

APPENDIX K

14. I am satisfied that if HENRI PAUL had been taking **Aotal** (acamprosate) in the days leading up to the time of the crash Dr Pepin and his team would have detected it.
15. Similarly if **Noctamide** (lormetazepam) had been present I am satisfied that Dr Pepin and his team would have detected it in HENRI PAUL's blood.
16. **Imodium** is a treatment for diarrhoea; **Gaopathyl** contains aluminium hydroxide and is used for indigestion. **Detoxalgine**'s active components are vitamin C and aspirin. It might be used to treat hangovers.
17. **Carboxyhaemoglobin**: Firstly, I do not think there is a problem with the analyses. The problem is with the interpretation. I look forward to getting the results of the most recent engineering tests. Subject to those test results, what I suspect may have happened is this: As the crash occurs, the air bag(s) deploy and the pretensioners fire creating an atmosphere in the front of the saloon rich in carbon monoxide. As HENRI PAUL is thrown forward he inhales a lungful of this CO rich atmosphere. Blood is pumped through his lungs from the right to the left side of his heart. When the lungs reaches the left side of his hear it has a relatively high carboxy haemoglobin concentration. This blood now begins to be pumped into the aorta. Some reaches the femoral arteries and increases the concentration of carboxyhaemoglobin there. Meantime HENRI PAUL, still alive, is being projected forward and hits the steering wheel bringing his body to a halt. His internal organs continue to move forward and the descending aorta tears. The heart continues to beat and carboxyhaemoglobin rich blood is pumped into the thoracic cavity. After the transection of the aorta little blood reaches the femoral artery Madame Lecompte samples blood from with the thoracic cavity and this has a high carboxy haemoglobin concentration. Later Dr Campana takes a sample of femoral blood. The transection of the aorta means that relatively little carboxyhaemoglobin rich blood has reached the femoral arteries and thus the concentration of carboxyhaemoglobin there is much lower than in the blood obtained from the chest cavity.