

APPENDIX K

is minimal. One can be confident that HENRI PAUL's blood alcohol concentration at the time of his death was around 175 mg/100ml. This can only have arisen from the consumption of alcohol.

9. **Fluoxetine.** The results found are consistent with the use of Fluoxetine by HENRI PAUL. Norfluoxetine is its main metabolite. The results do not necessarily indicate he was taking it at the time of the crash. It is eliminated very slowly from the body and he may not have been taking it regularly in the week or so up to the time of the crash.
10. **Tiapride** is a medicine not used in the UK. It is a tranquillizer and may be used in the management of alcohol dependency.
11. **Cotinine** is the main metabolite of nicotine. The presence of nicotine and cotinine in blood means that the donor of the blood used tobacco based products or other products containing nicotine.
12. The presence of **Albendazole** (Zentel) in HENRI PAUL's hair is a puzzle. It is used for the treatment of intestinal worms. The Vidal Dictionary lists it as being the equivalent of a prescription only medicine in France, but Dr Deveaux¹ told me that many pharmacists would sell it to customers without prescription on the understanding that it would be used for the treatment of animals. Worms are uncommon in humans living in cities with good sanitation if they don't have pets and don't associated with children. There may be some significance in the finding of Dolprane (*sic*) Jeune Enfant in the medicine cabinet in HENRI PAUL's flat. **Doliprane** is a French trade name for products containing paracetamol. One wouldn't expect to find a children's medicine in a medicine cabinet unless children were around to need it.
13. **The drugs that weren't found.**

¹ Dr Deveaux is the Deputy Director of ToxLab, reporting to Dr Pepin. Like many French toxicologists, including Dr Pepin, he is a pharmacist by initial training.