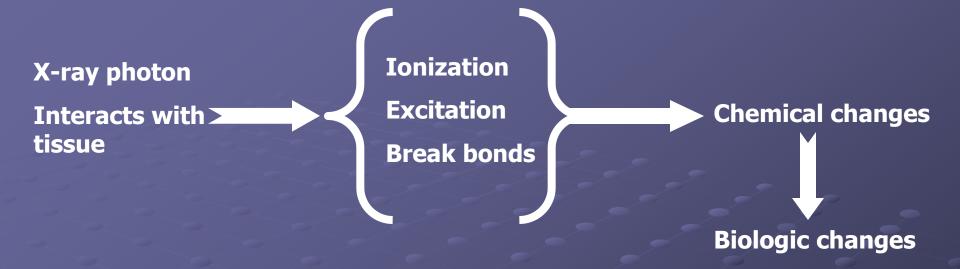
Radiation Biology



Biologic Damage







Free radicals formations

Free radicals Combine to form (hydrogen peroxide)



Combination of free radicals with each other

Relative radiosensitivities of adult cell types

		JI
Level of sensitivity	Cell type	
Highest	Erythroblasts and other stem cells of hematopoietic tissue Intestinal crypts of lieberkuhn Basal epidermal and gastric gland cells Spermatogonia Granulose cells of ovarian follicles Lymphocytes	
High	Spermatocytes Ovocytes	
Intermediate	Endothelium Fibroblasts Salivary gland acinar cells	
Low	Salivary gland duct cells Liver Kidney Pancreas Adrenal gland Thyroid gland Pituitary gland	
Lowest	Neurons Muscle cells Erythrocytes spermatozoa	

Relative radiosensitivities of tissues and organs

Relative sensitivity	Tissue/organ
Highest	Lymphoid Tissue Bone Marrow Gonads Intestinal Epithelium
High	Skin Cornea Gastrointestinal Tract, Including Oral Mucosa
Intermediate	Connective Tissue Fine Vasculature Growing Cartilage And Bone
Low	Mature Cartilage And Bone Kidney Liver Adult Thyroid Gland Salivary Gland
Lowest	Muscle Nerves Central Nervous System

Tissue And Radiation Effect

Tissue or organ Radiation effect

Hematopoietic (blood – forming) Leukemia

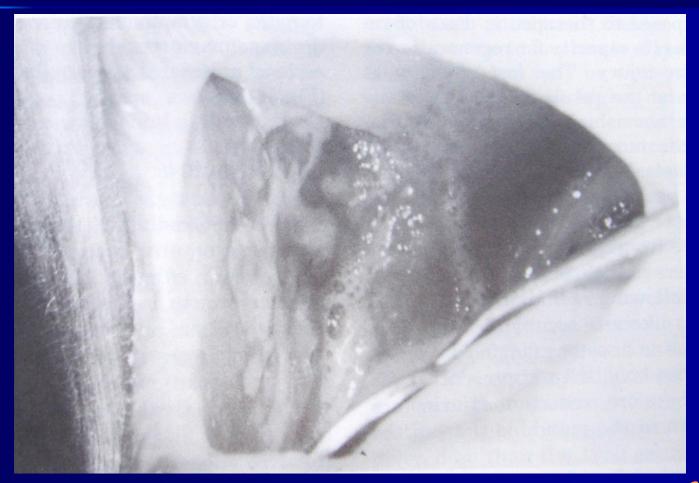
Reproductive (ova, sperm) Mutations

Thyroid Carcinoma

Skin Carcinoma

Eyes Cataracts

Oral ulcerations of radiation-induced mucositis



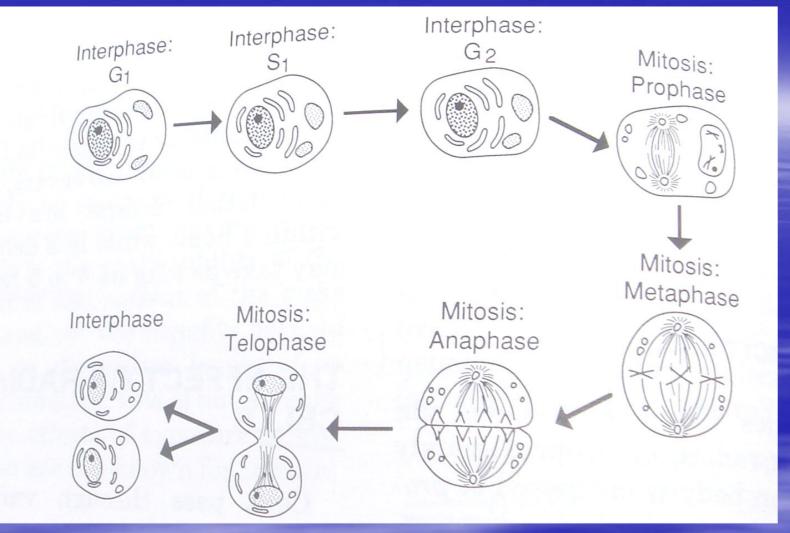
Dr. Sana'a Al-Qasab



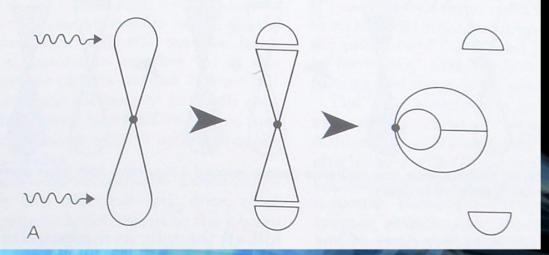
The effects of xerostomia following radiation therapy



Osteoradionecrosis

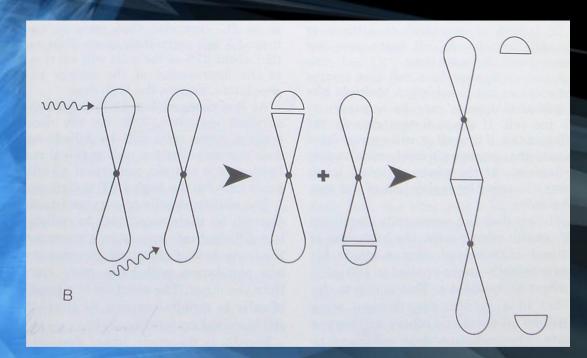


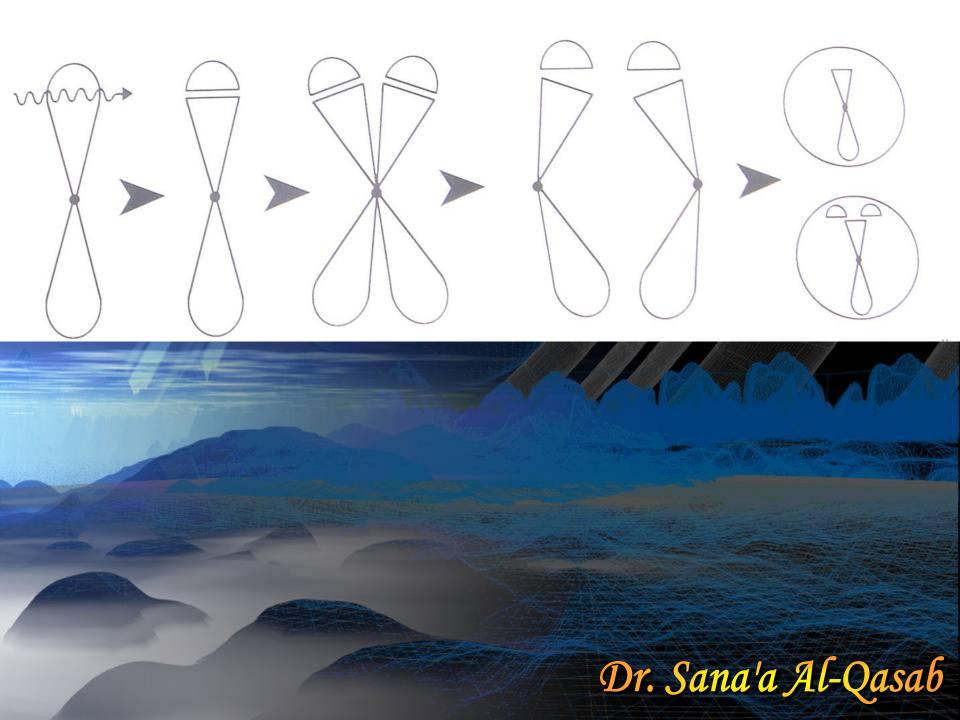
Normal Mitosis

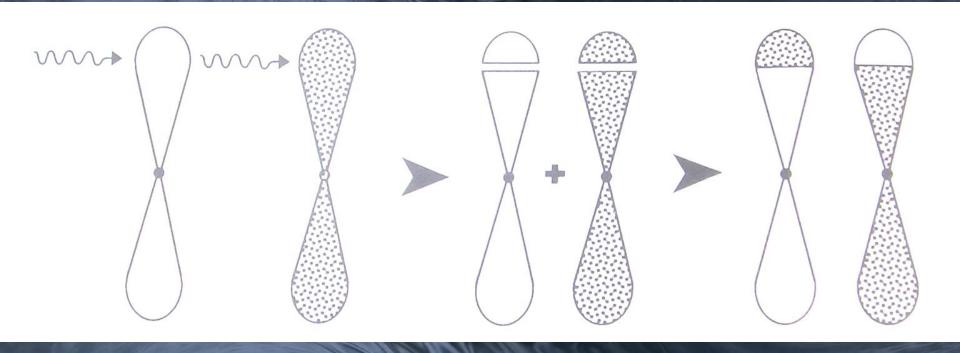


Irradiation may lead to breaks in chromosomes arms, be broken ends may stick together resulting in a misshapen chromosome

Two chromosomes may become joined at there damaged ends







Two different chromosomes may exchange genetic material