

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ КОМИТЕТ
ПО ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ АТОМНОЙ ЭНЕРГИИ СССР**

State Committee for Using the Atomic Energy of USSR

**АВАРИЯ НА ЧЕРНОБЫЛЬСКОЙ АЭС
И ЕЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ**

THE ACCIDENT AT THE CHERNOBYL AES AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

**Информация, подготовленная для совещания
экспертов МАГАТЭ**

(25—29 августа 1986 г. ВЕНА)

Data prepared for the
International Atomic Energy Agency
Expert Conference

(25-29 August 1986, Vienna)

WORKING DOCUMENT FOR CHERNOBYL
POST ACCIDENT REVIEW MEETING

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

**Август
1986 г.**

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, NE-40
AUGUST 17, 1986

7.4. Irradiation doses to the population
in the 30-km zone around the
nuclear power plant.

Analysis of radioactive contamination of the environment in this zone made it possible to estimate real and predictable irradiation doses to the population of cities, towns, villages and other population centers.

Based on these estimates decisions were made to evacuate the population of Pripjat' and a number of other population centers. A total of 135,000 individuals were evacuated.

These and other measures made it possible to prevent irradiation of the population above the established limits.

Radiological consequences for the population in the next few decades were estimated. These consequences will be insignificant against a background of natural malignant and genetic diseases.

7.5. Data on irradiation of power plant
and emergency service personnel.

Treatment.

As a result of participation in accident control measures during the first few hours after the accident some individuals from among plant personnel received high doses (greater than 100 ^{rem} ~~ber~~) and also burns from fighting fires. First aid was rendered to all those affected. By 0600 hours on 26 April 1986 108 individuals had been hospitalized and during that day another 24 from among those examined. One patient died at 0600 hours on 26 April 1986 from severe burns and one individual from among those working on the damaged unit was not found. His work site may have been in the zone of debris and high activity.

Based on criteria of early diagnosis adopted in the USSR, by the start of the first 36 hours individuals were selected for immediate hospitalization for whom development of acute radiation sickness (OLB) was predicted with greatest probability. Clinical facilities in Kiev near the accident site and a specialized hospital in Moscow were selected for hospitalization in order to provide a maximum amount of assistance and competent analysis of observation results.

During the first two days 129 patients were sent to Moscow. From among them, during the first three days 84 were diagnosed as having OLB of II - IV degree of severity and 27 as having OLB of degree I. In Kiev, 17 individuals were diagnosed as having OLB of degree II - IV, and 55 with OLB of degree I.

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Detailed information on methods and results of treating these patients is given in the appendix.

The total number of those who died from burns and OLB among personnel at the beginning of July was 28. Among the population there was no one who had received high doses leading to OLB.