# 60Co事故受照人员远期细胞遗传学效应观察 Late Observation of Cytogenetics in Three Cases Exposed to 60Co Radiation Accident

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摘要 对三例钴源事故受照人员照后6(7)年和11(12)年两次细胞遗传学随访结果表明,两次随访受照者染色体畸变率分别为4.29%和3.63%,均显著高于对照组(P<0.01),但两次随访间未见显著差异(P>0.05),而且第一次随访染色体畸变是以双+环和无着丝粒断片为主,第二次随访是以易位、缺失和倒位为主;两次随访受照者微核率分别为4.17%和1.17%,第二次随访微核率明显下降(P<0.01)。提示随着照后时间推移,非稳定性染色体畸变逐渐丢失,稳定性染色体畸变仍保持在较高水平。

Abstract: The analyses of chromosome aberrations and micronuclei in peripheral blood lymphocyte were performed in 3 cases exposed to 60Co radiation accident in 6(7) years and 11(12) years after irradiation. The results show that the frequencies of chromosome aberrations in exposed cases were 4.29% in 6(7) years and 3.63% in 11(12) years after irradiation, respectively, and the difference was not significant in the two times follow-up study. Most of the chromosome aberrations were acentric and dicentric chromosomes in first time follow-up study, and translocation, deletion and inversion chromosomes in second time follow-up one. The frequencies of micronuclei in exposed group were 4.17% and 1.17% in the two times follow-up study, respectively, and the rates of micronuclei in second time follow-up study were much lower than that in first one. The results indicated that the unstable type aberrations were gradually lost as time goes on , and the level of stable type aberration was of high degree.

关键词60Co事故照射染色体畸变微核远期效应Key words60CoAccidental exposureChromosome aberrationMicronucleusLate effect

分类号

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Abstract

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