Radiation, Louis Hempelmann and Thyroid Cancer: An Historical Perspective

Historical Perspective

- Time horizon
 - 1895 through the Chernobyl accident (1986)
- History
 - How we were exposed
 - How we learned about the effects of these exposures
- Focus
 - Contributions of Louis Hempelmann

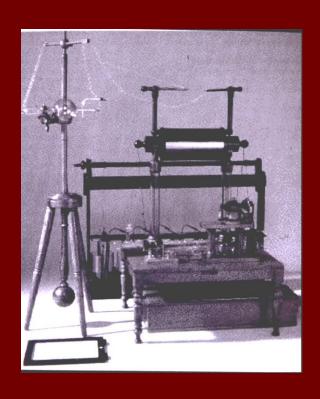
RADIATION AND THE THYROID: FOUR ERAS

- I: The age of exposure
 - 1895 (Roentgen discovers X-Rays) to 1960's
- II: The age of discovery
 - 1950 (Annus mirabilis, 'year of wonders')
- III: The age of call back programs
 - 1974
- IV: The post-Chernobyl age
 - 1986

I: The age of exposure

1895 (Roentgen discovers X-Rays) to 1960's

1895 Roentgen Discovers X-Rays





1897 OSSEOUS NECROSIS

The Effects of X-Ray Upon Osseous Structure T.C. Gilchrist Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital 18:17;1897

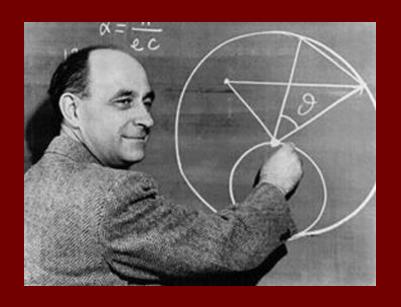
1902 CANCER

Demonstration eines Cancroids des rechten Handrueckens, das sich nach langdauernder Einwirkung von Roengenstrahlen entwickelt hat A. Frieben Fortschr Roentgenstr 6:106-111

History of Environmental Radioactivity

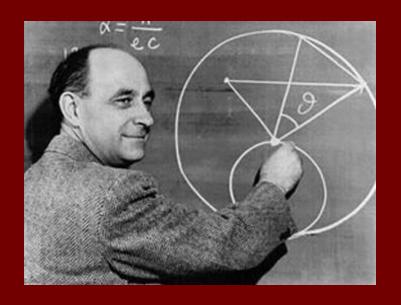
"THE NUCLEAR ERA"

In May 1934, Enrico Fermi and his colleagues in Rome bombard uranium for the first time. On October 22, 1934 they discover that paraffin wax slows the neutrons and greatly increases the activity. Fermi and his team become the first humans to cause nuclear fission, but they do not recognize it.



$$\begin{array}{c}
{}^{1}_{0}\mathbf{n} + {}^{238}_{92}\mathbf{U} \rightarrow {}^{239}_{92}\mathbf{U} + \gamma \\
{}^{239}_{92}\mathbf{U} \rightarrow {}^{239}_{93}(?) + {}^{0}_{-1}\mathbf{e} \\
{}^{239}_{93}(?) \rightarrow {}^{239}_{94}(?) + {}^{0}_{-1}\mathbf{e}
\end{array}$$

Part of their standard experimental procedure includes covering their uranium samples with a thin sheet of aluminum foil, stoping the fission products from reaching their detectors. It would not be until the beginning of 1939 that nuclear fission would finally be recognized. Writer W.L. Laurence has called this delay the "Great Five Year Miracle that Saved the World"

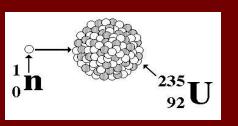


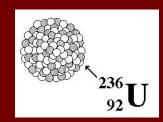
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\end{array}$$

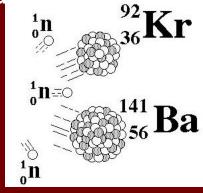
December 1938

Hahn and Strassman finally show that two of the products are Barium-139 and Lanthanum-140. They suspect that the uranium atom has been split, but are

reluctant to propose such a radical idea.

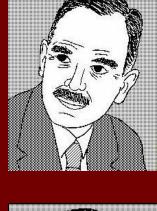






January 1939

Hahn communicates his results to Lise Meitner, who, being Jewish, is in exile in Stockholm. Meitner and her nephew, Otto Frisch, work out the details and suggest that the uranium atom has been split into two nuclei of roughly equal size, a process they call nuclear fission.







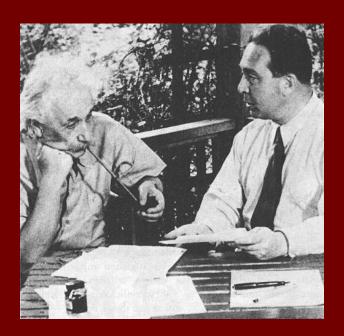
February-March 1939

Within a week of each other, Frederic Joliot-Curie's team in Paris and Fermi and Szilard at Columbia discover that secondary neutrons are released during uranium fission thus making a chain reaction feasible.

Einstein to Roosevelt, August 2, 1939

Leo Szilard believed that atomic bombs were possible and that Nazi Germany might gain an unbeatable lead in developing them. Unable to find official support, and unable to convince Enrico Fermi of the need to continue experiments, Szilard turned to his old friend

Albert Einstein...



Albert Einstein 01d Grove Rd. Nassau Point Peconic, Long Island

August 2nd, 1939

F.D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, White House Washington, D.C.

Birt

Some recent work by E.Permi and L. Szilard, which has been communicated to me in manuscript, leads me to expect that the element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. Certain aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration. I believe therefore that it is my duty to bring to your attention the following facts and recommendations:

September 1, 1939 World War II begins.

THE MANHATTAN PROJECT

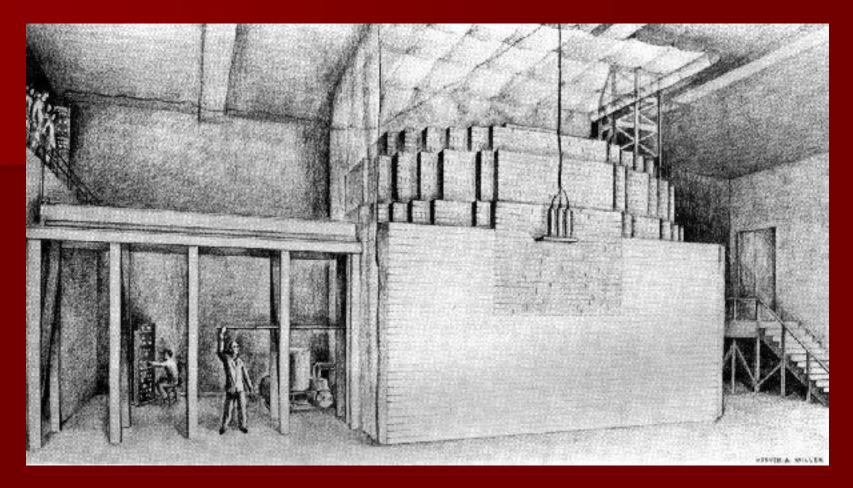
WHAT HAPPENED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO?



Stagg Field, circa 1950



Artist's Renderingof the Event



(Courtesy of Argonne National Laboratory)

December 2, 1942: Under the football stands of Stagg Field at the University of Chicago, Enrico Fermi leads a team of scientists in successfully creating the first controlled nuclear chain reaction.

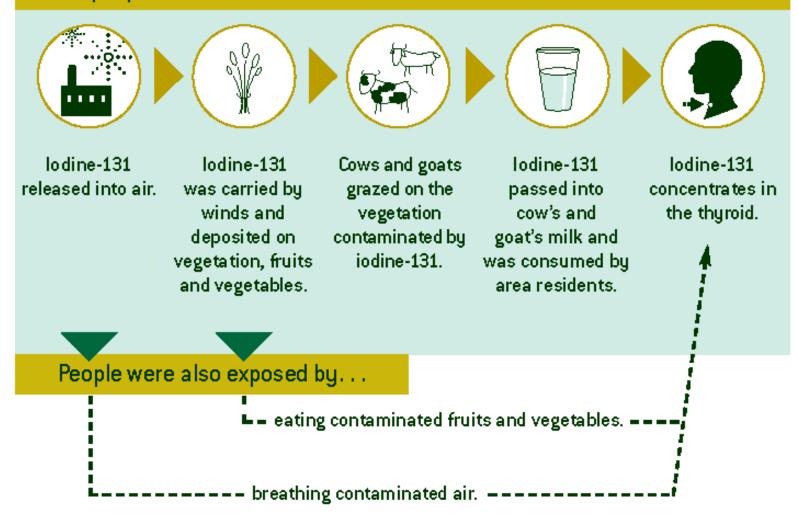
WHAT HAPPENED AT OAK RIDGE AND HANFORD?

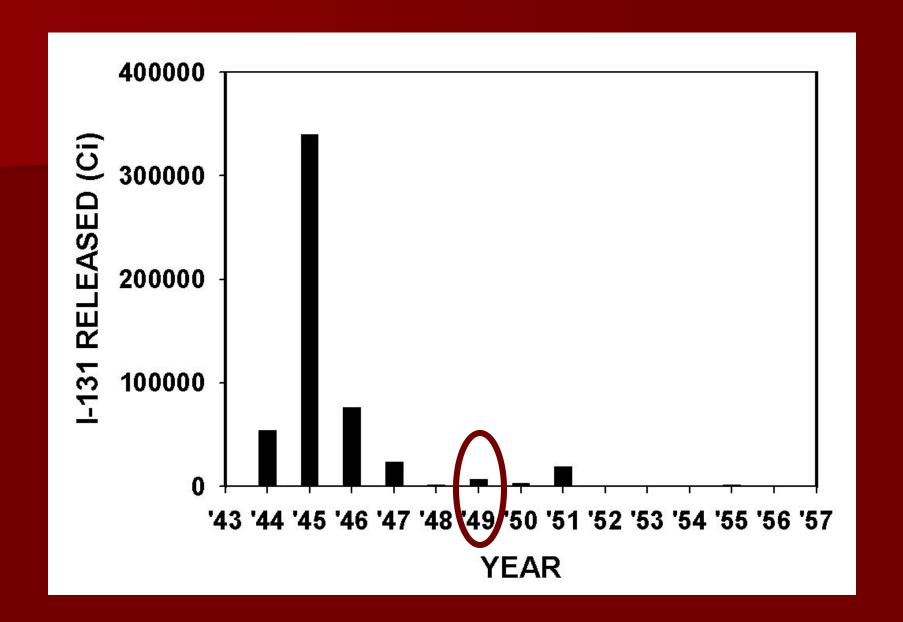


Plutonium separation building (the "canyon" or "Queen Mary") at Hanford.

HOW WERE PEOPLE EXPOSED TO IODINE-131 FROM HANFORD?

Most people received most of their dose from contaminated milk.





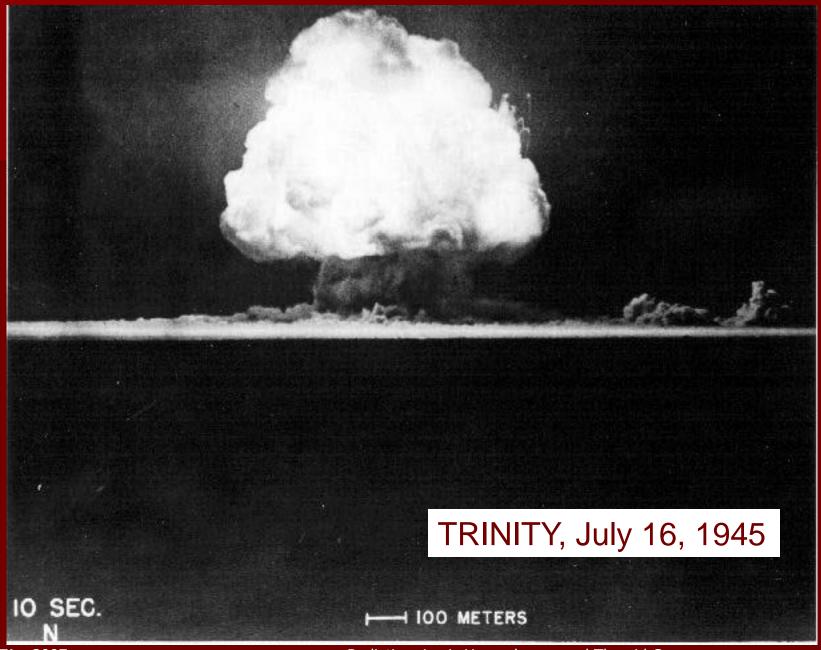
The Green Run - 1949

28,000 curies of radioactive gases were released from the Hanford plant, apparently to test methods of detecting nuclear weapons production and testing in foreign countries. This release resulted from the reprocessing of three tons of irradiated uranium fuel that had been allowed to cool only 16 days (rather than the more typical 100-days) after its removal from the reactor.

WHAT HAPPENED AT LOS ALAMOS?



ALAMAGORDO, NM



Hiroshima (August 6, 1945)





WHAT HAPPENED OVER THE PACIFIC?

The United States conducted above ground nuclear tests, from 1945 to 1962. **After the Limited Test Ban Treaty in** 1963, the tests went underground. Right: 6/9/62 Christmas **Island (now** Kiritimati), Pacific Ocean.



Radiation, Louis Hempelmann and Thyroid Cancer



6/29/58 Enewetak atoll, Pacific Ocean

I-131 Exposure from A-Bomb Tests

Figure 8.10. Estimates of I-131 thyroid doses for persons born on January 1, 1940 (Average diet; high milk consumption) (Counties) Dose in rads

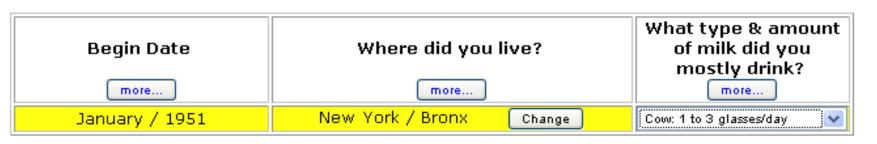
I-131 Thyroid Dose/Risk Calculator for NTS Fallout

Start Over Back One Page Remove Last Entry Clear all Entries

Use these buttons for navigation during data entry. Use of the browser back button may result in loss of data.

For the time period from January 1951 through the end of 1971:

- 1. Select the state where you lived from the pull-down menu
- 2. Click "Select County" to view a list of counties in your state
- 3. Select the type_and amount of milk that you consumed from the pull-down menu



4. If you moved to another county before the end of 1971 and/or changed the type or amount of milk that you drank, click -->

Insert Additional Information

5. When there are no further changes to the information entered above, click -->

Calculate Dose





Start Over Modify Inputs Back One Page

Estimated thyroid dose from exposure to I-131 in NTS fallout

The best estimate of the thyroid dose you received is 3.9 rad.

However, no person's dose can be known with complete certainty. It is unlikely that your dose was lower than 1.8 rad or higher than 11 rad (this is a 90% uncertainty range).

What is my risk of thyroid cancer?

Calculate Risk

What is a "rad"?

The "rad" is a unit used to express radiation dose. It is a measure of the energy absorbed in the organ or tissue exposed to radiation.

How many rad of exposure are in everyday life events?

Everyone is exposed to radiation in the course of everyday life. There is a natural "background" radiation (from, for example, cosmic rays) and on average this background radiation exposes a person's thyroid to about **0.1 rad** per year.

A single chest x-ray gives a thyroid dose to a person of about **0.007 rad**. One transcontinental round-trip flight gives a thyroid dose of about **0.005 rad**.

"What happened here"

A personal perspective

Dr Leff's Maternity Hospital

- In some U.S. hospitals, every child received radiation treatment to shrink the thymus gland and prevent "crib death".
- Dr. Leff's Maternity Hospital does not exist anymore. Like millions in my birth cohort, I really do not know if I received such treatments.

At the Movies





MOVIE: It is the World War II period, and Peggy Martin, a showgirl and mistress to London Fiske, marries her love, handsome Monte Van Tyle. They move into the house on 56th street and have a baby, ...

REALITY: A clinic to perform tonsillectomies was located in the house on 56th Street. "Count backwards from 100." "When we are finished you can have as much ice cream as you want."

Michael Reese Hospital

Radiation
treatment
was an
alternative to
surgical
tonsillectomy



AUGUST 14, 1948 15¢

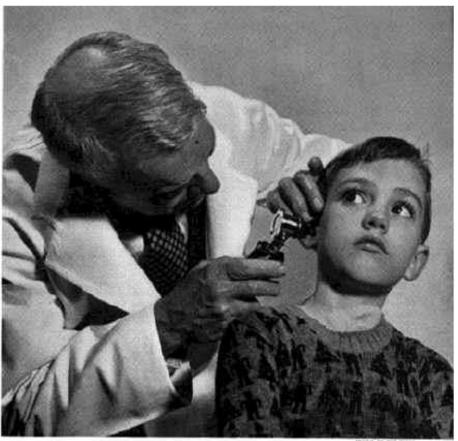
Will Your Child Be Deaf?

By MYRON STEARNS

An estimated 4,000,000 American children have middle-ear defects that will lead to varying degrees of deafness in later life. But something can be done about it—if it's done in time.

ATHLEEN, my friend Don Cooley's daughter, seeph years old. Last winter, when she was seven, Don and his wife begin to be a little worried about her, becauseabe had had so many colds. She seemed to be unduly susceptible to them. Her nose would be blocked, and for days her while head would be stuffy. Since Don is at unassaily well-posted citizen who has written a good deal on medical subjects, he wondered if her bearing was being affected. She was dropping betterd a little in schoolwark. So he took her (on good otologist, which is the tall name medicon give to aar doctors, which is the tall name medicon give to aar doctors.

Kathleen's examination showed that her hearing in the higher tonce—for up above high C—which usually makes no difference at all in understanding onlinery conversation, wasn't quite so good as it ought tobe. Fortunately, her dictor wastheroughly familiar with the amazing but still little known attry that this article is going to tell rou. So he



Dr. Samuel J. Crose, of Johns Hopkins, and a patient. This otologist, afender in the war on impaired braving, says: "The public should be taught to think of most desferss as a presentable discuss."

s wire called an applicator. Kathleen's user one given a quick spray with a mild local areathetic whill, whill—so that also wouldn't be bothered by the wire, which was then greatly insorted along what gun to block the Eustachian tubes. She had three treatments similar to those given to Kathleen,

Within a few weeks Battle began a complete met-



Treatment is easy for an expert: A radon (radium extract) applicator is inserted in the nostril.

Nasopharyngeal Radium Irradiation

Children

 By determining the cost of each radium applicator, how many were sold and how much was charged for each treatment, and assuming that the physician did not lose money, the number of treatments was in the millions.

Adults

 Submariners and aviators who could not accommodate adequately to pressure changes.

"Mom, can we go to the shoe store?"





CERTIFICATE

SHOE-FITTING TEST DATA FOR				
1. ANKLE ROLL GOOD	FAIR	POO	OR _	
2. WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION • 3.		X-RAY FITTING TEST		
#EIGHT DISTRIBUTION TEST LEFT RIGHT 30%	RIGHT	X:RAY TEST LEFT GOO FA POO	RIGHT	WRONG

This scientific way of approaching the problem of poorly-fitted shoes eliminates guesswork. Now you can see for yourself!



SCIENTIFIC SHOE FITTING AT ITS BEST

On Dr. Scholl's Fluoroscopic Shoe X-ray you can see the position of the bones in your feet right through the shoe. In addition to this checkup other methods of scientific shoe fitting will be employed here during this special demonstration.

Dr. Scholl's SHOE FITTING EXPERTS FROM THE CHICAGO FACTORY

will be in our store Monday, February 15th

They bring with them the complete line of Dr. Scholl's Shoes (622 fittings)... every size, width and style—for every type foot. X-ray fitting—as well as other Dr. Scholl shoe fitting devices. Now you can obtain the shoe that will give you perfect satisfaction—and if you have foot troubles you will be shown how to obtain relief, quickly and inexpensively. Be sure to "attend this great DISPLAY and DEMONSTRATION... first of its kind in this city.

GEO. S. MERCHANT

Winter Garden, Fla.

ERA II: The age of discovery

1950 (Annus mirabilis) to 1973

Born: March 5, 1914

Died: June 30, 1993

1934	A.B Washington University, St Louis
1938	M.D Washington University (graduated first in class
1939	Pathology Internship Washington University
1941	House Officer (Medicine) – Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston
1942	Commonwealth Fellow with John Lawrence at Berkeley (4 months)

1942-46 Instructor in Radiology at Washington

University

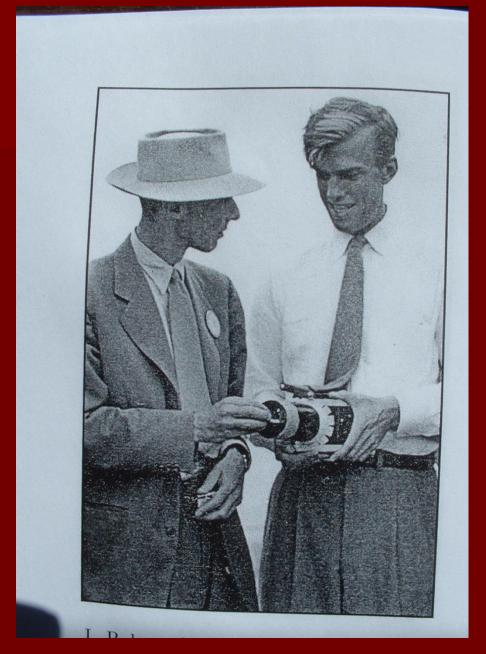
1943 Arrives at Los Alamos

to be health director

June 5, 1943

Married Elinor Pulitzer (daughter of Joseph Pulitzer II) who had worked for him at Barnes Hospital

Louis
Hempelmann
with
J Robert
Oppenheimer



At Trinity test

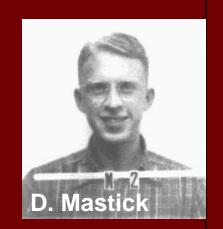
TRINITY, July 16, 1945







August An accident at Los Alamos occurred 1, 1944 when Don Mastick ingested plutonium and Hempelmann pumps stomach



August, Hempelmann's letter to J Robert 1944 Oppenheimer recommending human experiments

August

Oppenheimer approves experiments and provides 16, 1944 "product" (plutonium) for them. The goal was to learn how to monitor for exposure

> Carried out at the University of Chicago and the University of Rochester, these experiments are cited for the lack of full disclosure to the participants, some of whom were terminally ill with cancer.

1943-48	Health Division Leader at Los Alamos
1948	Goes to Boston to study safety measures in the radium industry. Research Associate Harvard, consultant in biophysics Massachusetts General, Special Assistant Division of Biology and Medicine, US Atomic Energy Commission.
1949	Article in NEJM about shoe-fitting fluoroscopy
1950	University of Rochester

1950

Duffy and Fitzgerald Recognize Relationship to Thyroid Cancer, Publish Retrospective Series

CANCER OF THE THYROID IN CHILDREN:

A REPORT OF 28 CASES*†

B. J. DUFFY, Jr., M.D.‡ AND P. J. FITZGERALD, M.D.

From the Department of Clinical Investigation, Sloan-Kettering Institute; and the Department of Pathology, memorial Hospital, New York, N. Y.

*Read at the Annual Meeting of the American Goiter Association, Houston, Texas, March 10, 1950.

JCEM and Cancer, 1950

In 1950 Robert W Miller MD was assigned by Atomic Energy Commission to University of Rochester. In his Memoriam to Hempelmann (1993) he wrote:

"In 1950 he [Hempelmann] joined the faculty at the University of Rochester as an Associate Professor of Experimental Radiology. Benedict Duffy, who came to a neighboring department soon after, had just published on a case-series of 28 children who had developed thyroid cancer. Surprisingly, 10 had received thymic radiotherapy as infants.

At the same time, a pediatrician from the Atomic **Energy Project** at the University noted that when x-ray films were ordered on small children, fluoroscopy (high dose) was done routinely, as required by the Radiology Department. The Chairman of Radiology believed that fluoroscopy provided better information on a squirming youngster. Pediatricians began to write on the x-ray requests, "Film only, no fluoroscopy." An unfriendly interdepartmental meeting led to a change in policy after it was shown that a 3-pound infant had received seven fluoroscopies plus 75 R to the thymus in the first month of life. Soon after, Louis, who was at the meeting, began his now-famous studies of infants who had been given radiotherapy for thymic enlargement. "

1950 Thymus radiation study started.

Eventually including ~2800 exposed

and ~5000 siblings

1955 First publication (with C. Lenore

Simpson) on radiation and thyroid

cancer in a cohort

1960-71 Chairman of Radiology at Rochester

1968 First dose-response curve published for the relationship between radiation

and thyroid cancer (Science)

Thymus study: partial concealment

1962 "...the survey was a follow-up study

of children treated in infancy for an

enlarged thymus gland. No mention

was made of X-ray treatments."

1964-5 High risk group (261 of 2872) notified of

risk

1971 All exposed subjects were notified of

risk

1985 Last publication on radiation and

thyroid cancer

June 30, 1993 Died in Rochester, NY

- Ahead of his time
 - Proved association (cause) between radiation and thyroid cancer
 - Prospective, controlled cohort study in epidemiology of chronic disease
- A reflection of his time
 - Childhood radiation follow-up surveys and other studies with incomplete disclosure and deception

- Changed medical practice although he was not a practicing physician
- Set a standard in epidemiology although he was not a trained epidemiologist
- Was a pioneer in radiation health physics although he was not a trained health physicist
- Chaired a Department of Radiology although he was not a practicing radiologist

ERA III: The age of call back programs

1974 (Michael Reese Hospital) to 1985

1973: DeGroot and Paloyan notice a "Chicago Endemic"

Thyroid Carcinoma and Radiation

A Chicago Endemic

Leslie DeGroot, M.D.; Edward Paloyan, M.D.

JAMA, 1973

Michael Reese Hospital

4,296 children
 were irradiated for
 benign conditions,
 predominantly
 enlarged tonsils,
 between 1939 and
 the early 1960's



1974: Chicago Newspapers Learn of Michael Reese Hospital Study



1976: Wins 'seal of approval'

Good May 1976 May 197

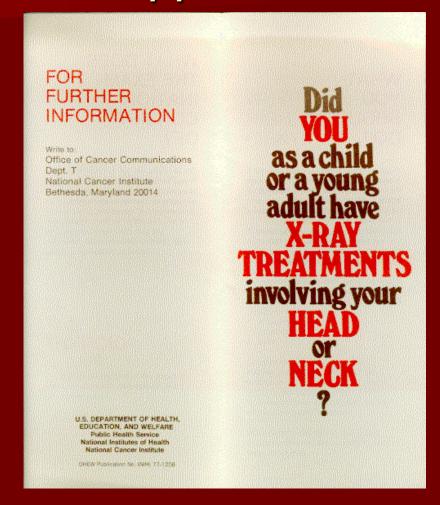


Years ago, as many as a million children with minor illnesses were given a "miracle" cure—a cure now known to cause cancer. Recently, a Chicago hospital launched the most massive recall in medical history. Its purpose: to find and help the victims.

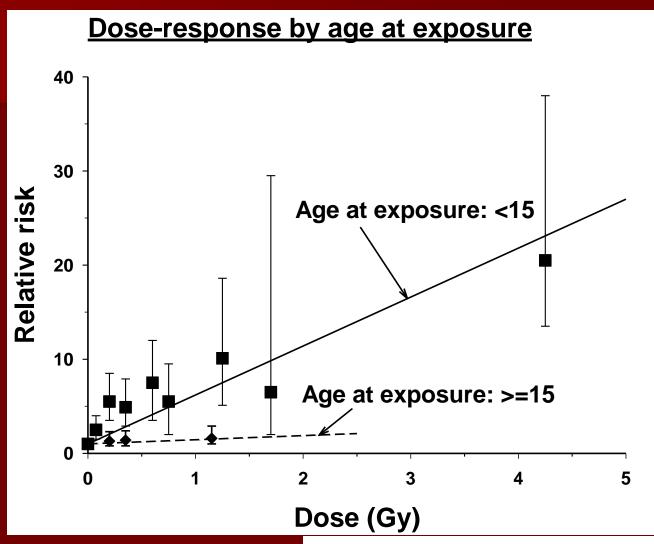
By Charles and Bonnie Remsberg

We thought you would like to see this story which appeared in the May 1976 issue of Good Housekeeping, circulation 5.6 million. Additional copies are available from the Department of Public Relations, Michael Reese Hospital and Medical Center, 29th Street and Ellis Avenue, Chicago 60616 (phone: 791-2330).

1977: NCI/NIH Notification brochures appear



The pooled analysis



Ron E, et al. Radiation Research 1995

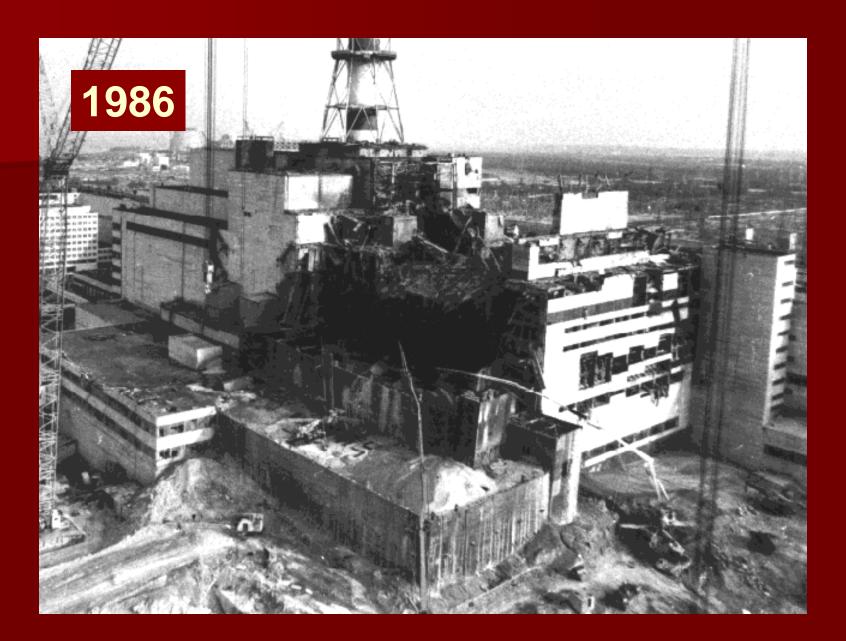
ERA IV: The age of Chernobyl

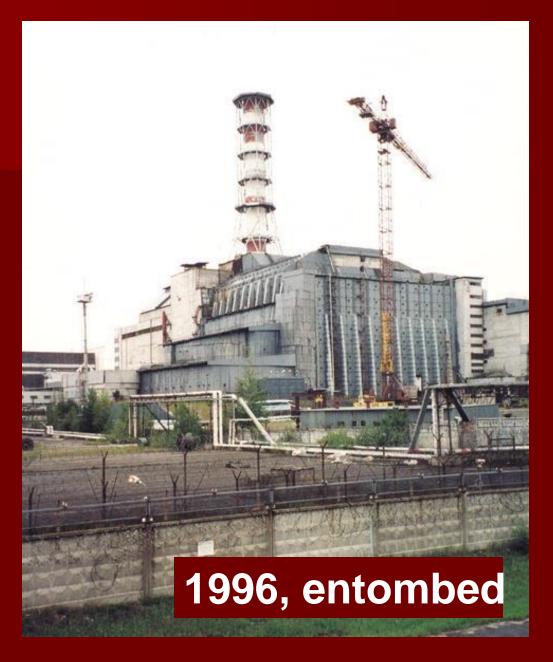
1986 to the present

Where is this?



WHAT HAPPENED AT CHERNOBYL?







Childhood thyroid cancer after Chernobyl

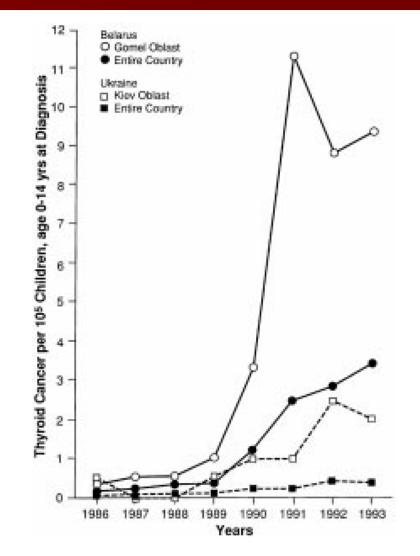


Fig. 1. Annual incidence of thyroid cancer per 100,000 children in Belarus and Ukraine and in the region of each republic with the highest contamination from the Chernobyl accident that began on April 26, 1986. Radioiodine release ended 10 days later. Reproduced with permission [20].

THE PRESENT ERA

What remains to be learned?

Some Unresolved Questions

- Will the U.S. (and world-wide) incidence of thyroid cancer continue to increase?
- If the increase is due, at least in part, to radiation exposure, will more aggressive cases begin to appear?
- Is there a clinical role for screening?
- How do the risks of external and internal radiation (from radioiodines) compare?

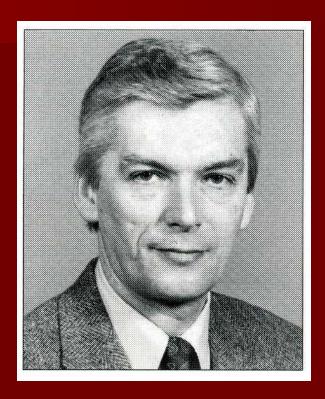
Some Unresolved Questions

- Why is age at exposure such an important factor for radiation-related thyroid cancer?
- How long beyond 30-40 years do the effects of radiation persist?
- Are there genetic susceptibility factors for radiation exposure?

Acknowledgements

- Atomic Archive, enhanced edition
- Radiology Department of Rochester University
- Alvin L. Ureles, University of Rochester
- Fred Mettler, University of New Mexico
- Writings of Robert W. Miller (deceased), NCI

Remembrance



Dr. Clark Sawin

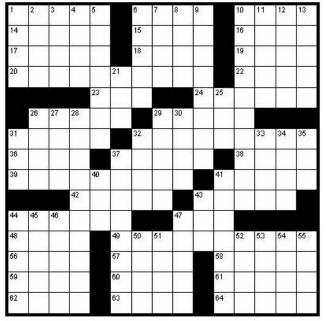


American Thyroid Association, Oct 4, 2007 In honor of ATA's

"Puzzle Master"

ACROSS

- 1. Stone or brick worker
- 6. Santa ___, California 10. Cut into the surface of
- 14. One who is hostile
- 15. Cleave or solit. asunder
- *16. Most important cause of thyroid cancer
- 17. Beer mug
- 18. Ocean liner location
- 19. Plays on words
- *20. Type of annual lecture given in honoree's name
- 22. Make over
- 23. Schmatte
- 24. King of the fairies, husband of Titania
- 26. Matter-of-fact and dry 29. Hitchcock's motel
- *31. Honoree's given name
- 32. A female inheritor
- 36. Precipitation
- 37. Characteristic of a beach fit for swimming
- 38. Salesman's goods
- 39. Opens the gate
- *41. Honoree's sumame 42. Neptune has 13,
- including Triton 43. Actor Errol, born 1909
- 44. Stir up trouble
- 47. Group of lawyers, abbr.
- 48. Persia today
- *49. City of honoree's epidemiological study
- 56. Food on an angler's hook
- 57. Indian prince
- 58. It is sometimes wild
- 59. Sicilian spewer
- 60. Seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, plural
- 61. Unpleasant medical procedure
- 62. To stagger or sway
- 63. 'The lecture is starting, I'm all ____"



64. Useful button at a bowling alley.

DOWN

- Cause gear teeth to
- engage 2. Against
- 3. Observes
- Leave out
- 5. Language of Norway, literally "new Norwegian"
- 6. Founder of an on-line list
- 7. A computer architecture, abbr
- 8. Middle layer of the
- 9. Excessive fanaticism 10. A rapid road
- 11. More faithful
- 12. Enthusiastic kind of person (slang)
- 13. Chinese green tea type

- 21. Sugar __ Robinson 25. Spelling contest
- 26. Think ahead 27. Means of terrestrial
- transportation 28. Plant with showy
- flowers 29. Elaine Marie _____, character on the
- sitcom Seinfeld 30. International
- infectious scourge 31. A grade or class of
- wine, French 32. Otto ___, codiscoverer of nuclear
- fission *33. Homophone for 41across
- 34. Poetic name of Ireland
- 35. Unit of Japanese currency 37. Without having to pay
- 40. 2,000 pound weight

- 41. Malicious statement 43. J. Edgar Hoover's
- org. 44. Filament of cotton
- or nylon
- 45 Declaim
- 46. NE corner of the US 47. Gather a large
- quantity
- 50. Pro ____, in proportion
- 51. Slightly open 52. Unit of inheritance
- 53. Tints
- 54. Highest point
- 55. Vegetarian avoidance

Thank you