

Docteur Jean LAPEYRE

29 rue Desbordes-Valmore,  
Paris XV<sup>e</sup>  
Tél/ Trocadéro 24-91

Paris, le 26 Juin 1930.

Je certifie avoir donné mes soins à Madame ROERICH, pendant l'année 1923, pour des troubles cardiaques très sévères.

Il est vraisemblable que depuis cette époque, ces symptômes se sont aggravés, puisque la malade n'a pu rejoindre les siens.

J'estime même qu'il serait dangereux de lui faire entreprendre un grand voyage.

Docteur Jean LAPEYRE.



Yu et certifié conforme à l'original

sur lequel a été représenté

Paris le 26 Juin 1930

Le Commissaire de Police,

Lapostolle

DOCTEUR JEAN LAPEYRE

SAMEDI DE 2 H. A 4 H.  
ET SUR RENDEZ-VOUS

29, RUE DESBORDES-VALMORE

PARIS (16<sup>e</sup>)

TÉL. AUTEUIL 55-35

PARIS, LE

2 octobre 1930.

Ayant été très malade le  
Roerich en 1923, pour une grave  
affection cardiaque, et ayant été  
tenu régulièrement au courant  
des progrès de sa maladie, je puis  
certifier que lors c'est actuel de la  
maladie, tel qu'il en est écrit par  
eux qui ont charge de la traîner  
aux USA, elle ne peut être transportée  
par avion en Europe, car, elle ne  
pourrait supporter un pareil  
voyage, qui pourrait lui être

Paris le 7 octobre 1930

J. Lapeyre  
29, rue Desbordes-Valmore  
Paris (16<sup>e</sup>)



Docteur Lapeyre  
29, rue Desbordes-Valmore  
Paris (16<sup>e</sup>)

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Гирбекъ курс лекций Рерих 6 1923, no нобе-  
гу Тишилово спасеною Негура и буддий в курс  
е болезни, я могу утверждать, что генеральный  
составной болевший так как это описано выше  
на всех возможных обстоятельствах, .... не мене-  
зя перевозить в Екатеринбург, где она не сможет  
перенести подобные нуджеских.

Доктор И. Ианевский.

7 октября 1930.

DOCTEUR JEAN LAPEYRE.

29 RUE DESBORDES-VALMORE.  
PARIS XVI<sup>o</sup>.

Téléphone Trocadéro 24-91.

Paris, le 7 Octobre 1930.

Ayant déjà traité Madame de Roerich en 1923, pour une grave affection cardiaque, et ayant été tenu régulièrement au courant des phases de sa maladie, je puis certifier que, dans l'état actuel de la malade, tel qu'il m'est décrit par ceux qui ont charge de la soigner aux Indes, elle ne peut être transportée par mer en Europe, car elle ne pourrait supporter un pareil voyage, qui pourrait lui être fatal.

Paris le 7 Octobre 1930.

Dr. Lapeyre.

Docteur Jean LAPEYRE, 29 rue Desbordes-Valmore,

Paris XVI<sup>o</sup>.

VU POUR CERTIFICATION MATERIELLE DE LA SIGNATURE DE M. Dr. LAPEYRE  
APPOSEE CI-DESSUS. PARIS LE 7.10.1930.

LE COMMISSAIRE DE POLICE.

.....

R.F.

COMMISSARIAT DE POLICE. VILLE DE PARIS (XVI<sup>o</sup>) QUARTIER DE LA MUETTE.



# INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

C.

## NOTICE.

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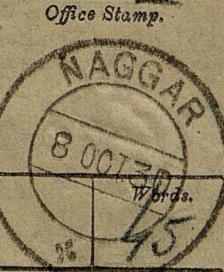
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Reed. here at

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H.

M.

to 1126 Paris for  
CD. Lichmann Naggar

Eminent french heart specialist  
Lafeyre certifies absolute impossibility  
transporting madame Roach by sea  
such travel threatening fatal  
consequences stop Shall arrange

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Statement re the health of m-m  
de Roerick.

I am giving this statement on the basis of my personal observation of m-m de Roerick during several days and <sup>of</sup> ~~very~~ careful medical examination of her.

Her disease is chronic, it started in childhood and gradually developed throughout the whole life. The ~~actual~~  
<sup>continuously</sup>  
~~present~~  
condition presents a great variety of symptoms ~~which~~ from objective and subjective which from time to time become worse or better, depending much upon the ~~surrounding~~  
<sup>cautious</sup> physical and psychical of her life. The central part of her disease ~~is~~ is occupied by a complex of symptoms produced by a hyperfunction of the sympathetic nervous system. ~~Accompanied with the main opposition of the adrenals~~  
and greatest features of this disease are the phenomena: 1) of a heart trouble manifested by an ~~tendency~~ to acceleration and arrhythmia of the pulse, accompanied usually by syncope; and 2) of a dangerous increase of blood pressure: systolic 16 cm. and diastolic 12 cm. Another feature of her disease is a <sup>disturbance</sup> ~~periodic~~ circulation of blood ma-

manifested in an abnormal accumulation  
of blood in the internal organs. or the  
expansion of contracted peripheral vessels.  
This phenomenon together with  
~~the~~ high altitude together with  
the heart troubles and others, which  
usually accompany a sympatheticic  
causes, a variety of very painful sensa-  
tions which make of my patient a  
real invalid notwithstanding that  
she has also bright moments.

A high altitude above the sea level  
causes a deeper respiration slowing  
down the pulse, and has a powerful  
tonic effect upon the general nervous  
system which is antagonistic to the sym-  
pathetic one. Thus the ~~actual effect of the~~  
hyperfunction of the latter is to a certain  
extent checked and neutralized by  
the ~~surrounding~~<sup>actual</sup> physical conditions,  
~~and while heat and atmospheric humidity aggravate the symptoms.~~  
I do not know any other agent which  
could give such steady therapeutic  
result. Even a short stay on the lower  
altitudes will necessarily result in ~~an~~  
immediate <sup>further</sup> increase of the ~~and~~ sympathetic  
nerves functions and may easily bring a  
death either by an aggravation of the  
heart disorder, or by an increase of blood  
pressure, especially dangerous in the age  
of my patient. We know, that even  
healthy people who lived long time on  
the high altitudes cannot descend into

valleys without serious consequences  
for their lives. The same as is in the  
case of Madame Roerich who lived  
on the altitudes of minimum 6000  
feet during 7 years without interruption,  
and whose organism is already presen-  
ting clear symptoms of a disease which  
by itself requires a life in a mountainous  
region. Therefore, joining the opinion  
of my colleagues who treated Madame  
Roerich while she was in Europe,  
I am fully persuaded, that a life  
on an altitude not less than 5-6000  
<sup>and a careful avoiding of heat and humidity,</sup>  
feet are essential for her existence.

Respectfully ~~Yours~~

C. C. Lozina, M.D.

S T A T E M E N T

re the health of Madame de R e e r i c h .

I am giving this statement on the basis of my personal observation of Mme de Roerich during several days and of my careful medical examination of her.

Her disease is chronic and continuously progressive; it started in childhood and gradually developed throughout the whole life. The actual condition presents a great variety of symptoms, objective and subjective, which from time to time become worse or better, depending much upon the physical and psychic conditions of her life. The central part of her disease is occupied by a complex of symptoms produced by a hyperfunction of the sympathetic nervous system. Among the main and gravest features of this disease are the phenomena: 1) of a heart trouble manifested by an acceleration and arrhythmia of the pulse, accompanied usually by syncopes; and 2) of a dangerous increase of blood pressure: systolic 16 cm and diastolic 12 cm. Another feature of her disease is a disturbance of the circulation of blood, manifested in an abnormal accumulation of blood in the internal organs on the expense of <sup>ph</sup> pereferal blood vessels. This phenomena together with the heart troubles and others, which usually accompany a sympathetic cause, a variety of very painful sensations, which make of my patient a real invalid notwithstanding that she has also bright moments.

A high altitude above the sea level causes a deeper respiration slowing down the pulse and has a powerful tonic effect upon the general nervous system, which is antagonistic to the sympathetic one. Thus the hyperfunction of the latter is to ~~a~~certain extent checked and neutralized by the surrounding physical conditions, while heat and atmospheric humidity aggravate the symptoms. I do not know any other

agent which could give any steady therapeutic result. Even a short stay on lower altitudes will necessarily result in an immediate further increase of the sympathetic nerves functions and may easily bring a sudden death either by an aggravation of the heart disorder, or by an increase of blood pressure, especially dangerous in the age of my patient. We know, that even healthy people, who lived a long time on the high altitudes cannot descend into valleys without serious consequences for their lives. The more so this is in the case of N-mc de Roerich, who lived on altitudes of minimum 6000 feet during 7 years without interruption and whose organism is already presenting clear symptoms of a disease which by itself requires life in a mountainous region. Therefore, joining the opinion of my colleagues who treated N-mc de Roerich while she was in Europe, I am fully persuaded that a life on an altitude not less than 5-6,000 feet and a careful avoiding of heat and humidity are essential for her existence.

C. C. Lozina, M.D.

Naggar, Dec. 15th, 1930

C.C.LOZINA, M.D.

NAGGAR,Kulu

March 30th 1931

STATEMENT REGARDING THE HEALTH OF Mme H. de ROERICH.

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Departing from Naggar after the expiration of my six months' contract with Prof.N. de Roerich, for which I could not accept an extension because of my family obligations to return to France, I feel it my duty to make the following statement:

Referring to my previous statement of February 7th 1931 I confirm my diagnosis and declare hereby that the condition of health of Mme de Roerich is chronic and is liable to become worse. The approach of the warm season always produces upon her a bad effect which I have already been able to observe during the last days. Her condition remains a very precarious one; the treatment can be only symptomatic and it is absolutely necessary for her to stay on high altitudes and to avoid carefully the slightest psychical excitements and physical fatigue, which can easily lead to the gravest consequences.

C. C. Lozina, M.D.

( C.C.Lozina).

Copy of the letter  
of Dr. Lozina to the  
British Consul in  
Pondicherry, regarding  
the health of Madame  
de Roerick.

Dear Sir, according to your request,  
I am writing you an outline of the con-  
dition of health and the proposed treat-  
ment of Madame de Roerick, who is residing  
in Pudu.

As I understand from my personal interview  
with Dr. Lapeyre at Paris, who treated Madame  
de Roerick previously, her case is of a parti-  
cular interest for neurologists and heart  
specialists. She has some kind of lesion  
of her heart's nervous centers, evidently  
that of "fascicules of tris", which causes  
a series of heart symptoms or arrhythmic  
pulse, syncope, tachycardia and high  
blood pressure. But there is no question,  
that this heart trouble is no more than  
a symptom-complex, while the real  
cause lies much deeper. She is no doubt  
of a highly nervous disposition and pre-  
sents many signs of hysterical trauma  
with important physical phenomena  
as spells of vomiting (some time w.<sup>t</sup> blood), paresis, modification of nervous  
reflexes, hyperesthesia, ~~the rises of temperature~~  
~~swelling of limbs, sometimes pain in the regions of appendix and kidney~~  
nature of unknown reason etc. Among  
them her heart symptoms are the most

Dangerous, as they may cause a sudden cessation of the heart functioning at some psychic trauma or at a change of surroundings. For instance, it was proved many times, that a descent <sup>have</sup> to lower altitudes and an increase of heat <sup>heat</sup> put her everytime in a very dangerous condition. We had last reports, that an excitement about a delay in arrival of her family caused immediately severe vomiting and heart attacks. There is no question that her psychic nature has much to do with her general condition and a close and prolonged study of her symptoms by a physician who can take into consideration all sides physical and psychic as well, of her illness is absolutely necessary for a full understanding of the case. I understand, that her health became worse after her trip to Tibet, and especially after a long separation of the party in most trying climate conditions when 5 men died. Dr. Lapeyre recommended me, before forming my judgement, to do a long observation of this quite an interesting and rare case, which might be of a kind of hysteria magna, complicated by heart lesions. He asked me also to report the present condition to him for the purpose of publishing an article in a medical journal. Dr. Lapeyre recommended me for emergency case to use some stimulants, but as <sup>he</sup> Dr. Roerick is very sensitive to different chemicals and to some of them has a definite idiosyncrasy, they must be applied very cautiously, and not ~~be~~ for studying

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her reaction to them, f.i. it was tried, that she does not stand digitalis, while she can stand strychnine, though, as it is known, both drugs have very similar active substances. It shows, how delicately mme de Roerich should be handled. Among other medicines I am taking with me a French preparation of "nacodine" from which Dr. Lapeyre expects much, though it should be applied very carefully, especially, because it was never used before in mme de Roerich's case and we do not know how she will react to it. I expect that at some moments an application of "vortous" will be quite useful. From my brief outline of the illness it is clear, that her physical condition is closely related to the psychic one and I must stress especially this point. I am sure, that all physical means will fail if we do not join them with some psycho-therapy and mental rest and comfort. Without that, an ordinary treatment will be necessarily greatly handicapped and one step forward will be followed by one step backward. In view of all these circumstances my medical opinion is this, that the presence of her husband and son, of whose delay in arrival caused now much aggravation of the condition, is absolutely necessary for the improvement of her health. Thus,

one of factors in cure de Rerick's  
illness will be removed. It is evident,  
that the case of mme de Rerick as to  
the diagnosis and degree of disease, is  
quite unusual and requires a special  
treatment and understanding. A medical  
consultation with other doctors in  
presence of prof. de Rerick is desirable  
and is fully welcomed by me.

Sincerely yours

C. Lozina, M.D.