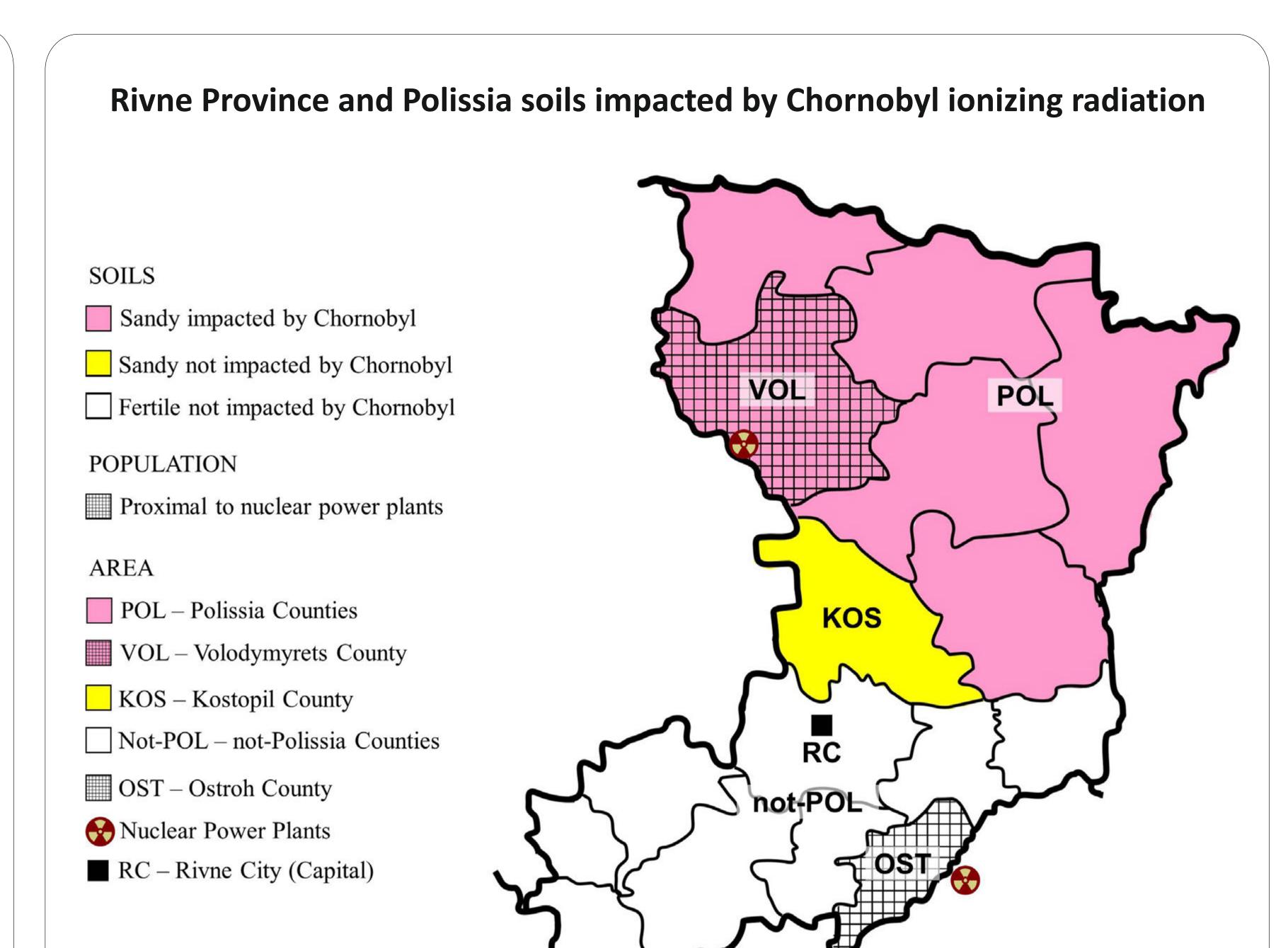
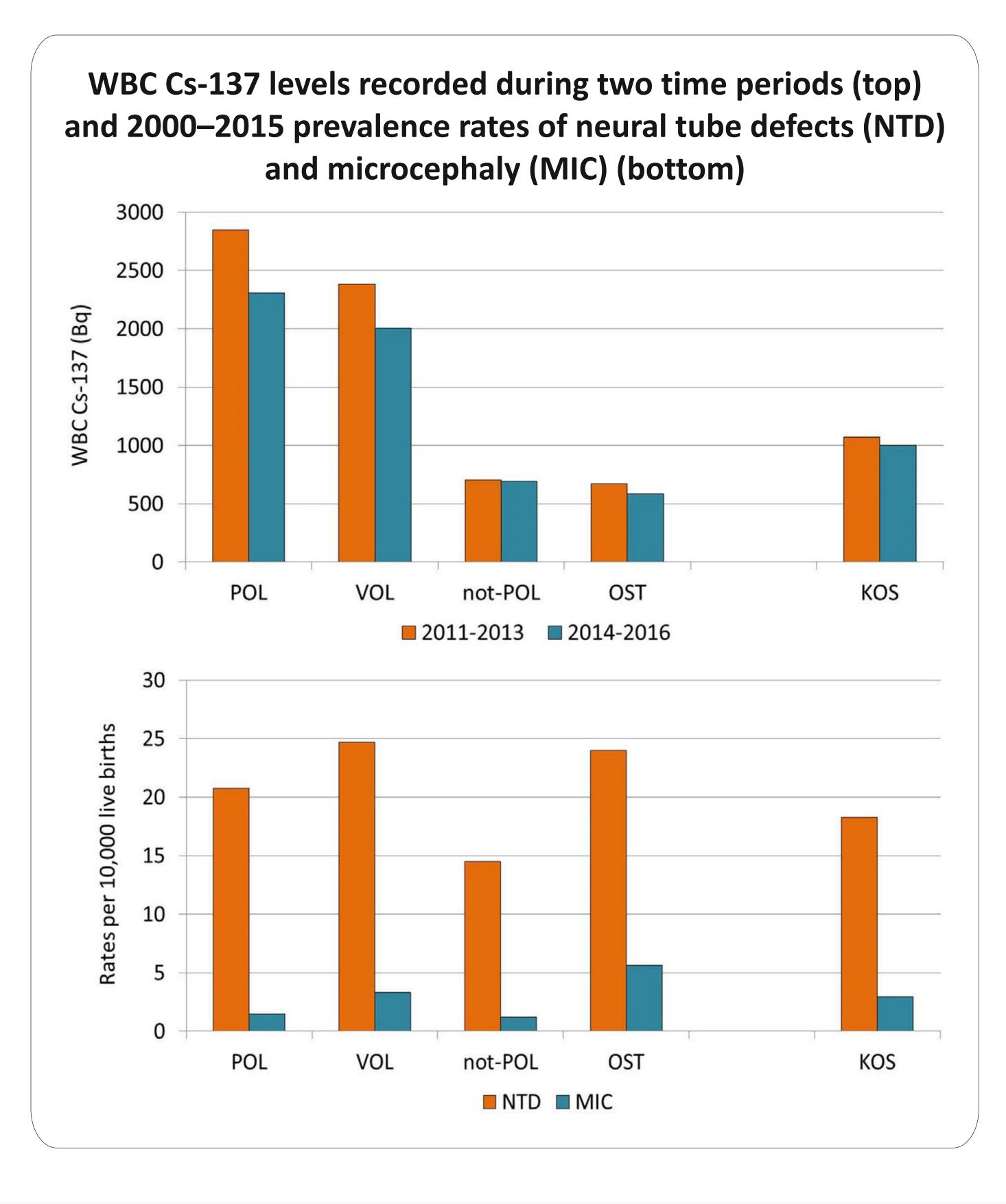
RADIATION, NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS, AND MICROCEPHALY

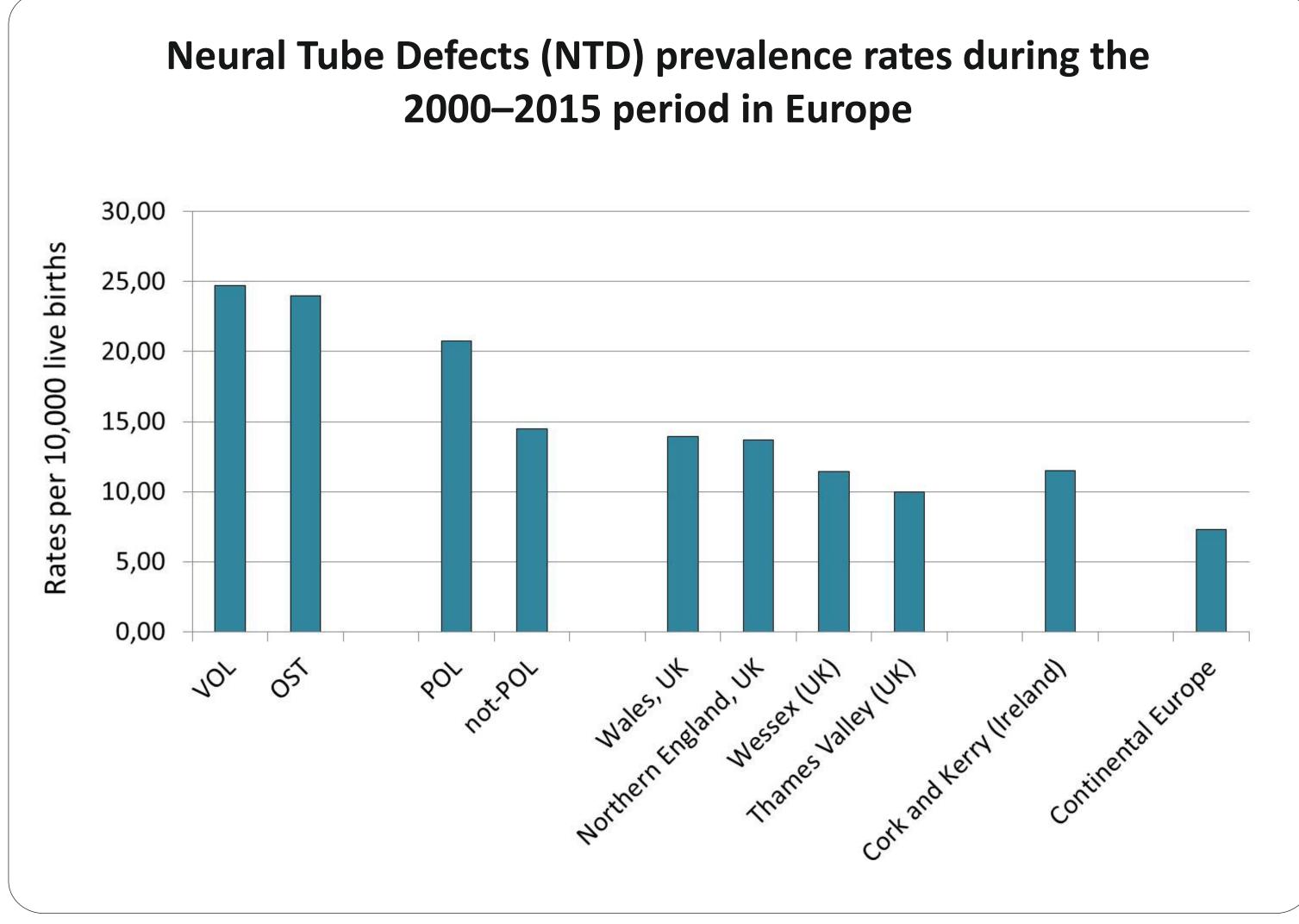
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- ➤ Whole body counts (WBC) of cesium-137 (Cs-137) incorporated by pregnant women are persistently elevated in areas impacted by Chornobyl radiation.
- ➤ Neural tube defects (NTD) and isolated microcephaly rates are statistically significantly higher in areas impacted by Chornobyl radiation when compared to other areas of the province.
- ➤ In two counties, each proximal to a nuclear power plant (NPP), the rates of NTD and isolated microcephaly are the highest irrespective of WBC levels of Cs-137. We suspect that if this fact reflects impacts of emissions from the adjoining NPPs, the most likely nuclide is tritium (H3) because it is known that waters emitted by these NPPs contained elevated levels of this nuclide.
- ➤ Our investigations demonstrate a statistically significant and persistent association between high WBC Cs-137 levels and elevated population rates of congenital anomalies. However, the descriptive epidemiologic nature of this study design does not allow for assertions of cause-effect.
- ➤ We conclude that there is a strong basis to recommend further investigations by our team with partnerships with international research teams to further define the impacts of chronic low dose radiation ongoing exposures on large populations in Ukraine.







Source

Chornobyl, radiation, neural tube defects, and microcephaly. Eur J Med Genet. 2018 Jun 13. doi: 10.1016/j.ejmg.2018.06.005.

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1769721218301666