

The History of Children's at Egleston

- 1928** – Henrietta Egleston Hospital for Children opened with 52 beds thanks to the vision and generosity of Thomas R. Egleston Jr. The hospital treated 605 children in its first year of operation.
- 1933** – M. Hines Robert, M.D., Egleston's first Medical Director, helped establish the American Board of Pediatrics to advance the science, study and practice of pediatrics.
- 1956** – Egleston became the pediatric teaching affiliate of the Emory University School of Medicine and relocated to the university's campus.
- 1959** – Egleston moved to its current site.
- 1980** – Egleston's first kidney transplant was performed.
- 1982** – Egleston established Georgia's first kidney dialysis program for children.
- 1984** – Egleston's first bone and marrow transplant took place.
- 1987** – Egleston opened a medical-psychiatric unit; today it is one of only six university affiliated units especially for children in the United States.
- 1988** – Georgia's first heart transplant was performed at Egleston. By the end of the year, three more patients received heart transplants.
- 1989** – The U.S. government named Egleston the home base of the nation's first pediatric disaster medical assistance team.
- 1990** – Egleston began a widespread public awareness campaign with SAFE KIDS of Georgia to combat preventable injuries.
- 1992** – The Emory-Egleston Center for Child Advocacy was established. Egleston specialist performed the hospital's first cochlear implant, enabling patients with profound hearing loss to participate in the world of sound.
- 1993** – Egleston surgeons performed the hospital's first heart-lung transplant. Child magazine recognized Egleston as one of the top ten children's hospitals in the nation.
- 1995** – Egleston Cystic Fibrosis Center for adolescents and young adults opened.
- 1998** – Egleston Children's Health Care System and Scottish Rite Children's Medical Center officially merged to become Children's Healthcare of Atlanta.