P-9

N10450

"NORWOOD"

BRAND

TO DUPLICATE THIS FOLDER ORDER

Globe-Wernicke

NO. 91-1/3

MADE IN U. S. A.

KE 0016779

C-111—10M—12-41.

4/26/44
Read file
M Borgmann
E.S.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO

Claim No. O. D. 20533

Claimant [redacted] Dec'd., [redacted], widow-claimant

SPECIALIST'S REPORT

Address 440 East 157th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Date of Examination Of File - April 22, 1944 Age

NOTE: Submit report under following headings: (1) History. (2) Complaints. (3) Examinations, including X-ray and laboratory work. (4) Discussion. (5) Opinion. Sign and mail THREE copies to the MEDICAL SECTION—Retain one for your file.

REPORT OF EXAMINATION TO BE RETURNED WITHIN TWO WEEKS FOLLOWING REQUEST.

HISTORY - Factual background

The review of this case file discloses the following general statements of fact:

(1) The deceased [redacted] suffered an illness in 1936 which resulted in his being off work for some months. The diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was made at this time, and apparently on adequate medical evidence. The possibility that there was concurrent lead poisoning has been suggested, but there is no basis in evidence for such an assumption. The reported occurrence of stippled erythrocytes in the peripheral blood is without point, in this connection. There had been occupational lead exposure for nearly twenty years prior to this period of illness, but there is no evidence as to its severity, and there is no claim of any previous illness due to lead absorption.

(2) After returning to work, following the apparent arrest of the tuberculous process, the deceased continued his occupation until December of 1940, at which time he became ill with a condition that was diagnosed as lead poisoning by more than one physician. The record, however, does not provide adequate proof of the correctness of the diagnosis. After being off work for about four months he returned to a light job for about two months, but was unable to continue because of illness. At this time his condition became clearly recognizable as pulmonary tuberculosis.

(3) From this time on the case ran a not-unusual course, death occuring in September of 1943. Necropsy disclosed the existence of advanced disseminated tuberculosis.

(4) Samples of certain tissues were analysed for their lead content and are reported as having had an high lead content.

(5) The argument was advanced in June of 1940 that the recurrence of the tuberculous process was activated by the lead absorption associated with the occupational exposure, and that the tuberculosis was in fact due to the lowered resistence induced by lead intoxication. On this basis, compensation for temporary total disability of occupational origin was granted and was continued until the claimant's death.

KE 0016780

NOTE: Submit report under following headings: (1) History. (2) Complaints. (3) Examinations, including X-ray and laboratory work. (4) Discussion. (5) Opinion. Sign and mail THREE copies to the MEDICAL SECTION—Retain one for your file.

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(6) Now, on the same basis, an illness which resulted in death is thought to have originated in occupational lead poisoning, and a death claim is presented.

Discussion

The first feature that requires consideration is that of the analytical data and their relation to any opinion thatmight be formulated. These data, in the reviewer's opinion, shed no pertinent light on the original question or the terminal one, for the following reasons;

(a) The presence of lead in the tissues is pertinent in relation to

.....M. D.
(Signature of Examiner)

(CONTINUE REPORT ON REVERSE OF SHEET—NOTE INSTRUCTIONS)

illness or death only when the character of the terminal illness justifies a clinical (ante-mortem) diagnosis of lead poisoning. In this instance the cause of death clearly was tuberculosis.

(b) The lead concentrations reported in the soft tissues are not in keeping with the fact that occupational lead exposure came to an end in 1940. The lead concentrations in the skeletal structures were not remarkably high, and were in fact within the normal limits given by certain observers. The lead concentrations in the kidney and liver, on the contrary, were moderately high, being about the same as those in the bone, and were of such relative magnitude as to have no probable or reasonable relationship to the occupational lead exposure. It must be concluded, therefore, (1) that there had been some unknown recent source of lead exposure, or (2) that the tissues had been contaminated before they were analysed, or (3) that the analytical procedures were not sufficiently accurate. It is likely to be argued that the demobilization of lead from the skeleton, by reason of the wasting disease, tuberculosis, released lead into the soft tissues and caused lead intoxication as a terminal condition. However, there is not the slightest evidence that any such situation could be brought about in any such manner or with any such results after the lapse of more than three years. The reviewer discards such an hypothesis as naive in view of the known facts as to the behavior of lead, and refers to it only because of the increasing frequency with which it is being advanced in explanation of bizarre findings. Analytical results that do not fit into the pattern of lead ntabolism as it has been delineated by extensive study, are usually found to be incorrect. The analytical data available in this case should be confirmed by unquestionably precise methods of analysis if they are to be given significant weight.

The original role of lead poisoning in the etiology of the tuberculous process in this case is a matter of pure conjecture. The writer knows of only one toxic compound in industrial use, which when taken into the body is definitely and demonstrably responsible for the activation or excitation of tuberculosis - namely silica. The theory of non-specific reduction of resistance as an exciting factor in the invasion of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic microorganisms is an attractive generalization, but it has little meaning in the specific instance, except as a convenience. There is nothing in this case that would justify the application of this theory except one's natural sympathy for an unfortunate workman and for his widow. On this account the reviewer believes that the original grant for occupational disability was unsound, and that the further extension of compensation is unjustified.

Robert A. Kehoe, M. D.

RAK ef

Results found by Dr Hazard

Dried Tissues

Kidney $\frac{6.43}{5} = 1.22$

Liver $\frac{4.42}{5} = 0.88$

Ribs $\frac{5.79}{3} = 1.93$

Elbow $\frac{4.61}{3} = 1.54$

Knee $\frac{5.72}{3} = 1.91$

R. M. ANDRE, M. D.
SUPERVISOR MEDICAL SECTION

I'S COMPENSATION
. COMMISSION OF OHIO
DICAL SECTION
ILUMBUS 15

M No. O.D. 20533 - [redacted], Dec'd.

April 15th, 1944.

nati,
College of Medicine,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Doctor: -

We are forwarding the above captioned file to our Cincinnati Branch Office to be delivered to you for review and opinion as to relationship of decedent's death to his occupation, your opinion to be based only upon the medical proof which is found in the file.

Form C-111 is enclosed for your report, together with Form C-19 for your fee bill.

Very truly yours,

R. M. Andre

R. M. Andre', M. D.,
Supervisor, Medical Section.

BA/MMW.

Enc's.

KE 0016783

N19459.01

IN REPLYING, ALWAYS REFER TO CLAIM NUMBER
NOTIFY THE CHIEF IF YOUR INQUIRIES ARE NOT ANSWERED WITHIN TEN DAYS.

R. M. ANDRE, M. D.
SUPERVISOR MEDICAL SECTION

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO
MEDICAL SECTION
COLUMBUS 15

IN RE CLAIM No. O.D. 20533 - [redacted], Dec'd.

April 15th, 1944.

Dr. R. A. Kehoe,
University of Cincinnati,
College of Medicine,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

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R. M. Andre

R. M. Andre', M. D.,
Supervisor, Medical Section.

BA/MMW.

Enc's.

KE 0016784

IN REPLYING, ALWAYS REFER TO CLAIM NUMBER
NOTIFY THE CHIEF IF YOUR INQUIRIES ARE NOT ANSWERED WITHIN TEN DAYS.

C. D. 2533

[redacted] Dec'd.
Amalya [redacted] widow-claimant
Willard Storage Battery Co.,

April 22, 1944 Review and Report on the above Case 10 00

10 00

KE 0016785

R. M. ANDRE, M. D.
SUPERVISOR MEDICAL SECTION

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF OHIO
MEDICAL SECTION
COLUMBUS 15

IN RE CLAIM No. O.D. 20533 - [redacted], Dec'd.

April 15th, 1944.

Mr. Raymond M. Clifford,
Branch Office Deputy,
Industrial Commission of Ohio,
41 Duttenhofer Bldg.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir: -

We are sending you herewith the attached file to be delivered to Dr. R. A. Kehoe, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio, for review.

Will you kindly see that he receives this file, and also see that it is returned to this office as soon as it has served its purpose.

Very truly yours,

R. M. Andre.

R. M. Andre', M. D.,
Supervisor, Medical Section.

BA/MMW.

Enc. Entire File

KE 0016786

IN REPLYING, ALWAYS REFER TO CLAIM NUMBER
NOTIFY THE CHIEF IF YOUR INQUIRIES ARE NOT ANSWERED WITHIN TEN DAYS.

N19459.03