Thyroid cancer after Chernobyl

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Prevention of Internal Exposure to Cesium-137 (<sup>137</sup>Cs) Radiation in Inhabitants of an Area Contaminated by the Chernobyl Accident

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Age-dependent Exposure to Radioactive Iodine (<sup>131</sup>I) in the Thyroid and Total Body of Newborn, Pubertal and Adult Fischer 344 Rats

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Nuclear Abnormalities in Aspirated Thyroid Cells and Chromosome Aberrations in Lymphocytes of Residents Near the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site

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It is estimated that more than 6,000 cases of thyroid cancer were caused by the disaster. “The Chernobyl accident is a clear example of the health consequences experienced by a large population exposed to radioactive iodine,” says Memorial Sloan Kettering physician-scientist James A. Fagin. “The people who were exposed, especially those who were children at the time, have been monitored very closely, and there’s been a lot of interest to see what happens to their risk of cancer over time.” Iodine-131, one of the main isotopes that was released, is not very stable and half of it had decayed after a little more than a week. Therefore, although exposure was high, it lasted for a relatively short period of time. Monitoring of thyroid cancer continues in the three countries, Belarus, the Russian Federation (four regions) and Ukraine, where there were higher levels of radionuclide deposition after the Chernobyl accident. The data on the incidence of thyroid cancer have been analysed in a large number of epidemiological studies published in peer-reviewed scientific journals. [B4] evaluated the dose–response relationship for thyroid cancer among 12,514 members of the UkrAm cohort. The arithmetic mean of the dose to the thyroid from the incorporation of 131I was estimated to be 0.65 Gy. After the first screening (prevalence study [T2]), three biennial thyroid examinations were conducted between 2001 and May 2007 [B4]. Jargin, Sergei V. (2011) “THYROID CANCER AFTER CHERNOBYL: OBFUSCATED TRUTH,” Dose-Response: An International Journal: Vol. 9 : Iss. 4 , Article 5. Available at: https://scholarworks.umass.edu/dose_response/vol9/iss4/5. This Article is brought to you for free and open access by ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. Causes and mechanisms of the registered incidence increase of pediatric thyroid cancer (TC) after the Chernobyl accident, unrelated to the ionizing radiation, were recently reviewed among other topics by Prof. Z. Jaworowski (2010). The main body of evidence (Cardis et al. 2005; Tronko et al. 2006; Davis et al. ...)