

MESSAGE

Destined for Healing

**Dr. Hadiyah Nicole Green
Closes In On Cancer**

*She watched
her loved ones die.
Now she fights for a
breakthrough procedure.*

HOW TO HEAL AFTER ABUSE
IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO REALIZE
A FULL AND FREE LIFE

THE CHALLENGE FOR MEN

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED:
PROTECTING
VULNERABLE YOUTH
FROM SEX TRAFFICKING



God's Gift

**COULD
THIS WOMAN
HAVE
THE CURE
FOR
CANCER?**



Dr.
Hadiyah
Nicole Green is on
a Divinely-appointed
mission—a mission to save
lives from the 9 million people
who die from cancer each year.
And as with many Divinely-
appointed missions,
the task seems
impossible.

In 2003 Hadiyah Nicole Green graduated with a B.S. degree in Physics from Alabama A & M University with a plan to revolutionize the way consumers receive cable TV and internet. She had diligently prepared herself for her future career in fiber optics and optical communication, and was excited to finally be on her way.

The day after graduation, her aunt—who had reared her along with her two older brothers—disclosed that she had cancer.

“She told us she had ‘woman’s cancer’ (which usually means cervical or ovarian cancer) and was only given three months to live,” recalls Green. “She also said she’d rather die than experience the side effects of chemo or radiation treatments.”

As Green nursed her aunt through the ravages of the disease, Green remembers thinking, “We have satellites in outer space that can tell whether a dime on the ground is face up or face down, but we can’t treat a tumor just at the site of the tumor? That doesn’t make sense.”

LIFE-CHANGING MOMENTS

At that very moment, God re-directed Green’s career path.

After her aunt died, Green enrolled in a Ph.D. program at the University of Alabama in Birmingham (UAB) to study physics, with an eye toward developing a cancer treatment using modern technology.

As if to confirm Green’s new direction, three months after her aunt died, Green’s uncle—her deceased aunt’s husband—was diagnosed with esophageal cancer and given three to six months to live. Green left school to care for her uncle while he received the conventional treatments of radiation and chemo. Although with treatment, Green’s help and God’s grace, her uncle lived 10 years past his original prognosis, Green saw his body bear the brunt of the treatment’s brutal side effects.

“I watched him wither down to nothing after losing 150 pounds,” Green said. “He lost all of his hair—on his

head, his eyebrows, his eyelashes—and his skin looked like it had been barbecued.” What her uncle endured deepened Green’s resolve to find a more humane way to attack and kill cancer.

LASER FOCUS

While completing her Ph.D. in physics, Green spent



five years at UAB’s Comprehensive Cancer Center training under a head and neck cancer surgeon, then an additional year studying in the Department of Pathology under the eye of one of the best pathologists in the country. It was during these extra years of study and training that she developed a cancer treatment using laser technology.

Testing laboratory mice with cancerous tumors, Green proved that she could activate itty bitty particles (called nanoparticles) with a laser beam, causing them to heat up and blast cancer cells without harming healthy cells and tissue. With one 10-minute treatment, the tumors in

the mice disintegrated in 15 days, with no side effects. It was the answer she'd been searching for. But her elation was not shared or encouraged by her mentor and scientific colleagues.

Because her treatment did not fit the "normal" parameters (drug-related, resulting from years and years of research and testing, and publication of hundreds of scientific articles), the naysayers gave all kinds of reasons why Green's treatment would never come to light.

"Create a treatment that uses a drug," she was told. So she did. She took the same laser-nanoparticle idea and coupled it with an antibiotic drug.

Subsequently, she received a \$1.1 million grant from the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs to further develop that treatment. In turn, receiving that grant as an African-American female physicist brought media notoriety and honors from the likes of *Ebony*, *The Root*, and *Black Enterprise* magazines, and groups such as the 100 Black Men of America and 100 Black Women of America.

NON-DRUG TREATMENT AND BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE

But with all of the accolades and celebration of her accomplishments, Green's heart still lies with the first cancer treatment that she developed. "The beauty of the non-drug treatment is that it doesn't cause any side effects," she noted. "And being a non-drug treatment would keep it affordable for the cancer patients who need it most," she continues. Patients like her aunt and uncle. Patients like those with Stage 4 cancer who have been sent home to die because the disease is beyond treatment.

According to the Cancer Society of America, "African Americans have the highest death rate and shortest survival of any racial and ethnic group in the U.S. for most cancers" (*Cancer Facts and Figures for African Americans 2016-2018*). This holds true even though in recent years there has been a faster drop in cancer-related deaths among blacks than whites. The racial disparities that exist are "likely due to inequalities to access and care, including screening and treatment" (*Cancer Facts and Figures*).

CROWDFUNDING A BREAKTHROUGH

So what would it take to make the non-drug treatment available to the public? Funding - \$100 million, to be exact. Hearing that figure makes people's heads spin. But that's because many don't understand what's required to move a new treatment or drug through

Federal Drug Administration (FDA) approval to the market. But if Green has a cancer treatment that already works, why aren't investors knocking down her door to fund it?

"First, people assume that the government grant I received is funding," Green explains. "But they don't realize that the grant supports the second, drug-related treatment." Second, Green has investors willing to pay for the FDA expenses for the non-drug treatment—if she agreed to sell it to the pharmaceutical industry. While

doing that would result in a huge financial payoff, it would drive the cost of the treatment up, negating her vision of an affordable cancer treatment with no side effects.


"It's not that I've taken a vow of poverty," says Green, "but I'm not driven by money." She's driven by love for her aunt and uncle, a heart for terminal cancer patients, and her name, Hadiyah which is Swahili for "Gift from God." Green shares,

"When I was given my name, I was told that when my name is called, I will always

be reminded that I am to be a gift from God. So I believe that I was put here on this earth to give this gift—this non-drug cancer treatment—to the people."

Thus, Green is undaunted in believing that she can raise the money that she needs. But she knows that it will take a grassroots movement to do it, and she has faith that it will happen. For that purpose, Green established the Ora Lee Smith Cancer Research Foundation (www.OraLee.org)—a non-profit organization named for her deceased aunt—through which she and her unpaid team of volunteers work, part time, to generate donations.

"I know that I can't do this alone" acknowledges Green.

"And I know that if it were easy enough to accomplish alone, I wouldn't be reminded to give God the glory." 

For more information, visit www.OraLee.org, and follow on social media at [@drhadiyahgreen](https://twitter.com/drhadiyahgreen) and [@WeAreOraLee](https://twitter.com/WeAreOraLee).

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