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**Impact of time between diagnosis and transplant and general characteristics of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT), in southern Brazil**

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Objective: to analyze overall survival (OS) in allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation performed at the Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre (HCPA), in Porto Alegre, southern Brazil. Method: a retrospective study on the cohort general characteristics and OS according to the type of donor (related or unrelated), recipient age, disease status, and time from diagnosis to transplant, including all patients submitted to HSCT from 1994 to 2010. Results: A cohort of 292 unselected patients was transplanted in a median of 1.6 years after diagnosis (1.5 years for related and 2.7 years for unrelated HSCT). To have a related donor, to be younger than 21 years of age, to be transplanted in first complete remission for the malignant diseases, and to get a transplant within a period of 12 months after diagnosis, had a positive and statistically significant effect on OS. Conclusion: Our results, although preliminary, are in accordance with what is described in the literature. Increasing the country transplant capacity, and shortening the time for referral to transplant, will certainly have a positive impact in HSCT outcomes in our center. Keywords: HSCT, DECH, relapse, time to transplant.