

CONFIDENTIAL
* ONLY ORIGINATOR MAY AUTHORISE COPY
* MUST BE STRICTLY CONTROLLED

Mr Mario Scaramella (Test Test) was found by the Nuclear Weapons Establishment (Atomic Weapons command of the British Army) to have significant radioactive poisoning from Polonium 210 following the analysis of urine collected using scientific police procedures by Scotland Yard's Antiterrorism Unit at the protected locality of Ashdown Park in England on 27 November 2006. Following orders of the Health Protection Agency and further checks that showed levels of contamination equal to 2.0 Gy in the marrow, 9.5 Gy in the kidneys, 4.9 Gy in the liver and 1.2 Gy in the colon, he was admitted to University College London Hospitals on 01/12/06, where he was guarded. The significant and fatal dose of alpha radiation identified, even in light of the absence of immediate effects of the contamination (e.g. marrow collapse) was recalculated with other modelling techniques which suggested a lower effective contamination and new analyses, carried out this time by a civil laboratory on a sample from 3 December 2006, showed very low levels of contamination and from a new sample from 6 December the same laboratory found "not worrying" levels. In any case, the British government convened an emergency committee (so-called COBRA) classified analysis and medicines relating to the health of Mr Mario Scaramella.

The Italian Ministry of Health, which sent the Director of the Department Mr Donato Greco to University College to visit Mr Scaramella declared, with communiqué no. 166 of 2 December 2006: ***"Mr Scaramella, according to what has been reported by the British authorities, is in a good condition, confirmed by the analyses conducted to date, but given that he was exposed to polonium radiation he will be subject to in-depth clinical analyses and an extended programme of future check-ups because the radiation could cause illnesses both in the acute phase and more long-term. This overview confirms that we are faced with a case of individual contamination without any evidence of risks for other individuals that came into contact with the patient."***

Actually, the relatives of the patient, who the British authorities had called to University College for checks, did not have worrying levels of contamination and the aircraft used by Scaramella before his hospitalisation and the places frequented by him were found not to be contaminated. Only in the room of the Hotel Excelsior Parco in Capri did the Carabinieri of the Environmental Protection Command, Operational Division, Radioactive Substance Pollution Unit (ref. no. 211/7, 19/12/2006), together with Mr Bellino of the Regional Radioactivity Centre of the Region of Campania Environmental Protection Agency, find, with special smear tests, that ***"through the specific analysis of the traces of faeces alone, in turn taken from one of the samples, separately from the rest, it was possible to note a peak, although only just observable, characteristic of Polonium"***. Mr Scaramella was discharged from the hospital on 6 December 2006 and the monitoring continued on an out-patient level on a daily basis until 23 December with blood samples being taken, and chest X-rays, and PBLCD (peripheral blood lymphocyte chromosome damage analysis) being conducted.

With the possibility of returning to his own residence having been certified, since the contamination was below 30 mBq/day, with the recommendation to refer to his own health service and have them include the data available in the related personal medical records for the purposes of check-ups for the "long-term follow-up", the patient returned to Italy where, however, he was arrested at the border at Capodichino airport in Naples and taken to the Regina Coeli district prison in Rome.

The medical record of 24/12/06 (Medical Examination upon Entry) reports the ***"admission to London Hospitals on 1/12/06 with a diagnosis of significant radioactive contamination from Polonium 210. In a subsequent assessment, however, the Health Protection Agency provided data reporting "no danger", including to third parties, given the minimal dosage found in the urine."*** On 26/3/07 (Ref. 311/07) ***"Irregular palpitations and atypical precordialgia [pain in the precordial region], recent radioactive contamination judged to be minimal"***. During the course of the detention he reported several symptoms including continuous swings in arterial pressure, liver stasis, abnormal swelling of the prostate, difficulty in urination and retention, loss of blood through faeces, infections, loss of hair. He was first admitted to the Ospedale Santo Spirito hospital where he was also given an angio-CAT (this refers to reaction to

LUG000062