options for public banking. Canadian Blood Services started to accept anonymous donations from women delivering at the Ottawa Civic and General Hospitals in 2013 and will open the following collection sites in mid 2014:

- William Osler Health System (Brampton, ON)
- Lois Hole Hospital for Women (Edmonton, AB)
- BC Women's Hospital & Health Centre (Vancouver, BC)

Note: Donated units are listed on an international registry and, therefore, may not be available for your family.

How do I select a cord blood bank?

- ✓ Competence: a listing of successful transplants from their stored units
- ✓ Experience: the number of families who have chosen their service
- ✓ Credibility: partnerships with leading hospitals, strong board of governance
- ✓ Accreditation: AABB and FACT
- ✓ Facility: purpose built and secure, availability of on-site tour
- ✓ Quality staff: Scientists, Certified Medical Laboratory Technologists, Registered Nurses

Is there a cost?

Government funding is not available to cover the expenses associated with family banking. The cost varies but generally averages $1,000-1,200 (plus tax) initially and then $125 for the annual storage of cord blood. For families also interested in saving cord tissue, the average cost is an additional $600 in processing, and an additional $100 for annual storage. A variety of payment options are available to help make this affordable for all.

Can I delay the cord clamping if I want to collect cord blood?

Delayed cord clamping, following delivery, allows more blood to flow to the baby which results in a smaller volume of collected cord blood. Typically, collection of a smaller volume of cord blood results in fewer stem cells in the final banked unit. Preterm infants may benefit from delayed cord clamping, however it is debatable whether there is benefit for healthy, full term babies.[8] It is best to discuss this option with your healthcare provider.

How do I become cord blood ready?

- ✓ Register before your due date
- ✓ Receive your collection kit
- ✓ Take collection kit with you to the hospital

How do I become cord blood educated?

- ✓ Attend a Parent Education Session at a location near you or online
- ✓ Speak to your healthcare provider
- ✓ www.parentsguidecordblood.org
- ✓ www.insception.com

1-http://bethematch.org/Support-the-Cause/Donate-cord-blood/Cord-blood-is-changing-lives/
2-Karen K. Ballen et al. Umbilical cord blood transplantation: the first 25 years and beyond. Blood July 25, 2013 vol. 122 no. 4 491-4985.
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6-Nagamura-Inoue and He (2014) World Journal of Stem Cells 6(2): 195-202 Umbilical cord-derived mesenchymal stem cells: Their advantages and potential clinical utility.
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8-McDonald S.J., Middleton P: "Effects of timing of umbilical cord clamping of term infants on maternal and neonatal outcomes." Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. 2011. Issue1.

Who's banking today? People who...

- don't want to miss the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to bank the amazing potential of cord blood and cord tissue stem cells for future medical treatments
- are mixed heritage Canadians, which makes it more difficult to obtain a stem cell or bone marrow match
- have a family history of a disease that can now be treated with cord blood stem cells
- have a family history of autism, acquired hearing loss and type 1 diabetes. Clinical trials are underway to investigate if regenerative treatments using cord blood stem cells are effective for these diseases and more in the future[1]

1. https://clinicaltrials.gov

Canada's most convenient cord blood program

We have offices across Canada to serve you better, and we're growing! Speak to a cord blood expert near you, or visit **www.insception.com/locations** for more information.

Toll Free:	**1.866.606.2790**
Burnaby, BC:	604.738.2722
Calgary, AB:	403.252.2237
Ottawa, ON:	613.225.3899
Mississauga, ON:	905.206.2790
Mount Sinai, Toronto, ON:	416.586.4800 ext. 4251
Sunnybrook, Toronto, ON:	647.456.4908
Montréal, QC:	514.206.3558

Affordable Cord Stem Cell Banking

Insception Lifebank offers several options to help fit cord blood banking into your budget.

Cord Blood Banking

Collection & processing (one-time fee)	$1,000
Annual storage	$125

Cord Blood and Cord Tissue Banking

Collection & processing (one-time fee)	$1,600
Annual storage	$225

To calculate your payment package, go to: www.insception.com/pricing for an interactive calculator.

Insception Lifebank Pricing Details

- Applicable taxes, payment plan administration fees and medical courier costs are not included.
- We offer 3, 6 and 12 month payment plans to fit your family's needs.
- Your first payment is due upon the release of your collection kit.
- Our annual storage fees are guaranteed not to change for 18 years.
- Discounts are available for existing clients and multiple births.
- You may have coverage through Private Insurance. Please check with your specific plan.
- Your healthcare provider and/or hospital may charge an additional fee for collection.

In partnership with:

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL Joseph and Wolf Lebovic Health Complex

The Scarborough Hospital

Sunnybrook HEALTH SCIENCES CENTRE

AABB Accredited

FACT NetCord Accredited

Health Canada CTO Registration No.: 100042

FDA REGISTERED

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What diseases may be treated using stem cells?

Cord blood stem cell transplants have already changed–and saved–thousands of lives around the world. They may be used to treat more than 75 diseases, including numerous types of malignancies, anemia's, inherited metabolic disorders and deficiencies of the immune system. In fact, cord blood stem cells have been used in more than 20,000 transplants worldwide.

Here is a list of some of those diseases;

ACUTE LEUKEMIA
- Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL)
- Acute Myelogenous Leukemia (AML)
- Acute Biphenotypic Leukemia
- Acute Undifferentiated Leukemia

CHRONIC LEUKEMIA
- Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (CML)
- Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL)
- Juvenile Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia (JCML)
- Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia (JMML)

Other Disorders of Blood Cell Proliferation (all therapies are allogeneic)
- Aplastic Anemia
- Fanconi Anemia (Note: the first cord blood transplant in 1988 was for FA, an inherited disorder)
- Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria (PNH)
- Pure Red Cell Aplasia

HISTIOCYTIC DISORDERS
- Familial Erythrophagocytic Lymphohistiocytosis
- Histiocytosis-X
- Hemophagocytosis

INHERITED METABOLIC DISORDERS
- Mucopolysaccharidoses(MPS)
- Hurler's Syndrome(MPS-IH)
- Sanfilippo Syndrome(MPS-III)
- Maroteaux-Lamy Syndrome (MPS-VI)
- Adrenoleukodystrophy
- Krabbe Disease
- Niemann-Pick Disease
- Metachromatic Leukodystrophy
- Scheie Syndrome(MPS-IS)
- Hunter's Syndrome(MPS-II)
- Morquio Syndrome(MPS-IV)
- Sly Syndrome, Beta-Glucuronidase Deficiency (MPS-VII)
- Mucolipidosis II (I-cell Disease)
- Gaucher's Disease
- Wolman Disease

INHERITED ERYTHROCYTE ABNORMALITIES
- Beta Thalassemia Major
- Sickle Cell Disease

INHERITED IMMUNE SYSTEM DISORDERS
- Ataxia-Telangiectasia
- Kostmann Syndrome
- DiGeorge Syndrome
- Bare Lymphocyte Syndrome
- Omenn's Syndrome
- Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency

continued... **INHERITED IMMUNE SYSTEM DISORDERS**
- Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID)
- CID with Adenosine Deaminase Deficiency
- Absence of T & B Cells SCID
- Absence of T Cells, Normal B Cell SCID
- Common Variable Immunodeficiency
- Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome
- X-Linked Lymphoproliferative Disorder

INHERITED PLATELET ABNORMALITIES
- Amegakaryocytosis / Congenital Thrombocytopenia

OTHER INHERITED DISORDERS
- Osteoporosis
- Lesch-Nyhan Syndrome
- Cartilage-Hair Hypoplasia
- Glanzmann Thrombasthenia

LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS
- Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- Hodgkin's Disease

MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROMES
- Acute Myelofibrosis
- Agnogenic Myeloid Metaplasia (myelofibrosis)
- Polycythemia Vera
- Essential Thrombocythemia

PHAGOCYTE DISORDERS
- Chediak-Higashi Syndrome
- Chronic Granulomatous Disease
- Neutrophil Actin Deficiency
- Reticular Dysgenesis

PLASMA CELL DISORDERS
- Multiple Myeloma
- Plasma Cell Leukemia
- Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia

OTHER MALIGNANCIES (Rescue After Bone Marrow Transplant Failure)
- Breast Cancer
- Wing Sarcoma
- Neuroblastoma
- Renal Cell Carcinoma
- Retinoblastoma

New medical technologies may well use these cells to rebuild cardiac tissue, repair damage due to stroke or spinal cord injuries and reverse the effects of such diseases as multiple sclerosis or Parkinson's.

Clinical research studies are currently underway for Cerebral Palsy , Diabetes Type1 and many other diseases. Please go to **www.clinicaltrials.gov** and search Umbilical Cord Blood and the disease of interest.

While the research is still in its early stages, the possibilities are extremely promising. Banking your child's stem cells increases access to any of these technologies in the future.

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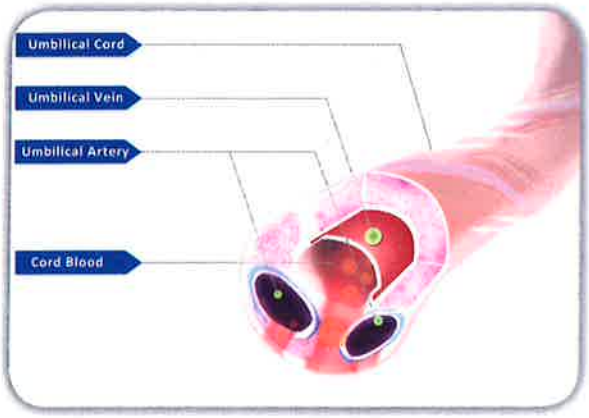
Cord Tissue

WHAT IS CORD TISSUE?

Cord tissue is a segment of your baby's umbilical cord that contains several different cell types, each of which may have future potential for cellular therapy. Cord tissue is valuable because it is a rich source of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), which are distinct from the blood stem cells found in your baby's cord blood.[1]

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CORD BLOOD STEM CELLS AND CORD TISSUE STEM CELLS?



UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD	UMBILICAL CORD TISSUE
Rich source of hematopoietic (blood) stem cells.	Rich source of mesenchymal stem cells.
Hematopoietic stem cells used in bone marrow transplants for 80+ diseases including cancer, genetic diseases and blood disorders.[2]	MSCs can inhibit inflammation, suppress the immune response, aid in tissue repair and differentiate into structural tissue including bone and cartilage.[1]
Clinical trials are investigating cord blood in the treatment of Autism, Acquired Hearing Loss, Type 1 Diabetes, Cerebral Palsy, Pediatric Brain Injury and Spinal Cord Injury.	Clinical development of cord tissue MSCs is at an early stage. MSCs from several tissues are in clinical trials to investigate treatments for Heart Failure, Stroke, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Multiple Sclerosis and many more.[3]

WHAT CAN THE CORD TISSUE STEM CELLS BE USED FOR?

MSCs from several different tissues are currently being tested in a variety of clinical trials including:[3]

- Bone and cartilage repair
- Autoimmune disorders – Crohn's disease, Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Cardiovascular and peripheral vascular disease
- Liver disease
- Parkinson's disease
- Spinal cord injury
- Wound repair

HOW IS CORD TISSUE STORED?

Insception Lifebank now offers the service of processing and storing cord tissue, so you have the opportunity to collect two types of stem cells from your newborn. After the birth of your child, and once the cord blood has been collected, the healthcare provider cuts a 20 cm piece of the umbilical cord. The segment of cord is sent, along with the cord blood, to Insception Lifebank for processing and cryopreservation. The cryopreserved cord tissue can be thawed and used as a source of MSCs, and potentially other cell types, in the future.[4]

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF BANKING CORD TISSUE?

While the clinical development of cord tissue MSCs is at the early stage, the field of regenerative medicine is advancing steadily. Stem cell research has been the foundation of regenerative medicine which has the potential to transform medicine. It is estimated that 1 in 3 people may benefit from regenerative medicine in the future.[5] The optimal conditions to isolate and treat MSCs for clinical use are still being developed. As such, Insception Lifebank stores your baby's intact cord tissue, preserving all the cells within it to maximize your family's future health options. Banking cord tissue today may provide future options for your child and your family.

1. Nagamura-Inoue and He (2014) World Journal of Stem Cells 6(2): 195-202 Umbilical cord-derived mesenchymal stem cells: Their advantages and potential clinical utility.
2. http://bethematch.org/Support-the-Cause/Donate-cord-blood/Cord-blood-is-changing-lives/
3. http://www.clinicaltrials.gov
4. Choudhery et al (2013) Curr Stem Cell Res Ther 8(5): 370-80
5. Harris (2008) Stem Cell Rev 4:269-274

Emerging Research

Today, cord blood can be used in the treatment of over 80 life-threatening diseases.[1] Emerging research is expanding the list of diseases and conditions that may be treated with cord blood and mesenchymal stem cells.

Cord Blood Research

Right now, researchers are looking for new ways to heal the body using cord blood. Clinical trials are underway around the world to determine how cord blood could be used in the future to treat:[3]

- Autism
- Acquired Hearing Loss
- Type 1 Diabetes
- Cerebral Palsy
- Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy
- Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome
- Inborn Errors of Metabolism
- Spinal Cord Injury
- Stroke

Cord Tissue and Mesenchymal Stem Cell (MSC) Research

MSCs offer a number of unique properties that researchers are currently investigating. In fact, researchers are now testing the potential of MSCs, derived from bone marrow or adipose tissue, in a variety of clinical trials for the following conditions and diseases:[3]

- Bone and Cartilage Repair
- Autoimmune Disorders: Crohn's Disease, Multiple Sclerosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis
- Cardiovascular and Peripheral Vascular Disease
- Liver Disease
- Parkinson's Disease
- Spinal Cord injury
- Wound Repair
- Critical Limb Ischemia

Cord tissue is a rich source of MSCs and its clinical development is at a very early stage. Research suggests it may have clinical utility in the future.

3 https://clinicaltrials.gov

Table 1 - Emerging Therapies where children use their own Cord Blood

DIAGNOSIS	TRIAL SITE	PHASE	NO. PATIENTS	ANTICIPATED TRIAL COMPLETION	TRIAL ID
Cerebral palsy	Duke (USA)	2	120	Jan 2016	NCT01147653
	Texas Health Science Center (USA)	2	30	May 2017	NCT01988584
	Georgia Regents (USA)	2	40	Mar 2015	NCT01072370
Austim	Duke (USA)	1	20	Jul 2015	NCT02176317
	Sutter Health (USA)	2	30	Apr 2015	NCT01638819
Neonatal oxygen deprivation	Duke (USA)	1	25	Jun 2015	NCT00593242
	Singapore	1	10	Sep 2015	NCT01649648
	Japan	1	6	Feb 2018	NCT02256618
Hypoplastic left heart symdrome	Duke (USA)	1	20	Sep 2015	NCT01445041
	Mayo Clinic (USA)	1	10	Dec 2016	NCT01883076
Acquired hearing loss	Florida (USA)	2	10	Jan 2016	NCT02038972
Complications in preterm neonates	Poland	1	40	Dec 2015	NCT02050971
Type 1 diabetes	Germany	1	18	Sep 2014	NCT00989547

Table 2 - Emerging Therapies using donated Cord Blood

DIAGNOSIS	TRIAL SITE	PHASE	NO. PATIENTS	ANTICIPATED TRIAL COMPLETION	TRIAL ID
Cerebral palsy	Korea	2	120	Jul 2015	NCT01991145
	Korea	1	18	Dec 2015	NCT02025972
Ischemic stroke	Duke (USA)	1	10	Aug 2017	NCT02397018
	Korea	1	5	Dec 2015	NCT01884155
	Hong Kong	1	12	Jul 2017	NCT01673932
Global developmental delay	Korea	1	12	Dec 2014	NCT01769716
Brain injury/neurode-generative disorders	Korea	1	10	Jul 2016	NCT02236065
Acquired brain injury	Korea	1	3	Dec 2014	NCT01885663
Epidermolysis bullosa	Minnesota (USA)	2	75	Oct 2019	NCT01033552

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2. Gragert et al., NEJM 2014; 371:339-348 HLA Match Likelihoods for Hematopoietic Stem-Cell Grafts in the U.S. Registry.
3. Nietfeld, JJ et al., Biol. Blood and Marrow Trans. 2008; 14:316-322.
4. http://parentsguidecordblood.org/odds.php
5. http://parentsguidecordblood.org/newsletters/
6. https://www.wmda.info/

REFERENCES FOR TABLE 1 & 2

clinicaltrials.gov

More questions?

Call 1 (866) 606-2790 • E-mail info@insception.com • Visit insception.com

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Immediate or Delayed Cord Clamping?

Making a decision

Insception Lifebank believes that it is our responsibility to help inform parents in an honest, balanced and unbiased manner and by doing so, to equip parents with the knowledge to act in the best interests of their baby and other loved ones, now and for the future.

There remains a debate about when the cord blood should be collected with some recommending immediate clamping of the umbilical cord to optimize the number of stem cells collected, while others recommend delayed clamping to optimize the volume of blood entering the newborn's circulation. This disagreement often causes confusion for expectant parents who obviously want to do what is best for their baby at birth, but also wish to safeguard their baby's future health or even other family members who might one day require a treatment using stem cells. The confusion is further compounded by there currently being no set definition of "delayed" cord blood clamping and clamping times vary significantly between studies.[1]

A survey of medical literature revealed the following conclusions:

WHAT YOU MAY BE TOLD	PROS	CONS
Delayed clamping allows up to 30-40mls (10-15ml/kg) of blood to return to baby's circulation.	Studies suggest infants at risk of anemia, due to malaria or poor maternal nutrition in resource poor settings, or where there is a low birth weight, or premature delivery, would benefit.[2]	Studies suggest that healthy full term infants, not at risk of anemia, may be adversely affected due to possible blood overload and jaundice.[3]
Delayed clamping increases the risk of post-partum hemorrhage.	The World Health Organization and others recommend "active management" of the third stage of labor to reduce maternal blood loss. This includes early cord blood clamping.[4,5]	Other studies have shown that there is no increased risk of post-partum hemorrhage when the clamping of the cord is delayed.[3]
Delayed clamping reduces the volume of cord blood collection.	Immediate clamping within 30 seconds has been reported to improve collection volume.[6]	Insception's experience is that clamping within 2 min provides opportunity for an adequate collection volume.
Delayed clamping in babies with very low birth weights will help with infant development.	Male babies born between 24 and 31 weeks, where there was immediate clamping (within 30 secs) have been found to be at risk of delayed motors skill development up to 7 months.[7]	The same study by Mercer found that delaying clamping, up to 45 seconds, provided protection against delayed development to low birth weight male babies.
Delaying until the cord stops pulsing before clamping, is of benefit to mother and the baby.	If the parents have chosen not to collect and save the cord blood stem cells, then delaying until cord pulsation ceases, provides for a more natural childbirth.	Delaying clamping beyond 60 -90 seconds has been reported found to be of little benefit in returning additional blood to the baby's circulation.[8]

Professional advice from our Medical Director, Dr. Robert Casper

- Delayed clamping of the cord will increase blood going to the baby but will decrease the volume of blood left in the cord for collection.
- Delayed clamping is likely not that beneficial for healthy full term babies.
- The real benefit of delayed cord clamping would be in premature or small for dates babies or if the mother is anemic.
- We would not suggest delayed clamping if you want to maximize the amount of cord blood collected but for most healthy babies it is probably not a problem whatever you decide.
- If the baby is small or premature, the delayed clamping should be done to maximize the baby's blood volume and iron stores, and cord blood collection should be a secondary concern.
- Your attending Physician will not collect the cord blood if it puts your health or the health of your baby at risk.

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Insception Lifebank

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Overview of Cord Blood Programs in Canada

Criteria	Insception Lifebank	Cells for Life	Progenics	Healthcord	Create	Clinique OVO	Cord Blood Bank of Canada	Canadian Cord Blood Registry
Service								
Cord Blood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cord Tissue	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X
Experience								
Number of units stored	65,000	42,000	16,500	10,000	8,000	?	?	?
Hospital Partnerships								
	MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL Joseph and Wolf Lebovic Health Complex; Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre; The Scarborough Hospital	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Voluntary Regulatory Accreditations								
FACT	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X
AABB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Quality of Service								
Dedicated Medical Courier Across Canada - 1 call away	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	?	?
On-site Storage Facility	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Cord Blood Price								
Total First Year Fees	$1,125	$1,100	$1,005	$1,075	$925	$1,100	$1,100	$970
Annual Storage Fees	$125	$125	$125	$125	$115	$130	$125	$110
Cord Blood + Cord Tissue Price								
Total First Year Fees	$1,825	X	X	X	$1,570	$2,200	$1,825	X
Annual Storage Fees	$225	X	X	X	$210	$220	$250	X
Locations								
	Burnaby Calgary Mississauga Ottawa Toronto Montréal	Markham Toronto Montreal Calgary	Toronto	Toronto Vancouver Calgary	Toronto	Montréal	Markham	Edmonton

[1]All facts and numbers were gathered from Parents Guide to Cord Blood Foundation (www.parentsguidecordblood.org), Cells for Life (www.cellsforlife.com), Progenics (www.progenicscryobank.com), Healthcord (www.healthcord.com), Create (www.createcordbank.com), Clinique OVO (www.cliniqueovo.com/ovo-biosurance), Cord Blood Bank of Canada (www.cordbloodbankofcanada.com) and Canadian Cord Blood Registry (www.ccbr.ca). Dated: March 24, 2015 - V02_BG2015.