

The Use of Radon Induced Micronuclei For Respiratory Tract Biodosimetry

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To better understand risk from radon exposure in homes it is important to characterize the relationship between the exposure environment and the effective dose to critical respiratory tract epithelial cells. Combining an *in vitro* and *in vivo* approach (Khan et al. 1994, Brooks et al. 1997) with research using the microbeam (Nelson et al. 1996) it was possible to estimate the relationships which exist between the frequency of micronuclei induced as a function of radon dose (mGy), used in the future to help validate physical exposure/dose models and to reduce the uncertainty involved in the extrapolation of exposure data to human risk.

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