

# Pathology Report

**Issued: 8/27/08 ID# 901972180**

**Subject Name: Meng, Wendy**

**Specimen #: S-08-14018**

**Sex: F**

**Specimen Identification:** Skin biopsy, right calf.

**Clinical History:** **Wendy Meng** has been exposed to Toxic Fungi.

**Gross:** The specimen consists of white fragment measuring 0.3 x 0.3 x 0.4 cm from the right leg lower calf, totally embedded in one cassette

**Wendy Meng** clearly demonstrates cellular poisoning to the extent of **Mid Stage II** progression of the disease Trichothecene Mycotoxicosis within her body. The severity of the fibrinous inflammation in the arteries observed within the skin is indicative of the state of the rest of the arteries within the body. The integumentary (skin) is of substantial importance and can be used for diagnostic purposes<sup>1 2</sup>.

Trichothecene Mycotoxins react systemically, in other words, with all the body's organs and systems, in a generalized diffuse fashion in a stealth manner. By examination of arteries in one organ, a clear picture is available of what will be present in other arteries and other organs with the same extent of damage.

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<sup>1</sup> Pang, V. F., Schiefer B. H. and V. R. Beasley, "Effects on the Integumentary System, In" Trichothecene Mycotoxicosis: Pathophysiologic Effects, Volume II, CRC Press, Inc, Boca Raton, Florida, pp. Chapter 6, 123-134, 1998.

<sup>2</sup> Augerson, W. S. A Review of the Scientific Literature as it Pertains to Gulf War Illnesses, Volume 5: Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents, MR-1018/5-)SD, 2000 Rand. **Croft, W. A.**, B. B. Jarvis and C. S. Yatawara : Airborne Outbreak of trichothecene toxicosis, *Atmospheric Environ.*, **20(3)**., 549-552 (1986).

<sup>2</sup> Forgaes, J., and W. T. Carll : Mycotoxicoses. *Advances in Veterinary Science*. Academic Press, New York and London, pp 273-372 (1962).

<sup>2</sup> Joffe, A. Z. : Alimentary toxic Aleukia. *Microbial toxins*, Vol. VII (Ed : S. Kadis, A. Ciegler and S.J. Ajl). pp, 139-189. Academic Press Inc., New York. (1971).

<sup>2</sup> Wannemacher, R. W. Jr. and S. L. Wiener : Chapter 34 Trichothecene mycotoxins, *In* : Text Book of Military Medicine aspects of chemical and biological warfare. pp 655-677 (1997).

<sup>7</sup> **William A. Croft** Bonnie M. Jastromski, Amanda L. Croft and Henry A. Peters, Clinical confirmation of Trichothecene Mycotoxicosis in Patient Urine *J. of Envir. Biology*. 23(3) 301-320, (2002)

Fibrinous inflammation is formed in the body when exposed to Trichothecene Mycotoxins. The fingerprint is highly specific and no other chemical exposure will cause this.

## **Diagnosis**

The pathology clearly demonstrates severe chronic poisoning for approx 1- 2 years (**Mid Stage II**) from exposure to Trichothecene Mycotoxins via vapors, dermal contact and inhalation, which is consistent with the formation and progression of the disease called Trichothecene Mycotoxicosis

The patient should also be watched and monitored for development of cancer within the following organs: brain, spinal column, respiratory system, liver, spleen, kidney, urinary bladder, lymph nodes, thyroid, parathyroid, hormonal glands, including pituitary gland, gastrointestinal system, reproductive system including breast, pancreatic, skeletal, muscle and skin.

## **Conclusion**

It is my opinion to a reasonable degree of pathologic, scientific and medical certainty that the ingestion, dermal exposure and inhalation of Trichothecene Mycotoxins by **Wendy Meng** has caused a moderate number of adverse health effects to the central nervous system, brain, spinal cord, peripheral nervous system, skeletal, respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive, hepatic, pancreatic, renal, reproductive, lymphatic and immune systems and remaining systems

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**William A. Croft, Medical Pathologist**

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