

**1 IN 500** AFRICAN-AMERICANS ARE BORN WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA



**A BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT IS CURRENTLY THE ONLY KNOWN CURE**

EACH YEAR, NEARLY  
**2,000 AFRICAN AMERICANS**  
FIND THEMSELVES IN NEED OF A BONE MARROW DONOR



PATIENTS ARE MOST LIKELY TO MATCH DONORS WHO SHARE THEIR ANCESTRY



**30%**

OF PATIENTS WILL FIND A MATCH IN THEIR FAMILY



**70%**

OF PATIENTS MUST RELY ON A MATCH FROM THE NATIONAL BONE MARROW REGISTRY



BUT AFRICAN-AMERICANS MAKE UP

**ONLY 7%**  
OF THE REGISTRY



**WHICH MEANS WE NEED YOUR HELP**





## IF YOU ARE A MATCH, THERE ARE 2 WAYS TO MAKE A CELL DONATION

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The method used for donation depends on the individual patient's needs, which are determined by their doctor.

### 1. PERIPHERAL BLOOD STEM CELL DONATION

A Peripheral Blood Stem Cell (PBSC) donation is the most common donation and is conducted 75% of the time. The stem cell donation is an outpatient procedure that takes about 4-8 hours over 1-2 consecutive days. Some donors experience flu-like symptoms such as headaches, bone and muscle stiffness, and fatigue. However, most side effects subside within 48 hours after donating.

### 2. BONE MARROW DONATION

Bone marrow donation is a 1-2 hour, outpatient, surgical procedure where bone marrow cells are collected from the backside of the pelvic bone, not the spine, which is often the misconception. Donors receive general anesthesia, so no pain is experienced during the bone marrow extraction. Some donors may experience pain, bruising and stiffness. However, within a week of donating, nearly all donors are able to return to work, school and most activities. Additionally, the donor's bone marrow is completely replenished within a few weeks.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT  
[PROJECTLIFEMOVEMENT.ORG](http://PROJECTLIFEMOVEMENT.ORG)



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