



Figure 9-3. Incidence of severe cataracts in atomic-bomb survivors, according to radiation dose received. Cataracts were detected by examinations in 1963-1964 for populations of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Numbers in parentheses are the actual numbers of cataracts observed per number of persons examined who received that dose of radiation. Radiation doses are based on Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) calculations, which contain a lower neutron dose estimation in the Hiroshima population than originally estimated. Based on the 1965 tentative dose relationship (T65D) estimate, the average total dose for the 600+ Hiroshima group is 7.783 Gy, including 2.343 Gy of neutrons. Using ORNL dosimetry, the average dose for this group is 8.514 Gy, with 0.74 Gy of neutrons. Dosimetry was recently revised based on new information on explosion characteristics. Risks will be revised by scientific advisory boards when these new estimates (DR86) become available. Source: References 107 and 108.

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