Litton BIONETICS

5516 Nicholson Lane, Kensington, Maryland 20795 301 881-5600

April 15, 1977

1) cc J. C. Weber

[redacted]

Paul L. Wright, Ph.D.
Manager, Toxicology
Monsanto Company
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

Dear Paul:

As we discussed by telephone on April 13, I am writing to inform you of the death of Animal No. 296-I an animal receiving the low dose of Monsanto's Arochlor 1254; that is, 5 µg/kg per day. This animal was found dead at 8:25 p.m. on April 12 by our night shift technician. (I was misinformed about the time of discovery when I talked to you.) The cause of death as determined at gross necropsy was acute gastric dilation. This animal had received drug for nine days, beginning on April 4, 1977, and the drug was not implicated in the death.

Acute gastric dilation is an infrequent syndrome occurring among singly-caged macaques and, very occasionally, other species. The exact pathogenesis has not been determined, but feeding schedules and activity, or lack thereof, appear to play a prominent role.

The animal will be replaced on study by Animal No. 483-F, and I have enclosed an updated copy of its 1977 menstrual card record. We will be contacting Dr. Orville Hicks about shipment of the pre-drug fat biopsy within a week.

I have also enclosed for your information copies of articles relating to the syndrome of acute gastric dilation as well as a section from a draft of a manuscript, which I contributed, to be published as a chapter in an upcoming book entitled "ZOO AND WILD ANIMAL MEDICINE."

Please do not hesitate to call should you have any further questions regarding this syndrome or any other aspect of the work we are performing for you.

Sincerely,

David P. Martin, V.M.D.
Director
Laboratory Animal Medicine & Science

DPM:ms
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