

P. S. Dr. Lanahan

I presume we are to send our reports directly to Doctor Farnsworth, rather than to you, but it seems wise to send you a copy of this letter. If you want to instruct us differently, do not hesitate to do so.

October 26, 1948

R.A.K.

Dr. J. J. Farnsworth,
The Electric Storage Battery Co.,
129 Belmont Blvd.,
Kansas City 1, Mo.

Dear Doctor Farnsworth:

I send you herewith the analytical results on the urine and blood of your patient, [REDACTED]. The report is self explanatory, I believe.

In connection with the interpretation of analytical results we very commonly need information beyond that contained in your letter. That this was not true in this instance was due to the fact that the results were quite high and, therefore, carried the implication of danger in themselves. However, even in this instance it would be advisable for us to have other information, and under certain conditions no sensible interpretation can be made without additional facts. Your letters to us should carry at least the following items of information:

1. The nature of the man's occupation within the plant; (I have not seen your plant, but I am generally familiar with the operations of battery plants, and will know something of the relative hazards of the individual occupations.)
2. The duration of the man's employment in this job, and his total length of employment in the plant; This information should show whether the employment was continuous or intermittent, so that we can interpret the all-over picture of the man's occupational lead exposure in terms of its duration^{and} so far as possible its severity as well. Lead excretion is a function of lead absorption over a period of time, and both severity and duration are of the utmost importance in the understanding of the excretory data.
3. It is necessary to know whether the individual worked under conditions of occupational exposure up to the time the samples were obtained. If this is not the case, the interval of time between the last day of exposure and the day on which the samples were obtained should be clearly indicated.
4. The stippling is not very important to us, since the degree of stippling is not related to the severity of the lead exposure. However, we are glad to have this information. It is much more important, however, that we should know all of the features of the clinical condition that presents themselves. This can be done briefly, but we should have this information in order to be of maximum help to you.

Very truly yours,

RAK ef
C.C.: Dr. F. B. Lanahan

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

KE 004722

Name: [REDACTED]
Material: Urine and Blood
Submitted: 10-19-48 by Dr. J.J. Farnsworth, Electric Storage
Battery Co., 129 Belmont Blvd., Kansas City 1, Mo.
Required: Lead Analyses

URINE

Analysis Number - 48A-8919
Volume - 100 ml.
Specific Gravity - 1.013
Mg. Pb/Liter - 0.28

BLOOD

Analysis Number - 48A-8920

	<u>Spectrographic</u>	<u>Dithizone</u>
Grams	13.5	15.5
Mg. Pb/100 Grams	0.08	0.09

The lead concentrations in blood and urine are in agreement in demonstrating that this man has experienced recent hazardous exposure to lead. Active symptomatology of plumbism may or may not be present under these conditions.

Signed:

Robert A. Kenoe, M. D.

Samples Collected: 10-15-48
Samples Received: 10-19-48
Samples Reported: 10-23-48

KE 0004093

N 685