

检测研究

一起放射性伤害事故受照者1.5年后染色体畸变随访观察

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摘要 背景与目的: 对广州放射性伤害事故受照者进行远后效应随访, 观察迁延照射的细胞遗传学损伤特点。材料与方法: 常规染色体畸变与G-显带核型分析。结果: 双着丝点畸变下降缓慢; 染色体总畸变率26%, 其中以易位等稳定性畸变为主, 未发现克隆样核型改变。结论: 迁延照射造成的细胞遗传学损伤较一次照射严重, 且修复缓慢。

关键词 [迁延照射](#); [染色体畸变](#); [易位](#); [远后效应](#)

A Follow-up Study on Chromosomal Aberrations in the Victim of Radiation Injury Accident After 1.5 Years

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Abstract BACKGROUND & ATM: To follow late effects of a victim in a radiation injury accident and observe cytogenetic characteristics of a continual irradiation. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Conventional chromosomal aberrations and G-banded kayrotype analysis. RESULTS: There are little decline in dicentrics. Stable aberrations such as translocations play dominant role in total aberration frequency of 26 %. Clonal aberrations are not yet observed. CONCLUTION: There are more severe cytogenetic damage and slower repair in continual exposure to radiation than in single irradiation.

Keywords [continual exposure](#) [chromosomal aberrations](#) [translocation](#) [late radiation effect](#)

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