January 15, 1948

Dr. F. B. Lanahan, Medical Director,
The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Lanahan:

I am sending you herewith the analytical results on the urine and blood of your patient, [redacted] together with a bill to cover the cost of these analyses.

As indicated in the report, this man has had recent significant exposure to lead compounds and to such an extent as to be compatible with the diagnosis of lead intoxication. *You will note that the lead concentration in the blood is not remarkably high, and of itself this concentration would not definitely justify the diagnosis of lead poisoning. *However, it is above the normal figure, and we have seen other cases of intoxication in persons with this level of concentration in the blood. The high urinary lead concentration tends to substantiate the significance of this elevated lead concentration in the blood.

Cordially yours,

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

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* Obviously no such diagnosis is ever justified by the analytical data. As I have previously indicated, these data merely serve to appraise the significance of the exposure. Sickness is not implied and must always be interpreted by clinical means.

R.A.K.

Name: [redacted]

Material: Urine and Blood

Submitted: 1-8-48 by the Electric Storage Battery Company, Allegheny Ave. and 19th Street, Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania

Required: Lead Analyses

Urine

Analysis Number = 48A-142

Volume = 163 ml.

Sp. Gr. = 1.021

Mg. Pb/Liter = 0.30

Blood

Analysis Number = 48A-143

	Spectrographic	Dithizone
Grams	13.0	13.3
Mg. Pb/100 g.	0.07	0.075

The lead concentrations in the blood and urine of this man are indicative of recent hazardous lead exposure, and are compatible with the diagnosis of lead intoxication, if the clinical findings otherwise justify that diagnosis.

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

Samples Received: 1-8-48
Samples Reported: 1-13-48