

TENTATIVE OUTLINE SUBMITTED FOR SUGGESTION, CRITICISM
AND APPROVAL OF THIS STUDY

I. PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION

1. To ascertain which one of the various laboratory procedures used at present for detection of lead in a patient with signs and symptoms compatible with a lead intoxication, will prove or disprove the etiology.
 - a. To determine which one of the various chemical tests is accurate.
 - b. To determine the diagnostic significance of basophilic stippling.
 - c. To determine the accuracy of the spectrographic technic.

II. ANAMNESIS AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION TO BE OBTAINED FROM CASES OF PLUMBISM

NAME

AGE

RACE

OCCUPATION

1. type of work
2. duration

REFERRED

DIAGNOSIS

DURATION

HISTORY

1. Chief Complaint
2. Present Illness
3. Past History
 - a. previous diseases
 - b. general health
 - c. weight - loss or gain

- d. injuries or operations
- e. head -- headaches, insomnia, dizziness, confusion, convulsions, coma, irritability, cooperation
- f. eyes -- glasses, failing vision, diplopia, dimness, squint, spots before eyes.
- g. ears -- loss of hearing, pain, discharge, tinnitus, buzzing.
- h. nose -- head colds, discharge, epistaxis, obstruction, odors.
- I. oral cavity --
 - a. Tongue -- coated, fissures, burning, ulcers
 - b. teeth -- caries, alveolar absorption, fillings, gum retraction.
 - c. throat -- tonsillitis, sore throat, metallic taste, sweet taste, aphthous ulcer herpes.
- J. Cardio-Respiratory -- palpation, syncope, pain in heart-character, dyspnea, edema, cough, sputum, hemoptysis, chills, fever, pallor, weakness.
- K. Gastro-Intestinal -- anorexia, constipation, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal colic, rigid abdomen, hematemesis, jaundice, stools tarry or clay colored.
- L. Genito-Urinary -- polyuria, nocturia, dysuria, hematuria, pyurea, retention, incontinence, venereal.
- M. Neuro-Muscular -- tremor, fibrillary twitchings, neuritis - any type, paralysis, muscle soreness, fatigue, joint pains, weakness, numbness, restive, moody, easily excited, flushed, sharp shooting muscle or joint pains tingling, girdle sensations, disposition.
- N. Catamenia
- O. Marital History - children, abortions, miscarriages
- P. Habits - alcohol, drugs, tobacco
- Q. Family History.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

1. Head

- a. Scalp -
- b. hair
- c. face - pallor, premature aging, general appearance.
- d. eyes -- complete history, fundus examination.
- e. ears --complete history, hearing tests.
- f. nose --examination, tests for smell.
- g. mouth --teeth, gums-metallic line, retraction, tongue pharynx, larynx-character of voice.

2. Neck

- a. pulsations
- b. stiffness
- c. thyroid

3. Thorax - type, abnormal pulsations

- a. heart --apex impulse, position, sounds, rhythm, murmurs, blood pressure-right arm, left arm, pulse-character, rate, EKG.
- b. lungs -- respiration, depth, character, rate, X-Ray,

4. Abdomen

- a. Liver
- b. Spleen
- c. Kidney

5. Genitalia

6. Extremities - complete neurological examination.

7. Skin - history, discription of any lesions.

8. Bones - tenderness, Roentgenograms, diaphyses of long bone if a child.

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I. LABORATORY DATA

1. Urine

- a. Routine examination - porphyrins
- b. Method of collecting and number of specimens to be submitted.
- c. Methods to be used on a given specimen, quantity of urine necessary and the submission of an outline of the technic employed.

2. Feces

- a. Routine examination
- b. Method of collecting and number of specimens to be submitted.
- c. Methods to be used on a given specimen, quantity of feces necessary and the submission of an outline of the technic employed.

3. Spinal Fluid.

- a. Routine examination
- b. Method of collecting and number of specimens to be submitted.
- c. Methods to be used on a given specimen, quantity of fluid necessary and submission of an outline of the technic employed.

4. Blood

- a. Routine examination
(1) number of each basophilic count and technic employed.
- b. Method of collecting and number of specimens to be submitted.
- c. Methods to be used on a given specimen, quantity of blood necessary and submission of an outline of the technic employed.

5. Tissue Analysis

- a. Method of obtaining specimen.
- b. Biopsies necessary and cutaneous site
- c. Submission of outline of the spectrographic technic.

IV. CORRELATION OF THE CLINICAL AND LABORATORY DATA TO DETERMINE WHICH LABORATORY PROCEDURE SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED TO THE PHYSICIAN FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES IN SUSPECTED CASES OF PLUMBISM.