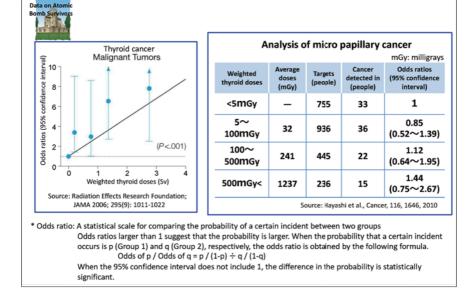
Cancer due to Acute External Exposure

Incidence of Thyroid Cancer among Atomic Bomb Survivors



Odds ratios (statistical scales for comparing the probability of a certain incident between two groups) regarding incidence of thyroid cancer among atomic bomb survivors show that risks of thyroid cancer increase as doses increase.

A survey only targeting micro papillary thyroid cancer shows that the odds ratio remains low until the weighted thyroid dose exceeds 100 mGy, and that the ratio slightly exceeds 1 when the weighted thyroid dose becomes 100 mGy or larger, but no significant difference was found.^{*1*2} (When the odds ratio is larger than 1, the relevant incident is more highly likely to occur. However, in this data, as the 95% confidence interval includes 1, there is no statistically significant difference in the probability.)

*1: M. Imaizumi, et.al., "Radiation Dose-Response Relationships for Thyroid Nodules and Autoimmune Thyroid Diseases in Hiroshima and Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Survivors 55-58 Years After Radiation Exposure" JAMA 2006;295(9):1011-1022

*2: Y. Hayashi, et.al., "Papillary Microcarcinoma of the Thyroid Among Atomic Bomb Survivors Tumor Characteristics and Radiation Risk" Cancer April 1, 2010, 1646-1655

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