

Marc S. Micozzi, M.D.  
PhD Candidate  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Pennsylvania  
and  
Resident Physician  
Ayer Clinical Laboratory  
Pennsylvania Hospital

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL  
This document is being provided in accordance  
with a Court Order for in camera inspection in  
The State of Minnesota, et al. v Philip Morris, Inc. et al.  
Its use is strictly limited by Court Orders

October 1980

Field Statement

In our previous work, we have developed non-invasive, accurate techniques for measuring blood pressure levels in infants and children (1), and have correlated environmental factors with the development of high blood pressure in school children (2). We have also developed maternal and child health care indices for evaluating gestational high risk factors and predicting pregnancy outcome (3,4). These risk factors include toxemia of pregnancy and anemia (5,6).

Dr. Solomon H. Katz, our colleague and thesis advisor at the University of Pennsylvania, has recently studied the correlation of maternal toxemia of pregnancy with elevated blood pressure in the adolescent offspring (7). However, no study has yet attempted to correlate neonatal blood pressure levels with maternal risk factors during pregnancy.

Our measurement instruments and techniques are ideally suited to such a study. Further, we have illustrated the particular utility of our instruments, and the applicability of our methods, to cross-cultural studies which may better segregate the generalized influences of genetic, environmental and constitutional factors on pregnancy outcome and neonatal status.

Neonatal blood pressure may be developed as an integrated index of gestational risk factors acting through the in utero environment; just as childhood and adult blood pressures are currently in use as indices of exposure to certain environmental

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL  
This document is being provided in accordance  
with a Court Order for in camera inspection in  
The State of Minnesota, et al. v. Philip Morris, Inc. et al.  
Its use is strictly limited by Court Orders.

factors in some applications (2). The physiologic correlates of these associations are being explored by many investigators.

Currently reported studies show a correlation between blood pressure and urban vs. tribal living environments, as well as diet and obesity, in African adults on a population basis, although there is marked variation between individuals within a given population (8).

The accurate assessment of neonatal status vis-a-vis blood pressure may shed light on the effects of the in utero environment. Alcohol and smoking have been statistically associated with the occurrence of spontaneous abortions (9, 10). However, on an unpublished epidemiologic basis, the tentative association of smoking behavior with abortion in pregnancy may be based entirely upon its known association with alcohol consumption in the population as a whole and the known association in turn of alcohol consumption with spontaneous abortion and fetal alcohol syndrome.

The accurate determination of neonatal blood pressure as an index of general infant status may help determine and differentiate the physiologic influence of such factors as toxemia, anemia, alcohol and others during pregnancy.

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL  
This document is being provided in accordance  
with a Court Order for in camera inspection in  
*The State of Minnesota, et al. v. Philip Morris, Inc. et al.*  
Its use is strictly limited by Court Orders

### References

1. Micozzi, M.S. and Teasdale, R.C., Clinical evaluation of a non-invasive device to measure blood pressure, Medical Instrumentation 10: 66, 1976.
2. Micozzi, M.S., Childhood hypertension and academic standing in the Philippines, Am. J. Public Health 70: 530-532, 1980.
3. De la Paz, J.T., and Micozzi, M.S., Evaluation of maternal and child health care indices in the identification of high risk pregnancy, Phil. J. Ob. Gyn. 1: 315-342, 1977.
4. Micozzi, M.S. A system for the identification of high risk pregnancy in developing countries, Am. J. Public Health 69: 1-43, 1979.
5. Micozzi, M.S., On definition of anemia in pregnancy, Am. J. Public Health 68: 907-908, 1978, Bull. Pan American Health Organ 13: 92-93, 1979.
6. Micozzi, M.S., Sobre la definicion de anemia del embarazo, Boletin de la Organizacion Panamericana de la Salud, in press.
7. Katz, S.H. et al., Blood pressure in the offspring of toxemic mothers, unpublished, presented at the Fifth International Pediatric Nephrology Symposium, Philadelphia, PA, October 6-10, 1980.
8. Sever, P.S. et al., Blood-pressure and its correlates in urban and rural Africa, Lancet II: 60-64, 1980.
9. Harlap, S. and Shiono, P.H., Alcohol, smoking and incidence of spontaneous abortions in the first and second trimester, Lancet II: 173-175, 1980.
10. Kline, J. et al., Drinking during pregnancy and spontaneous abortion, Lancet II: 176-179, 1980.

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL  
This document is being provided in accordance  
with a Court Order for discovery/inspection in  
The State of Minnesota, et al. v Philip Morris, Inc et al.  
Its use is strictly limited by Court Orders

Curriculum vitae

November 1979

Narc S. Micozzi

Home Address: 225 South 18th St., Apt. 17-12 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 Phone: (215) 546-7460

2010 Carolwood Drive Arcadia, California 91006 Phone: (213) 355-9156

Business Address: Department of Research Medicine Nursing Education Building 420 Service Drive S2 University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Born: October 27, 1953, Norfolk, Virginia  
Marital Status: Single

Education

M. Sc. Epidemiology	1980	University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia PA	
M.D.	1980	University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia PA	
B.A. cum laude	1974	Pomona College Claremont CA	Majors: Chemistry and Zoology
	1971-1972	U.S. Air Force Academy Colorado Springs CO	

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL  
 This document is being provided in accordance  
 with a Court Order for an expedited inspection in  
 The State of Minnesota, et al v Philip Morris, Inc. et al  
 Its use is strictly limited by Court Order

Professional Experience

Fellowships

July to October 1979 Postdoctoral Fellowship (full-time)  
 Allied Institute of Environmental Health Sciences  
 Morristown, New Jersey  
 Supervisor: Domingo M. Aviado, M.D.  
 Senior Director, Biomedical Research  
 Laboratory screening procedures for G6PD deficiency, screening of chemicals for  
 hemolytic activity by in vitro and in vivo techniques, protocols to study the  
 health effects of environmental pollutants

August 1976 to July 1977 Henry Luce Foundation Fellowship (full-time)  
 Davao Medical School and Research Foundation  
 Davao City, Mindanao, Philippines  
 Supervisor: Jesus T. de la Paz, M.D.  
 Medical Director

Maternal and child health care, pediatric blood pressure, placental pathology, pulmonary paragonimiasis, cross-cultural medicine and psychiatry, public health, ethnopharmacology

June to July 1976 Visiting Student Fellowship (full-time)  
Carlo Erba Institute for Therapeutic Research  
Milan, Italy  
Supervisors: Mario Bergamaschi, Ph.D., Director,  
Cardio-Pulmonary Laboratory  
Ivo de Cameri, Ph.D., Director,  
Parasitology Laboratory  
Activity of anti-parasitic and cardio-pulmonary pharmacologic agents

January to March 1976 Medical Student Fellowship in Epidemiology (NCI/NIH)  
Department of Research Medicine  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA  
Supervisor: Anita K. Fahn, Sc.D., M.D., Director  
Graduate Group in Epidemiology  
Epidemiology of lung and colon cancer, malignant melanoma, vascular diseases  
and chemical carcinogenesis

June to August 1975 Summer Student Scholarship  
Childrens Hospital of Akron  
Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine  
Akron, Ohio  
Supervisor: John D. Kramer, M.D., Director,  
Medical Education and Cardiology  
Pediatric blood pressure and medical instrumentation

June to August 1973 Hendler Undergraduate Research Fellowship  
City of Hope National Medical School  
Duarte, California  
Supervisor: Charles Mittman, M.D., Director,  
Pulmonary Biochemistry Laboratory  
Electrophoretic and fibrinolytic techniques for identification and characterization  
of angiotensin converting isoenzymes and alpha1antitrypsin in cystic fibrosis and  
emphysema

#### Employment

January to December 1978 Clinical Applications Chemist  
Vitek Systems Division  
McDonnell Douglas Corporation  
Pasadena, California  
Supervisor: Paul Jones, Ph.D., Manager,  
Research and Development  
Protocol development for drug identification panels using gas chromatography/  
mass spectrometer analytic equipment

June to August 1974 Chemical and Biological Engineer  
Hoffman Electronics Division  
Gould Corporation  
El Monte, California  
Supervisor: Alber Eschner, Ph.D., Director,  
Engineering Services  
Development of electrochemical solutions, corrosion control and fungicide treatment  
procedures in accordance with NASA and MIL-SPEC

PHOTOCOPIED AND CONFIDENTIAL  
This document is being provided in accordance  
with a Court Order for in camera inspection in  
The State of Minnesota, et al. v. Philip Morris, Inc. et al.  
Its use is strictly limited by Court Order.

May 1970 to May 1971

Clinical Laboratory Assistant (part-time)  
Community Hospital of San Gabriel  
San Gabriel, California  
Supervisor: John K. Waken, M.D., Director,  
Clinical Laboratory

Awards and Prizes

Undergraduate Research Prize, American Heart Association, 1976  
John G. Clark Prize in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1977  
Medical Student Research Colloquium, 1979  
Honors in Neurobiology, Community Medicine, Pediatrics Research, Surgery  
Research, Pharmacology Research and Advanced Parasitology

Professional Activities

Class Representative, Medical Student Government  
Student Representative, Evaluation Sub-Committee, Curriculum Committee  
Student Member, Advisory Committee, Graduate Group in Epidemiology  
Student Co-ordinator, Parasitology Curriculum  
Student Member, Academy of Surgery, Philadelphia College of Physicians  
Delegate, White House Conference on Youth  
Member, California Governor's Advisory Council and Children and Youth  
Delegate, United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

Professional Organizations

American Anthropological Association, 1978  
American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1978  
American Association for Clinical Chemistry, 1978  
American Chemical Society, 1974  
American Public Health Association, 1973  
Kappa Theta Epsilon Science Fraternity, 1973  
National Eagle Scout Association, 1971  
Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, 1977  
New York Society for Tropical Medicine, 1979  
Society for Environmental Geochemistry and Health, 1979

Professional Education

American Association for Clinical Chemistry  
American Society of Clinical Pathologists - College of American Pathologists  
American Public Health Association  
New York Society of Tropical Medicine  
University of California, Los Angeles

Languages

French  
Italian  
Spanish  
Filipino

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL  
This document is being provided in accordance  
with a Court Order for in camera inspection in  
The State of Minnesota, et al. v. Philip Morris, Inc. et al.  
Its use is strictly limited by Court Orders

Publications

Abstracts and Letters

- Micozzi, M.S. and Teasdale, R.C., Clinical evaluation of a non-invasive device to measure blood pressure, Medical Instrumentation 10: 66, 1976.
- Nemir, P., Jr. and Micozzi, M.S., Combined aneurysmal and occlusive arterial disease, Abstracts Circulation 52:54: 11-12, 1976.
- Micozzi, M.S. and De la Paz, J.T., Triad of Naegele's pelvis, Pott's disease and dystocia, New England Journal of Medicine 296: 231-232, 1977.
- Micozzi, M.S., On definition of anemia in pregnancy, American Journal of Public Health 69(9): 907-908, 1976.
- Micozzi, M.S., Anemia in pregnancy, Bulletin of the Pan American Health Organization 13(1): 92-93, 1979.
- Micozzi, M.S., A system for the identification of high risk pregnancy in developing countries, American Journal of Public Health 69(8); P-43, 1979.
- Eveland, L.K. and Micozzi, M.S., Larva migrans test, Medical News and International Report 3(15): 22, 1979.

Journal Articles

- Micozzi, M.S., Alternative medical education schemes in the Philippines, Modern Medicine of Asia 13(9): 26-30, 1977.
- Nemir, P., Jr. and Micozzi, M.S., Aneurysmal and arterial disease, Cardiovascular Surgery 1976, Circulation 56: II/169-170, 1977.
- De la Paz, J.T. and Micozzi, M.S., Triad of Naegele's pelvis, Pott's disease and dystocia, Modern Medicine of Asia 13(12): 9-10, 1977.
- De la Paz, J.T. and Micozzi, M.S., Evaluation of maternal-child health care and labor indices in the identification of high risk pregnancy as employed by physicians and medical auxiliaries, Philippine Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 1(4): 315-342, 1977.
- De Leon, B.C. and Micozzi, M.S., Preliminary analysis of radiologic estimate of fetal birth weight, Philippine Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 1(4): 350-351, 1977.
- De la Paz, J.T. and Micozzi, M.S., The Katiwala, University of the Philippines Medical Alumni Society Record 6(6): 3-11, 1977.
- Micozzi, M.S., Gross examination of the placenta, Philippine Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 2(2): 102-112, 1978.
- Micozzi, M.S., De la Paz, J.T., Conchu, T., Bajao, E.S. and Canson, L., Katiwala care, Salubritas 2(2): 4-5, 1978.

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL  
 This document is being provided in accordance  
 with a Court Order for in camera inspection in  
 The State of Minnesota, et al. v Philip Morris, Inc. et al.  
 Its use is strictly limited by Court Orders

Micozzi, M.S., Evaluation of a labor index in the identification of high risk pregnancy by physicians among the indigent population, Philippine Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, December 1978.

Micozzi, M.S., Childhood hypertension and academic standing in the Philippines, American Journal of Public Health, in press.

Micozzi, M.S. and Ongchango, M.N., A case of pulmonary paragonimiasis in Mindanao, Philippines, Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health, in press.

Micozzi, M.S. and Eveland, L.K., Laboratory approaches to parasitic diseases in the United States, Laboratory Management, in press.

#### Book Chapters

Aviado, D.M. and Micozzi, M.S., Systemic pharmacology of adrenergic activators and inhibitors: Effects on the respiratory system, in Szekers, L., ed., Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology (Heffter-Hubner Handbuch der experimentellen Pharmacologie), Springer-Verlag KG, Heidelberg, in press.

Aviado, D.M. and Micozzi, M.S., Fluorine containing compounds, in Clayton, G.D., ed., Patt's Handbook of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, in press.

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL.  
This document is being provided in accordance with a Court Order for in camera inspection in *The State of Minnesota, et al. v. Philip Morris, Inc. et al.* Its use is strictly limited by Court Orders.

#### Translations

1. Bradley, S.C. and Mahler, R.J., The detection of chemical diabetes, *Excerpta Medica* 280: 122, 1973.
2. Mahler, R.J., The cause of insulin resistance in obesity, *Excerpta Medica* 280: 156-157, 1973.
3. Mobley, P.W. and Mahler, R.J., Measurement of insulin/proinsulin ratios in normal and obese hyperglycemic mice, *Excerpta Medica* 280: 157, 1973.

## Childhood Hypertension and Academic Standing in The Philippines

MARC S. MICOZZI, MD

**Abstract:** A blood pressure study on 1,078 school children, grades one through six, conducted in Mindanao, Philippines, showed an inverse association between the prevalence of systolic hypertension and the level of academic achievement, significant at  $p < 0.05$  in grades 4-6, and  $p = 0.06$  in grades 1-3. (*Am J Public Health* 70:530-532, 1980.)

### Introduction

Current interest in blood pressure in children is increasing since longitudinal tracking studies have shown that childhood high blood pressure may be predictive of hypertension in young adulthood.<sup>1</sup> The relationship of psychosocial stress to hypertension has recently been reviewed by Henry and Stephens.<sup>2</sup> Philippine primary schools offer a unique opportunity to study the associations between academic stress and high blood pressure in children because of the intense pressure to succeed academically, the presence of high rates of population growth, and declines in real income, as well as cultural disintegration.

### Materials and Methods

Cross-sectional screening for blood pressure and heart rate was performed on 1,078 school children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, in grades one through six, at Immaculate Conception School in Davao City, Mindanao, Philippines, during 1977. There were no variations in sex ratios by age or grade.

Davao City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) had a population of almost 400,000 in 1970, the largest in the Philippines after the Manila SMSA. It has been settled since World War II, primarily by immigrants from diverse regions of the Philippine Islands.<sup>3</sup> Immaculate Conception School is a private, nonprofit Roman Catholic institution which enrolls students from a broad geographic and socioeconomic cross-section of the population of Davao City, where 96 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

Students within each grade level are routinely segregated by sections according to academic standing as determined

by standardized scholastic indices. Grades one through three are divided into five sections, and grades four through six into four sections, each. First ("highest") sections are comprised of students with the best academic performance, and fifth or fourth ("lowest") sections are comprised of those with poorest performance.

During each day of the study, all students present in a particular academic section of a given grade were examined in the classroom, none were acutely ill. Children were seated at rest for at least 15 minutes before examination. Three consecutive blood pressure readings were obtained for each student, using a desk-type conductive mercurial sphygmomanometer (Model 300, W. A. Baum Co., Inc.) with a 14 cm V-lock cuff, in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Blood Pressure Control in Children.<sup>4</sup>

Information recorded for each child included: age to the nearest year, sex, blood pressure, pulse rate and heart rate (by cardiac auscultation). Every attempt was made to avoid the recording of false elevations in blood pressure and confounding measurement phenomena. All measurements were obtained by the author to eliminate observer variations. Accurate measurements of height and weight were not undertaken due to logistical limitations. However, clinical impressions of obesity and tall-for-age relative to the Philippine population were noted.

Blood pressure and heart rate curves for sex and age were obtained by calculation of means, standard deviations, 90th and 95th percentiles (1.6 and 2.0 S.D.), and 95 per cent confidence intervals of the means.<sup>5</sup> The prevalence of high systolic blood pressure (above the 90th percentile for sex and age) was determined for students in each grade and academic section in order to show the distribution of high blood pressure within the population. Systolic blood pressure was chosen as the better indicator of chronic blood pressure responses to environmental factors; accurate diastolic blood pressures are more difficult to obtain in children.

<sup>1</sup>Londe, et al. found that systolic blood pressure was related to weight but not to height in children, diastolic pressure was related to weight but not to height in girls, and was related to neither weight nor height in boys.<sup>6</sup> Katz, et al. recently studied the effects of height, weight, and maturity status on blood pressure during childhood.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Curves for systolic pressure, muffing point, and disappearance point were determined. The standard blood pressure plots for males and females described sigmoid curves, with their maximum slopes at age 10 years, corresponding to a "pre-pubertal systolic spurt." The female curve is steeper than the male curve at this point, on the average by one year.

Address reprint requests to Dr. Marc S. Micozzi, Departments of Pathology and Research Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Hospital, 8th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19107. At the time of the study, Dr. Micozzi was Luce Scholar, Davao Medical School, The Philippines. This paper, submitted to the *Journal* September 13, 1979, was revised and accepted for publication January 8, 1980.

TABLE 1—Number and Percentage of Hypertensive\* Students by Academic Section of Grades 1-3 and 4-6

Section**	Total N	Grades 1-3 (N = 813)		
		N	%	
1	126	7	5	$\chi^2 = 9.15$ 4 d f $p = 0.06$
2	120	8	7	
3	132	14	10	
4	130	15	12	
5	105	17	15	
TOTAL	613	61	10	
		Grades 4-6 (N = 465)		
1	144	9	6	$\chi^2 = 8.90$ 3 d f $p < 0.05$
2	127	10	8	
3	96	11	12	
4	98	17	17	
TOTAL	465	47	10	

\*Hypertension is defined as systolic blood pressure above the 90th percentile for sex and age.

\*\*1 = highest academic level.

### Results

Pooled data for prevalence of high systolic blood pressure are given for children in each of the academic sections of grades one through three and four through six in Table 1. There was increased prevalence of hypertension with decreasing academic standing by section. In grades one through three, the proportion of hypertension was three times as high in lowest sections as in highest sections. The magnitudes of the differences in hypertension rates were greater in grades four through six than in grades one through three, after the children have been in the school system over a longer period of time.

Clinical impressions of obesity and tallness had positive correlations to high systolic blood pressure at  $p < 0.005$ , but academic standing was not related to either clinical obesity or tallness. Obesity was associated with less than one-third of cases of systolic hypertension, and controlling for obesity magnifies the blood pressure differences found by academic standing.

### Discussion

It had generally been accepted that a cause for the elevated blood pressure could be identified in nearly all cases of hypertension in children, but recent evidence casts doubt upon the validity of this concept.<sup>1</sup> Current evidence also points beyond a dominant role for the standard risk factors in determination of the asymptomatic rate of rise of blood pressure with age,<sup>2</sup> and in development of hypertensive heart disease in migrants.<sup>3</sup>

Jenkins recently reviewed evidence supporting the existence of psychosocial risk factors for coronary heart disease, and found that not all the standard risk factors are valid predictors of coronary disease in all cultural settings.<sup>4</sup> Many population groups throughout the world manifest blood pressure increases that are unexpected by any of the standard criteria, and members of such groups are typically seen to be

in living situations where there are decreased levels of control, predictability, and feedback, and increased levels of demand.<sup>5</sup>

Level of academic achievement may influence the generation of psychosocial stress.<sup>6</sup> Identification as a member of a lower academic rank early in childhood, and repeatedly throughout schooling, may have a deleterious effect on children in cultures which are oriented toward higher education and highly motivated toward academic achievement.<sup>7,8</sup> Most levels of society in the contemporary Philippines place great emphasis on early academic achievement due to its association with the attainment of favorable socioeconomic status, as in attending medical school.<sup>9</sup>

Population increases and declines in income have been formidable in recent years.<sup>10</sup> Observations around the world have shown that the rate of growth of a city is related to the prevalence of hypertension in the general population.<sup>11</sup>

Social conditions have profound health effects. Psychosocial stress may play a role in the observed association between childhood hypertension and academic standing in the Philippines. Further investigation would involve evaluation of the relationship between hypertension and such factors as diet, living conditions, family history, and socioeconomic status in these children.

\*\*\*The manner in which academic standing was originally established is not relevant, regardless of criteria, perceived academic standing by the school system resulted in segregation into a particular section.

### REFERENCES

1. Report of the Task Force on Blood Pressure Control in Children. National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute. Pediatrics 59 (Suppl): 797-820, 1977.
2. Henry JP and Stephens PM. Stress, Health and the Social Environment. A Sociobiologic Approach to Medicine. Springer-Verlag, New York, 282 pp, 1977.
3. Hackenberg RA. Secondary development and anticipatory urbanization in Davao, Mindanao. Pacific Viewpoint 12: 1-20, 1971.
4. Londe S, Goldring D, Gollub SW. Blood pressure and hypertension in children. Studies, problems and perspectives, in New MI and Levine LS (eds.). Juvenile Hypertension. Raven Press, New York, 1977, pp 13-24.
5. Katz SH, Hediger ML, Burkner WF. Effects of height-weight and maturity status on blood pressure during childhood and adolescence. Preventive Medicine 8: 177, 1979.
6. Henry JP and Cassell JC. Psychosocial factors in essential hypertension. Recent epidemiologic and animal experimental evidence. Am J Epidemiology 90: 171-200, 1969.
7. Marmot MG and Syme SL. Acculturation in coronary heart disease in Japanese-Americans. Am J Epidemiology 104: 225-247, 1976.
8. Jenkins CD. Recent evidence supporting psychologic and social risk factors for coronary disease. N Engl J Med 294: 987-994, 1033-1038, 1976.
9. Henry JP and Meehan JP. The Circulation: An Integrative Physiologic Study. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, 1971, pp 174-193.
10. Chopra SL. Family size and sibling position as related to measured intelligence and academic achievement. J Soc Psychology 70: 133, 1966.
11. Micozzi MS. Alternative medical education schemes in the Philippines. Modern Medicine of Asia 13 (9): 26-30, 1977.
12. Hackenberg RA. Population increase and income decline in Davao City, 1972. Philippine Planning Journal 5: 15-44, 1974.
13. Eyer J. Hypertension as a disease of modern society. Intl J Health Services 5: 539-557, 1975.

PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL  
 This document is being provided in accordance  
 with a Court Order for in camera inspection in  
 The State of Minnesota, et al. v. Philip Morris, Inc. et al.  
 Its use is strictly limited by Court Order.