

Lancet Publishes German Doctors' Navalny Treatment Report

December 23, 2020



Navalny was flown to Berlin's Charité clinic in August two days after falling suddenly ill on a flight in Siberia. **Markus Schreiber / AP / TASS**

The medical journal The Lancet has [published](#) Tuesday a case report detailing Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny's treatment in Germany following his poisoning with the Novichok nerve agent.

Doctors at Berlin's Charité clinic, where Navalny was flown two days after falling suddenly ill on a flight in Siberia in August, diagnosed him with severe poisoning. Germany announced two weeks later that its military lab identified a nerve agent from the Novichok group as the poison, a finding confirmed by the global chemical weapons watchdog.

Related article: [Watchdog Says Novichok-Type Nerve Agent Found in Navalny Samples](#)

Navalny arrived at the clinic's intensive care unit around 55 hours after the onset of symptoms, deeply comatose with an abnormally slow heart rate, hyperactive muscle stretch

reflexes and decreased brainstem reflexes, his treating doctors wrote in the report titled "Novichok nerve agent poisoning."

After 10 days of treatment with the atropine antidote, Navalny began breathing spontaneously on day 12 and was weaned from mechanical ventilation by day 24, they wrote.

"He gradually recovered from a delirium and was mobilized and transferred to a regular hospital ward on day 26," the authors wrote. Navalny was discharged on Sept. 23 and is currently in rehabilitation in Germany.

"At the last follow-up visit on day 55 we found near-complete recovery of neurological, neuropsychological and neurophysiological findings without evidence of polyneuropathy," the case report said.

The report confirmed that the first two to three hours of intubation and mechanical ventilation after Navalny fell ill in Siberia on Aug. 20 were "decisive" in contributing to a "very favorable outcome." However, the report said it is "unclear" whether atropine therapy administered by Russian doctors during the first two days of treatment saved Navalny's life.

Charité [said](#) it agreed to The Lancet's request to publish a case report with the Kremlin critic's consent.

The clinical course report follows the release this week of Navalny's viral YouTube video of a phone call with one of his alleged poisoners. In it, an alleged Federal Security Service (FSB) chemical warfare expert admits to being dispatched on a clean-up operation to remove traces of the poison from his clothes. The purported FSB agent also said he believes Navalny survived the poisoning due to his Moscow-bound flight's emergency landing in Siberia that allowed his immediate treatment.

The Kremlin denies that Navalny was poisoned and accuses its European counterparts of withholding evidence and thus keeping Russian authorities from opening a criminal investigation.

Navalny [called](#) the publication in The Lancet "proof of the poisoning that Putin keeps demanding."

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