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Results of Analysis of Blood Samples Collected from
Alleged Toxic Agent Victims at the Nong Khai
Refugee Camp in Thailand (U)

UNCLASSIFIED

AMD-1600X-006-83

May 1983

(c) [redacted] a 49 year old Lao resistance fighter, was injured by a toxic agent grenade on November 6, 1981 in the Northern Vientiane Province of Laos (70 to 80 km north of Vientiane). The grenade, tossed by an enemy soldier, burst approximately one and one-half meters from him and he was partially contaminated by the "bitter smelling" yellowish substance released from the grenade. He experienced severe eye irritation and tearing and was blinded for approximately 30 minutes following the blast. Beginning within a few hours and developing over several days, he experienced the development of hundreds of small painful (2 to 5 mm) blisters in the head and neck area and edema of the head and neck. A friend helped him to the Nong Khai Hospital in Thailand where, on November 11, he was examined by the camp physician and [redacted] Both physicians observed edema of the head and neck area and the presence of hundreds of small fluid-filled blisters on his head and neck. It was noted by the physicians that no blisters were found on his chest which was covered by a shirt at the time of the attack. The victim also appeared to have mild conjunctivitis in both eyes. Blood samples were drawn at 11:00 local time on November 11, 1981. Two tubes of this blood were analyzed at CSL for the presence of traditional chemical warfare agents. In October 1982, three tubes of this blood were submitted under code to [redacted] for trichothecene analysis. (See Appendix for analytical technique.) Table I summarizes the results of his analysis. Detectable levels of T2 and HT2 were found in all three samples of [redacted] blood. The reproducibility of