

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

INCORPORATED

26 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

CLAIM DEPARTMENT
XXXXXXX

December 19, 1935

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.
University of Cincinnati
College of Medicine
Cincinnati, Ohio

Re: [REDACTED]

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

Your files will probably show that Dr. Willard F. Machle visited the above case when he was in the Hartford Retreat, Hartford, Connecticut on September 18, 1932, after the patient had been admitted, suffering from exposure to gasoline or tetra-ethyl gasoline poisoning.

We have had considerable difficulty with [REDACTED] since the date of his return to work, which was December 12, 1932. After repeated warnings that he would have to get in on time in the morning and do the work assigned to him he was finally terminated on November 1, 1935. He complained of headaches, dizziness, etc. and under the service of Dr. Robert F. Sheehan, he was admitted to the Community Hospital in New York City for observation and termination.

I am enclosing copy of Dr. Sheehan's report, dated December 9, 1935. In addition to the tests for lead therein discussed, a specimen of the patient's skin was removed for spectroscopic examination and was examined by Dr. Gaul, who I understand is at the Neurological Institute. We have not as yet received the reports covering the test but have been advised by telephone that the specimen submitted contained more lead than had ever been seen before in any skin specimen.

Before arbitrarily refusing further employment to this man or controverting the compensation claim which is sure to arise under the Connecticut Statutes, I would appreciate your advice as to the value of this skin test and the importance to be attached to the results thereof in determining whether the person is suffering a lead encephalopathy, in view of the other findings.

I would appreciate your early advice and thank you for your usual cooperation.

Very truly yours,

S. P. Allen

ROBERT J. CHENOFF, M.D.
11 EAST 41ST STREET
NEW YORK

December 9th 1935.

Re: Louis De Bernard

Socony Vacuum Oil Co.
26 Broadway
New York City.

Attention: Mr. E. R. Alden.

Dear Sirs:

I beg to report in regard to the above captioned patient, who was admitted to the Community Hospital on November 21st 1935 and retained for observation and examinations as authorized.

He was originally examined on October 20th 1932 at the Hartford Retreat, and re-examined on February 6th 1934 and November 14th 1935 at my office and reported upon.

Following his admission to the Hospital he was up and about the ward and made no complaints. Toward night he rested in bed and conversed with other patients and smoked cigarettes. During the night he was somewhat restless.

On November 22nd he made no complaints. Examination of his blood showed Hemoglobin 90 Sahli; Erythrocytes per c. mm. 4,500,000; Leukocytes per c. mm. 8,500; Neutrophils 50; Staff 6; Eosinophiles 1; Basophiles 1; Monocytes 4; Lymphocytes 39; and there was no basophilic stippling present. Signed Dr. S. O. Chlenoff.

On November 23rd he made no special complaints. A twenty-four hour specimen of his urine and a specimen of his stool were sent to the laboratory for examination for lead.

On November 24th he stated that he slept better. There was no change in his condition. He made no complaints.

On November 25th he was up and about the ward and spent his time reading and talking with other patients. He made no complaints. During the night he had some difficulty in sleeping.

On November 26th he was cheerful and was up and about the ward talking to other patients. He slept at intervals during the night.

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On November 27th he was up and about the ward and seemed comfortable and slept at intervals during the night.

On November 28th there was no change in his condition. He was somewhat restless during the night.

On November 29th there was no change in his condition. The Wassermann reaction of his blood serum was reported to be negative.

On November 30th it was noted that he slept better during the night. He made some complaint of his stomach. Examination of his urine and feces for quantitative estimation of lead was reported to show:

Urine: Volume submitted - 1330 c.c.

Lead Found: 0.003 milligram in total quantity submitted.

By mod. method of Auv, Fairhall et al

Feces: 17.0 grams submitted:

Lead: None found.

As reported by Bendiner & Schlesinger.

On December 1st it was noted that he slept greater part of the night. He was up and about the ward and made no complaints.

On December 2nd there was no change in his condition. Gastro-intestinal series was started.

On December 3rd he seemed entirely comfortable.

On December 4th he was somewhat restless.

On December 5th it was noted that he slept well during the night. He made no particular complaints.

On December 6th there was no change in his condition. He seemed entirely comfortable. His only complaint was that he had difficulty in sleeping.

Xray examination of the gastro-intestinal tract failed to show any evidence of pathology.

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#3

As all clinical examinations had been made, reports of which are enclosed in duplicate, and as there did not appear to be any further necessity for his retention in the Hospital and he expressed a desire to go home, he was discharged on December 6th 1935.

As a result of observation and re-examination it could not be determined that he had any signs of organic neurologic involvement. The only abnormal finding was a slight pupillary inequality and irregularity of the right pupil. On re-examination in the Hospital he did not show any disturbance of gait or any impairment of station. In the Hospital he admitted that he had drank alcohol to excess recently. As previously stated the possibility that alcohol has been a factor in the production of his condition cannot be denied.

During the period of observation he did not show any psychotic symptoms. No hallucinations, delusions or trends could be elicited. He made a normal impression. He associated freely with other patients and assisted about the ward. He has no physical disability. There does not appear to be any reason why he cannot resume employment. The clinical examinations failed to show any abnormality in his gastro-intestinal tract and there were no indications of lead in examination of his blood or feces and in 1330 c.c. of urine only 0.003 mg. of lead was revealed, which is within normal limits.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Wilson

RF3:PS

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