



CITY OF ST. LOUIS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
DIVISION OF HEALTH

July 24, 1950

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

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

Could you furnish us with information relative to the highest urine lead value that you have a record of, or, that you know of?

We cannot find an answer to this in Cantarow & Trumpeers book.

Recently, the chemist of our Health Division reported the result of a urine lead analysis as follows:

"196.25 mgm of lead, per liter, adjusted to mean
specific gravity (7/21/50)"

The chemist ran a "blank" on the reagents used in this analysis.

The technique used was the dithizone method.

A blood sample, analysed for lead, gave the following result:

".246 mg. of lead per 100 grams of blood" (7/18/50).

Containers for both blood and urine samples were furnished by the Laboratory. All the samples in this case were taken in the Veterans Administration Hospital here, and we believe that the probabilities for contamination are remote.

The patient was a negro, male, with an occupational exposure to lead of eight years duration. He was not under sodium citrate therapy at any time.

Any information you could furnish us in this matter of unusually high lead values would be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

B. W. Lewis, M.D.

Acting Chief

Industrial Hygiene Section

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