

Title	Human metabolism of caesium
Author(s)	Christopher L. Rääf, Rolf Falk [*] , Bente Lauridsen ^{%o} , Tua Rahola [±] , Lavrans Skuterud [§] , Jens Sjøgaard-Hansen ^{%o}
Affiliation(s)	Department of Radiation physics in Malmö, Lund University (SE); [*] Swedish Radiation Protection Authority (SE); ^{%o} Risø National Laboratory (DK); [±] STUK-Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (FI); [§] NRPA-Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority (NO)
ISBN	87-7893-181-9
Date	April 2006
Project	NKS-B / Cskinetik
No. of pages	8
No. of tables	2
No. of illustrations	4
No. of references	16
Abstract	<p>A study of the human biokinetics of caesium in two forms, <i>i</i>) incorporated in foodstuff (¹³⁷Cs in perch and mushrooms) and <i>ii</i>) in ionic state (¹³⁴Cs in aqueous solution) has been carried out at the department of Radiation Physics in Malmö, starting in 2001. The result of the pilot study were published in 2004, and a continuation of that study has now been carried out by means of NKS funding (NKS-B Cskinetik). The aim is to, <i>i</i>) investigate whether Scandinavian populations exhibit shorter biological half-time of radiocaesium than other populations; <i>ii</i>) extend the biokinetic study to additional human subjects from the other Nordic countries. Results from the continued study further indicate a near complete absorption of radiocaesium in the gastro-intestinal tract, be it in ion state or contained in food matrix. So far, the literature survey of Nordic studies on biokinetics of Cs suggests that the biological half time is somewhat shorter among Scandinavian males (84 days vs. ICRP-value of 110 days), although females do not exhibit any significant difference (64 days vs. ICRP value of 65 days).</p>
Key words	Human Cs biokinetic Nordic biological half-time