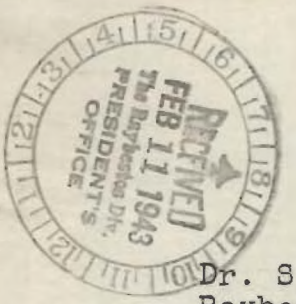
THE SARANAC LABORATORY
FOR THE STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS
OF THE EDWARD L. TRUDEAU FOUNDATION
SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.



February 9, 1943

Dr. S. Simpson
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Simpson:

The films on your former employee, Mr. E. T. Hill arrived Saturday Afternoon. Our roentgenologist, Dr. Sampson is away for several weeks but I have gone over them and consulted with several of my colleagues about them.

A None of us feels that it is possible to support a diagnosis of asbestosis from the evidence which we see. Each of the two sets of films reveals evidence of widespread pleurisy which is so dense that it tends to obscure the lower parts of the lung fields where evidences of asbestosis are regularly manifest. This appearance of pleurisy, of course, is substantiated by the history that Dr. Wild obtained by tapping the chest.

B If the Dr. Smith of Charleston is Dr. William Atmar Smith, he is a man who has had a good deal of experience with this condition and his judgement is worthy of consideration. However, I feel quite strongly that in this case he has not sufficient evidence to support his opinion. Noone can say that there may not be a slight amount of asbestosis beneath the obscuring pleurisy but I no not believe that there is enough dust reaction to be of clinical significance.

I am returning the films by American Express under separate cover and hope that my inability to report earlier has not caused you any inconvenience.

Very truly yours,

Leroy U. Gardner

Leroy U. Gardner, M. D.
Director

LUG:RBH

P. S. Since dictating the above the supplementary letter on occupational exposure has come in. I am sure that there can be no asbestosis because the duration of exposure is entirely inadequate - only a maximum of 208 days in departments where the man might have inhaled much asbestos fibre.