toxicity of this compound and its contaminants. Bauer described lingering tiredness, depression, apathy, nervousness, mild headaches, sleep disturbances, and a decrease in libido and potency in 7 of 17 workers who were engaged in the production of PCP in West Germany[Bauer]. Klemmer found no significant differences in the age-adjusted prevalence of neuroses in 47 wood treatment workers exposed to PCP compared to unexposed workers[Klemmer]. Interpretation of our neurobehavioral test results is complicated by the large number of tests used to examine the single hypothesis of CNS dysfunction as well as the multiple comparisons among groups. We did not find a consistent pattern of differences with dichotomous exposure, days of exposure, and chloracne. These neurobehavioral findings should therefore be regarded as exploratory and must await confirmation in future studies.

We did not detect significant differences between PCP-exposed workers and unexposed workers with regard to symptoms of peripheral neuropathy. A higher percentage of PCP workers were found to have had a stocking loss of pinprick discrimination on neurologic examination, but this difference was statistically significant only for workers in the Only PCP subgroup for dichotomous exposure and was not significant for days of exposure. Differences in the percentages of workers with absent ankle reflexes or abnormal vibration sensation on neurologic exam were not statistically significant. There were also no significant differences in adjusted vibratory and thermal thresholds between the exposure subgroups on quantitative sensory testing.

Previous studies have observed an association between occupational exposure to PCP and peripheral neuropathy. Baader and Bauer examined 10 of 17 workers who had been engaged in the production of PCP, all but one of whom had chloracne[Baader]. Eight of these 10 workers gave a history of neuralgic pain in the lower extremities. These investigators did not detect any definite signs of neuritis on physical examination and suggested that neuralgia may be a more appropriate term to describe this condition. The authors cited animal studies which showed slight chromatolysis of nerve cells and diffuse areas of lymphocytic and mononuclear

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