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COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

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CINCINNATI, OHIO 45267

June 21, 1978

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Region III  
799 Roosevelt Road  
Glen Ellen, Illinois 60137

re: Edward Adelmann

Gentlemen:

The following report concerns Mr. Edward Adelmann, a patient who was treated at Riverside Methodist Hospital in Columbus, Ohio with two courses of radiation therapy. The initial course was given to the neck from the mandible to the clavicle using portals of 14 x 10 cm between November 11, 1974 and December 30, 1974. Thirty four treatments were given in 50 days to two opposing portals with the total dose originally planned at 5100 rads. Recalculation showed the dose to be 5768 rads. This difference in dosage was approximately 13%.

The patient improved gradually but subsequently developed metastases to the mediastinum. From April 4, 1975 through May 8, 1975 the patient received 25 treatments in 35 days to opposing portals of 11 x 10 cm over the upper midline chest to deliver a calculated dose of 5000 rad. The actual dose delivered was 5596 rads. The absorbed dose received was approximately 12% greater than that calculated.

No further information is given concerning the progress of Mr. Adelmann until his death on May 26, 1976, approximately one year after the completion of the second course of radiation therapy. From the brief progress notes in the chart sent to me, it is apparent that the tumor was not controlled by the initial course of radiation therapy nor by the second course of radiation therapy.

The autopsy done on May 27, 1976 indicates that an extensive squamous cell cancer of the neck with metastases to the right and left upper lobes of the lung, posterior mediastinum (involving the trachea, esophagus and adjacent soft tissues) was present. The review of the microscopic examination of the involved tissues showed no evidence of radiation injury.

The slides from the autopsy were reviewed by Clarence C. Lushbaugh, M.D., Chairman of the Medical Division of Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Oak Ridge Tennessee, a certified pathologist, who specializes in radiation pathology and who serves as my consultant in pathology. Dr. Lushbaugh reports that there is no evidence that the alleged radiation overdosage in this patient for the squamous cell carcinoma of the pyriform sinus produced any deleterious effects or contributed in any way to his death. This observation is entirely

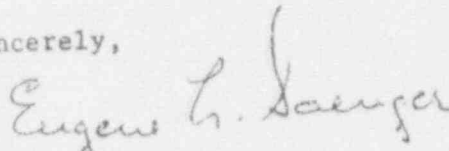
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in accordance with the relatively brief description of the progression of his illness and concurs with the finding of the microscopic and gross autopsy as carried out by Drs. Von Haam and Cozzarelli at the Franklin County Morgue.


It is therefore concluded that the radiation therapy in the case of Edward Adelman was not responsible in any way for either the progress of his cancer or for his death.

Sincerely,



Eugene L. Saenger, M.D.  
Consultant

ELS/swh

  
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