CHRONIC INFLAMMATION. ANTI-AGING. BACK PAIN

In 100 research subjects with chronic inflammation intravenous administration of human umbilical cord blood cells was well tolerated and improvement of symptoms related to chronic inflammation was observed. No serious treatment-related adverse reactions were observed. Importantly, subjects displayed a significant increase in energy level as well as a significant decrease of their pain level.

The study of blood test markers of 28 research subjects with chronic inflammation demonstrates that there are no significant changes before and after stem cell therapy, further demonstrating the safety of stem cell therapy. According to the table below, patients with improvements and no changes in blood work markers (groups 1 and 2) were 76.8 %, which is a statistically significant difference from groups 3 and 4 (t-test, $P = 0.004$) (Table 1).

Table 1: Four categories of blood test results interpretation

1	Improvement, %	42.9±9.5*
2	No Change, %	35.7±9.2
3	Improvement and Deterioration, %	14.3±6.7
4	Deterioration, %	7.1±4.5

The SF-36 is a self-reported survey of patient health and an indicator of overall health status. The calculated scores from the subjects' SF-36 questionnaires three and six months after stem cell therapy display a significant increase in energy level from 57.9 to 76.1 as well as a significant decrease of their pain level from 63.3 to 87.9 (note: higher pain level indicator implies less physical pain, and vice versa). As shown on Figure 1, stem cell therapy results in a significant improvement in subjects' physical health indicators.

Figure 1. Calculated indications of subjects' general health status collected from initial and follow-up SF-36 questionnaires.