



RCH1000 NEWSLETTER **2017**

IN THIS EDITION

- Message from the Chairman
- Update: Happi Kids
- RCH1000 support over the years
- RCH1000 lab day and luncheon
- RCH1000 Annual Dinner

Aim and Mission

The aim of RCH1000 is simple - to provide over \$1 million per annum for research programs to be conducted by The Royal Children's Hospital (RCH) and its research partner the Murdoch Children's Research Institute (MCRI).

The funds raised by RCH1000 are applied towards vital research to ensure the complete physical, mental and social wellbeing of our most important asset - the next generation.



The Royal Children's Hospital - a hospital in a park



Chairman's Note

Congratulations to our members on an exciting year of RCH1000. This year we have celebrated some significant successes, all of which are thanks to your commitment to the RCH.

Thank you to all who invited new members to join our long serving and dedicated team. Our passion for the work of this great hospital is our strength and by expanding the RCH1000 giving circle, we will continue to make a difference to RCH research now and in the future.

Our support of projects like Happi Kids is changing paediatric healthcare in Australia and around the world. Lead by Professor Paul Monagle, Happi Kids is enhancing clinical and research outcomes through improved collection and collation of patient data and samples. This project, undertaken in cooperation with Melbourne's leading pathology laboratories, will provide age-specific data across major testing platforms used worldwide for the very first time, providing very significant international benchmarks. Read on page five for Professor Monagle's latest update on the project.

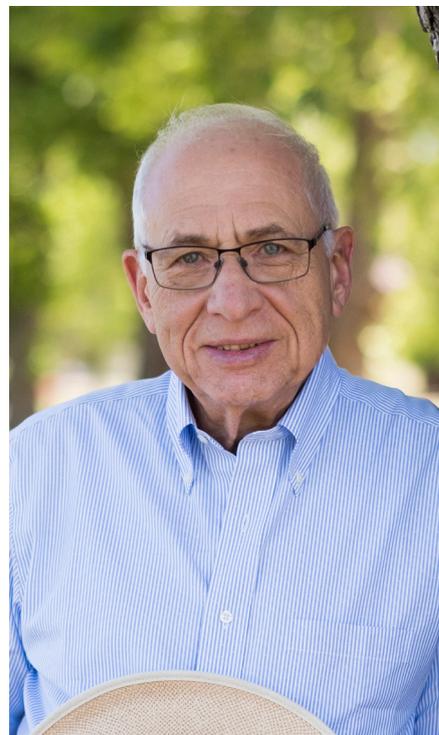
The RCH1000 Committee is currently working with the RCH Foundation to identify the next major research project we'll be supporting at the hospital. Together, we have the means to make a big impact in an exciting new area of research. We look forward to sharing

more information with you over the coming months.

However, before we broach new horizons, it's important to take stock of what we've already accomplished. In this edition, I'm particularly proud to share with you a look at the research projects RCH1000 has supported over the years. From day one, RCH1000 members like you have helped to build a brighter future for sick children, giving new hope to them and their families. I hope you are as proud of these successes as I am to be part of this amazing group.

This year we had a chance to celebrate our successes at two wonderful events. Thanks to all who joined us at the 16th Annual Celebration Dinner. It was a wonderful night that reaffirmed our purpose and recommitted us to it. It was also a pleasure to see many of you at the RCH1000 private laboratory tour and luncheon. I had a great time touring the RCH labs and sharing a meal with you as Professor Fiona Newall discussed the importance of nursing research and how it is changing RCH care. Wonderful recaps of both events can be found in the following pages. We are also organising events for 2018 and I look forward to sharing the details with you.

Lastly, I want to welcome to the fold Jo McKeown, RCH Foundation Fundraising Executive. Jo is our new contact at the RCH Foundation



and will be helping us coordinate events and communications to celebrate our successes and share them with you. Welcome Jo.

This has been a very successful year and I thank you for your ongoing commitment and passion for the RCH, and the many children and families that rely on it. I have no doubt that your tireless support will ensure that 2018 is an even bigger and better year.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Barry Novy'. The signature is stylized and written over a thin horizontal line.

Barry Novy
Chairman of RCH1000

UPDATE: **HAPPI Kids are healthy kids**

Words by Professor Paul Monagle



No child likes to have a blood test. Parents don't like watching their children have blood tests either, but believe that the blood test will help diagnose if their child is sick, monitor the progress of their child's illness and treatment, or confirm that their child is 'normal'.

But, what is 'normal'? In scientific terms, we usually define it as being the range of test results in which 95 per cent of the normal population will lie when in good health. However, for most blood tests which we measure clinically, the normal range changes with the age of the patient and what is normal for an adult may be extremely abnormal for a child. For example, in some blood clotting tests one third of children will be called abnormal if you compare their blood test result to the adult normal values instead of the age appropriate child normal values.

The HAPPI Kids, or Age Appropriate Pathology, study was designed to fix this dilemma by collecting blood from normal, healthy babies and children from birth to 18 years old and doing all the clinically relevant blood tests across biochemistry, immunology, haematology and coagulation laboratories used to diagnose and monitor children in current medical practice.

Completion of the panels for biochemistry, immunology and haematology will provide head to head comparison data across all major biochemistry,

immunology and haematology platforms used worldwide for the first time. This will be a massive step forward in understanding the clinical utility of these tests in children.

To date, over 8,000 families have been invited to participate in this study, with over 3,000 agreeing to participate at the RCH, The Royal Women's Hospital, Northern Hospital and Western Health - Sunshine Hospital. Over 2,700 samples have been successfully collected and used to test the first group of biochemistry and immunology parameters. Over 50,000 tests have been performed to date on these samples at the RCH Division of Laboratory Services with the support of Melbourne Pathology, Dorevitch Pathology, Australian Clinical Laboratories, The Royal Melbourne Hospital Laboratory and Monash Health Pathology Services. We have recently established reference ranges for 28 biochemistry tests.

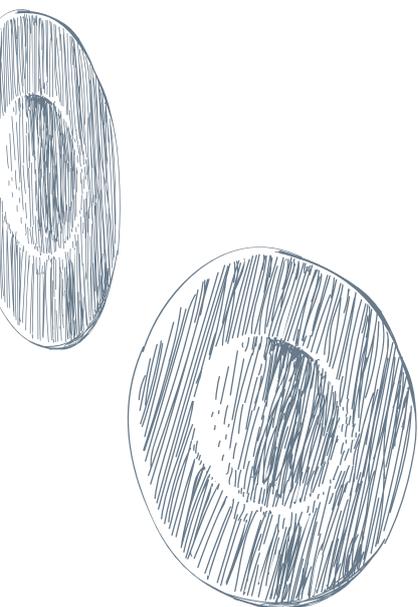
Such a huge project would not be possible without the generous support of RCH1000 and the goodwill of the many families and their children at participating hospitals. The outcomes will improve the quality of pathology tests for children locally, nationally and globally. We believe that if a sick child is going to suffer the trauma of having a blood test, we must ensure we get maximum information from that test to enable doctors to make the best decisions in interpreting the results.

LOOKING BACK: **With the help of RCH1000**

Since its inception, RCH1000 has provided vital support to research that's revolutionising the way sick children are cared for.

With a focus on heart disease, stroke, epilepsy and pathology, these cutting edge projects show what can be achieved through the support of generous people like you.

Read on to learn more about the significant projects RCH1000 has supported over the years.



2004

The Australia & New Zealand Children's Heart Research Centre at the RCH

Though commonly thought of as an older person's condition, heart disease is a serious issue for children too. Nearly 10 in every 1,000 babies born will be diagnosed with congenital heart disease, a term describing heart abnormalities discovered in utero or at birth. Though less common, some children are affected by acquired heart disease in later childhood.

To better understand the causes of paediatric heart disease and how best to treat it, RCH100 supported the establishment of The Australia & New Zealand Children's Heart Research Centre at the RCH. Built adjacent to the old hospital, the Centre employed a team of full time researchers who developed new treatments for children who could not have been treated a decade prior.

In addition to their work aiming to understand congenital and acquired heart disease in children, research also extended to the examination of foetal circulation, the effects of the repair of congenital heart disease on the developing brain in early childhood and the effects of premature birth on cardiovascular health in young adults. The team also worked on the development of novel techniques to examine these complex conditions.

2007

The Paediatric Stroke Neuroscience Research Facility at the RCH

Another condition often thought to affect the elderly, childhood stroke occurs more often than you think. Each year, approximately two children in every 100,000 will suffer a stroke. One of the top ten causes of death in childhood, stroke also has the highest mortality rate in the first 12 months of life. Of the survivors, 50-85 per cent will have long term health concerns including seizures, physical and/or development disability and speech impediments.

The Paediatric Stroke Neuroscience Research Facility helped the hospital expand its care and research programs for children affected by stroke and epilepsy. As part of this, the RCH joined the International Paediatric Stroke Consortium to collaborate with colleagues in the US, Canada and the United Kingdom. By entering patient data into an international childhood stroke registry, the RCH team assisted with research studies including validation of a paediatric stroke scale and multicentre randomised controlled preventative treatment trials.



2010

Developmental and Functional Brain Imaging Research Laboratory

Advances in brain imaging over the last two decades, particularly magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), have led to significant improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of neurological disorders in children. Not only does MRI detect and characterise underlying brain lesions, it can provide important information about brain functions, pathways, networks, circulation, chemistry and metabolism. When combined with metabolic data from positron emission tomography (PET) and electrical data from electroencephalography (EEG), even more detailed images of brain structures and processes can be generated and manipulated, to better inform diagnosis and treatment.

At the RCH, the benefits of this neuroimaging revolution have

been most notable in the areas of epilepsy, brain tumours, stroke, multiple sclerosis and brain malformations, areas in which the hospital is recognised nationally and internationally for its excellence in neuroimaging and treatment.

With the employment of two research officers for the MCRI Developmental Imaging Group, the Institute was able to increase the Developmental and Functional Brain Imaging Research Laboratory's capacity. Between them, the research officers processed brain imaging data in over 400 children, generating images that have been vital for management of seizures, tumours and strokes. Furthermore, during the period of RCH1000 funding, 260 epilepsy surgery operations were undertaken at the RCH, each drawing on some aspect of advanced neuroimaging.

Brain scanning and processing performed by the two neuroimaging scientists include:

- combining PET scans of brain metabolism and MRI scans of brain structure to define brain regions giving rise to seizures in children with epilepsy
- preparing 3D brain surface maps from MRI scans to reveal safe neurosurgical access to lesions
- simultaneous EEG recording and functional MRI imaging of brain activity in the scanner to study seizure networks in epilepsy
- functional MRI localisation of normal language and motor functions in the brain
- nerve fibre tracking of visual, sensorimotor and language pathways, generating images of brain blood flow in children with stroke, and functional MRI of seizures recorded in the MRI scanner.

The Developmental Imaging Group has developed and implemented advanced brain



imaging and image analysis methods, scanning thousands of children per year and completing over 175 research projects.

2012

Childhood Origins of Heart Disease

It's a well-known phenomenon that many acquired diseases in adults have their origins in childhood. Common problems like high blood pressure and obesity begin to occur through bad habits or possibly through illnesses these children have suffered. The RCH Cardiology team believe that these other childhood conditions have an effect on the health of blood vessels and the heart, and investigated this theory.

Diseases characterised by inflammation like obesity, inflammatory bowel disease and

arthritis are known to increase the incidence of heart attacks and strokes. However, it's yet to be determined whether the diseases or their treatment cause the acceleration of cardiovascular problems.

There are a number of ways to detect early abnormal changes in the structure and function of blood vessels which cause heart disease. If these changes are proven to be present in young people with chronic illness, it would allow for earlier identification of at-risk individuals and potentially earlier treatment or preventative measures.

Several research studies play an important part in this project:

Barwon Infant Study

Recruiting more than 1,000 children, this study assessed them from pregnancy to the

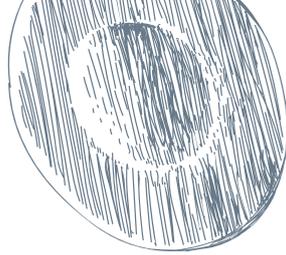
age of four. The study showed that faster weight gain in early infancy due to an excessive intake of calories is associated with thicker blood vessel walls, an indicator of increased risk for future cardiac issues.

Longitudinal Study of Australian Children

This study assessed over 1,500 children across Australia since birth, making detailed health and lifestyle measurements including vascular and lung function measurements.

Non-Invasive Measure of Blood Pressure Study

This study worked to determine an age appropriate measurement of central aortic pressure, or pressure in the part of the aorta closest to the pumping chamber of the heart, through the use of a standard blood pressure cuff.



2014

Studying the Effects of HIV on the Heart

In a collaboration with colleagues in Jakarta, RCH Cardiology studied the effects of HIV and the associated drug therapy on children with the virus. Findings showed that HIV makes the heart more prone to abnormal heart rhythms and reduced function.

Pluripotent Stem Cells

Through a new process called pluripotency, RCH Cardiology grew heart muscle and vascular stem cells from patients with pulmonary hypertension, aiming to use the stem cells to heal damaged tissues.

Happi Kids

No child likes to have a blood test. Parents don't like watching their children have blood tests either, but believe that the blood test will help diagnose if their child is sick, monitor the progress of their child's illness and treatment, or confirm that their child is 'normal'.

But, what is 'normal'? In scientific terms, we usually define it as being the range of test results in which 95 per cent of the normal population will lie when in good health. However, for most blood tests which we measure clinically, the normal range changes with the age of the patient and what is normal for an adult may be extremely abnormal for a child. For example, in some blood

clotting tests one third of children will be called abnormal if you compare their blood test result to the adult normal values instead of the age appropriate child normal values.

The HAPPI Kids, or Age Appropriate Pathology, study was designed to fix this dilemma by collecting blood from normal, healthy babies and children from birth to 18 years old and doing all the clinically relevant blood tests across biochemistry, immunology, haematology and coagulation laboratories used to diagnose and monitor children in current medical practice.

Read the latest update on the Happi Kids projects on page five.



RECAP: **RCH1000 lab day and luncheon**

On 4 May 2017, RCH1000 celebrated its proud association with RCH research with a special visit to the hospital.

Members received a private tour of RCH Laboratory Services, getting an inside look at how the labs work, followed by a lunch at the RCH Foundation. Hosted by Chairman Barry Novy OAM, the lunch featured guest speaker Professor Fiona Newall, Director of RCH Nursing Research, who shared the importance of bedside research at the hospital.

Research in action

RCH Laboratory Services provides a comprehensive range of diagnostic testing, as well as clinical and consultative services to the RCH, The Royal Women's Hospital, and other healthcare providers. Open 24 hours a day, seven days per week, Laboratory Services works nonstop to ensure our sickest children receive the best care.

Associate Professor Andrew Daley, Director of Microbiology, and Mahtab Minai, Laboratory Services Strategy and Operations Manager toured RCH1000 across the labs, discussing the range of testing provided and how the results are utilised by the clinicians to assist with patient care. They shared insights into the future of laboratory services and the technology needed to continue advancing their work.

During the tour, RCH1000 was shown five key areas of the labs:

1. Central Specimen Reception

This is the first stop for specimens arriving at the lab. A courier service and a pneumatic tube system assist in transporting specimens efficiently from around the hospital. Specimens are checked and matched with test requests forms and then directed to the specific lab responsible for the requested testing.

2. Anatomical Pathology

Anatomical pathology is a branch of medicine diagnosing diseases through macroscopic, microscopic, biochemical, immunologic and molecular examination of the body's organs and tissues. RCH Laboratory Services offer a full diagnostic service for routine histopathological testing, which is the examination of a biopsy or surgical specimen under a microscope.

The lab also offers specialised services like:

- frozen sections: testing of tissue samples taken during surgery to provide a preliminary diagnosis while surgery is still in progress
- fine needle aspiration: a diagnostic procedure which investigates lumps and masses by taking a small sample of tissue through the use of a fine needle
- electron microscopy: viewing the architecture of cells in a lump or mass through a special electron microscope which provides high magnification of a sample

3. Haematology

Haematology studies the cause, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases that involve the blood or blood forming organs like bone marrow. RCH Laboratory Services provide clinical and



RCH1000 members about to begin the tour

diagnostic services relating to both malignant haematological conditions like leukaemia and non-malignant conditions like aplastic anaemia, a serious disease of the bone marrow, and clotting disorders like haemophilia and deep vein thrombosis.

4. Biochemistry

Biochemistry studies the chemical substances carried by the blood, like fats and sugars. RCH Laboratory Services performs highly technical and scientific examinations for RCH Endocrinology and RCH Gastroenterology. These tests can confirm the level of liver, kidneys and bowel function, as well as detail hormone levels in the body.

5. Microbiology

Microbiology is the study of microorganisms, like bacteria, fungi and viruses, and their effect on people. RCH Laboratory Services is involved in the diagnosis of infectious diseases, the monitoring of chronic infections in immunocompromised children, the investigation of outbreaks and hospital acquired infections, and the reporting of antimicrobial susceptibility results to guide antibiotic treatment.

Currently, the microbiology lab is seeing increasing cases of children with uncommon infections, reflecting the complexity of patients managed at the hospital. They are also documenting emerging antimicrobial resistance in both community and hospital patients and are working with teams across the campus to support the hospital's antimicrobial stewardship program. The microbiology lab also plays a role in the diagnosis



Bronwyn Christianson in the Anatomical Pathology lab demonstrates how surgical specimens are processed



Dr Duncan MacGregor in the Anatomical Pathology lab with the multi-headed microscope, used for teaching purposes



Different bacteria, viruses and bugs seen in the Microbiology lab

and management of Ebola and other pandemic infections affecting the community.

Thanks to philanthropic support, the microbiology lab has access to new technology which is shortening the turnaround time for results. This means that patients receive earlier targeted treatment and, in some cases, can prevent the need for admission.

Lunch and learn

Following the lab tour, RCH1000 members returned to the RCH Foundation for an informative lunch hosted by Barry Novy OAM.

Barry shared that RCH1000 has raised more than \$3.7 million, all of which has supporting cutting edge research programs led by the RCH and MCRI. Barry noted that, while this was an incredible achievement, there is still more to be done.

Remarking that research is the key to transforming the future of children's health, Barry shared that it has also been the cornerstone of the RCH since the very beginning. From the establishment of the medical research committee in 1836, to the discovery of the Rotavirus in 1973, research has played a critical role in ensuring the RCH can provide world leading care not only to its patients, but to children across Australia and around the world.

Thanks to the support of philanthropists like RCH1000 members, world leading research at the RCH continues, with mini kidneys being grown from stem cells in a dish, and the establishment of the Australian Genomics Health Alliance.

Barry closed by stating that all RCH1000 members have a responsibility to ensure the RCH can continue to make ground breaking discoveries so that future generations have the greatest chance of a full and healthy life.

Barry then introduced Professor Fiona Newall, who shared how her team assists nurses in taking questions they have identified in practice and turning them into research projects.

Professor Newall began by sharing a bit about the history of nursing and referring to the story of Florence Nightingale. When doctors had finished



RCH1000 member views a blood slide in the Haematology lab



Simon Zrna in the Haematology lab uses a microscope to diagnose abnormalities in a blood sample

for the evening, Florence pioneered new insights into infection prevention and control techniques to minimise hospital based mortality and morbidity. Professor Newall noted that, while the ‘art’ of nursing values the human soul and seeks to provide comfort and relief from pain, it is underpinned by efficient nursing assessment. Florence is universally recognised for her powers of assessment and the significant contribution she made to improve the ‘science’ of nursing.

Highlighting the importance of nursing research, Professor Newall shared a nurse-led study investigating the association between sleep issues and cerebral palsy. In an initial pilot study conducted in 2014, families of patients with cerebral palsy treated at the hospital completed a Child Sleep Habits Questionnaire. The findings showed that all of the children suffered from significant sleep issues with:

- six of the eight families having asked their paediatrician about sleep, with little assistance received
- two families believing that sleep was not an important issue to raise with their paediatrician.

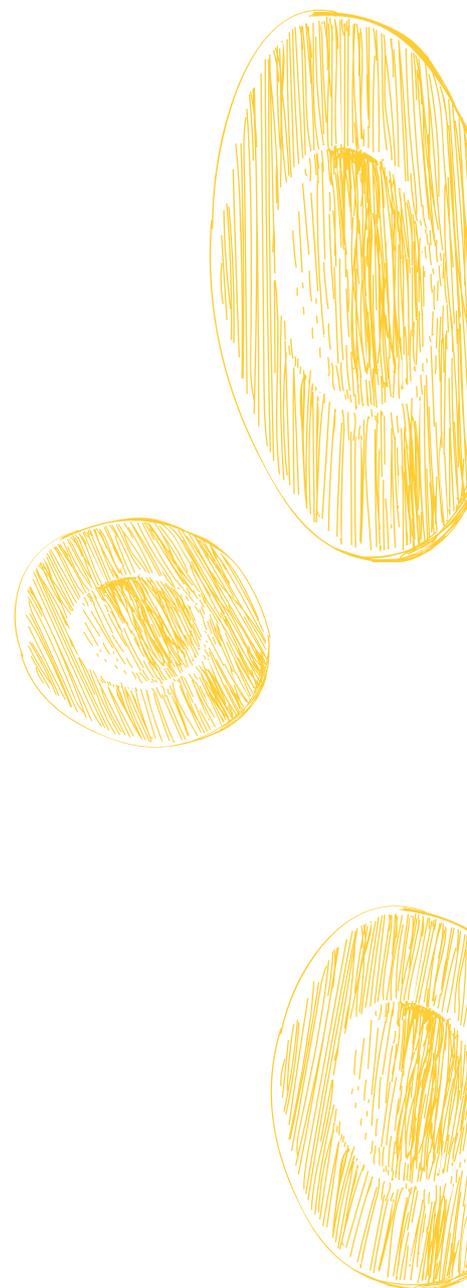
This initial information became the platform for a PhD thesis entitled *Bedtime stories: sleep problems for children with cerebral palsy and their parents*. This study has three phases. In the first phase Sacha, the nurse researcher, interviewed parents of children with cerebral palsy who have sleep problems. The interviews highlighted that sleep

problems are complex, finding help from health care providers is challenging, and that the impact of sleep problems is significant for the child, their parents and families.

Phase two involves an online survey, which is about to be launched to 700 Victorian families. This phase aims to capture previously unknown data about sleep problems for children with cerebral palsy and their parents. Information obtained through this survey will inform interviews to be conducted in phase three. The aim of these interviews is to obtain a deeper understanding of the kind of sleep challenges reported via the survey.

Ultimately, all the information obtained from the three phases will be used to design a parent informed intervention to assist with sleep problems. This PhD is expected to be completed in April 2019.

“Our research is making a significant difference to the way care is provided,” said Professor Newall. “It is a wonderful privilege to see how the questions nurses ask about their practice can make such a difference to the quality of care provided to patients and their families.”



WORDS BY
Stephen Hare:

RCH1000 Annual Dinner

The 16th annual RCH1000 dinner was held on Wednesday, 13 September at MAIA Melbourne in Docklands. It was a heart-warming and engaging event, with everyone enjoying the lively and positive atmosphere. Our esteemed and beneficent Patron, Mr Peter Hitchener acted as Master of Ceremonies and managed the event superbly, as he has done over the years.

Formal proceedings began with Peter welcoming guests and introducing a short video, Not Just a Children's Hospital, which left nobody in any doubt that the RCH is a spectacular facility. Peter spoke of his pride in being the Patron of RCH1000, and welcomed the many distinguished guests, including Mr Richard Leder, Deputy Chairman of the RCH Foundation Board; Mr John Stanway, CEO of the RCH; representatives of the RCH and its campus partners; MCRI; and the University of Melbourne Department of Paediatrics; RCH Alumni; the RCH Foundation and RCH1000 Committee members.

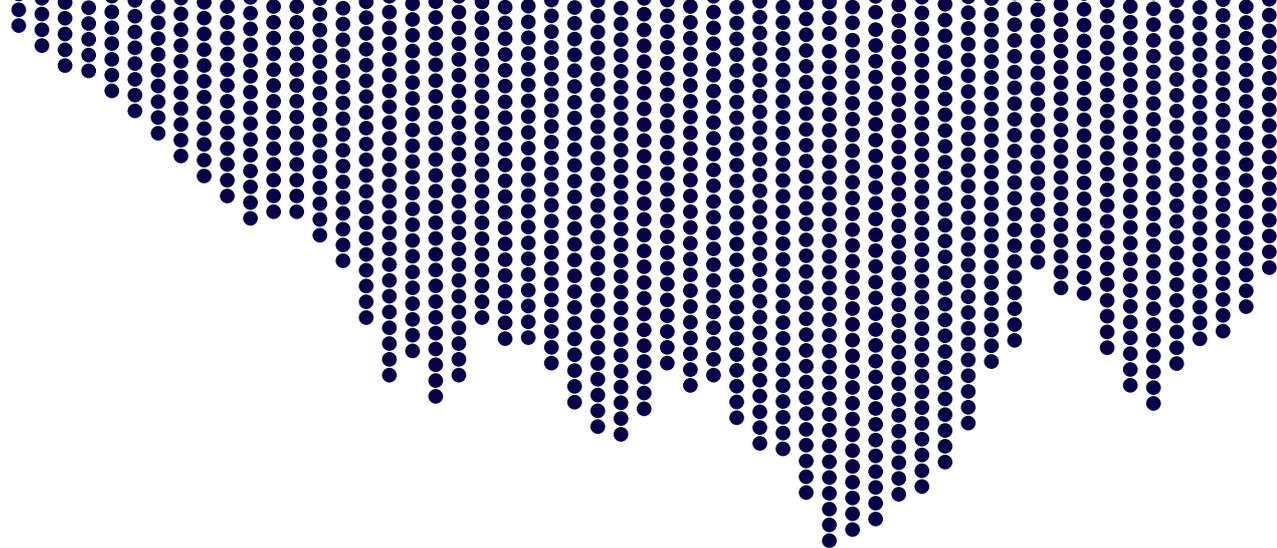
Peter then welcomed RCH1000 Chairman, Mr Barry Novy OAM, to the stage, who shared the first of many inspiring speeches that said much about the calibre and devotion of those serving one of the world's great hospitals. Barry drew on his past to explain how, as an 18 year old in a small

town in the Colorado Rocky Mountains, he was first inspired and learned how satisfying philanthropy can be as well as the impact a single person can make. Leap frogging 25 years to Melbourne, he felt the same satisfaction as he began his journey with the RCH.

He singled out many achievements of the RCH over the last 100 years including work as far back as 1910, combating Summer Diarrhoea (a major cause of childhood death at the time). In the post-war years, the hospital significantly ramped up research to attract talented and resourceful doctors, and in the 1940s under Dr John Colebatch, the RCH conducted ground breaking developments in leukaemia treatment.

As it became known that chemotherapy was responsible for raising life expectancy from a few short weeks to a year by the 1950s, Dr Henry Eckert (distinguished guest), was the Director of the RCH Leukaemia Cancer Unit. For 33 years he oversaw treatments that continue to place the RCH amongst a select group of world leaders in leukaemia research. Another achievement was the hospital's work in finding treatments for Rotavirus. When Professor Ruth Bishop AO pioneered the vaccine in the 1970s, the World Health Organisation acknowledged her work when it situated its Rotavirus Laboratory at the RCH.

Barry then spoke of the three ground breaking research initiatives funded by RCH1000, including the Brain Research Laboratory which assesses the structure and function of



different organs and systems for managing children with tumours, epilepsy and stroke; the ongoing study of the childhood origins of adult onset heart disease, which aims to determine if heart disease can be detected in those at risk in childhood; and Happi Kids, which is on its way to establishing normal blood values in childhood for the treatment of clotting disorders, patients undergoing surgery and blood thinning treatments.

Barry ended by thanking all those who had and will be supporting RCH1000, pointing out that “philanthropy is a choice” and there is no better legacy we can leave than a healthy future for our children and grandchildren.

Comedian Dave O’Neil entertained guests after dinner with his often self-deprecating humour. He also brought the audience into his act for some extra laughs. Dave also had a serious message and spoke as a father about the importance of supporting the RCH.

The evening’s key note speaker was RCH Associate Professor Andrew Kornberg, an accomplished senior neurologist and the Director of RCH Global, the hospital’s international arm. Andrew spoke passionately of

his work identifying and treating children affected by debilitating neurological disorders.

One of these children is Brooke, who has suffered from birth with a movement disorder called dystonia, which causes intensely painful muscle cramps and spasms that locked her into uncomfortable positions. When all other treatment options failed, Brooke’s last option was an innovative treatment named Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS). By interrupting the erroneous electrical signals in her brain, DBS has given Brooke her life back and guests were moved to see Brooke learning to walk again at the end of the video.

Andrew then asked and answered his own question, “how does an impassioned neurologist become an impassioned philanthropist?” He explained that he saw the opportunity to combine his two great loves, caring for the children and flying, which gave life to Fly for The Kids. Fly for the Kids saw him circumnavigate Australia, flying solo throughout March and raising funds for the 2017 Good Friday Appeal. Along the way he visited many of his patients, including Brooke. He ended with a personal plea to support the RCH and RCH1000.

By the end of the night, attendees were noting how much more they knew about the vital work of the RCH from the valuable insights of distinguished guests at their tables.

Barry thanked the many people who had given their time on the night, with special thanks to Peter Hitchener, A/Professor Andrew Kornberg and Dave O’Neil, as well as the numerous sponsors of the evening especially the Atlantic Group.

The evening concluded with the lucky prize draw which featured prizes generously donated by Audi Australia, Morgans Camberwell, Vinci Carbone, Punt Road Wines, Umberto’s, Horse Barn Saddlery, Adore Homewares and Riot Art.

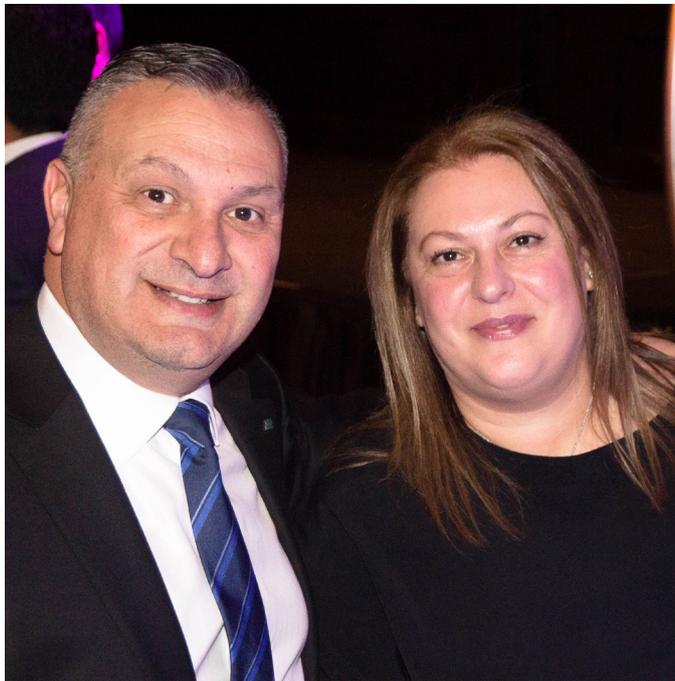
To view the inspiring videos seen on the night visit:

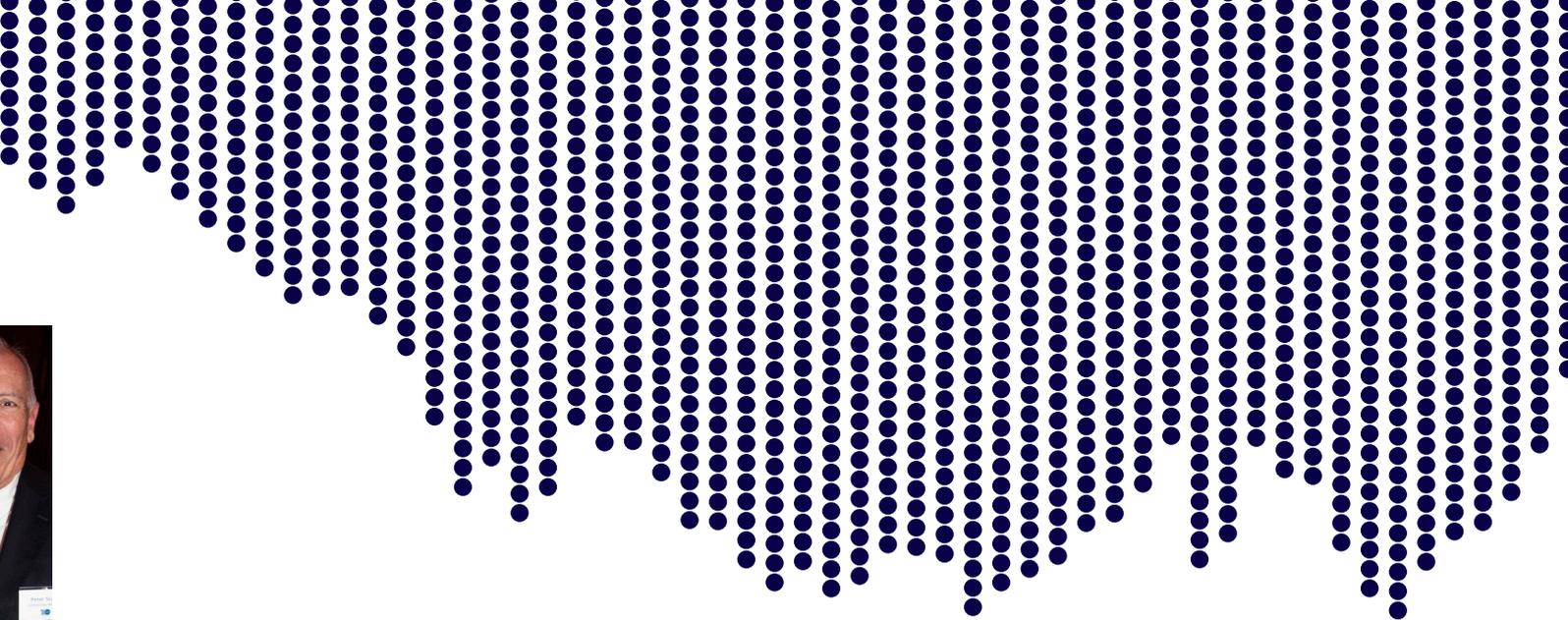
Not Just a Children’s Hospital: vimeo.com/53977649

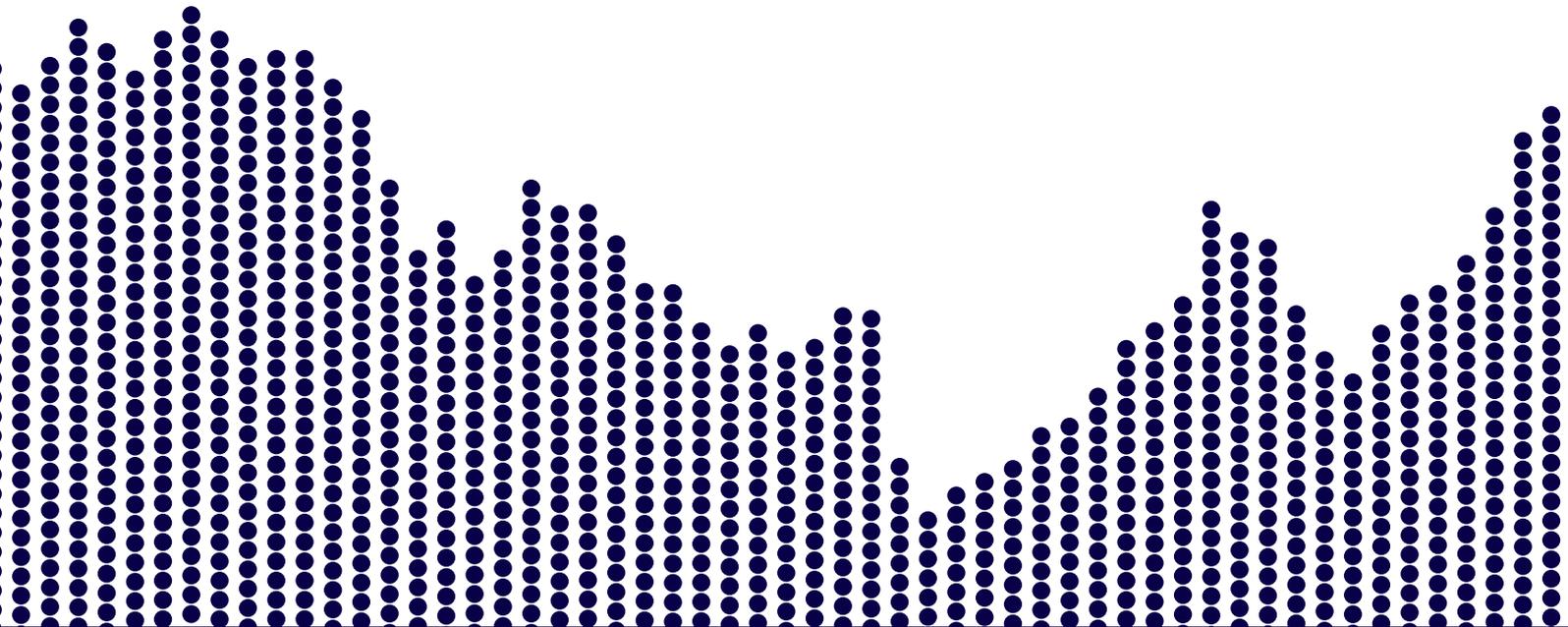
Fly for the Kids: flyforthekids.org.au/flight-tracker/

Meet Brooke: youtube.com/watch?v=AoldyQVMOzk

*Images courtesy of
Lesley Novy Photography*











Application for RCH1000 Membership

PERSONAL

Name _____ Address _____

Surname _____

Nominated by _____ Phone _____

Issue receipt to _____ Email _____

Donation

Membership (tax deductible) \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Payment Details

Cheque/Money order Visa AMEX Mastercard

Card number ____/____/____/____ Expiry ____/____

Signature _____ Date _____

GET INVOLVED

Valued members, we urge you to help us make 2017 a huge year for RCH1000. Encourage your friends, colleagues and clients to consider RCH1000 in the new year and make a difference by growing our member base.

We hope you circulate this newsletter to generate interest. If you haven't done so already, please visit our website at rch1000.com.au and add us to your social network.

BUSINESS

Business name _____ Address _____

Website _____

Number of employees _____ Email _____

Nominee details

Name of nominee _____

Fax _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Is the Nominee a current RCH1000 member

YES

NO (if no complete personal membership form)

Donation

Membership (tax deductible) \$ _____

Advertising (if applicable) \$ _____

Total \$ _____

*75 or less employees - \$5,000

76 - 200 employees - \$10,000

200+ employees - RCH1000 will contact you to discuss

Payment Details

Cheque/Money order Visa AMEX Mastercard

Card number ____/____/____/____ Expiry ____/____

Signature _____ Date _____

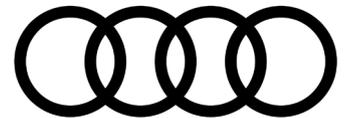
Please return completed form and make cheques payable to:

The Royal Children's Hospital Foundation
Level 2, 48 Flemington Road, Parkville VIC 3052
Attn: RCH1000 membership

www.rchfoundation.org.au
ACN 007 143 142 ABN 15 007 143 142

A special thank you to all our supporters

ATLANTIC GROUP[®]



**Thank you
for your
continued
support**

