

Stem cells donated by younger adults have been found to increase positive treatment outcomes post-transplant (Nayaranan et al, 2016). Research has found altruism as a trait and knowledge on stem cell donation as separate, yet major factors in influencing participation in registry (Nayaranan et al, 2016; Liao et al, 2020). The college population has significant congruency with the desired donor profile. Thus, the study examined the relationship between altruism and knowledge together, on transplant registry participation. The study hypothesized that (1) knowledge on stem cell donation will strongly increase the likelihood to register than altruism, and (2) knowledge of stem cell donation will be strongly related to willingness to help others. Data from a college sample of 361 participants (mean age 21.12 (4.154) range 18-37 years) were analyzed. Measures used the Knowledge Questionnaire (Vasconellos et al, 2011), Self-Report Altruism Scale (Rushton et al, 1981) and two questions asking participants to rate their likelihood to join the transplant registry. Pearson correlations were run on SPSS for altruism, knowledge, and likelihood to register. The results of the study showed altruism has a stronger influence than knowledge on the likelihood to register. These findings are significant as they contribute towards creating effective interventions to increase participation in stem cell transplant registry amongst college students, and consequently, an increase in positive transplant outcomes.