



Figure 9-15. Radiation-induced chromosomal aberrations in two typical chromosomes (A and B). When a chromosome breaks, one of four events occurs: (a) the chromosome is restored to its original state (restitution), or the break is rejoined, with no apparent damage; (b) the fragment is not replaced and may be lost in subsequent divisions; (c) the fragment rejoins the original free end, but in an inverted position; and (d) the fragment may be translocated onto a nonhomologous chromosome.