

Survey on children born from mothers who were pregnant at the time of the Chernobyl NPS Accident



Survey targets

- (i) 138 children who were exposed to radiation in the womb and their parents (a group of children exposed to radiation in the womb: exposed group)
- (ii) 122 children in non-contaminated regions in Belarus and their parents (control group: non-exposed group)

Children's mental development	When aged 6 to 7		When aged 10 to 11	
	(i) Exposed group	(ii) Control group	(i) Exposed group	(ii) Control group
Difficulty in speech	18.1%	8.2%	10.1%	3.3%
Disorder of emotion	20.3%	7.4%	18.1%	7.4%
IQ=70~79	15.9%	5.7%	10.1%	3.3%

- A significant difference in mental development was observed between the exposed group and the control group, but there was no correlation between exposed doses and intelligence quotients. Therefore, the difference was considered to be attributable to social factors associated with forced evacuation.
- There was correlation between parents' extreme anxiety and their children's emotional disorders.

It is considered that radiation exposure during pregnancy does not directly affect intelligence quotients of fetuses and children after growth.

Source: Prepared based on Kolominsky Y et al., J Child Psychol Psychiatry, 40 (2): 299-305, 1999

Researchers in Belarus conducted surveys targeting 138 children born from mothers who were pregnant and were residing near the nuclear power plant at the time of the Chernobyl NPS Accident and 122 children born from mothers who were pregnant at the time of the accident but were exposed to little radiation. The surveys were conducted twice when survey targets were aged 6 to 7 and when they were aged 10 to 11 in order to study effects of radiation exposure in the womb on their mental development.

In both surveys, incidences of difficulty in speech and disorder of emotion were larger among the exposed group than among non-exposed group with statistically significant differences.

Regarding intelligence quotient, fewer children in the exposed group were above the average compared with the non-exposed group and children on the borderline between normal levels and mental retardation were clearly larger in number.

However, no correlation has been found between estimated absorbed doses to the thyroid in fetal life and intelligence quotient and possibilities of other factors are suggested such as social-psychological and sociocultural factors (school education and guardians' academic levels, etc.) associated with forced evacuation from contaminated regions. The possibility that radiation exposure during pregnancy has directly affected the intelligence quotients of fetuses and children after growth is considered to be low.

A survey targeting parents using a stress evaluation index revealed clear correlation between parents' anxiety and children's emotional disorders.

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