

Table 2: Investigating participants (n=109 health professionals of public hospitals) level of knowledge about umbilical cord blood (UCB) donation.

	Correct Answers Number (%)
1) The procedure of UCB collection poses serious risks for both mother and child	103 (94.5)
2) Decision for UCB donation is taken mainly by mother after being informed before the delivery and it is followed by her written consent	100 (91.7)
3) Parents who choose to donate UCB units to public blood banks have to pay a fee	84 (77.1)
4) Every UCB unit, is submitted to quality control	80 (73.4)
5) UCB compared to other sources of stem hematopoietic cells (bone marrow and peripheral blood) reports a lot of advantages	77 (70.6)
6) In order a parent to have the ability to donate UCB, the delivery has to take place in big public hospitals' special clinics	73 (67)
7) There is a probability for a collected UCB unit, not to be stored and consequently to be damaged	71 (65.1)
8) In Greece there are two public UCB banks	66 (60.6)
9) UCB unit after its collection is ready for storage	45 (41.3)
10) A UCB unit may be used for transplantation even after 25 years	43 (39.4)
11) UCB storage in private and public banks for personal and family usage represents a "biological safety option"	42 (38.5)
12) The preservation of UCB units for autologous usage has limited value, taken in mind the current level of knowledge	25 (22.9)
13) In Greece there is a "pool" of UCB units which is located in National Organization for Transplantations	20 (18.3)
14) Autologous graft is used as source of hematopoietic cells for the treatment of childhood leukaemia	18 (16.5)