Toxins

1.3.7.2 Effects of radiation exposure







1

Types of radiation

- Non-ionizing-Cause excitement of atoms/molecules
 - Radio/microwave, invisible and visible spectrum light
- Ionizing radiation-removes electrons breaks bonds
 - Alpha, beta, gamma and X-ray
 - Causes gross surface and subsurface damage(DNA)
 - Impairs ability to repair those injuries
 - Greatest effect on rapidly dividing, renewing tissue



American College of Emergency Physician:

2

Means of Exposure

- Contamination
 - Radioactive materials on outside of person
 - Removed with clothing and washing
- Ingestion
 - MOST dangerous
 - Radioactive materials concentrated by tissues
- Irradiation
 - Radiation passing through body



American College of Emergency Physicians

Radiation burns

- Burn is not perceived by patient at time of occurrence (think sunburn)
- Damages ability of cells to regenerate
- Takes weeks/months to be manifest





American College of Emergency Physician

1

Acute Radiation Sickness(Stages)

- Prodromal Stage
 - N/V, anorexia, diarrhea if severe
- Latent Stage
 - Duration is dose dependent (hrs-wks)
- · Manifest Illness Stage
 - ARS syndromes
- · Recovery or death



American College of Emergency Physician

5

ARS Syndromes

- Bone marrow syndrome(hematopoietic)
 - Infection and hemorrhage
- · Gastrointestinal syndrome
 - Infection, dehydration, electrolyte abnormalities
- Cardiovascular/CNS syndrome
 - ALOC, ataxia, sz
 - Cardiovascular collapse



American College of Emergency Physicians

Irradiation Protection Principles

- Time Minimize time spent near radioactive source
 - Linearly cumulative (5 hrs with 1 or 1 hr with 5)
- Distance inverse square law
 - Exposure decreases as square of distance (test)
 - 1000mrem/hr is 2.5mrem at 20 ft (1000/400)
- Shielding Place physical shields around source
 - Alpha rays stopped by paper/clothing/skin
 - Beta blocked by FF turnout gear
 - Gamma : good luck











7

Radiation Management Principles

- Radioactive contamination is not immediately dangerous to life/health. Use airborne and infection control practices. Little risk unless inhaled or ingested.
- Do not withhold treatment for decontamination.
 Conventional injuries are greater acute hazard than radiation exposure and contamination
- Special skills are not required to manage radioactive patient. Need radiation detection devices but decon is clothing removal and soap and water



American College of Emergency Physician:

ጸ

Decontamination

- · Avoid spread
- · HAZMAT expertise with CBRNE
- · Care prior to decontamination should be limited



American College of Emergency Physician

Radiation Exposure Therapy

- · Potassium Iodide
 - Internal contamination thyroid protection
- · Prussian Blue
 - Internal contamination of Cesium and Thallium
 - Prevents radioactive absorption
- · Diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA)
 - Increases clearance of radioactive plutonium, americium and curium
 - IV administration within 24 hours of exposure
- Neupogen



- Treat radiation caused neutropenia



10

Conclusion

- · Radiation Bad
- · Time, Distance and Shielding
- · Decontamination important
- · Treatments limited



American College of Emergency Physician

11

| | <u> </u> | |
|---|------------|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | _ | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | - — | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | _ | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | - — | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | - — | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | _ | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | _ | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | _ | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | <u> </u> | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | _ | |
| | | |
| | | |
| - | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | _ | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | - <u>-</u> | |
| | - <u>-</u> | |