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Chernoby Consequences of the Catastrophe for People and the Environment

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## **TABLE 5.77**

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## **TABLE 5.78.** 2006 Based or

Morbidity group

Total primary di Blood and blood Girculatory disea Endocrinological Respiratory syste Urogenital tract Muscle and bone Mental disorders Neural and sense Digestive system Skin and subcuta Infectious and pa Congenital malfo Neoplasm\*\*

\*High estimatic

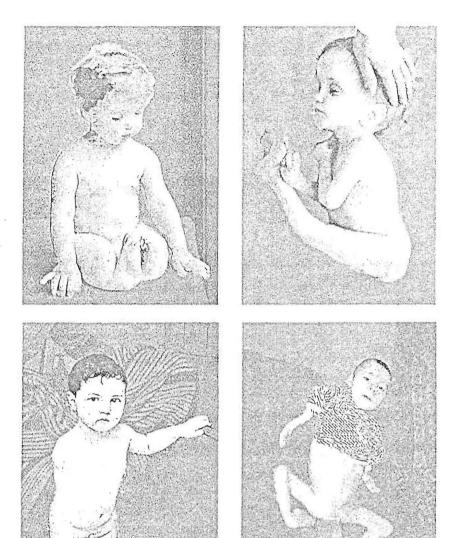


Figure 5.15. Typical examples of Chernobyl-induced congenital malformations with multiple structural deformities of the limbs and body (drawing by D. Tshepotkin from Moscow Times (April 26, 1991) and from www.progetto.humus).

12. TURKEY. At the beginning of 1987, an increased incidence of CMs was reported in western Turkey, which was particularly badly affected (Akar, 1994; Akar et al., 1988, 1989; Güvenc et al., 1993; Caglayan et al., 1990; Mocan et al. 1990). Table 5.75 is a summary of data on the prevalence of neural tube de-

fects (including spina bifida occulta and aperta, encephalocele, and anencephaly) in Turkey before and after the catastrophe.

13. Information on CMs in newborns irradiated *in utero* as a result of the catastrophe in various countries is presented in Table 5.76.