

**2006 World Health Organization (WHO) Report :**  
**Mental health such as anxiety is the biggest problem for regional healthcare.**



**Against this,**



**concerns have been raised over the decrease in international investigations since the 2006 WHO Report.**

- (i) It has been pointed out that the physical effects and damage from the Chernobyl NPS Accident might be greater than the estimate in the WHO Report, and that it would be necessary to continue international investigations.\*<sup>1</sup>**
- (ii) There has been a criticism that the WHO's view would make people less wary of foods from the contaminated areas and could impede future investigations and research.\*<sup>2</sup>**

\*1: This view is based on the fact that in Rivne in Ukraine, the incidence of neural tube defects is 22.2 per 10,000 people, the highest throughout Europe. (Wertelecki, Pediatrics, 125, e836, 2010)  
However, it has not been clear what is causing this.

\*2: Holt, Lancet, 375, 1424 - 1425, 2010

There are also reports arguing that the WHO Report overestimates mental health aspects such as anxiety and underestimates physical effects.

These reports rely primarily on a report that people living as an isolated Polish community in the Rivne province of Ukraine, called "Polishchuks," have a high incidence of neural tube defects. Because the effects of consanguineous marriage are also suspected and neural tube defects could be also caused by folate deprivation and maternal alcohol use, it is unclear whether the high incidence of neural tube defects in the Rivne province has been caused by radiation from the Chernobyl NPS Accident or other effects, or their combinations.

(Related to p.107 of Vol. 1, "Knowledge on Malformation Induction - Chernobyl NPS Accident -")

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013

Updated on March 31, 2015