This page from a document appears to be a page discussing regenerative medicine, specifically stem cell research and its potential for future medical applications. The text references various studies and developments in the field, highlighting the progress made and the challenges still facing the advancement of stem cell-based therapies.

Key points from the text:

- **Regenerative medicine** is the field of study that focuses on replacing, repairing, or engineering tissue or organ function.
- **Stem cell research** and pilot studies are paving the way for future regenerative medicine options.
- Despite its potential, regenerative medicine has faced significant challenges, including limited success in translating stem cell-based therapies.
- **Current regenerative medicine options** are focused on replacing cells lost in serious and life-threatening conditions, such as Parkinson's disease.
- **Manufacturing** and **regulation** of stem cells require careful consideration to ensure safety and efficacy.

### Since Then, Stem Cell Research Has Expanded Dramatically
- **1950s**: The first successful bone marrow transplant conducted in 1956 by Dr. E. Donnall Thomas.
- **1981**: Isolation of embryonic stem cells.
- **1996**: Cloning of Dolly the sheep.
- **1998**: Development of human embryonic stem cells.
- **2006**: Induction of pluripotent stem cells.
- **2014**: Production of mature skin cells from adult cells.
- **2015**: Human embryonic stem cells receive first therapy-worthy cells, by ensuring that cells are grown in a manner that avoids unwanted side effects such as risk of tumor formation.

### The Need for Regenerative Medicine
- **10 minutes of exercise can reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes by 11%**.
- **735,000 people were diagnosed with new Parkinson’s diseases in 2015**.

### Looking to the Future
- The field of regenerative medicine remains in its infancy, with much potential for growth and development.
- Continued investment in research and development is crucial for advancing regenerative medicine options for future disease treatments.