



JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.

FACTORY:
2545 ARAMINGO AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

December 18, 1944

Dr. Robert A. Kehoe
Laboratory of Applied Physiology
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

We have submitted under separate cover a blood specimen on [REDACTED] obtained December 12, 1944 for lead determination. We have repeatedly attempted to obtain a urine specimen, which the patient was unable to submit for us. We are therefore returning the container as contaminated. We request an additional blood and Urine container for future use.

We call your attention to the fact that we did submit a previous blood and urine specimen on this patient and received your report of December 7, 1943. We consider this patient to be a cardio-vascular-renal case. He has a history of working with lead for approximately twenty-four years. Our records do indicate that in 1936 and 1938 he had an excessive absorption of lead as evidenced by his blood stippling, during which times he was removed from the hazard. At no time was he considered to have either an acute or chronic lead poisoning. Our policy always has been to remove the individual from the hazard when the indications arose that the elimination did not keep pace with absorption.

He gives a history of his father having died of a stroke and his blood pressure of 124 in 1936 has maintained itself in that proximity with a slow rise thru 130, 134, during the years 1939 and 1940, to a pressure of 160 during the year 1941. His blood pressure has continued to rise and manifested itself in fluctuating manner, ranging from 190 to 245 during the year 1944. Since summation of our last specimen to you, we have continued this patient on what we consider a non-hazardous occupation, the block, in which only wet paste is handled. Also since our last specimen submitted to you, the patient has maintained a hemoglobin fluctuating between 84 and 110 and his Wright stain has been consistently negative for stippling except for a single examination of September 15, 1944 when he was found to have one stippled cell per two oil immersion fields. Since then he has been negative and his hemoglobin has been

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TO Dr. R. A. Kehoe

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over 84% and his red blood cells on December 1 were over four million. His urine has been negative for routine examination. He has had a consistently negative Wasserman during the past eight years.

During the past few years, neuro-psychiatrically this patient has been somewhat of a problem, having been a consistently hard worker, who did have personal problems of his own, with regard to his home life and several automobile accidents, which last episode of the past several weeks has been quite disturbing and is considered in a large measure to have influenced his physical condition. He complains of dizziness, shortness of breath and blurred vision. He has complained of intermittent impotence.

Very truly yours,

Kenneth A. Koerber MD

K. A. Koerber
Plant Physician

KAK/MG

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