Post-Radiation Neurocognitive Deficit in the Chornobyl Clean-Up Workers: Geriatric Aspects
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Abstract
Neurocognitive deficit is one of the main neuropsychiatric effects of radiation exposure. The impact of ionizing radiation (IR), particularly in the low-dose range, and age-related factors may have a synergistic effect on the development of post-radiation cognitive impairment. It is suggested that the low doses of IR is a risk factor associated with age-related diseases, in particular, neurodegenerative ones. The prospective clinical study of the randomized samples of 52 elderly male Chornobyl clean-up workers (aged 64.1±2.9) irradiated at doses of 0.002–1.1 Sv at mean arithmetic dose (M ± SD) of 0.31±0.29 Sv, mean geometric dose of 0.16 Sv, median dose of 0.25 Sv and 13 male non-exposed controls (aged 63.3±2.9). All patients were examined using the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, premorbid IQ assessment, and audial ERPs.

Biography:
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