



# Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. & St. Jude Children's Research Hospital<sup>®</sup>

# St. Jude Children's Research Hospital



## St. Jude Children's Research Hospital®

opened its doors in Memphis, Tennessee on **February 4, 1962.**

At that time, St. Jude was the **FIRST fully integrated children's hospital** in the South.

St. Jude also **helped integrate the hospitality industry in Memphis** by refusing to refer ANY patient/family to hotels that did not accept ALL people.

**St. Jude** is where doctors often send their toughest cases, because St. Jude has the world's **best survival rates** for some of the most aggressive forms of childhood cancer.



Nearly 40%  
of St. Jude  
patients are  
**African  
American**



THANKS IN PART TO PIONEERING  
WORK AT ST. JUDE



**THE LIFE EXPECTANCY  
FOR CHILDREN WITH  
SICKLE CELL DISEASE  
HAS GONE FROM 50% TO 98%**

**For example, people with hemoglobin SS may live to age 50 or older.**

**ST. JUDE WON'T STOP UNTIL NO CHILD DIES FROM SICKLE CELL DISEASE.**



# 5-YEAR CANCER SURVIVAL RATES\*

## THANKS IN PART TO WORK AT ST. JUDE

1962	TODAY	
10%	83%	MEDULLOBLASTOMA**
75%	95%	RETINOBLASTOMA
10%	75%	NEUROBLASTOMA
50%	95%	HODGKIN LYMPHOMA
4%	94%	ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA***
20%	70%	OSTEOSARCOMA

\*Based on national averages from 2001—2007

\*\*Reflects survival rate at St. Jude, standard risk and high risk, the highest among national cooperative groups for Medulloblastoma

\*\*\*Reflects survival rate at St. Jude, the highest worldwide for ALL





## St. Jude facts

1. About 40 percent of the patients seen at St. Jude annually are African-American.
2. The number of African-American donors has increased 20% over the past 5 years.
3. Noted African-American architect Paul Williams, member of Omega Psi Phi Inc., designed the original star-shaped hospital building, and St. Jude became the first fully integrated children's hospital in the South Williams donated his design to St. Jude.
4. St. Jude played a key role in the integration of Memphis hotels in the 1960s. The hospital required hotels that provided lodging for any St. Jude patient to allow all St. Jude patients to stay, including African-American patients and their families.



## St. Jude facts

5. St. Jude has one of the largest sickle cell disease programs in the country with more than 800 patients. This disease affects 1 in 500 African Americans.
6. St. Jude is one of the largest publishers of educational literature for sickle cell disease written for parents, children, educators and healthcare professionals.
7. St. Jude was the first institution to cure sickle cell disease with a bone marrow transplant in the 1980s.
8. A St. Jude study shows the major gap in overall cancer survival between white and African-American patients can be alleviated. The study found no significant difference in survival rates between African-American and white children treated at St. Jude for virtually all cancers. The study shows how vital comprehensive care in a supportive environment is for improved survival.

