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REPORT OF THE MISSION DISPATCHED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO
INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS OF THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND IRAQ

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Appendix VI

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT DATED 20 MARCH 1986 RECEIVED FROM THE
MEDICAL SPECIALIST OF THE MISSION

[Original: Spanish]

I have reviewed the analyses effected by Professor Heyndrickx of Ghent in the Department of Toxicology (see attachment) using samples taken from the Iranians affected by chemical weapons who are hospitalized in the Hospital Clinic of the University of Vienna, Hospital Wellington in London, the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois in Lausanne, and the University Hospitals of Ghent, together with photographs of some of the affected individuals.

The analyses support the conclusion that yperite was used against the wounded and that agents which inhibit plasma cholinesterase may also have been used. The photographs also clearly show that the patients were suffering from yperite poisoning.

Attachment

REPORT DATED 6 MARCH 1986 ON ANALYSES OF THE BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES
SENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXICOLOGY AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF GHENT FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

(Extracts from report No. CTA3/F854*)

[Original: English]

1. Different biological samples of men (blood, urine, skin, hair, gastric juice) were sent from the University Clinic of Vienna, the Humana Hospital Wellington in London, the Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Lausanne, Switzerland, and the University Hospitals of Ghent, Belgium. The different reports which were sent to those hospitals are included in this report.
2. Pictures of the patients at the University Hospitals of Ghent, taken during their treatment, are included. Pictures of the patient (No. 3) who died in the University Hospitals of Ghent and which were taken during the autopsy are also included.

Conclusion

The results of blood, urine, skin, hair and gastric juice confirm that at least two war gases, in combination, have been used: mustard gas (yperite) and an organic phosphate which inhibits the human plasma cholinesterase (tabun or analogues).

The possibility exists that a third component, such as cyanide or analogue, has been used. The concentrations, however, are too difficult to evaluate, also due to the metabolism and the lapse of time between the intoxication and the arrival at the different hospitals.

The amounts found are very high and fatal doses.

There is no scientific doubt that those patients are lethally intoxicated by those chemical war agents.

(Signed) Professor A. HEYNDRICKX
Head of the Department

* Appendices to this report are not included in the present addendum due to their voluminous nature.