

# Childhood exposure due to the Chernobyl accident and contaminated areas of Belarus and Russia

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Citation Report

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Thyroid cancer risk in Belarus after the Chernobyl accident: Comparison with external exposures. <i>Radiation and Environmental Biophysics</i> , 2000, 39, 25-31.	1.4	38
2	Thyroid cancer in children and young adults in the North of England. Is increasing incidence related to the Chernobyl accident?. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2001, 37, 1020-1026.	2.8	51
3	Thyroid cancer following Chernobyl. <i>European Journal of Cancer</i> , 2001, 37, 945-947.	2.8	12
4	Instability of microsatellites in radiation-associated thyroid tumours with short latency periods. <i>International Journal of Radiation Biology</i> , 2001, 77, 891-899.	1.8	6
5	AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC RELATIVE THYROID RADIATION EXPOSURE TO 131I IN UKRAINE AFTER THE CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT. <i>Health Physics</i> , 2001, 80, 242-250.	0.5	8
7	RET Expression in Papillary Thyroid Cancer from Patients Irradiated in Childhood for Benign Conditions. <i>Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism</i> , 2002, 87, 3941-3946.	3.6	72
8	Differential mutation frequency in mitochondrial DNA from thyroid tumours. <i>Carcinogenesis</i> , 2002, 23, 1577-1582.	2.8	12
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15	Comparison of thyroid cancer incidence after the Chernobyl accident in Belarus and in Ukraine. <i>International Congress Series</i> , 2002, 1234, 215-219.	0.2	6
16	Cancer after nuclear fallout: lessons from the Chernobyl accident. <i>Nature Reviews Cancer</i> , 2002, 2, 543-549.	28.4	133
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19	Time trends of thyroid cancer incidence in Ukraine after the Chernobyl accident. <i>Journal of Radiological Protection</i> , 2004, 24, 283-293.	1.1	14

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