

论著

### 137 Cs 事故受照人员外周血淋巴细胞微核的随访观察

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**摘要** 本文报道了39例在5个月内多次受到<sup>137</sup>Cs $\gamma$ 射线源照射(累积当量剂量为5~2105mSv),受照人员外周血淋巴细胞微核的随访观察。结果表明,照后1年直接法微核率受照和对照组接近,差异无显著性意义。此时,常规培养法微核率,受照组高于对照组,差异接近显著(0.11 > P > 0.105),并且微核率与剂量之间存在相关关系。在照后5年,采用CB法测试微核,结果受照组微核率明显高于对照组,差异有非常显著性意义(P < 0.101)。表明CB法提高了微核测试的灵敏度和可靠性。

**关键词** [137Cs](#) [事故照射](#) [微核](#) [松胞素-B](#) [随访观察](#)

### A FOLLOWUP STUDY ON MICRONUCLEI OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD LYMPHOCYTE IN PERSONS EXPOSED TO 137CS RADIATION ACCIDENT

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**Abstract** This paper reports micronuclei of peripheral blood lymphocyte of 39 cases exposed to <sup>137</sup>Cs $\gamma$  in a period of 5 months. The accumulated equivalent doses were 5~2105mSv. The results show that micronucleus frequencies in the both groups of exposed and control were very near. The difference was not significant. At that time, micronucleus frequencies using method of routine culture in exposed group were higher than those in the control one, and they had correlated relationship with accumulated doses. At 5th year after irradiation, micronuclei were examined by cytokinesis-block micronucleus method. The results show that the frequencies of micronucleus in exposed group were higher than those in the control. The difference was very significant. It indicated that CB method increased precision and reliability for micronucleus assay.

**Keywords** [137 Cs](#) [accidental radiation](#) [micronucleus](#) [cytochalasin2B](#) [follow2up](#)

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