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March 25, 1945

R. S. Stone

S. Schwartz

APPENDIX TO LETTER, R. S. S. TO A.H.C. (MUC-RSS-425)

Contributions to Clinical Procedure:

1. A rapid, simple, and extremely sensitive method ^{urine} has been devised for the quantitative estimation of tubercle. (Sensitive to one hundred billionth of a gram). This method is applicable to biological materials such as urine as well as other sources.
2. Urine ~~studies~~ ^{urine} studies of Ames personnel show good correlation with history of ~~exposure~~ ^{urine} exposure.
3. A significant correlation has been found ^{urine} between the exposure of project personnel to tubercle, berillium, and other metals and their urinary excretion of coproporphyrin.
4. An increased amount of various urine pigments is excreted by many individuals with chemical, metal, and possibly radiation exposure. By the use of improved techniques we are now attempting to make these tests more specific.
5. A method has been devised for the isolation of white blood cells from venous blood. (These cells are being used for numerous biochemical studies.)
6. A number of project personnel have been shown to have at least borderline abnormalities in their liver function tests. We have not, however, correlated these with certainty with any project exposure.
7. Red blood cells protoporphyrin values have been found to be commonly elevated in individuals with tubercle as well as with ^{urine} non-tubercle metal exposure.

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Studies currently in progress (in addition to improvement on the above).

1. Biochemical studies of white blood cells in individuals with radiation exposure.
2. Studies of tissue breakdown products in urine, with special reference to individuals with radiation exposure.
3. Studies of fecal porphyrins in individuals with chemical, metal or radiation exposure.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Schwartz, M.D.

SS/mjh

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