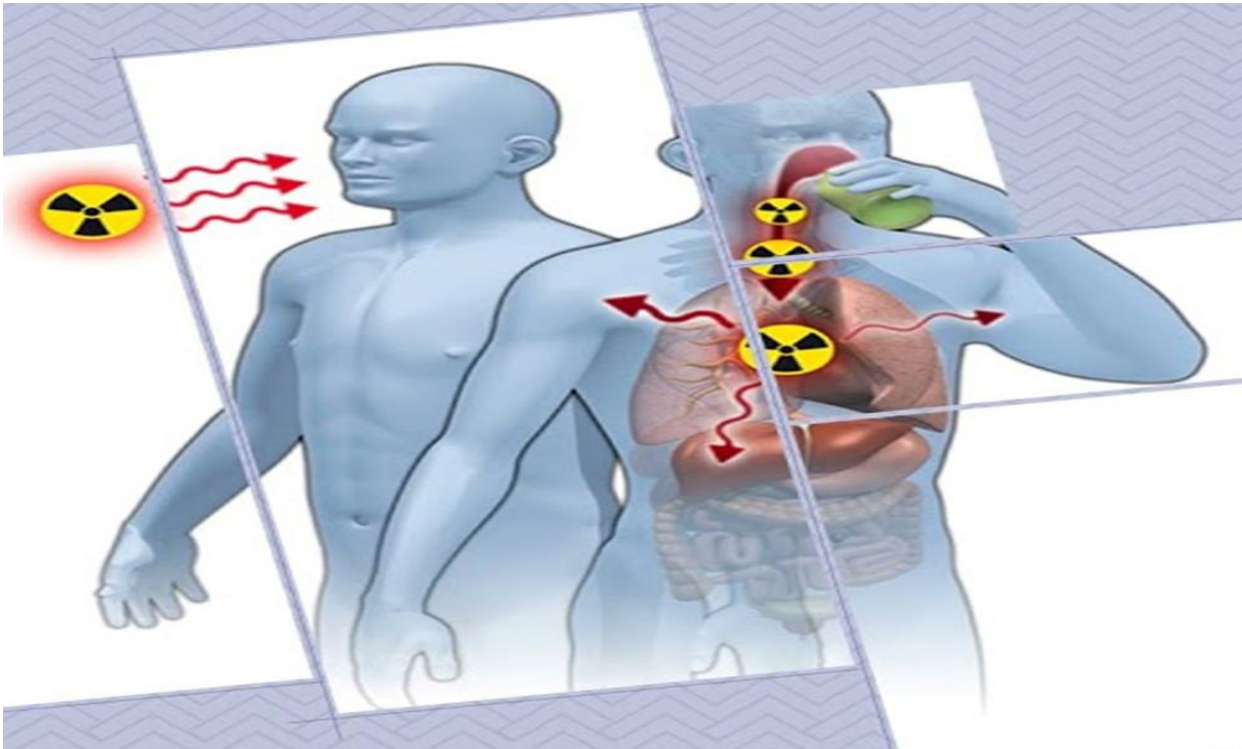


## Stochastic effects on ionizing radiation 7<sup>th</sup> Lecture





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## Stochastic Effects of Ionizing Radiation

Stochastic effects are harmful biological effects of ionizing radiation that occur by chance. They do not have a threshold—any dose, even very small, has the possibility of causing an effect. However, the severity does not increase with dose; instead, the probability of occurrence increases as the dose increases.

### Main Stochastic Effects

#### 1. Cancer induction

Radiation may damage DNA, possibly resulting in:

- Leukemia
- Thyroid cancer
- Breast cancer
- Lung cancer
- Skin cancer
- Other solid tumors

The risk increases with dose, but no dose guarantees cancer.

#### 2. Hereditary (genetic) effects

Radiation damage to **gametes (sperm or ova)** can cause mutations passed to offspring:

- Congenital abnormalities
- Genetic diseases

Note: In humans, hereditary effects from radiation have not been conclusively proven, but they are well demonstrated in animal studies.

### Mechanism

Ionizing radiation → DNA damage → misrepair or mutation →



- If in somatic cells → cancer
- If in germ cells → hereditary effects

Effects may take years or decades to appear—called late effects.

## **Local Tissue Effects of Ionizing Radiation**

Local tissue effects are radiation-induced changes that occur only in the specific part of the body that receives the dose. These effects are mostly deterministic (non-stochastic), meaning they have a threshold dose, and their severity increases with dose.

### **1. Skin Effects**

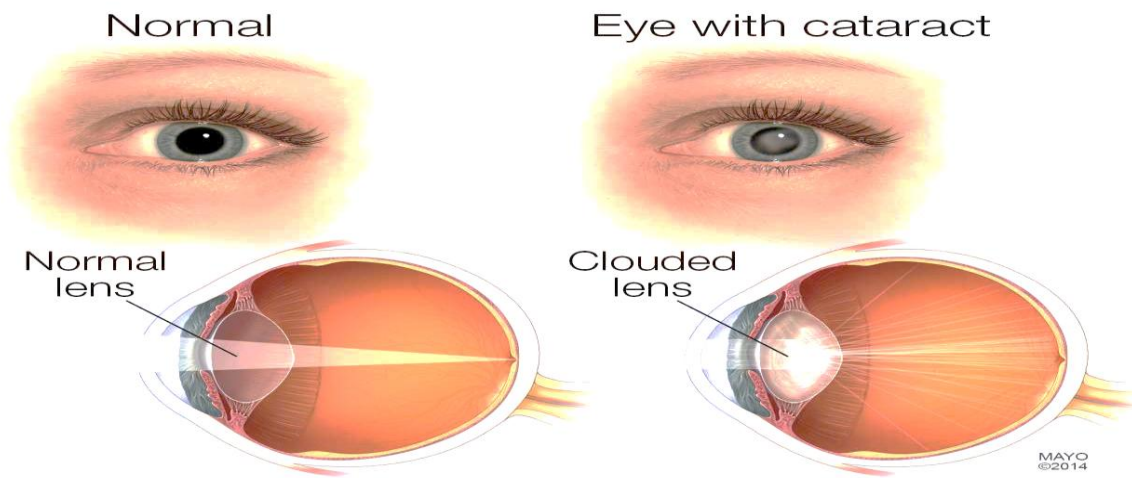
The skin is one of the most radiosensitive tissues locally.

- Early transient erythema
- Main erythema
- Dry desquamation (dry peeling)
- Moist desquamation (wet peeling)
- Epilation (hair loss)
- Ulceration
- Skin necrosis (very high doses)
- Chronic radiation dermatitis

### **2. Eye Effects**

Especially the lens of the eye:

- Cataract formation
  - A classic deterministic effect
  - Lens damage has a clear threshold dose



### 3. Gonadal Effects

Damage to reproductive organs:

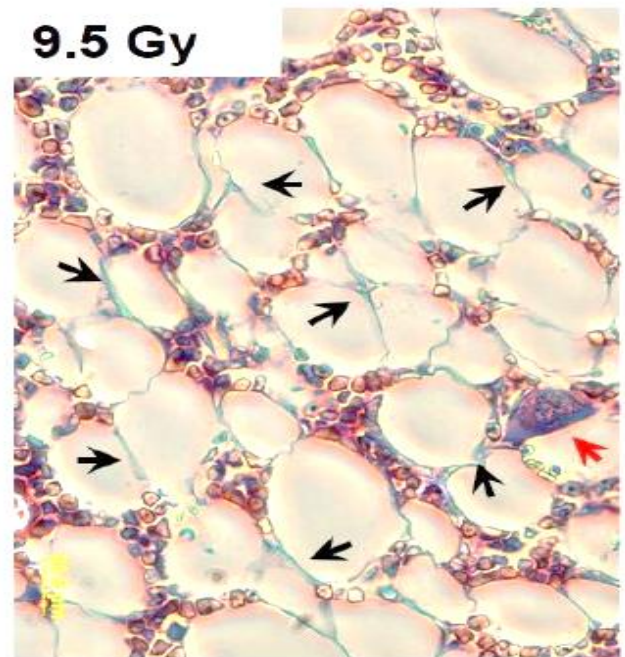
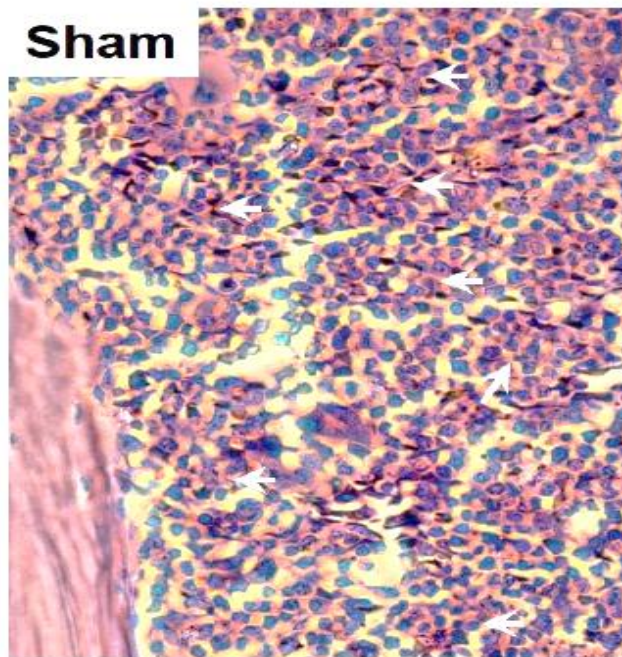
- Temporary sterility
- Permanent sterility
- Reduced fertility

### 4. Bone Marrow (Hematopoietic Tissue)

If a large bone region is irradiated:

- Suppression of blood cell production
- Anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia





## 5. Gastrointestinal Tract

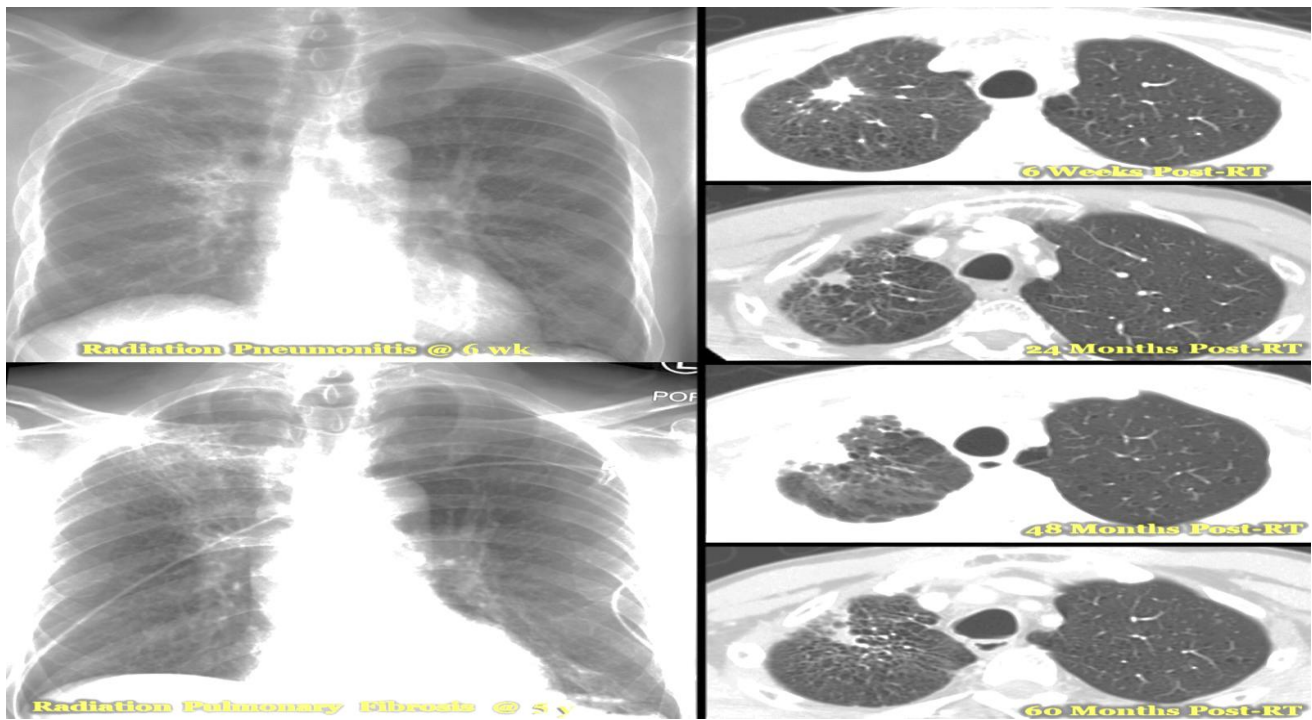
When abdominal tissues are exposed:

- Inflammation of the intestinal mucosa
- Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea
- Ulceration at high doses

## 6. Lungs

Local irradiation of the thorax may cause:

- Radiation pneumonitis (early)
- Pulmonary fibrosis (late)



## 7. Thyroid and Other Endocrine Organs

- Hypothyroidism after neck irradiation
- Glandular atrophy