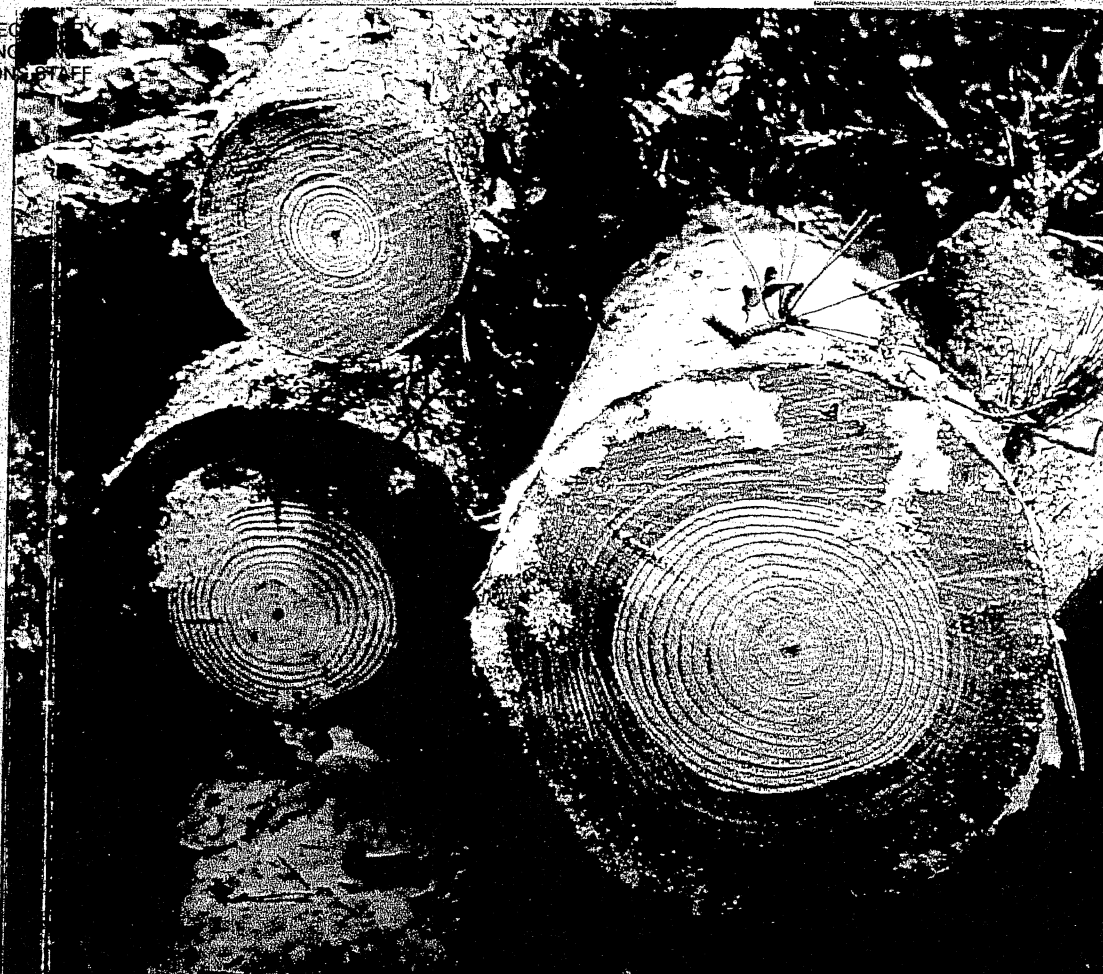


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Chernobyl

Consequences of the Catastrophe for People and the Environment

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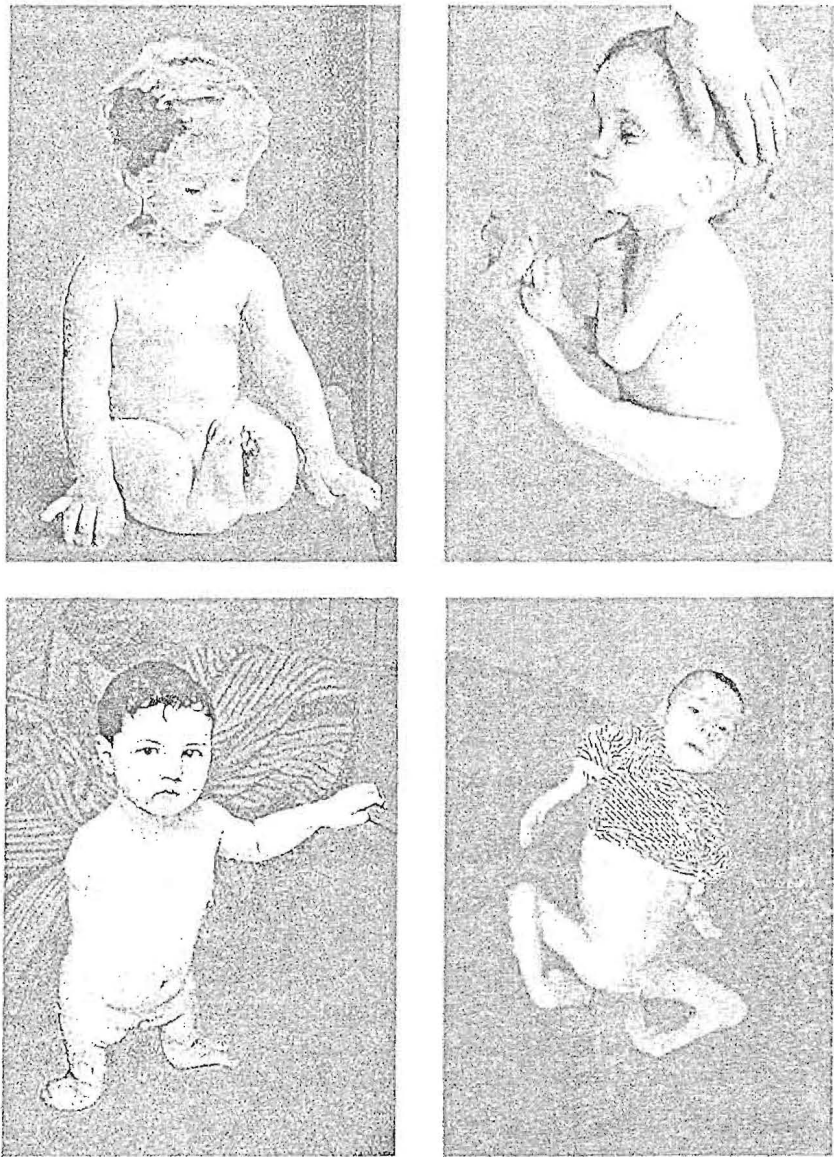


Figure 5.15. Typical examples of Chernobyl-induced congenital malformations with multiple structural deformities of the limbs and body (drawing by D. Tshepolkin from *Moscow Times* (April 26, 1991) and from www.progetto.humus).

12. **TURKEY.** At the beginning of 1987, an increased incidence of CMs was reported in western Turkey, which was particularly badly affected (Akar, 1994; Akar *et al.*, 1988, 1989; Güvenc *et al.*, 1993; Caglayan *et al.*, 1990; Mocan *et al.*, 1990). Table 5.75 is a summary of data on the prevalence of neural tube de-

fects (including spina bifida occulta and aperta, encephalocele, and anencephaly) in Turkey before and after the catastrophe.

13. Information on CMs in newborns irradiated *in utero* as a result of the catastrophe in various countries is presented in Table 5.76.

Yablokov: 1

TABLE 5.77

Illness/organ
Blood and blood
Circulation
Endocrine system
Respiratory system
Urogenital tract
Nervous system
Psychological
Digestive system
Skin and subcutaneous
Infections and
Tumors
Malignant growth

The approach to both major families is one of the Chernobyl cases containing increased numbers with hereditary developmental disorders, such as limbs, head, and

TABLE 5.78.
2006 Based on

Morbidity group
Total primary disorders
Blood and blood
Circulatory disorders
Endocrinological
Respiratory system
Urogenital tract
Muscle and bone
Mental disorders
Neural and sensory
Digestive system
Skin and subcutaneous
Infectious and parasitic
Congenital malformations
Neoplasms**

*High estimate