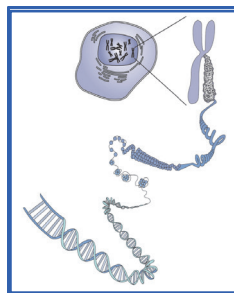


- Radiation effects on gonads (reproductive cells)
 - ◎ Gene mutations
 - Changes in genetic information in DNA (point mutation)
 - ◎ Chromosome aberrations
 - Structural chromosomal aberrations
 - * Increases in hereditary diseases in the offspring have not been proved among human beings.



- Risks of hereditary effects (up to children and grandchildren)
 - = **Approx. 0.2%/Gy** (Two out of 1,000 people per gray)
(2007 Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP))

This value is indirectly estimated using the following data:

- Spontaneous incidences of hereditary diseases among a group of human beings
- Average spontaneous gene mutation rate (human beings) and average radiation-induced mutation rate (laboratory mice)
- Correction factor for extrapolating potential risks of induced hereditary diseases among human beings based on radiation-induced mutation rate among laboratory mice

- Tissue weighting factor for gonads_(ICRP Recommendations)
0.25 (1977) → 0.20 (1990) → 0.08 (2007)

In animal testing, when parents are exposed to high-dose radiation, congenital disorders and chromosomal aberrations are sometimes found in their offspring. However, there has been no evidence to prove that parents' radiation exposure increases hereditary diseases in their offspring in the case of human beings. The ICRP estimates risks of hereditary effects as 0.2% per gray. This is even less than one-twentieth of the risk of death by cancer. Furthermore, the ICRP assumes that the exposure dose that doubles the spontaneous gene mutation rate (doubling dose) is the same at 1 Gy for human beings and laboratory mice. However, hereditary effects have not been confirmed for human beings and there is the possibility that this ICRP estimate is overrated.

Targeting children of atomic bomb survivors, follow-up death surveys, clinical health checks, and surveys on various molecular levels have been conducted. Results of these surveys have made it clear that risks of hereditary effects had been overestimated. Accordingly, the tissue weighting factor for gonads was reduced in the ICRP Recommendations released in 1990 and further in the ICRP Recommendations released in 2007.

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013

Updated on February 28, 2018