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403134

31 July 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR SERVICE NTPR TEAMS

SUBJECT: Notification and Medical Examination Program--Volunteer Observers and Over-5-Rem Group

1. Enclosed are two letters, approved by the Director, DNA, for notifying and offering medical examinations to the volunteer observers (officer volunteers) and the over-5-rem group.

2. I understand that you have previously assembled packets consisting of letters of notification with six enclosures for the officer volunteers. The new officer volunteer letter should be used in place of the old, and packets should be mailed as soon as possible.

3. The new tentative date to begin notifying the over-5rem group is 7 August 1979. This will be confirmed verbally as soon as VA has distributed the appropriate circular notifying its health care facilities. The enclosed over-5-rem letter should be used for these notifications, and JAYCOR is scheduled to begin delivery of the printed enclosures on 3 August 1979. Upon receipt of these printed enclosures, you should be prepared to add (1) an appropriate signature block and signature to the Letter to the Examining Physician (Enclosure 5), (2) a preaddressed post-paid envelope (Enclosure 2), and (3) the completed NTPR form if the individual has previously contacted us (Enclosure 3).

 2 Enclosures
 1. Officer Volunteer Letter
 2. Over-5-Rem Group Letter

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Edwin J. Still EDWIN T. STILL CL LLCOL; USAF, VC Biomedical Advisor

Letter of Notification to Participants

(Officer Volunteers)

Date

Name Address City, State Zip Code

Dear (Name of Participant):

The Department of Defense (DoD) is presently reviewing the radiation exposure record of DoD personnel who took part in atmospheric nuclear weapons testing, 1945-1962. The purposes of this program are to assist individuals involved and to obtain radiation exposure data, so that detailed research can be conducted to determine if there is any correlation between exposure to low-level external ionizing radiation and subsequent incidence of certain diseases.

Our records and current research indicate that radiation exposures to the approximately 250,000 DoD test participants were quite low. The average dosage was on the order of about half a rem (a rem is a unit of radiation dose in man),

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Exclosurer 1

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although a few received higher exposures and many received none at all. Exposures at these low levels have long been thought to involve negligible health risk. For many years (and still today) Federal exposure standards for radiation workers have generally been set at 3 rem per quarter and 5 rem per year. These values were, in the past, believed to be on the safe side, and many still think this; but some scientists now believe the risks may be greater, and the issue is currently the subject of some controversy in the scientific community.

Recently the President established an Interagency Task Force on the Health Effects of Ionizing Radiation. The Report of this Task Force may serve to put the very slight degree of risk in its proper context. The Report points to national cancer statistics, which show that cancer is the cause of death for about 16 percent of the population. Thus, of the 250,000 DoD personnel who participated in the atmospheric nuclear tests, about 40,000 could be expected eventually to die of cancer which is <u>not</u> related to the nuclear tests. By contrast, the Report notes that if our current data and assumptions are correct, there might eventually be about 12 cancer deaths from among the 250,000 which bear a statistical relationship to test radiation exposure.

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As a service to test participants, and as an initial effort in obtaining medical data, the DoD implemented a pilot medical examination program in March 1979. Individuals with recorded film badge exposures attributable to atmospheric nuclear tests in excess of 25 rem were contacted and offered the opportunity to request medical examinations in Government facilities. The program is now being expanded to include participants in the DESERT ROCK Volunteer Observer Although the volunteer observers did not, in all Program. cases, receive measurable dosages of radiation, they manned positions closer to ground zero at the time of detonation than any other participants and are a logical group for further medical study. According to our records, you were a volunteer observer and received (number) rem during (period of time). While there is no indication that this is a medically significant dose, it does represent a value which may have been in excess of some standards. Therefore, you may wish to avail yourself of this expanded medical examination program.

If you wish to have a status report on your health and to assist us in obtaining medical data, you may request a medical examination by calling the nearest medical facility of the Veterans Administration (VA). You may determine the closest facility by referring to Enclosure 1 to this

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letter, which is a complete listing of VA medical facilities and telephone numbers.

Enclosures 2-4 are a postage-paid envelope, a QUICK-RETURN FORM (to tell us whether you want a medical examination), and a QUESTIONNAIRE (to provide us data on your nuclear test participation). If you desire a medical examination, please schedule an appointment with the nearest VA facility, complete the QUICK-RETURN FORM, complete or update the QUESTIONNAIRE, and return them to us in the postage-paid envelope as soon as possible. If you experience difficulty in scheduling an appointment, please advise us so that we can assist you. Should you elect not have the medical examination performed, this does not preclude your requesting an examination at a later date, and we would appreciate your returning the completed QUICK-RETURN FORM and QUESTIONNAIRE for our records.

Enclosure 5 is a letter to the physician who will perform the examination, and should be presented by you to the examining physician at the time of your appointment. The attachment to the letter for the physician is a MEDICAL HISTORY FORM. You can save time and provide valuable assistance to the examining physician if you use the MEDICAL

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HISTORY FORM to review your medical history and have pertinent information readily available during the examination.

It is possible that medical conditions previously unknown to you will be discovered--as might be the case in any routine medical examination. Should this occur, it would not necessarily indicate a cause-and-effect relationship between the ionizing radiation exposure and the medical condition. It will take a number of years before enough information will be available to make a meaningful analysis of any possible relationship between low-level ionizing radiation and long-term health patterns. Follow-up medical management for any newly discovered condition should be accomplished by your normally utilized health care provider or facility.

Additionally, veterans who feel they have a service-connected medical condition may file a claim for medical care, benefits, or compensation with the VA. A brief explanation of requirements is enclosed (Enclosure 6), and more information, if desired, can be obtained from your local VA regional office. Should you desire to submit a claim, we will be glad to help you with research into the circumstances of your atmospheric test exposure.

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The results of your medical examination and any information supplied by you will be protected according to the Privacy Act of 1974. Your cooperation in this important health study will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

- 6 Enclosures
 1. Locations, VA
 Medical Facilities
- 2. Return Envelope
- 3. QUICK-RETURN FORM
- 4. QUESTIONNAIRE (Nuclear Test Participation)
- 5. Letter to Examining Physician
- 6. VA Claims

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APPROPRIATE SIGNATURE

Sponsoring Military Department (NTPR Team Chief) (Surgeon General or Assistant)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ACTIONS

WITH REGARD TO

ATMOSPHERIC NUCLEAR TEST PARTICIPANTS

Between 1945 and 1962, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) carried out some 231 atmospheric nuclear tests, principally in Nevada and in the Pacific. An estimated 250,000 Department of Defense (DoD) personnel, military and civilian, participated in this testing.

Until 1977, there was no indication that test participants were experiencing any adverse health effects which might be attributable to exposure to ionizing radiation at the tests. In 1977, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) discovered a possible leukemia cluster among participants in Shot SMOKY, Nevada, 1957. By late 1977, a DoD ad hoc committee, working together with CDC, had reconstructed a list of SMOKY participants and identified eight leukemia cases. CDC calculations showed that the expected incidence of leukemia should be about three or four cases from among the 3200-odd DoD participants. CDC is still conducting an epidemiological study to determine the cause of these leukemias (which has not yet been determined to be radiation from atmospheric nuclear weapons tests).

Responding immediately to this initial indication of a possible health problem, DoD in 1977-78 commenced a major, high-priority program of wide-ranging actions on behalf of the atmospheric nuclear test participants. This program, the Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR), is reconstructing a shot-by-shot history of atmospheric testing from the viewpoint of personnel participation, identifying DoD participants and their radiation dosages, assisting participants who are filing claims for what they believe to be testrelated radiation injuries, and sponsoring scientific followup studies by the National Academy of Sciences to investigate disease incidence among test participants and improve knowledge of the long-term biomedical effects of exposures to lowlevel ionizing radiation.

Enclosure 2

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The Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) is DoD's Executive Agent for the NTPR program, which involves research and assistance teams in each of the four Military Services. The magnitude of the effort is illustrated by programmed costs of about \$6 million per year and personnel commitments of about 150 person-years per year (Tab A).

Progress of the NTPR program to date has been significant. Of the estimated 250,000 DoD participants in the tests, over 145,000 have been identified by name, and preliminary dosage information has been recovered for over 45,000. A significant aid to our research has been information supplied by the participants themselves. In February 1978, DoD established toll-free telephone lines and advertised widely for test participants to call in, establish two-way contact, and provide information on test participation and current status. To date about 30,000 have called in or written, many of whom have supplied the names of other participants, old copies of orders, rosters, and the like. The research continues and currently consists of reconstructing rosters from morning reports and ships' logs, searching medical records and other radiation dosage repositories, and reconstructing dosages (using calculational methodologies) for personnel for whom film badge data cannot be located. It is estimated that the NTPR program will continue for about two more years.

Based on current research, it is apparent that most exposures to DoD personnel during the tests were quite low--averaging on the order of about one-half a rem. Of course, many received no exposure at all, and some received more. Nevertheless, indications are that only a very small percentage exceeded 5 rem per year, the current Federal guideline for most radiation workers. One of the principal sources of exposure data is the file of the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company (REECo), a contractor of the Department of Energy (DoE) (formerly the AEC), which is the official master repository of dosage records for the atmospheric nuclear weapons tests. A summary of whole-body gamma radiation dosages from REECo for the years 1945-1962, some 232,000 entries, is enclosed (Tab B). While this file includes both DoD and non-DoD personnel, our research indicates it is quite representative of the distribution of DoD personnel exposures alone. Backup REECo statistics for continental testing, oceanic testing, and both combined are enclosed (Tab C).

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The NTPR program is making extensive efforts not only to recover all film badge data, and to cross-check badge readings among members of units which maneuvered in close proximity to each other, but also to reconstruct exposures from original data in order to verify film badge readings and to provide dose estimates for those individuals whose film badge readings cannot be recovered. Initial reconstruction efforts have been quite promising. For example, Tab D contains an analysis of Task Force WARRIOR, the primary maneuver element at Shot SMOKY. The close correlation between actual film badge data (575 millirem average) and the calculated dosage (480 + 135 millirem) gives confidence in film badge accuracy. (Pages 5-8 of Tab D summarize the findings.)

The NTPR program is also intensively investigating other potential types of radiological exposure. Since film badges measure only external gamma radiation (and some beta radiation), the possibility of exposure to prompt neutrons at the instant of detonation and the possibility of long-term dose commitment due to inhalation or ingestion of alpha-radiation-emitting radioisotopes has been a subject of much concern. Dosage reconstruction efforts to date indicate that if any significant neutron exposure occurred, it was confined to several small, well-defined groups which are being investigated in great detail (Tab E). Additionally, all research to date indicates that internally deposited radionuclides were not a problem for DoD test participants. However, since complete resolution of this issue is vital, this research is being aggressively continued (Tab F).

In addition to DoD's general public awareness program aimed at all atmospheric nuclear test participants, the NTPR program has undertaken a specific, individual notification and medical examination program for all individuals who received doses in excess of the annual levels allowed by today's Federal guidelines. This program has been carried out in three segments, as described in the three paragraphs below:

In March 1979, a notification and medical examination program was initiated for all DoD test participants with cumulative exposures from atmospheric testing in excess of 25 rem. The threshold of 25 rem was selected for this pilot program because it is the current Federal guideline for one-time, planned exposures under emergency conditions. We have identified a total of 39 DoD personnel in the over-25-rem group, with exposures ranging from just over 25 rem to a high of 98 rem (Tab G). Most of these were exposed through an unexpected wind shift at Shot BRAVO, Bikini, 1954. Four of the 39

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are known to be dead (one suicide, one auto accident, and two heart attacks). Of the remaining 35 who were notified, 14 desired physicals, one is undecided, five do not want examinations, and 15 have not responded. Of the 14 examinations which have been scheduled, we currently have received the results of seven. No adverse health effects associated with radiation exposure, including cancer of any type, were found during these examinations.

In May 1979, the notification and medical examination program was expanded to include the DESERT ROCK Volunteer Observers (Officer Volunteers). The volunteers received exposures ranging from a few millirem to about 17 rem; however, they were closer to ground zero than any other participants at the time of detonation, and some could have received neutron There were 43 officer volunieers (Tab H). Subexposures. sequent research has shown that this count includes one person who participated in three shots and was listed three times, thus our current officer volunteer list contains the names of 41 individuals. Formal notification is scheduled to begin on July 31, 1979. Outside of this formal program, however, we have established informal contact with 16 of the officer volunteers over the past year. Twelve of these contacts came through toll-free telephone lines; one was contacted for aid in research; one was identified through his reputation (a recently retired Army Lieutenant General); and two were located through medical records. Two are known to be deceased--one by kidney tumor in 1967 (survivors awarded VA compensation in 1968), and one by heart attack in 1978. Eight are known to be, or have indicated that they are, in good or fair health. Three have indicated that they have developed medical problems that are not related to radiation. One has indicated he has cancer. The health status of two is unknown.

In June 1979, after careful evaluation to ensure the pilot over-25-rem program was functioning well, the notification and medical examination program was expanded to include all participants with annual exposures in excess of 5 rem. This threshold was chosen because 5 rem is the current Federal guideline for most radiation workers and is the best single standard to represent permissible exposure levels for most DoD personnel at the time of the tests. Notification will be based not only on film badge records, but also on dose calculations or dose estimates which show a possible over-5rem exposure. It is initially estimated that about 783 DoD personnel will be involved in this program (Tab I). Initial notifications are programmed to begin in early August 1979, and the notification process will continue as NTPR research identifies additional personnel with over-5-rem exposures. A sample of the notification packet is enclosed (Tab J).

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It is worthy of note that even today--20-30 years after the testing, and 2-3 years after CDC's initial identification of a possible increased incidence of leukemia among Shot SMOKY participants--that this single anomaly is the only indication we have of a possible health problem. The CDC epidemiological study of SMOKY participants continues. Although the leukemia incidence among this group appears abnormal, the incidence of all other cancers currently appears to be about as expected. The CDC epidemiological study is attempting to determine the cause of this increased leukemia incidence, whether it be radiation exposures at nuclear tests or some other cause such as medical X-rays or environmental carcinogens. It is hoped that the DoD/DoEsponsored morbidity/mortality study by the National Academy of Sciences will show whether the SMOKY statistics are an isolated phenomenon, or whether other groups of test participants may also display an increased incidence of disease.

In any case, there is a current problem with public perceptions. If there actually is an increased level of risk for test participants, it is very slight. Yet the alarmist publicity of the past year or two has blown it all out of proportion, and has unduly frightened many test participants. In an attempt to place the problem in proper perspective, the President's Interagency Task Force on the Health Effects of Ionizing Radiation has recently presented, in comprehensive fashion, all available scientific information pertinent to the issue. The Task Force Report points out that, of the 250,000 DoD test participants, some 40,000 would be expected to die of cancer from causes not related to radiation exposure from the tests. In contrast, the Report states that if current estimates of exposure are correct, the accepted views of medical science indicate that there might eventually be 12 cancer deaths from among the 250,000 which are statistically related to test radiation exposure. Thus, national efforts to handle the health aspects of atmospheric test participants must be carried out without alarming the great majority. The publicity programs and notification programs of DoD's NTPR effort are designed to do this.

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NTPR PROGRAM COSTS AND MANPOWER ESTIMATES

	PERSON - Y	EARS				
ORGANIZATION	FY	78	FY 79	FY 80	<u>FY 81</u>	TOTAL
DNA		43	63	85	79	270
ARMY		10	29	36	36	111
NAVY		15	55	54	26	150
AIR FORCE		2	10	25	24	61
MARINE CORPS	·	4	9	1	0	14
TOTAL		74	166	201	165	606

*COSTS (in THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)												
ORGANIZATION	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	TOTAL							
DNA	1,816	3,315	4,781	3,746	13,658							
ARMY	206	458	562	513	1,739							
NAVY	277	1,697	1,851	707	4,532							
AIR FORCE	27	305	1,070	860	2,262							
MARINE CORPS	85	104	98	0	2.87							
TOTAL	2,411	5,879	8,362	5,826	22,478							

- * A recapitulation of portions of total estimated costs, FY 78-FY 81, by major NTPR subprogram follows:
- 23% - Dosimetry file purification, update, and correction; medical records search.
- 19% - NTPR report writing and associated research.
- 19% - Salaries of civil service and military NTPR team members.
- 14% - Data collection (via letter and toll-free telephone) from participants, and associated technical support.
- 13% - Dosage reconstruction (for test participants who did not receive film badges or for whom film badges or film badge records were lost or destroyed).
- 3% - Medical follow-up studies by the National Academy of Sciences. (Will extend beyond FY 81 and require additional funds. DNA and DOE are jointly funding; DOE funds are not included.)
- 9% - Miscellaneous and new NTPR initiatives.

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	PERSON	- YI	EARS							
ORGANIZATION		FY	78	FY	79	FY	80	FY	81	TOTAL
DNA			43	6	3		5	7	9	270
ARMY			10		9		6		6	111
NAVY AIR FORCE			15 2	-	5 0		4 5		6	150 61
MARINE CORPS			4		9	•	1		0	14
TOTAL			74	16	6	20	1	_16	5	606

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April'1979

SUMMARY OF

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MASTER DOSIMETRY FILES

OF THE

REYNOLDS ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING COMPANY

(1945-1962)

DOSAGE RANGE	TOTAL ENTRIES	PERCENT
Zero	96,942	41.7%
less than 1.0 rem	204,952	88.2%
less than 3.0 rem	225,765	97.28
less than 5.0 rem	230,984	99.4%
over 5.0 rem	1,319	0.6%
TOTAL	232,303	100.0%

April 1979

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SUMMARY OF

MASTER DOSIMETRY FILES

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(1945-1962)

DOSAGE RANGE	TOTAL ENTRIES	PERCENT
Zero less than 1.0 rem less than 3.0 rem less than 5.0 rem over 5.0 rem	96,942 204,952 225,765 230,984 1,319	41.7% 88.2% 97.2% 99.4% 0.6%
TOTAL	232,303	100.0%

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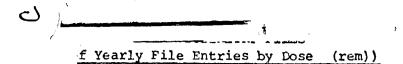
<u>f Yearly File Entries by Dose (rem))</u>

April 1979

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¥ 4	YEAR	0	0.5	0.5-1	1-1.5	1.5-2	2-2.5	2.5-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-50	<u>50-75</u>	75-100	TOTAL
	1945	269	131	86	52	24	15	9	22	6	8	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	622
	1946	4,436	100	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	l	0	0	0	0	10,552
	1947	4	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	23
	1948	715	659	51	20	14	7	6	4	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,485
r 1	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F 18	1951	4,320	10,379	936	456	413	168	157	314	199	296	11	2	1	0	0	0	17,652
₽ .2	1952	979	3,134	316	212	147	110	72	46	15	18	7	2	0	0	0	0	5,058
1	1953	853	2, 520	521	283	169	129	94	- 188	59	60	0	0	0	٥	0	0	4,876
↓ 1	1954	5,210	5,222	2,765	1,099	765	527	365	504	369	28 7	9	3	0	11	2	6	17,144
p 2	1955	7,262	5,055	504	267	135	94	64	160	28	13	6	2	2	1	0	0	13,593
† 4	1956	1,294	7,987	4,744	1,692	905	858	1,027	1,774	787	362	10	5	0	l	0	٥	21,446
F 1	1957	9,386	17,055	1,536	679	345	275	139	96	39	31	2	0	0	0	1	0	29,584
-	1958	11,356	12,509	4,930	2,735	2,611	1,170	387	275	54	85	. 9	0	0	0	0	0	36,121
₿. J	1959	6,127	1,642	152	53	29	33	6	l	0	٥	0	0	0	٥	0	٥	8,043
jer t	1960	6,831	958	39	20	14	4	2	3	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7,877
international anti-	1961	10,434	1,032	147	95	72	144	94	60	26	Ó	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,104
۰.	1962	25,905	17,361	1,084	594	431	351		107	76	35	15	<u> </u>	0	1	0	0	46,123
₩ 1 - j - Š	TOTAL	96,942	90,098.	17912	8,265	6,084	3,885	2,579	3,554	1,665	1,201	69	22	4	14	3	6	232,303

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YEAR	0	0.01-	0.5-1	1-1.5	1.5-2	2-2.5	2.5-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	<u>10-15</u>	15-20	20-25	25-50	<u>50-75</u>	75-100	TOTAL
1945	269	131	. 86	52	24	15	9	22	6	8	• 0	0	0	0	٥	0	622
1946	4,436	100	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10,552
1947	4	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0 -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
1948	715	659	51	20	14	7	6	4	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,485
1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1951	4,320	10,379	936	456	413	168	157	314	199	296	11	2	1	0	٥	0	17,652
1952	979	3,134	316	212	147	110	, 72	46	15	18	7	2	0	0	0	0	5,058
1953	853	2,520	521	283	169	129	94	188	59	60	0	0	0	0	. O	0	4,876
1954	5,210	5,222	2,765	1,099	765	527	365	504	369	287	9	3	0	11	2	6	17,144
1955	7,262	5,055	504	267	135	94	64	160	28	13	6	2	2	l	0	0	13,593
1956	1,294	7,987	4,744	1,692	905	858	1,027	1,774	787	362	10	5	0	l	0	• 0	21,446
1957	9,386	17,055	1,536	679	345	275	139	96	39	31	2	0	· 0	0	1	0	29,584
1958	11,356	12,509	4,930	2,735	2,611	1,170	387	275	54	. 85	• 9	0	0	0	· 0	0	36,121
1959	6,127	1,642	152	53	29	33	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,043
1960	6,831	958	39	· 20	14	4	2	3	5	0	0	. 1	0	0	0	0	7,877
1961	10,434	1,032	147	95	72	144	94	60	26	Ŭ	0	0	0	0	٥	. 0	12,104
<u>1962</u>	25,905	17,361	1,084	594	431		157	107	76	35	15	<u>6</u>	0	1	0	0	46,123
TOTAL	96,942	90 , 098.	17912	8,265	6,084	3,885	2,579	3,554	1,665	1,201	69	22	4	14	3	6	232,303

MELO MADIER DUSIMETRY FILES - CONUS (Number of Yearly File Entries by Dose (rem))

April 1979

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觸	YEAR	0	0.5	0.5-1	1-1.5	1.5-2	2-2.5	2.5-3	3-4	4-5	5-10 1	0-15	15-20	20-25	25-50	50-75	75-100	TOTAL
	1945	269	131	86	52	24	15	9	22	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	622
	1946	14	120	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	1	0	0	0	149
	1947	4	18	l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Profi	1948	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	٥	0
F CP	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	٥	٥
	1951	4,185	9,070	401	160	82	27	15	. 8	7	2	0	0	0	٥	0	0	13,957
	1952	515	1,639	198	126	105	78	48	37	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,769
	· 1953	847	1,710	430	266	160	120	91	184	59	60	0	0	0	0	٥	0	3,927
∳ t	1954	103	151	6	4	0	l	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	٥	265
P 1	1955	1,122	2,044	295	178	125	89	63	155	28	13	б	2	2	1	0	٥	4,123
₿ }	1956	227	627	18	7	3	0	0	o	1	0	2	l	٥	1	0	0	887
₽. ^a s	1957	9,386	15,949	1494	670	345	274	137	94	39	31	2	0	0	0	1	0	28,422
j . :	1958	4,298	3,424	458	177	104	59	44	24	3	5	2	0	٥	٥	0	0	8,598
P * 1	1959	5,512	1,390	118.	45	24	23	б	l	0	. 0	٥	0	0	0	. 0	0	7,119
b r	1960	6,792	957	39	20	14	4	2	3	5	٥	0	1	0	0	0	0	7,837
·	1961	10,434	1,032	147	95	72	144	94	60	26	0	0	0	٥	٥	0	0	12,104
ð	1962	14,418	4,061	780	403	311	223	108	97		14	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,485
k :] ∧,	TOTAL	58,126	42,323	4,483	2,205	1,369	1,057	617	685	258	142	12	4	3	2	1	0	111,287
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April 1979

(Number	of	Yearly	File	Entries	hv	Dogo	(roml)	
	Ú.	rearry	The second s	TUCT TCO	Dy	Mae .	((()))	

2			0.01-															
1 2	YEAR	0	0.5	0.5-1	1-1.5	1.5-2	2-2.5	2.5-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-50	50-75	75-100	TOTAL
P.C.44	1945	0	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1946	5,983	4,316	88	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	10,403
	19 47	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1948	715	659	51	20	14	7	6	4	2	6	0	1	0	0	٥	0	1,485
P 1	1949	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
₽.₩.	1950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0
	1951	135	1,309	535	296	331	141	142	306	192	294	11	2	1	0	0	0	3,695
}~ -1	1952	464	1,495	118	86	42	32	24	9	1	. 9	7	2	0	0	٥	0	2,289
\$	- 1953	6	810	91	17	9	9	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	949
₽ s	1954	5,107	5,071	2,759	1,095	765	526	365	504	369	287	9	. 3	0	11	2	6	16,879
¥ *	1955	6,140	3,011	209	89	10	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,470
F -1	1956	1,067	7,360	4,726	1,685	902	858	1,027	1,774	786	362	8	4	0	0	0	0	20,559
} *	1957	0	1,106	42	9	0	1	2	2	, 0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	1,162
11	1958	7,058	9,085	4,472	2,558	2,507	1,111	343	251	51	80	7	0	0	0	0	٥	27,523
p- 1	1959	615	252	34	8	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	924
	1960	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
le , t	1961	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ò	0	0	0	0	٥	٥
ð	1962	11,487	13,300	304	191	120	128	49	10	6	21	15	6	0	<u> </u>	0		25,638
₿÷	TOTAL	38,816	47,775	13429	6,060	4,715	2,828	1,962	2,869	1,407	1,059	57	18	1	12	2	2	121,016
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EXPOSURE TO PROMPT NEUTRON RADIATION

A relatively small percentage of the 250,000 atmospheric test participants were exposed to neutrons, and it can generally be clearly determined whether or not an individual was so exposed. For those so exposed, their neutron dose can be calculated with good accuracy, and all such neutron exposures are believed to have been low (less than a rem--generally much less), with the possible exception of participants in the Volunteer Observer Program (officer volunteers).

Neutron exposure can occur only at the time of detonation (prompt radiation). Contact with fallout (delayed radiation) will not cause exposure to neutrons. Thus, the possibility of exposure to neutrons can be determined with relative accuracy, since individuals' locations are known with more certainty at times of detonations than at other times--and were controlled with utmost rigor. Additionally, neutrons from a detonation are rapidly attenuated in air. For example, at a distance of two miles from an atmospheric nuclear detonation in Nevada, the neutron dose to a totally unprotected individual would be less than one rem. Of course, no personnel were ever permitted in such an exposed location for close-range detonations of significant yield. Finally, neutrons are severely attenuated by earth---for example, by a factor of six in an open trench, or by a factor of 100 behind three feet of earth. Since all personnel at the Nevada Test Site who were within several miles of a detonation were protected in trenches, any neutron exposures that did occur were not only below one rem, but generally in the low millirem range.

TAB E



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The exposure of individuals to neutrons can be estimated by using computerassisted calculational techniques to ascertain the interactions of neutrons with the environment as they move from the point of detonation to the locale of interest. The neutron output of the nuclear device itself can be determined from calculations made by the DoE weapons design laboratories. Additionally, for many of the devices tested, these calculations of neutron output can be verified by records of experimental measurements of the neutron fluence at varying distances from the detonation. Given the neutron output, computers are used to model environmental interactions as the neutrons move through the atmosphere and as they are affected by the ground-air interface.

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An example can be cited to show the results of a neutron calculation. During the preparation for Shot SMORY, Task Force WARRIOR participants observed Shot DOPPLER (11 kilotons) from trenches about 2900 yards from ground zero. The neutron fluence in the trenches was calculated, and application of an average quality factor produced a neutron dose of 0.23 rem to individuals.

In the special case of the officer volunteers, who were closer to ground zero at the time of detonation than any other participants, prompt neutron dosages may have been higher than discussed above. Officer volunteers participated in Shots NANCY (March 1953), BADGER (April 1953), SIMON (April 1953), and APPLE II (May 1955) in trenches located at ranges of 2,000-2,600 yards from ground zero. Officer volunteers also participated in Shot JOHN (July 1957), a low-yield, high-altitude shot, from an open position on the ground below the detonation. Detailed calculations of neutron exposures to officer volunteers are currently

INTERNAL EXPOSURE TO ALPHA RADIATION

Since alpha particles can be stopped by a few inches of air, or a sheet of paper, or skin, the primary concern is whether the test participants may have received internal doses as a result of inhalation or ingestion of radioactive fallout. The NTPR research effort has found no evidence to date to indicate that significant internal doses of alpha radiation occurred. We have not ruled out the possibility, and we are continuing our search; but available evidence makes the likelihood of significant internal alpha doses appear low for the following reasons:

- A relatively small percentage of the 250,000 DoD participants were in a position where inhalation of alpha particles would have been possible.
- 2. Numerous precautions were taken at the time to insure that participants did not inhale or ingest alpha particles. Troops, ships, etc., invariably were positioned or maneuvered upwind; monitoring for alpha activity was done when it was anticipated; face masks were available for those with greatest potential for exposure; rapid evacuation procedures were planned for those who might need them, and other precautions were taken.

TAB P 21

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INTERNAL EXPOSURE TO ALPHA RADIATION

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- 3. In reports of exercises researched to date, very few references to the possibility of internal exposures have turned up, and in these cases follow-up generally showed no contamination. On the other hand, many references have been found which indicate that at the time it was not necessary to exercise available contingency plans for particulate radioactivity.
- 4. Several studies, some of which were conducted during the testing and others which were conducted subsequent to the testing, have shown that in many types of circumstances, if any significant amount of alpha particles had been inhaled the film badge readings for gamma radiation would have been quite high.
- 5. The very nature of the alpha-emitting isotopes' long radiological half-life and long biological half-life, which leads to a longterm dose commitment when taken internally, also permits detection long after inhalation or ingestion. If alpha particles had been inhaled by participants during the 1950's at levels which are thought to result in biological effects, clear evidence could be found in their bodies today through bioassay and whole-body measurements of radioactivity.

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- 6. The Center for Disease Control has made measurements on 16 of the more likely candidates for inhalation that took part in Shot SMOKY (1957). No activity in excess of typical background levels found in men not exposed to weapons test was detected. The exams were performed by the Center for Human Radiobiology at Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago.
- 7. Additionally, an extensive autopsy was performed on one of the Shot SMOKY participants who died. The individual was diagnosed as having acute mylocytic leukemia and was awarded compensation by the VA. Analysis of pathological specimens did not reveal radioactive isotopes in excess of the general background level found in all individuals.

PILOT MEDICAL EXAMINATION PROGRAM

DoD personnel with single or cumulative exposures in excess of 25 REM from atmospheric nuclear weapons testing.

TYPE EXPOSURE	CIRCUMSTANCES	Army	Navy	Air Force	TOTAL
SINGLE	Rongerik Atoll fallout, Pacific, 1954	3	0	25	28
	Navy boat pool reentry personnel, Pacific, 1954	0	3	0	3
SUBTOTA	AL, SINGLE DOSE	3	3	25	31
CUMULATIVE	Air Force Scientist	0	0	1	1
	Army Civilian Scientist	1	0	0	1
	Air Force Cloud Samplers	0	0	6	6
SUBTOTA	AL, CUMULATIVE DOSE	1	0	7	8
	TOTAL	4	3	32	39

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DoD personnel with single or cumulative exposures in excess of 25 REM from atmospheric nuclear weapons testing.

TYPE EXPOSURE	CIRCUMSTANCES	Army	Navy	Air Force	TOTAL
SINGLE	Rongerik Atoll fallout, Pacific, 1954	3	0	25	28
	Navy boat pool reentry personnel, Pacific, 1954	0	3	0	3
SUBTOTAL, SINGLE DOSE			3	25	31
CUMULATIVE	Air Force Scientist	0	0	1	1
	Army Civilian Scientist	1	0	0	1
	Air Force Cloud Samplers	0	0	66	6
SUBTOTAL, CUMULATIVE DOSE		1	0	77	8
TOTAL			3	32	39

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TAB G

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DESERT ROCK VOLUNTEER OBSERVER PROGRAM (OFFICER VOLUNTEERS)

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SHOT	DATE		DISTANCE FROM	NUMBER OF OBSERVERS				
SHOT DATE	DAIL		GROUND ZERO (YDS)	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	MARINES	TOTAL
NANCY	24 Mar 53	24 kt	2500	4	4	l	0	9
BADGER	18 Apr 53	23 kt	2000	5	0	0	6	11
SIMON	25 Apr 53	43 kt	2000	7	1	0	0	8
APPLE II	5 May 55	29 kt	2600	10	0	0	0	10
JOHN	19 Jul 57	2 kt	0*	3	. 0	2	0	5
	TOTAL	- L	1	29	5	3	6	43
	*							

*High-altitude shot, 14,500 feet above the desert.

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DESERT ROCK VOLUNTEER OBSERVER PROGRAM (OFFICER VOLUNTEERS)

SHOT	DATE	YIELD	DISTANCE FROM GROUND ZERO (YDS)	NUMBER OF OBSERVERS					
				ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	MARINES	TOTAL	
NANCY	24 Mar 53	24 kt	2500	4	4	1	0	9	
BADGER	18 Apr 53	23 kt	2000	5	0	0	6	11	
SIMON	25 Apr 53	43 kt	2000	7	1	0	0	8	
APPLE II	5 May 55	29 kt	2600	10	0	0	0	10	
JOHN	19 Jul 57	2 kt	. 0*	3	. 0	2	0	5	
	TOTAL	; [29	5	3	6	43	

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*High-altitude shot, 14,500 feet above the desert.

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OVER - 5 - REM NOTIFICATION AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION PROGRAM

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Initial estimates of the numbers of personnel that will be involved in this program follow:

Army		50
Navy		350
Air Force		370
Marine Corps	1	13

TOTAL

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OVER - 5 - REM NOTIFICATION AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION PROGRAM

Initial estimates of the numbers of personnel that will be involved in this program follow:

Army		50
Navy	• .	350
Air Force		370
Marine Corps	,	13

TOTAL

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TAB I

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OVER-5-REM LETTER

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OVER-5-REM LETTER

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Letter of Notification to Participants

(Over-5-rem Group)

Date

Name Address City, State Zip Code

Dear (Name of Participant):

The Department of Defense (DoD) is presently reviewing the radiation exposure record of DoD personnel who took part in atmospheric nuclear weapons testing, 1945-1962. The purposes of this program are to assist individuals involved and to obtain radiation exposure data, so that detailed research can be conducted to determine if there is any correlation between exposure to low-level external ionizing radiation and subsequent incidence of certain diseases.

Our records and current research indicate that radiation exposures to the approximately 250,000 DoD test participants were quite low. The average dosage was on the order of about half a rem (a rem is a unit of radiation dose in man),

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although a few received higher exposures and many received none at all. Exposures at these low levels have long been thought to involve negligible health risk. For many years (and still today) Federal exposure standards for radiation workers have generally been set at 3 rem per quarter and 5 rem per year. These values were, in the past, believed to be on the safe side, and many still think this; but some scientists now believe the risks may be greater, and the issue is currently the subject of some controversy in the scientific community. Recently the President established an Interagency Task Force on the Health Effects of Ionizing Radiation. The Report of this Task Force may serve to put the very slight degree of risk in its proper context. The Report points to national cancer statistics, which show that cancer is the cause of death for about 16 percent of the population. Thus, of the 250,000 DoD personnel who participated in the atmospheric nuclear tests, about 40,000 could be expected eventually to die of cancer which is <u>not</u> related to the nuclear tests. By contrast, the Report notes that if our current data and assumptions are correct, there might eventually be about 12 cancer deaths from among the 250,000 which bear a statistical relationship to test radiation exposure.

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As a service to test participants, and as an initial effort in obtaining medical data, the DoD implemented a pilot medical examination program in March 1979. Individuals with recorded film badge exposures attributable to atmospheric nuclear tests in excess of 25 rem were contacted and offered the opportunity to request medical examinations in Government facilities. The program is now being expanded to include participants with exposures in excess of 5 rem per year. According to our records, you received (number) rem during (period of time). While there is no indication that this is a medically significant dose, it does represent a value which may have been in excess of some standards. Therefore, you may wish to avail yourself of this expanded medical examination program.

If you wish to have a status report on your health and to assist us in obtaining medical data, you may request a medical examination by calling the nearest medical facility of the Veterans Administration (VA). You may determine the closest facility by referring to Enclosure 1 to this letter, which is a complete listing of VA medical facilities and telephone numbers.

Enclosures 2-4 are a postage-paid envelope, a QUICK-RETURN FORM (to tell us whether you want a medical examination), and a QUESTIONNAIRE (to provide us data on your nuclear test participation). If you desire a medical examination, please schedule an appointment with the nearest VA facility, complete the QUICK-RETURN FORM, complete or update the QUESTIONNAIRE, and return them to us in the postage-paid envelope as soon as possible. If you experience difficulty in scheduling an appointment, please advise us so that we can assist you. Should you elect not have the medical examination performed, this does not preclude your requesting an examination at a later date, and we would appreciate your returning the completed QUICK-RETURN FORM and QUESTIONNAIRE for our records.

Enclosure 5 is a letter to the physician who will perform the examination, and should be presented by you to the examining physician at the time of your appointment. The attachment to the letter for the physician is a MEDICAL HISTORY FORM. You can save time and provide valuable assistance to the examining physician if you use the MEDICAL HISTORY FORM to review your medical history and have pertinent information readily available during the examination.

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It is possible that medical conditions previously unknown to you will be discovered--as might be the case in any routine medical examination. Should this occur, it would not necessarily indicate a cause-and-effect relationship between the ionizing radiation exposure and the medical condition. It will take a number of years before enough information will be available to make a meaningful analysis of any possible relationship between low-level ionizing radiation and long-term health patterns. Follow-up medical management for any newly discovered condition should be accomplished by your normally utilized health care provider or facility.

Additionally, veterans who feel they have a service-connected medical condition may file a claim for medical care, benefits, or compensation with the VA. A brief explanation of requirements is enclosed (Enclosure 6), and more information, if desired, can be obtained from your local VA regional office. Should you desire to submit a claim, we will be glad to help you with research into the circumstances of your atmospheric test exposure.

The results of your medical examination and any information supplied by you will be protected according to the Privacy

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Act of 1974. Your cooperation in this important health

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study will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

6 Enclosures

- 1. Locations, VA
- Medical Facilities
- 2. Return Envelope
- 3. QUICK-RETURN FORM
- 4. QUESTIONNAIRE (Nuclear Test Participation)
- 5. Letter to Examining Physician
- 6. VA Claims

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APPROPRIATE SIGNATURE Sponsoring Military Department (NTPR Team Chief) (Surgeon General or Assistant)

LOCATIONS, VA FACILITIES

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Enclosure 1

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LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS VA MEDICAL FACILITIES

ABBREVIATION CODE:

H - Hospital Care OC - Outpatient Clinic (Independent) OCH - Outpatient Clinic (Physically separated from hospital)

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Birmingham (H) 35233 700 S. 19th St. (205) 933-8101

Montgomery (H) 36109 215 Perry Hill Rd. (205) 272-4670

Tuscaloosa (H) 35401 Loop Rd. (205) 553-3760

Tuskegee (H) 36083 (205) 727-0550

ALASKA

Juneau (OC) 99802 Federal Bldg., U.S. Post Office and Courthouse 709 W. 9th St. (907) 586-7466

ARIZONA

Phoenix (H) 85012 7th St. & Indian School Rd. (602) 277-5551

Prescott (H) 86313 (602) 445-4860

Tucson (H) 85723 3601 S. 6th Ave. (602) 792-1450

ARKANSAS

Fayetteville (H) 72701 1100 N. College Ave. (501) 443-2301

Little Rock (H) 72206 300 E. Roosevelt Rd. (501) 372-8361

CALIFORNIA

Fresno (H) 93703 2615 E. Clinton Ave. (209) 227-2941

Livermore (H) 94550 (415) 447-2560

Loma Linda (H) 92354 11201 Benton St. (714) 824-0850

Long Beach (H) 90822 5901 E. 7th St. (213) 498-1313

Los Angeles (H) 90073 Sawtelle & Wilshire Blvd. (213) 478-3711

Los Angeles (OC) 90013 425 S. Hill St. (213) 688-2000

Martinez (H) 94553 150 Muir Rd. (415) 228-6800

Palo Alto (H) 94304 3801 Miranda Ave. (415) 493-5000

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San Diego (H) 92161 3350 LaJolla Village Dr. (714) 453-7500

San Diego (OCH) 92108 Palomar Building 2022 Camino Del Rio North San Francisco (H) 94121 4150 Clement St. (415) 221-4810

Sepulveda (H) 91343 16111 Plummer (213) 894-8271

COLORADO

Denver (H) 80220 1055 Clermont St. (303) 399-8020

Fort Lyon (H) 81038 (303) 456-1260

Grand Junction (H) 81501 2121 North Ave. (303) 242-0731

CONNECTICUT

Newington (H) 06111 555 Willard Ave. (203) 666-6951

West Haven (H) 06516 W. Spring St. (203) 933-2561

DELAWARE

Wilmington (H)19805 1601 Kirkwood Highway (302) 994-2511

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D.C. (H) 20422 50 Irving St., N.W. (202) 483-6666

FLORIDA

Bay Pines (H & OCH) 33504 1000 Bay Pines Blvd., N (813) 391-9644

Gainesville (H) 32602 Archer Rd. (904) 376-1611

Lake City (H) 32055 S. Marion St. (904) 752-1400

Miami (H) 33125 1201 N.W. 16th St. (305) 324-4455

St. Petersburg (OCH) 33731 144 First Ave., S (813) 893-3706

Tampa (H) 33612 13000 N. 30th St. (813) 971-4500

GEORGIA

Augusta (H) 30904 (404) 733-4471

Decatur (H) 30033 1670 Clairmont Rd., N.E. (404) 321-6111

Dublin (H) 31021 (912) 272-1210

HAWAII

Honolulu Clinic 96801 P.O. Box 3198 680 Ala Moana Blvd. (808) 546-2176

IDAHO

Boise (H) 83702 5th and Fort St. (208) 342-3681

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ILLINOIS

1

Chicago (H) 60611 333 E. Huron St. (Lakeside) (312) 943-6600

Chicago (H) 60680 (West Side) 820 S. Damen Ave. (312) 666-6500

Danville (H) 61832 (217) 442-8000

Hines (H) 60141 (312) 343-7200

Marion (H) 62959 (618) 997-5311

North Chicago (H) 60064 Downey (312) 689-1900

INDIANA

Fort Wayne (H) 46805 1600 Randalia Dr. (219) 743-5431

Indianapolis (H) 46202 1481 W. 10th St. (317) 635-7401

Marion (H) 46952 E. 38th St. (317) 674-3321

IOWA

Des Moines (H) 50310 30th & Euclid Ave. (515) 255-2173

Iowa City (H) 52240 (319) 338-0581

Knoxville (H) 50138 1515 W. Pleasant St. (515) 842-3101

KANSAS

Leavenworth (H) 66048 4201 S. 4th St., Trafficway (913) 682-2000

Topeka (H) 66622 2200 Gage Blvd. (913) 272-3111

Wichita (H) 67218 5500 E. Kellogg (316) 685-2221

KENTUCKY

Lexington (H) 40507 (606) 233-4511

Louisville (H) 40202 800 Zorn Ave (502) 895-3401

LOUISIANA

Alexandria (H) 71301 (318) 442-0251

New Orleans (H) 70146 1601 Perdido ST. (504) 568-0811

Shreveport (H) 71130 510 E. Stoner Ave. (318) 221-8411

MAINE

Togus (H) 04330 (207) 623-8411

MARYLAND

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Baltimore (OCH) 21201 31 Hopkins Plaza Federal Building (301) 962-4610

T.

. And Baltimore (H) 21218 3900 Loch Raven Blvd. (301) 467-9932

Fort Howard (H) 21052 (301) 477-1800

Perry Point (H) 21902 (301) 962-4725

MASSACHUSETTS

Bedford (H) 01730 200 Spring Rd. (617) 275-7500

Boston (H) 02130 150 S. Huntington Ave. (617) 232-9500

Boston (OC) 02108 17 Court St. (617) 223-2020

Brockton (H) 02401 945 Belmont St. (617) 583-4500

Northampton (H) 01060 N. Main St. (413) 584-4040

West Roxbury (H) 02132 1400 VFW Parkway (617) 323-7700

MICHIGAN

Allen Park (H) 48101 Southfield & Outer Drive (313) 562-6000

Ann Arbor (H) 48105 2215 Fuller Rd. (313) 769-7100

Battle Creek (H) 49016 (616) 965-3281

MICHIGAN (Continued)

Iron Mountain (H) 49801 (906) 774-3300

Saginaw (H) 48602 1500 Weiss St. (517) 793-2340

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis (H) 55417 54th St. & 48th Ave., South (612) 725-6767

St. Cloud (H) 56301 (612) 252-1670

St. Paul (OCH) 55111 Fort Snelling (612) 725-6767

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi (H) 39531 (601) 388-5541

Jackson (H) 39216 1500 E. Woodrow Wilson Ave. (601) 362-4471

MISSOURI

Columbia (H) 65201 800 Stadium Road (314) 443-2511

Kansas City (H) 64128 4801 Linwood Blvd. (816) 861-4700

Poplar Bluff (H) 63901 (314) 686-4451

St. Louis (H) 63125 915 N. Grand Blvd. (314) 652-4100

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MONTANA

Fort Harrison (H) 59636 (406) 442-6410

Miles City (H) 59301 210 S. Winchester (406) 232-3060

NEBRASKA

Grand Island (H) 68801 2201 N. Broadway (308) 382-3660

Lincoln (H) 68510 600 S. 70th St. (402) 867-6011

Omaha (H) 68105 4101 Woolworth Ave. (402) 346-8800

NEVADA

Reno (H) 89502 1000 Locust St. (702) 329-1051

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester (H) 03104 718 Smyth Rd. (603) 624-4366

NEW JERSEY

East Orange (H) 07019 Tremont Ave. & S. Center (201) 676-1000

Lyons (H) 07939 (201) 647-0180

Newark (OCH) 07102 20 Washington Place (201) 645-3491

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque (H) 87108 2100 Ridgecrest Dr., S.E. (505) 265-1711

NEW YORK

Albany (H) 12208 113 Holland Ave. (518) 462-3311

Batavia (H) 14020 Redfield Pkwy. (716) 343-7500

Bath (H) 14810 (607) 776-2111

Bronx (H) 10468 130 W. Kingsbridge Rd. (212) 584-9000

Brooklyn (H) 11209 800 Poly Place (212) 836-6600

Brooklyn (OC) 11205 35 Ryerson St. (212) 330-7500

Buffalo (H) 14215 3495 Bailey Ave. (716) 834-9200

Canandaigua (H) 14424 Ft. Hill Ave. (716) 394-2000

Castle Point (H) 12511 (914) 831-2000

Montrose (H) 10548 (914) 737-4400

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New York City (H) 10010 1st Ave. at E. 24th St. (212) 686-7500 New York City (OCH) 10001 252 7th Ave. at 24th St. (212) 620-6776

Northport (H) 11768 Long Island - Middleville Rd. (516) 261-4400 ١

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Syracuse (H) 13210 Irving Ave. & University Pl. (315) 476-7461

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville (H) 28805 (704) 298-7911

Durham (H) 27705 508 Fulton St. (919) 286-0411

Fayetteville (H) 28301 2300 Ramsey St. (919) 488-2120

Salisbury (H) 28144 1601 Brenner Ave. (704) 636-2351

Winston-Salem (OCH) 27102 Federal Bldg. 251 N. Main St. (919) 761-3562

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo (H) 58102 2101 Elm St. (701) 232-3241

OHIO

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Brecksville (H) 44141 10000 Brecksville Rd. (216) 526-3030

Chillicothe (H) 45601 (614) 773-1141

OHIO (Continued)

Cincinnati (H) 45220 3200 Vine St. (513) 861-3100

Cleveland (H) 44106 10701 E. Boulevard (216) 791-3800

Columbus (OC) 43210 456 Clinic Drive (614) 469-7365

Dayton (H) 45428 4100 W. 3rd St. (513) 268-6511

OKLAHOMA

Muskogee (H) 74401 Memorial Station Honor Heights Dr. (918) 683-3261

Oklahoma City (H) 73104 921 N.E. 13th St. (405) 272-9876

OREGON

Portland (H) 97207 Sam Jackson Park (503) 222-9221

Portland (OCH) 97204 426 S.W. Stark St. (503) 221-2575

Roseburg (H) 97470 (503) 672-4411

PENNSYLVANIA

Altoona (H) 16603 Pleasant Valley Blvd. (814) 943-8164

Butler (H) 16001 (412) 287-4781

Coatesville (H) 19320 Black Horse Rd. (215) 384-7711

Erie (H) 16501 135 E. 38th St. Blvd. (814) 868-8661

Lebanon (H) 17042 (717) 272-6621

Philadelphia (H) 19104 University & Woodland Aves. (215) 382-2201

Philadelphia (OCH) 19102 1421 Cherry St. (215) 597-3311 Ask for OCH.

Pittsburgh (OCH) 15222 1000 Liberty Ave. (412) 644-6750

Pittsburgh (H) 15240 University Drive C. (412) 683-3000

Pittsburgh (H) 15206 Highland Drive (412) 363-4900

Wilkes-Barre (H) 18711 1111 E. End Blvd. (717) 824-3521

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PUERTO RICO

San Juan (H) 00921 Barrio Monacillos Rio Piedras GPO Box 4867 (809) 843-5151

RHODE ISLAND

Providence (H) 02908 Davis Park (401) 521-1700

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston (H) 29407 109 Bee St. (803) 577-5011

Columbia (H) 29201 Garners Ferry Rd. (803) 776-4000

SOUTH DAKOTA

Fort Meade (H) 57741 (605) 347-2511

Hot Springs (H) 57747 (605) 745-4101

Sioux Falls (H) 57101 2501 W. 22nd St. (605) 336-3230

TENNESSEE

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<u>.</u>

Memphis (H) 38104 1030 Jefferson Ave. (901) 523-8990

Mountain Home (H) 37684 Johnson City (615) 928-0281

Murfreesboro (H) 37130 (615) 893-1360

Nashville (H) 37203 1310 24th Ave., S. (615) 327-4751

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TEXAS

Amarillo (H) 79106 6010 Amarillo Blvd., W. (806) 355-9703

Big Spring (H) 79720 2400 S. Gregg St. (915) 263-7361

Bonham (H) 75418 Ninth & Libscomb (214) 583-2111

Dallas (H) 75216 4500 S. Lancaster Rd. (214) 376-5451

El Paso (OC) 79925 5919 Brook Hollow Dr. (915) 543-7890

Houston (H) 77211 2002 Holcombe Blvd. (713) 747-3000

Kerrville (H) 78028 (512) 896-2020

Lubbock (OC) 79401 Federal Building 1205 Texas Ave. (806) 762-7415

Marlin (H) 76661 1016 Ward St. (817) 883-3511

San Antonio (H) 78284 7400 Merton Minter Blvd. (512) 696-9660

San Antonio (OC) 78285 307 Dwyer Ave (512) 225-5511

Temple (H) 76501 1901 S. First (817) 778-4811

Waco (H) 76703 Memorial Drive (817) 752-6581

Waco (OCH) 76710 1400 N. Valley Mills Dr. (817) 756-6511

UTAH

Salt Lake City (H) 84113 500 Foothill Drive (801) 582-1565

VERMONT

White River Junction (H) 05001 (802) 295-9363

VIRGINIA

Hampton (H) 23667 (804) 723-6501

Richmond (H) 23249 1201 Broad Rock Rd. (804) 231-9011

Salem (H) 24153 (703) 982-2463

WASHINGTON

Seattle (H) 98108 4435 Beacon Ave., S. (206) 762-1010

Seattle (OCH) 98104 Smith Tower, 2nd & Yesler (206) 442-5030

Spokane (H) 99208 N. 4815 Assembly St. (509) 328-4521

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Takoma (H) 98493 American Lake (206) 588-2185

Vancouver (H) 98661 (206) 696-4061

Walla Walla (H) 99362 77 Wainwright Dr. (509) 525-5200

WEST VIRGINIA

Beckley (H) 25801 200 Veterans Ave. (304) 253-8383

Clarksburg (H) 26301 (304) 923-3411

Huntington (H) 25701 1540 Spring Valley Dr. (304) 429-1381

Martinsburg (H) 25401 (304) 263-0266

WISCONSIN

Madison (H) 53705 2500 Overlook Terrace (608) 256-1901

Tomah (H) 54660 (608) 372-3971

Wood (H) 53193 5000 W. National Ave. (414) 384-2000

WYOMING

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Cheyenne (H) 82001 2360 E. Pershing Blvd. (307) 778-7550

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Sheridan (H) 82801 (307) 672-3473

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RETURN ENVELOPE

(Postpaid, Preaddressed)

Name		Postpoid
Address		Postpaid
	ZIP	
	Preprinted Address	
	of Action NTPR Tear	n

Enclosure 2

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QUICK-RETURN FORM

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	SOCIAL	SECURITY NUMBER _		
	ADDRESS			
				ZIP
	PHONE			
		(AREA CODE) (NUMBER)	
·		I have made arra	ingements for	cal examination.
		(DATE	<u>C)</u>	the following
L		health care faci	lity:	
				(Please fill in name and
•				address of facility)
		•		
{				
		I do not intend at this time.	to request a	a medical examinatio
	REMARKS	•		
•				
Encl	Losure 3			

QUESTIONNAIRE (Nuclear Test Participation)

NTPR DATA FORM

1. Completed (if previous contact has been experienced with the individual).

2. Blank (if no previous contact has been experienced with the individual).

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Enclosure 4

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	appears in the Defense		
	information or correct	•	
PARTICIPANT'S NAME:		REFEREN	NCE NUMBER:
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	R:		SEX:
TELEPHONE: ()	DATE	OF BIRTH:	
ADDRESS:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Month	Day Year
	City		
DECEASED?	City CAUSE OF DEATH:		State YEAR:
CALLER'S NAME:			SEX:
CALLER'S RELATIONSHIP	TO PARTICIPANT:		
PARTICIPATION NAME OF TEST SERIES:]	NAME OF TEST EVENT:	
DATE OF TEST EVENT:			
	or Area):		
MILITARY SERVICE:	(Or Civilian)	RANK:	
SERVICE NUMBER:	(Or Civilian)	(Or Civ	ilian Grade)
MILITARY UNIT DURING T	TEST:		
REMARKS: (Unusual h etc.)	Or Civilia) nealth problems, distance	an Company) e from GZ, protective	e clothing worn,
The purpose of th in the Department of D mation will be used as information for detail low-level external ion	pursuant to P.L. 93-579, is form is to obtain inf befense Atmospheric Nucles a part of a data collection ed research on the corre- sizing radiation and sub- ining the data is the At- mation is voluntary.	formation on personne ear Weapons Testing E fon program being con elation, if any, betw sequent incidence of	el who participated Program. The infor- nducted to provide ween exposure to certain diseases.
DNA FORM 10 REVISED 1 July 1979	Previous edition	s obsolete	

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LETTER TO EXAMINING PHYSICIAN

SUBJECT: Medical Evaluation of Nuclear Weapons Test Participants

TO: Medical Officer Performing Examination

1. The Department of Defense (DoD), with the cooperation of the Veterans Administration (VA), has undertaken an extensive personnel data collection program called the Nuclear Test Personnel Review (NTPR) -- a program encompassing all DoD-affiliated individuals who participated in the atmospheric nuclear weapons test program, 1945-1962. This population group consists of past and present uniformed military personnel, civil servants, and contractor employees.

2. Our records show that the bearer of this letter is a veteran and a nuclear weapons test participant. He has been offered the availability of a current medical examination through the resources of your facility. Authorities for you to administer the examination are (a) VA-DMS Cir 10-78-69 of Apr 7, 1978, subject: Nuclear Tests and Ionizing Radiation, (b) DMS Cir 10-79-82 of Apr 12, 1979, subject: Extension of DMS Cir 10-78-69, (c) DMS Cir 10-79-150 of July 10, 1979, subject: Medical Examinations, Nuclear Test Participants, and (d) a recent DMS hot line notification concerning test participants with annual exposures in excess of 5 rem to be followed shortly by a new DMS circular similar to (c).

3. This extensive effort is being undertaken in an attempt to ascertain whether there are long-term medical effects of low-level exposure to ionizing radiation. Data from the NTPR program, to include radiation exposure levels, and, in selected cases, medical examination data, will be made available to the Center for Disease Control and the National Academy of Sciences. These organization will evaluate information obtained from the NTPR population and compare it with a comparable control population to ascertain if there are alterations in the frequency of specific diseases in the test participants compared to the controls. If there is a statistically significant increase in the incidence of a group of diseases, an epidemiological investigation will be initiated to attempt to establish an etiologic vector.

4. In reviewing the patient's history prior to or subsequent to his nuclear weapons test participation, particular attention should be directed to additional occupational or medical radiation exposures. Alterations in the individual's health pattern should be noted chrono-

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logically with approximate dates. Established diagnoses should be authenticated when possible. An extensive medical, personal, and family history form is attached for your use if desired. The examinee has been asked to use this form to review his own history prior to his examination and to have pertinent information readily available.

5. A complete physical examination should be accomplished, with particular reference to the lymphatic system, liver, spleen, thyroid, and cutaneous structure. A complete blood count and differential should be done, with particular emphasis on cell morphology. A routine chest X-ray should not be accomplished unless the individual has not received one during the past year, or unless the most recent X-ray indicated abnormalities.

6. Abnormalities uncovered by the above examination should receive appropriate investigation; i.e., thyroid studies, further hematologic or biochemical investigations, etc. If these more specialized resources are not available at your facility, the usual referral procedures to the medical facility supplying you this support should be utilized.

7. The results of the completed examination should be entered in the examinee's medical record and also forwarded to me and to Dr. Lawrence Hobson, Deputy/ACMO for Research and Development, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20420. Standard Forms 88, 93, 513, 514, 515, or other appropriate forms should be utilized. If you find a significant change in health status (new condition or significant deterioration of previously diagnosed condition), and if the participant is not eligible for continued medical care by your facility, a copy of the findings should be transferred to the health care provider of the participant's choice. Additionally, the participant should be assisted in filing a claim for care or compensation if he desires.

8. On May 9, 1978, at the direction of the President, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare formed an Interagency Task Force on Ionizing Radiation. The DoD, the VA, and many other organizations of the Federal Government are participating as part of the Interagency Task Force, which is conducting an extensive review of current medical knowledge of the biological effects of ionizing radiation as well as Government policy concerning ionizing radiation exposure. Any questions you may have, or any raised by the examinee, which you cannot answer to your satisfaction, should be referred to:

> Biomedical Advisor Defense Nuclear Agency 6801 Telegraph Road Alexandria, Virginia 22310

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Telephone: 202-325-0459 (Commercial) 8-851-0459 (AUTOVON)

SUBJECT: Medical Evaluation of Nuclear Weapons Test Participants

9. Your cooperation and support in this effort is essential for its successful completion and will contribute to the solution of an extremely important national issue.

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Attachment Medical History Form

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Attachment A

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MEDICAL HISTORY FORM

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IDENTIFICATION AND PERSONAL HISTORY

(Nuclear Weapons Test Participant)

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1.	Name and address:	
2.		Sex:
	Age:	
3.	Birthdate:	Birthplace:
4.	Places lived since birt	h:
·		
5.	Education:	•
	Grade School: 12	345678
	High School: 1_ 2_	34
	Beyond High School: 1_	2 3 4 5 or more
6.	Marital Status:	
	Single	Widowed
	Married	Separated
	Divorced	Remarried

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7. Occupational History:

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Professional or office	Light work (sales or trade)
Factory	Food handling
Farming	Health services
Mining	Retired
	Carpentry
Electrical	Military
Heavy equipment	_Other
Remarks*	

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(*Explain occupational experiences that may have involved periods of exposure to radiation, chemicals, dust, etc., at levels above those normally expected for the average population.)

FAMILY HISTORY

58.

1. Mark which of your blood relatives or spouse you are <u>SURE</u> have experienced any of the following:

MOTHER	FATHER	MOTHER'S MOTHER	MOTHER'S FATHER	FATHER'S MOTHER	FATHER'S FATHER		SISTER (S)	BROTHER (S)	DAUGHTER (S)	(S) NOS	SPOUSE
						Diabetes (sugar)					
						Stroke					
•						Heart Attack	<u></u>				
						High blood pressure					
				<u> </u>		Epilepsy (convulsions, fits)					
				<u> </u>		Kidney disease					
						Cancer					
*****			وسينالك			Mental Retardation					
						Hay fever, asthma, hives, allergy			. .		
						Emphysema					
						Thyroid or goiter trouble					
						Bleeding or blood trouble					
						Gout (a kind of arthritis)					
			-	-		Mental disorder, nervous breakdown					
						Suicide		<u></u> .			

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2. Check age at death of any relatives if you know it. Circle if death was caused by and accident (e.g. automobile or plane crash)

MOTHER	FATHER	MOTHER'S MOTHER	MOTHER'S FATHER	FATHER'S MOTHER	FATHER'S FATHER		SISTER (S) BROTHER (S) DAUGHTER (S) SON (S) SPOUSE
					<u></u>	Under 30	
						30 - 40	
		<u></u>				40 - 50	
						50 - 65	
				<u></u>		Over 65	

PRESENT COMPLAINTS

1. Please mark below the chief health problems which you may have now. Try to mark only most important 2 or 3. Others will be covered in the rest of this questionnaire.

Kidneys, urine, bladder Eyes Ears Nose Sex organs Throat or mouth Heart Fever Circulation Headaches Blood pressure or stroke Lungs and breathing Swollen glands Disease of the blood Stomach and swallowing Sex problems Gall bladder, liver, jaundice Intestines and bowels Cancer Muscle or joints Back (spine and neck) Pain Skin trouble Brain or head Nerves or nervousness

Glands (thyroid or other) Overweight or underweight Allergy (hay fever, hives, asthma) Hernia (rupture) Neuritises (sciatic or other) Tiredness-- Loss of pep or energy Other medical problems not listed:

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2. Including the items you have marked above, mark below how you feel about your general health. My general health is good. My general health is poor. My general health is poor. My general health interferes with my work or my way of living.

3. When was your last visit to the doctor?

Within the past year Within 2-5 years

Within 1-2 years More than 5 years ago

4. Mark the number of days you have been unable to do your usual work in the past year due to illness (being sick).

3 or less 4-7 8-14 More than 14

5. Mark the number of days you have been unable to do your usual work in the past year due to an accident or injury.

3 or less _____ 4-7 ____ 8-14 ____ More than 14 ____

PERSONAL MEDICAL HISTORY

Mark any disease on the list which you have had, and any which caused complications or permanent damage or continuing trouble.

Measles	
German Measles.	
Chickon Dov	
Chicken Pox	
Whooping Cough	
Scarlet Fever or Scarletina	
Diptheria	
Smallpox	
Pneumonia	
RNeumatic rever or neart disease	
Arthritis or Rheumatism	
Any bone or joint disease	
Neuritis or Neuralgia	
Polio on Moningitic	
Polio or Meningitis	
Malaria	
Bright's disease	

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Yes No Unknown

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Gonorrhea or Syphili	s	• •	• • •	• •			• •	•	
Anemia		• •		• •		• •	· ·	•	
Jaundice		• • •	• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	
Epilepsy	• • • •	• •	• • •	• •	• •	••	• •	•	
Migraine headaches.	• • • • •	• • •	• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •		
Tuberculosis	• • • •	• • •	•••	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	
Valley Fever	• • • • •	• •	• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	
Diabetes		• • •	•••	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	
Cancer	on low h	lood	••••	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	
High blood pressure Parasites, worms, am		1000	hies	sure	• •	• •	• •	•	
Nervous breakdown .	0604	• • •	• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	
Food, chemical or dr	ua noisor	 .ino	• • •	• •	• •	• •	•••	•	
Hay fever or asthma		, ing	•••	•••	•••		•••	•	
Hives or eczema									
Frequent infections	or boils.							•	
Frequent colds or so	re throat	ts.							
Any other disease .		• • •							
•									
ALLERGIES:									
• • • • • • • • • • • •									
Penicillin or sulfa	• • • • •	• • •	•••	•••	• •	• •	• •	•	
Aspirin, codeine or	morphine.	• • •	• • •	• •	· ·		• •	•.	

13	in in, code me of morph	me	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•.	 	
Mу	ins or other antibioti	CS.		•	٠	•		•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	 	
Mei	thiolate or Mercurochr	ome			•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•			
An	other drug																
An	/ foods			_	_		_			_						 	
Δd	ecive tana	•	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	 	
- Nui	esive tape	•	•••	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	••	٠	•	 	
na T	l polish or other cosm	etn	cs.	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	٠	 	
le	anus antitoxin or seru	ms	• •	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		•	•	 	

INJURIES:

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Broken or cra	cked bone	s.	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	•••	•	•		
Sprains	• • • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	٠	•	• •	•	٠		
Lacerations .		• •	• •						•		•			
Dislocations	• • • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	•	• •	•	•	• •	•	٠		
Concussion or	head inj	ury .	• •		• •	•	• •	•	•		•		-	
Have you ever	been kno	cked	unc	onso	:iou:	s?								

TRANSFUSIONS:

SURGERY:

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Tonsillect	omy		•		• •	•			•	•		•		
Cancer or	malignant	tumor .			• •	•								
Non-cancer	ous disea	se							•				 	
Removal or	loss of	a finger		toe.	arn		lea						 	······································
		~	,	,				-	•		•		 	

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MISCELLANEOUS:

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Yes No Unknown

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Trouble from an anesthetic (used in surgery) Been told to have an operation and not had it done Received treatment with X-rays, cobalt, radium or "atomic cocktails" Have you been hospitalized for any illness?
In past year, have you been bothered with hay fever, asthma or hives?
Have you ever had an allergic reaction from taking a medicine or from medicine used to take X-rays?
Were you born with any problems that interfere
with your daily life?
Have any household pets
<u>X-RAYS</u> :
Chest
Gall bladder.
Teeth
ECG: Have you ever had an electrocardiogram?
IMMUNIZATIONS: Have you had
Smallpox vaccination within last 7 years

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SYSTEMS:

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Do you now have or have you ever had:

Yes No Unknown

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Any eye disease, injury, impaired sight
Any trouble with nose, sinuses, mouth, throat
fainting spells
Loss of consciousness
Convulsions
Paralysis
Dizziness
Frequent or severe headaches
Depression or anxiety
Hallucinations
Enlarged thyroid or goiter
Enlarged glands
Chronic or frequent cough
Chest pain or angina pectoris
Night sweats
Shortness of breath
REIDITETION ON THITTORING DEENT
Swelling of hands, feet or ankles
Varicose veins
Extreme tiredness or weakness
Kidney disease or stones
Bladder disease
Albumin, sugar, pus, etc. in urine
Difficulty in urinating
Abnormal thirst
Stomach trouble or ulcer
Indigestion
Appendicitis
Liver or gall bladder disease
Colitis or other bowel disease
Hemorrhoids or rectal bleeding
Constipation or diarrhea
Has there been any recent change in:

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HABITS:	;				Ye's No	Unknown
Sleep well Bowels move reg	ise	 	••••	•••		, <u></u>
			None 1	23	More	
Fruit serv Vegetables Eggs per da Bread, slid Potato serv	ngs per day ings per day per day ay ces per day vings per day vings per day	· · · · · · · ·			···	NOTE: Diet for an average day
Milk, glass Coffee, cup Tea, cups/ Soft drinks Water, glas	ses per day ps per day glasses per day . s per day sses per day	· · · · · · · ·				
Salt used	littlemode	erate <u>m</u> u	ch			
Alcoholic 1		erate <u>m</u> u				
-	nonerarely	y		, i i y		
Chewing tol	, pks per day .	 	• • • • •	•••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Drugs:						
Vitamins Sedatives Tranquilize	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Aspirin . Cortisone,	ills			•••		
Appetite de Treatment d Insulin .	epressants for drug habits	 	· · · · ·	•••		
Hormone sho	r diabetes ots or tablets. se specify)			• • •	·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Hours per o	day4 or	less	_4 or more		_8	9 or more
		Indo	ors	Out	doors	
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RECREATION:

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				Yes	; No	Unknown	
Participate in sports or hobbies 3	hours a	week	• • •	·			
Watch TV (hours per day) Read (hours per week) Vacations (weeks per year)							
REPRODUCTION AND FAMILY:			Pro	oblen	1 5 *	No Problems	Unknow
Ability to have children Birth defects or deformations in childr grandchildren	en or		•				
*Explain:							<u></u>
WOMEN ONLY: Menstrual History: Age at onset12 or younger RegularYesNo Cycle (start to start)28 da	iys or 1	ess		_28 c	lays	or more	
Duration of days 5 or less Flow Heavy Medium Pains or cramps Yes N Pregnancies:	Lig lo	ht ht	bre				
Number of children		2 : 	3 4	4 	5 or	more	

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PHYSICAL MEASUREMENTS & OTHER FINDINGS

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HEIGH	Τ	_WEIGHT	HAIR	COLOR		EYE COLOR	
BUILD	: Slender	Medi	um	Heavy	/	Obese	
BLOOD	PRESSURE:						
	SittingF		ecumbent		Standing 3 Min.		
PULSE	: Sitting	After E	Exercise		_3 min.	after exercise	-
Recumbent Standing 3 min							

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Normal Abnormal

Head, face, neck & scalp	
Nose	
Sinuses	
Mouth and throat	خت <u>ن ور بار بانقاری</u>
Ears (general)	
Drums	
Eyes. . <td></td>	
Pupils.	
Boular motility	
Ocular motility	
Lungs and chest	·
Heart (thrust, size, rhythm, sounds)	
Vascular system	
Abdomen and viscers	
Anus and rectum	
Anoscopy	
Sigmoidoscopy (disgression of examiner)	
Endocrine system	
G-U system	
Upper extremities (strength and range of motion)	
Feet	
Lower extremities (strength and range of motion)	
Spine and other musculoskeletal	
Identifying body marks, scars, tattoos.	
Ckin Jumphatice	
Skin, lymphatics	
Neurologic	
Psychiatric.	
Pelvic (females only)	

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LABORATORY FINDINGS

VISION:				
DISTANT:	Without glasse	<u>S</u>		
	Right eye	Left eye	Both eyes	
	<u>With glasses</u>			
	Right eye	Left eye	Both eyes	
NEAR:	Without glasse	<u>s</u>		
	Right eye	Left eye	Both eyes	•
	With glasses			
	Right eye	Left eye	Both eyes	
COLOR VI	SION:			
HETEROPH	ORIA DIOPTERS:	Depth perception		
	Distance	Esophoria	Exophoria	
INTRAOCU	LAR TENSION:	Right eye	Left eye	

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Audiometer

		250	500	1000	2000	4000	6000	8000
	Right							
	Left							
GEN	ERAL LABORATOR	Y TESTS:					÷	
	CBC							
	FBS							
	2 Hour P.P.							
	SMAC							
	T- 3							
	T-4							
	VDRL				r			
	Glucose Tolera	ance (in	known d	iabetes	cases)			
	Electrocardio	gram					-	
	Chest X-ray (a	at disgre	ession o	f examin	er)	•		
	Urinalysis (co	omplete)			•			

GENERAL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

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VA CLAIMS

The Veterans Administration is authorized by law to provide medical care and to pay disability compensation to veterans who develop disease or who have disability, under certain conditions. Some of the conditions follow:

1. The disability must have been suffered or aggravated (or the disease contracted) while the veteran was serving in the line of duty in the active military, naval, or air service.

2. The veteran must have been discharged or released from service under conditions other than dishonorable.

If a veteran develops certain chronic diseases within one year of discharge or release, the disease is considered to have originated while on active duty. In cases of claims alleging that current malignancies were caused by radiation exposures while on active duty many years ago, the VA must consider many factors. Among them are:

1. The magnitude of the exposure and associated conditions and circumstances.

2. Total lifetime radiation exposure from other sources, as well as exposure to other environmental conditions, which sometimes can be extensive.

3. Current scientific knowledge concerning the longterm biomedical effects of exposures to ionizing radiation.

4. The earliest manifestation of relatable disability.

The most complete information possible to obtain will expedite the processing of any claim. More details may be obtained through regional VA offices.

Enclosure 6

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