

Other Epidemiological Surveys of Children of Atomic Bomb Survivors

■ Deaths from leukemia or possibly hereditary tumors, etc. developed by the age of 20

The follow-up survey of 41,066 subjects revealed no correlation between parents' gonadal doses (0.435 Sv on average) and their children's deaths.

(Source: Y. Yoshimoto et al.: Am J Hum Genet 46: 1041-1052, 1990.)

■ Deaths from cancer (1958 - 1997)

As a result of the follow-up survey of 40,487 subjects, development of solid tumors and blood tumors was found in 575 cases and 68 cases, respectively, but no correlation with parents' doses was observed (the survey is still underway).

(Source: S. Izumi et al.: Br J Cancer 89: 1709-13, 2003.)

■ Incidence rates of lifestyle-related diseases (2002 - 2006)

The clinical cross-sectional survey of approx. 12,000 subjects revealed no correlation between parents' doses and their children's incidence rates of lifestyle-related diseases (the survey is still underway).

(Source: S Fujiwara et al.: Radiat Res 170: 451-7, 2008.)

The Radiation Effects Research Foundation has been conducting follow-up surveys to ascertain whether parents' radiation exposure increases their children's incidence rates of lifestyle-related diseases, which are multifactorial disorders. The Foundation has so far conducted a survey of childhood cancer and leukemia^{*1}, a survey of solid tumors^{*2}, and a survey of lifestyle-related diseases^{*3}, but none of them revealed specific radiation effects.

*1: Y. Yoshimoto et al.: Am J Hum Genet 46: 1041-1052, 1990.

*2: S. Izumi et al.: Br J Cancer 89: 1709-13, 2003.

*3: S Fujiwara et al.: Radiat Res 170: 451-7, 2008.

Included in this reference material on February 28, 2018