Nuclear Power Plant Safety and the Public Health Response

Satellite Conference and Live Webcast Friday, April 13, 2012 12:00 – 1:30 p.m. Central Time

Produced by the Alabama Department of Public Health Video Communications and Distance Learning Division

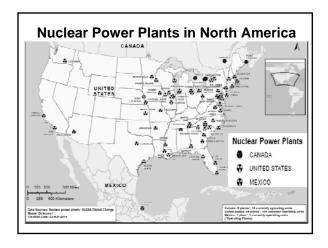
Faculty

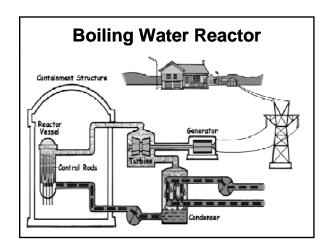
Ziad N. Kazzi, MD
Medical Toxicologist
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Environmental Health
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Control and Prevention

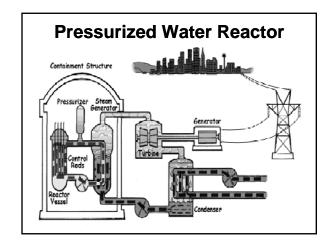
Faculty

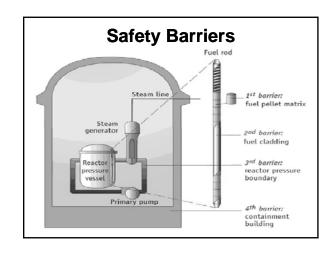
Robert Whitcomb, PhD, CHP
Team Lead
Radiation Studies Branch
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Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

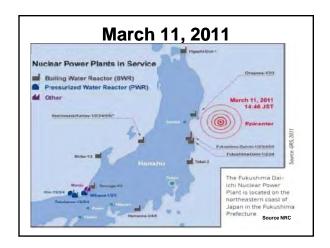
Nuclear Power Plant Basics

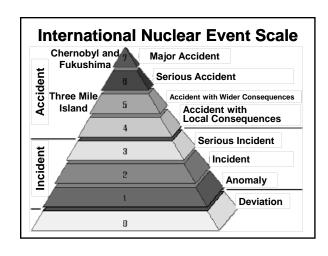


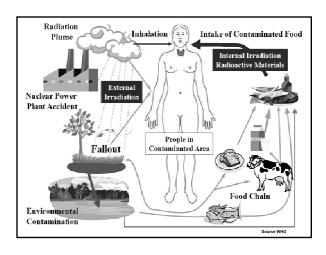


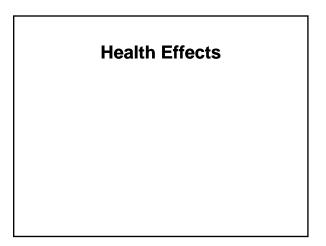






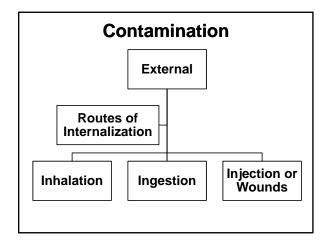






Medical Hazards

- In the surrounding communities
- In the proximity of the nuclear power plant



Clinical Consequences of Internal Contamination

- Primarily Chronic
 - -Solid tumors
 - Thyroid
 - -Leukemias

Thyroid Cancer

- Secondary to inhalation or ingestion of radioactive iodine
- · Highest risk:
 - Pregnant women and children

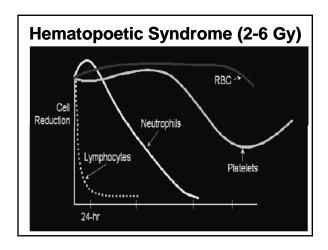
At the NPP Site

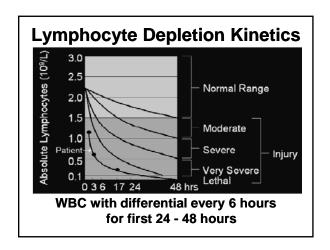
"The workers were laying cables
Thursday in the basement of the
reactor's turbine building when they
stepped in the water. It seeped
into the ankle-height boots of
two of the men, according to
Tokyo Electric Power Company,
which operates the plant."

-CNN

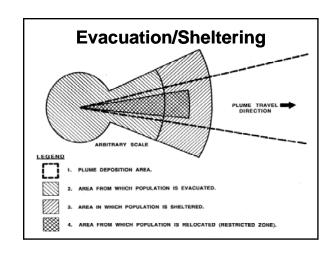
Prodrome

- Vomiting within 4 hours of exposures suggests exposure to a significant dose of radiation
- The earlier the vomiting the more severe the exposure





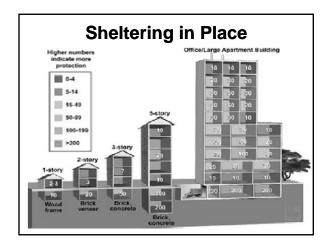
Protective Action Measures

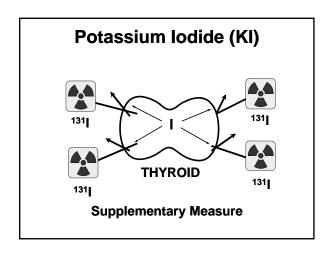


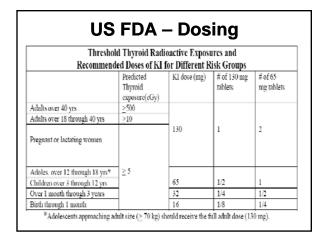
Emergency Planning Zones

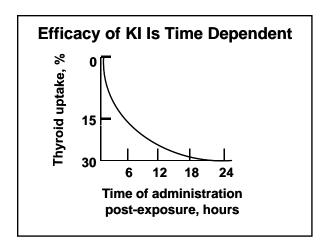
- 10-mile EPZ
- 50-mile EPZ

Time Phase	Protective Action	Limit (mSv)	Comments
Early	Evacuation or Sheltering	TED 10-50 Thyroid 50 – 250 Skin 500 – 2500	Evacuation should normally be initiated at 10 mSv. Sheltering may be the preferred protective action when it provides protection equal to or greater than evacuation.
	Administration of KI	250	Equivalent Dose to the thyroid from radioiodine. Requires approval of state medical officials.









Population Monitoring

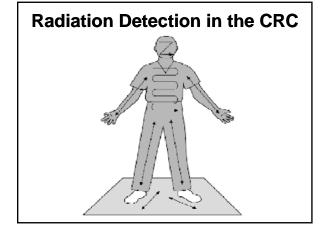
 http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation/cr c/vcrc/asp

Immediate Monitoring

- In the first hours:
 - Determine who is contaminated
 - -Internal vs. external
 - Decontamination
 - -Dose assessment and health risk

CDC Responsibilities

- Provide guidance to state, local, tribal governments for:
 - -Establishing monitoring operations
 - -Treating internal contamination
 - -Creating a health registry
 - Determining radiation doses and health risk



Radiation Detection in the CRC

External Decontamination

- Paired with radiological survey
- Soap and water

Further Evaluation

- Internal contamination
- Exposure to radiation

Additional Resources

- Radiation Emergency Medical Management Web Portal
 - -http://www.remm.nlm.gov/
- CDC Emergency Preparedness Web Portal
 - -www.emergency.cdc.gov/radiation

Additional Resources

- Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site Web Portal
 - -http://orise.orau.gov/reacts/

For More Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Road NE Atlanta, GA 30333

Telephone: 1 - 800 - CDC - INFO

1 - 800 - 232 - 4636

TTY: 1-888-232-6348 Email: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: http://www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the CDC.

For More Information

National Center for Environmental Health

www.cdc.gov/nceh