## Time/Dose Effects in Acute Radiation Syndrome -Acute Clinical Effects of Single-Dose Exposure of Whole-Body Irradiation

Symptoms/Signs fo	r Dose Range	1.5 to 3.0	Gy in Free Air
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	Hours						Days							Weeks						
Symptoms/Signs	4	8	12	16	20	24	2	3	4	5	6		7 2	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Nausea Vomiting (retching) Anorexia Diarrhea (cramps) Fatigue 30-80 % Weakness 30-80 % Weakness 30-80 % Hypotension Dizziness Disorientation Bleeding Fever Infection Ulceration Fluid loss/electrolyte imbalance								30-70 20-50 50-90	¥.		10%		b) 22 c) 2							
Headache Fainting Prostration																				
Death Severity Scale mild to m unspecified or mild moder.	oderate			m	ZZZZZZZZZZ moderate to severe					Colors used to improve visualiztion only.										
Management and Treatment         Performance:         • DT:PD from 4 hours until recovery.         Hospitalization Percentage/Duration         • At 3 to 5 weeks medical care for 10 to 50 percent.         • Survivors return to duty.         Therapy         • Symptomatic treatment with antiemetics and antibiotics.         • Hematologic surveillance.																				
<ul> <li>(a) Ten percent of the Marshallese victims exposed to 175 rads (cGy) experienced diarrhea during the first exposure day.</li> <li>(b) Slight to moderate drop in platelets: from 3 x 10<sup>5</sup> / mm<sup>3</sup> to 1.8-0.8 x 10<sup>5</sup> / mm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>(c) Slight to moderate drop in granulocytes: from 6 x 10<sup>3</sup> / mm<sup>3</sup> to 4.5 - 2.0 x 10<sup>3</sup> / mm<sup>3</sup></li> <li>(d) Slight to moderate drop in ly mphocytes: from 3 x 10<sup>3</sup> / mm<sup>3</sup> to 2.0 - 1.0 x 10<sup>3</sup> / mm<sup>3</sup>. Susceptibility to opportunistic pathogens.</li> </ul>						Cl = Combat Ineffective (less than 25% performance) PD = Performance Degraded (25-75% performance) DT = Demanding Task UT = Undemanding Task														

Adapted from NATO Handbook on the Medical Aspects of NBC Defensive Operations AMedP-6(B), Chapter 6, General Medical Effects of Nuclear Weapons: Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prognosis, 1 February, 1996.

