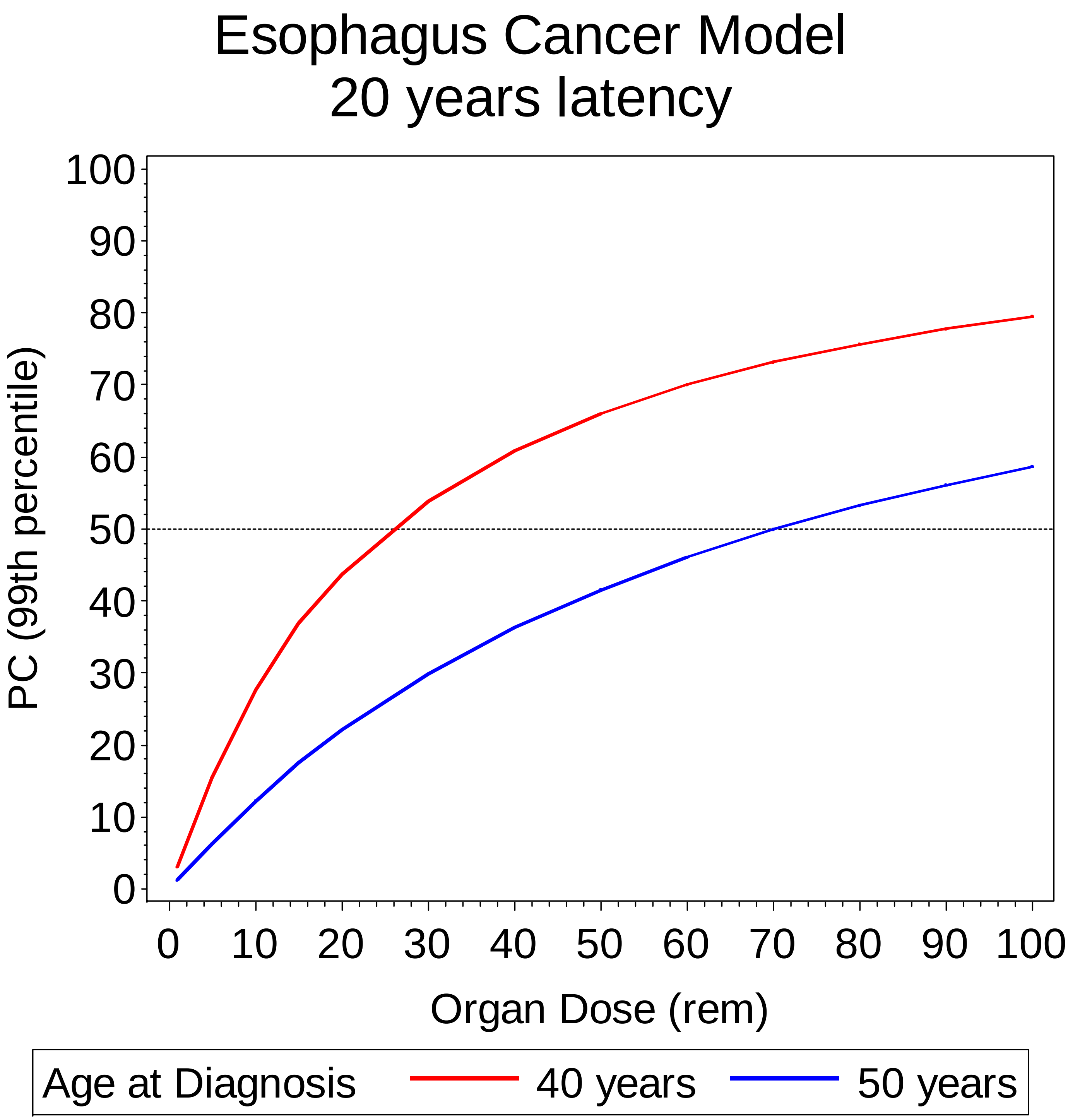
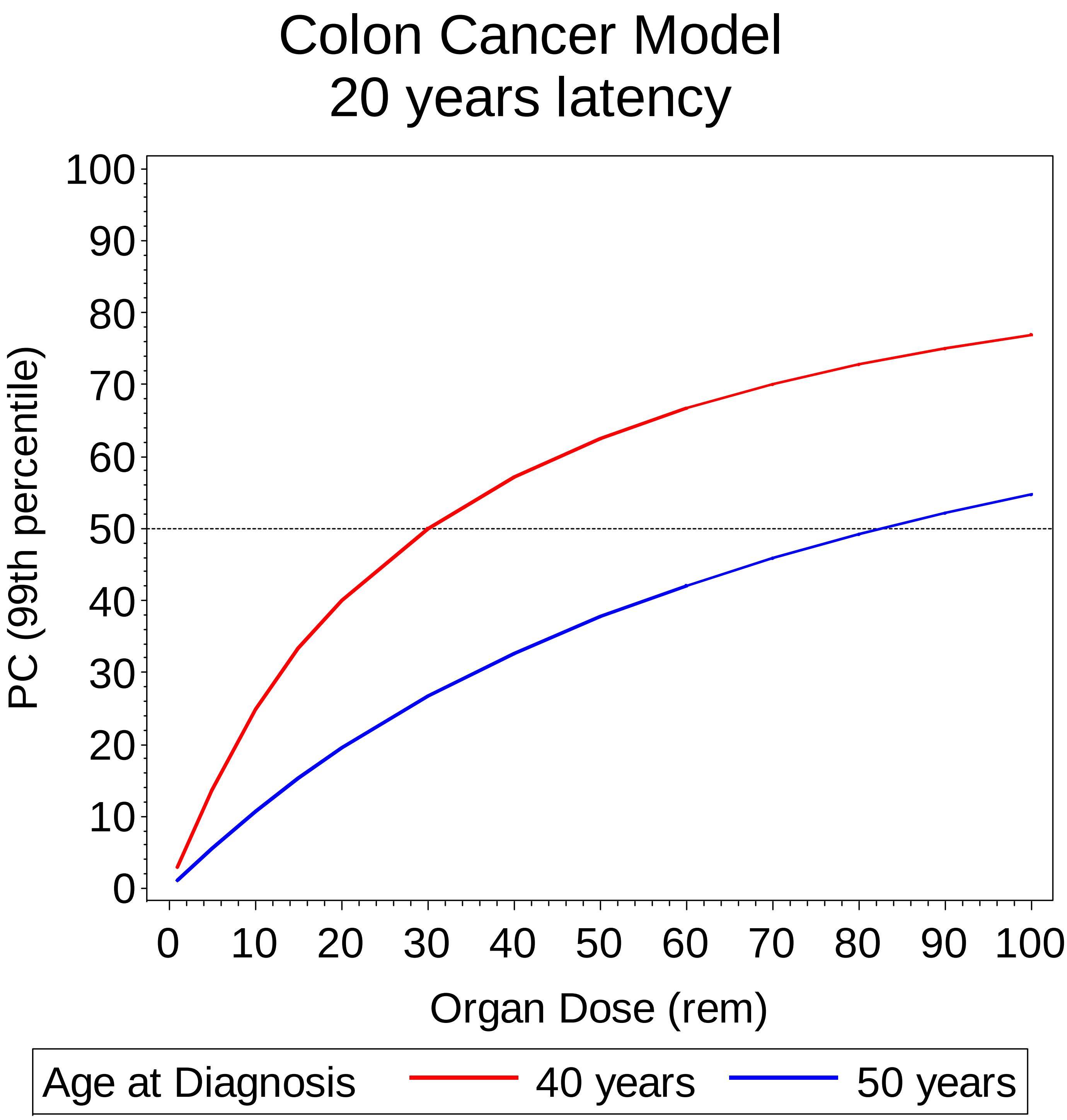
Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



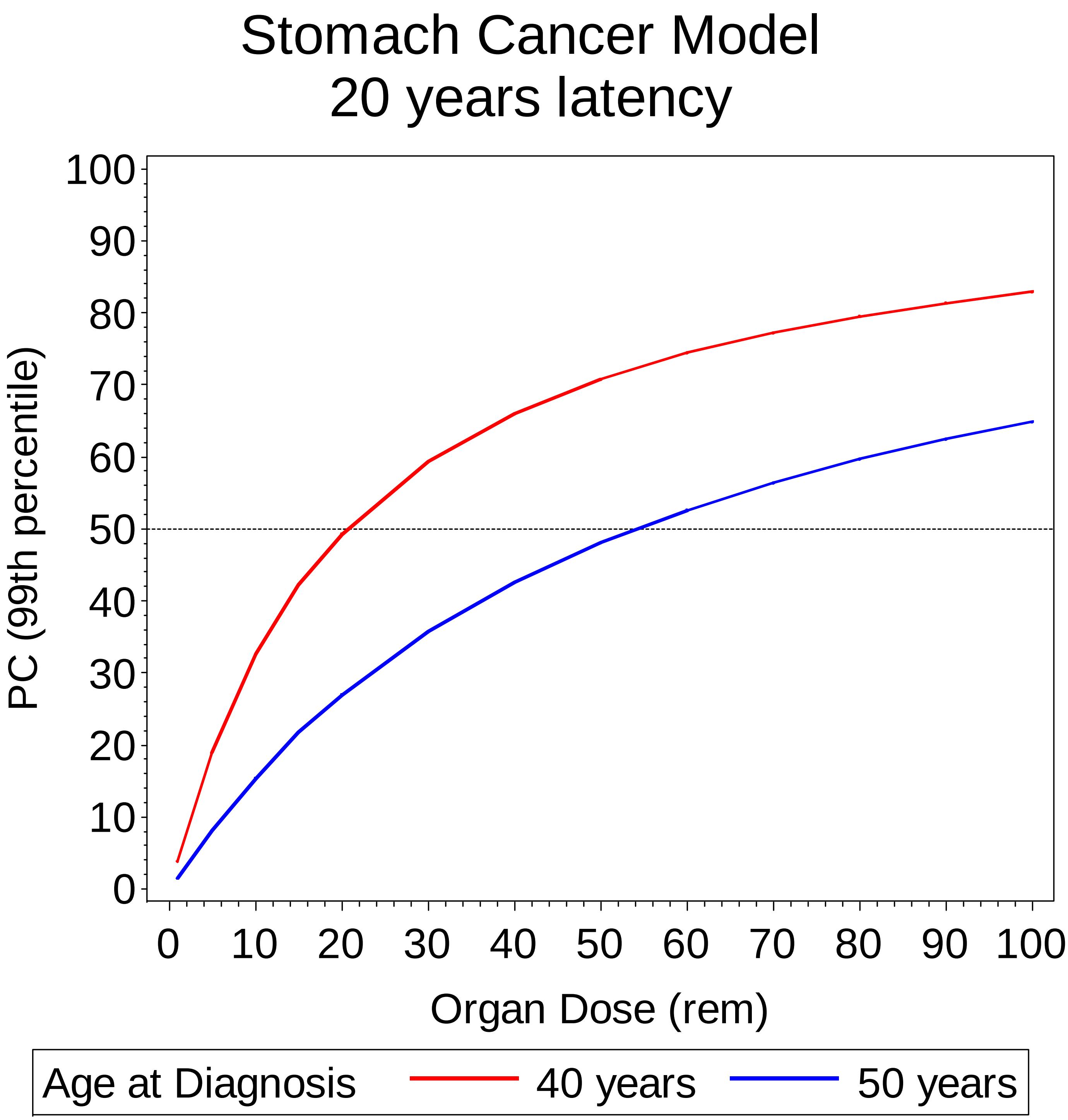
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



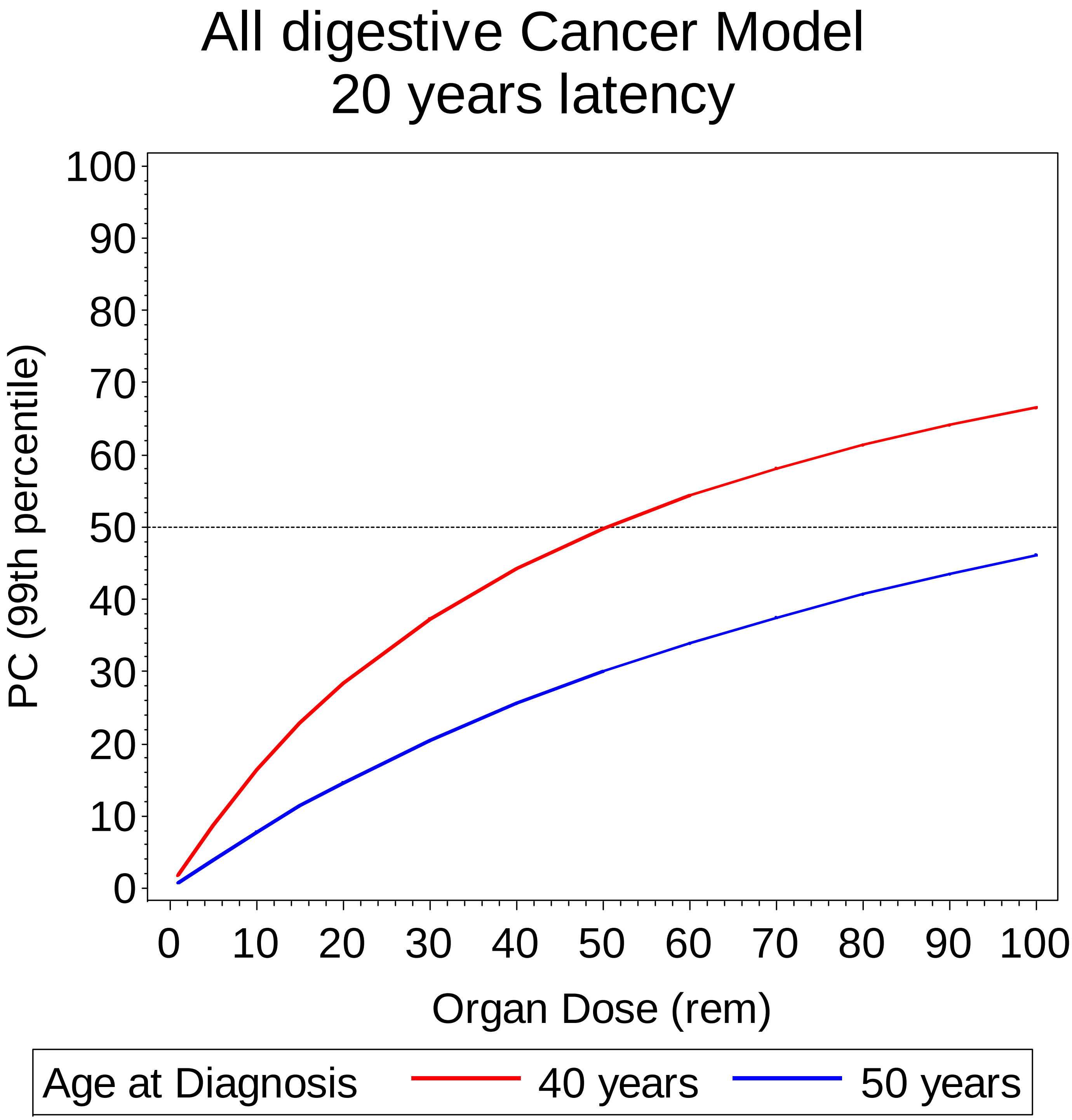
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



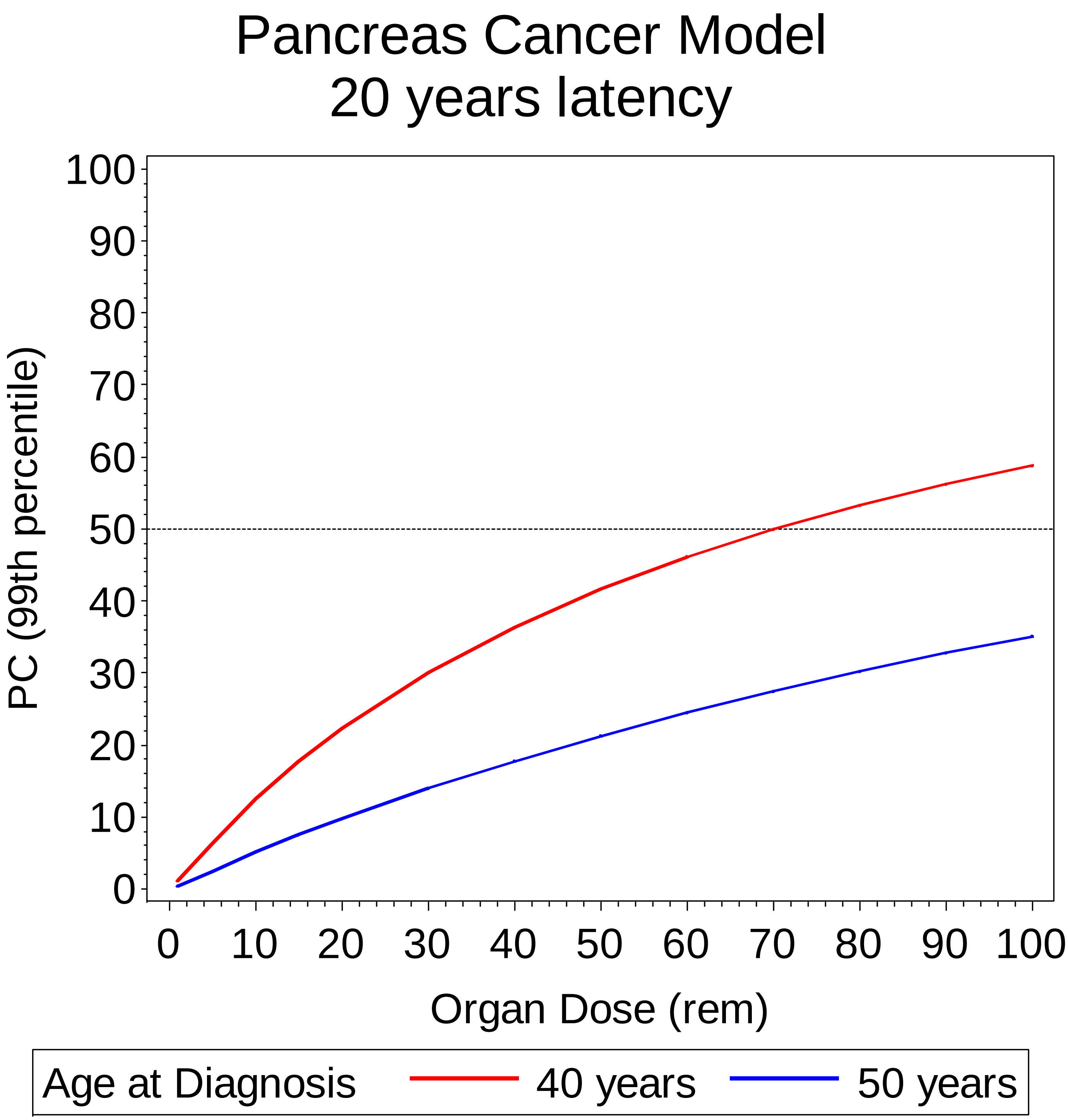
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



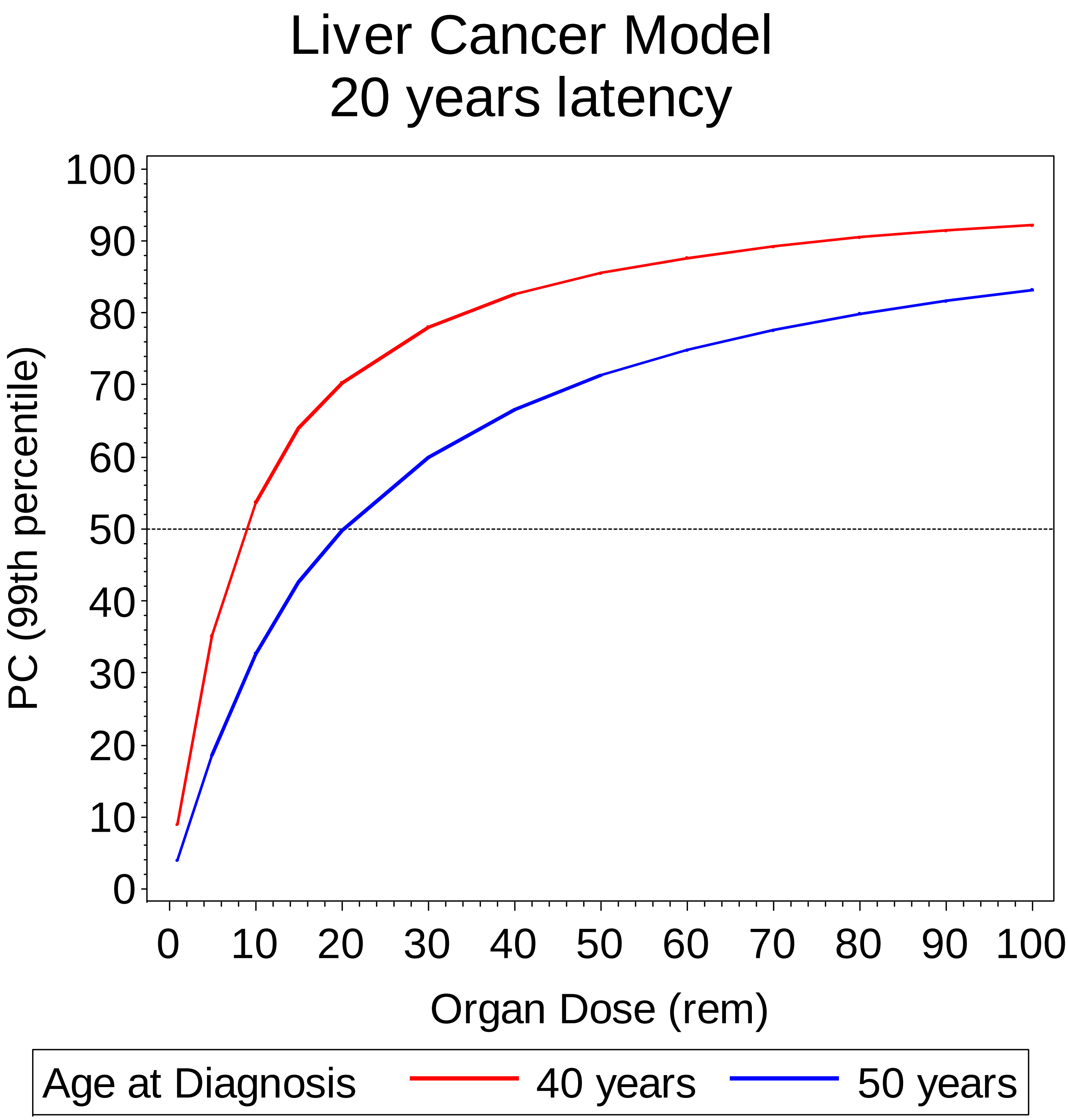
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



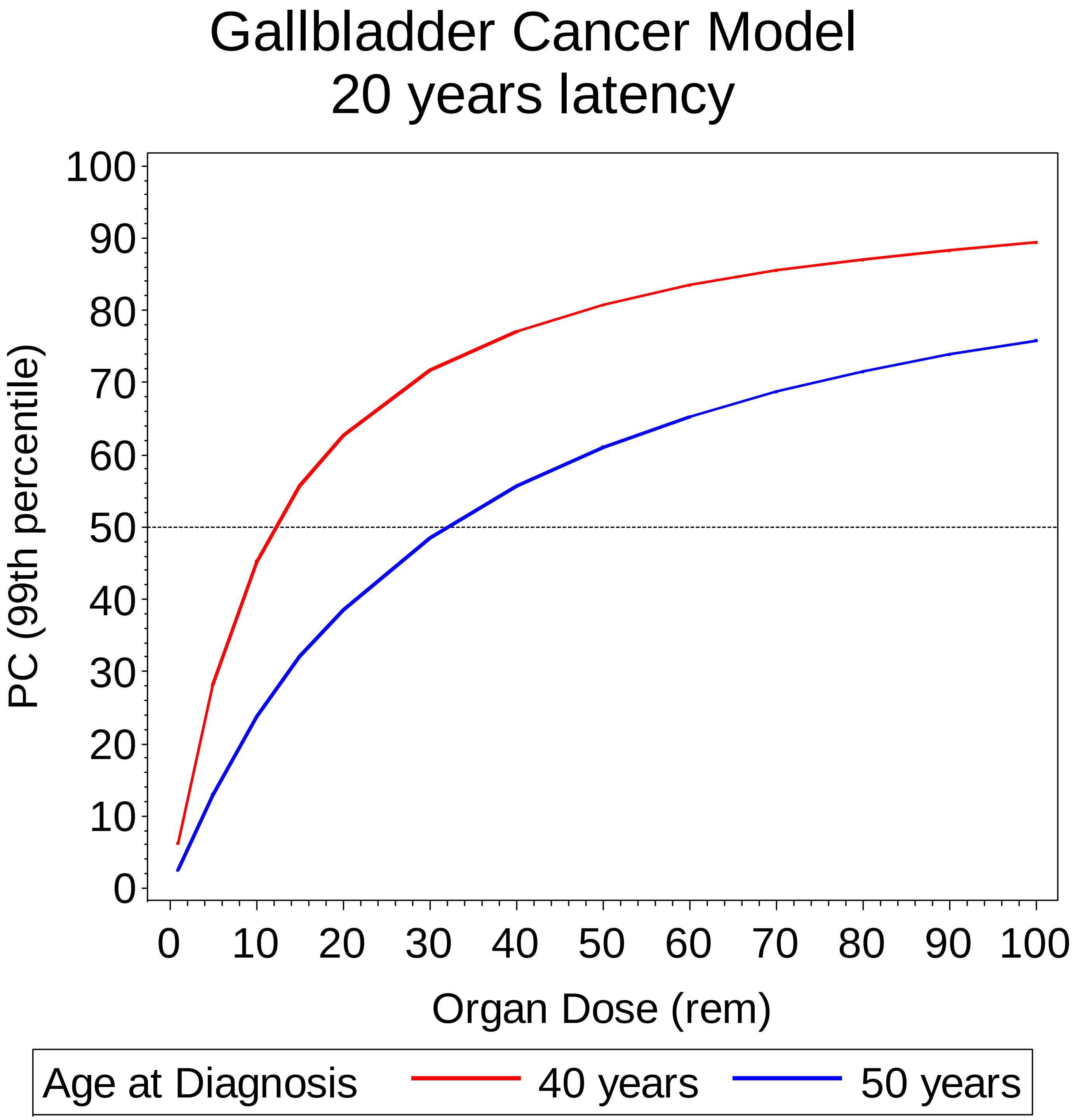
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



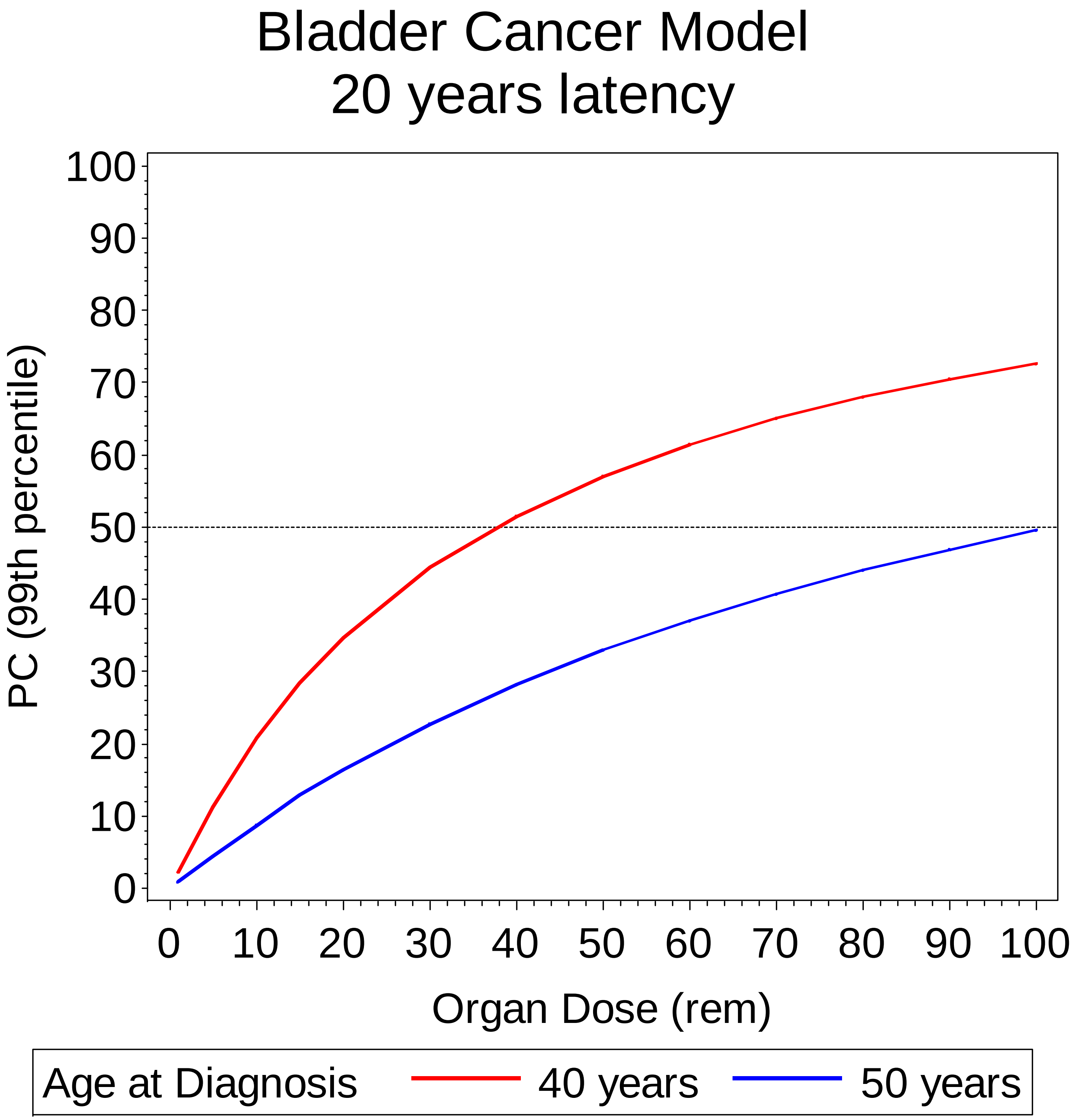
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



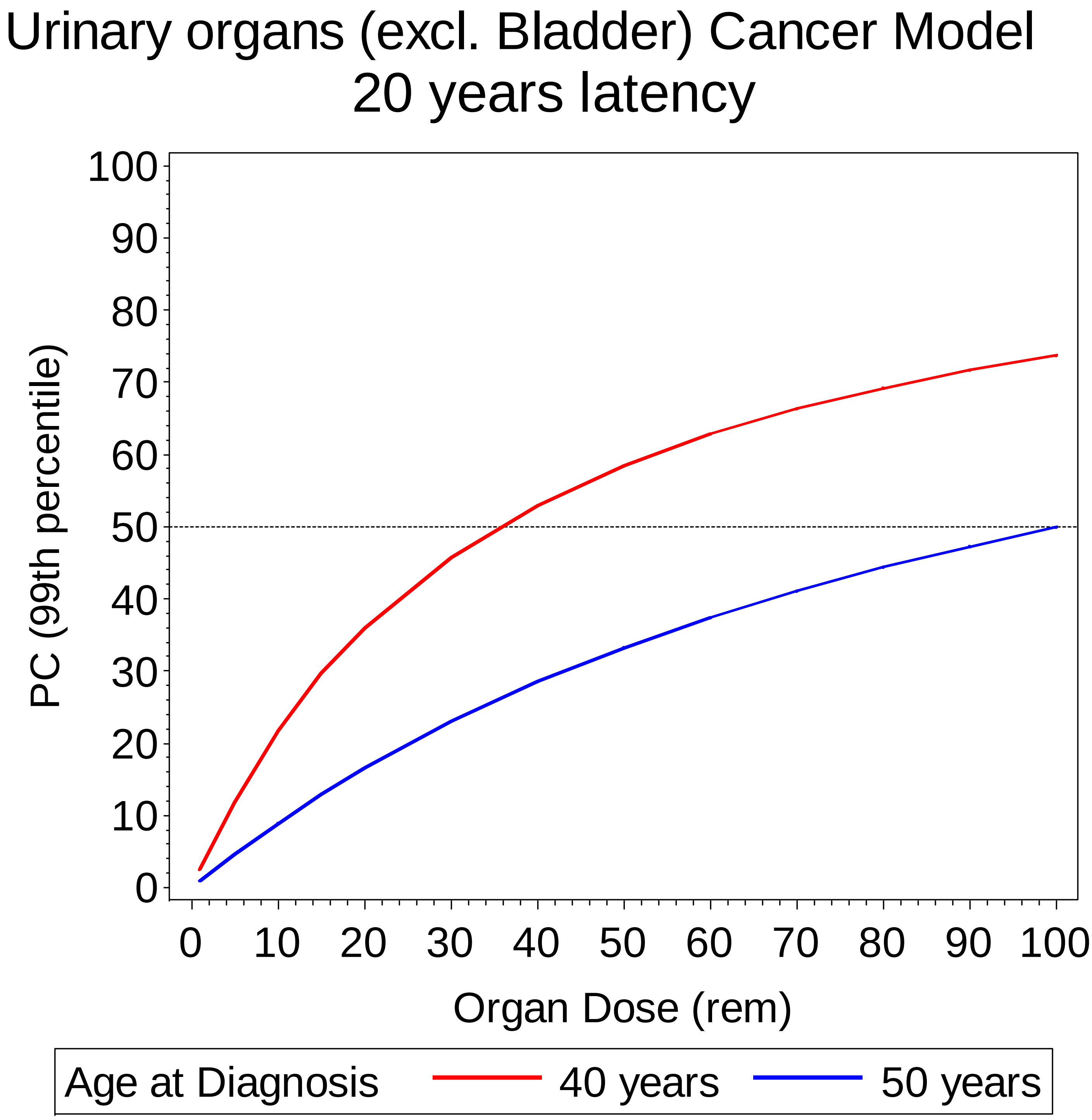
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



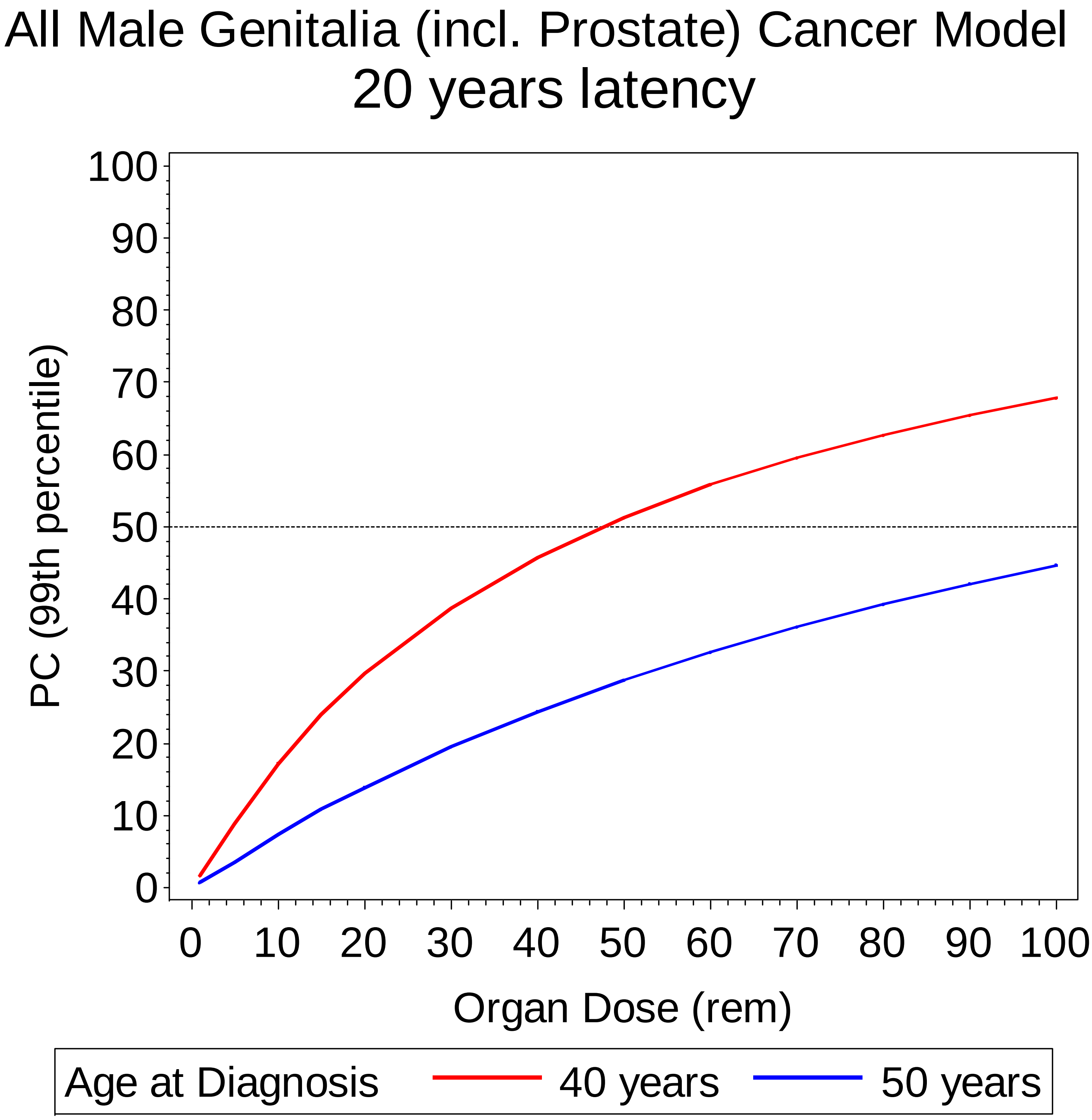
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

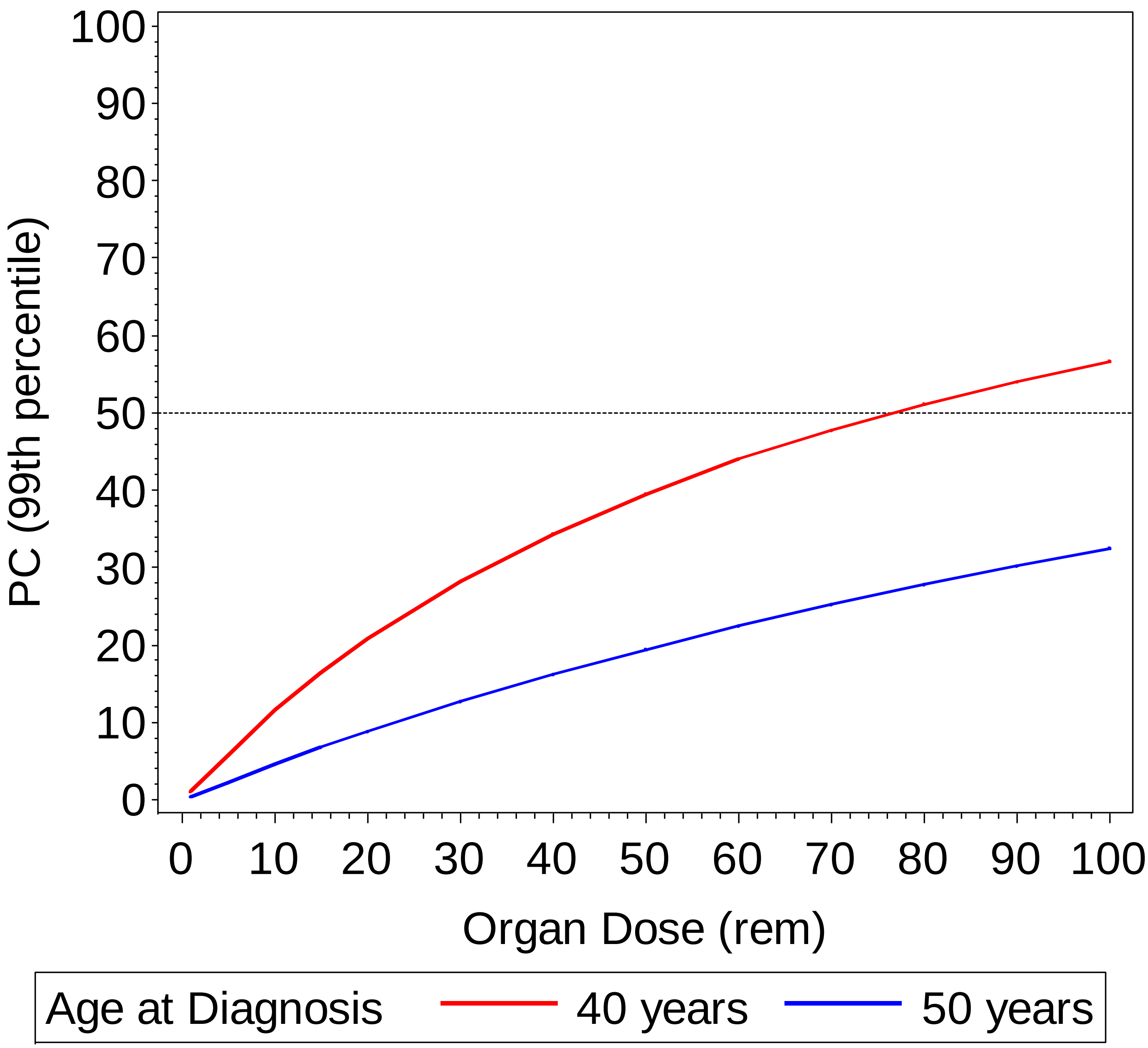
Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

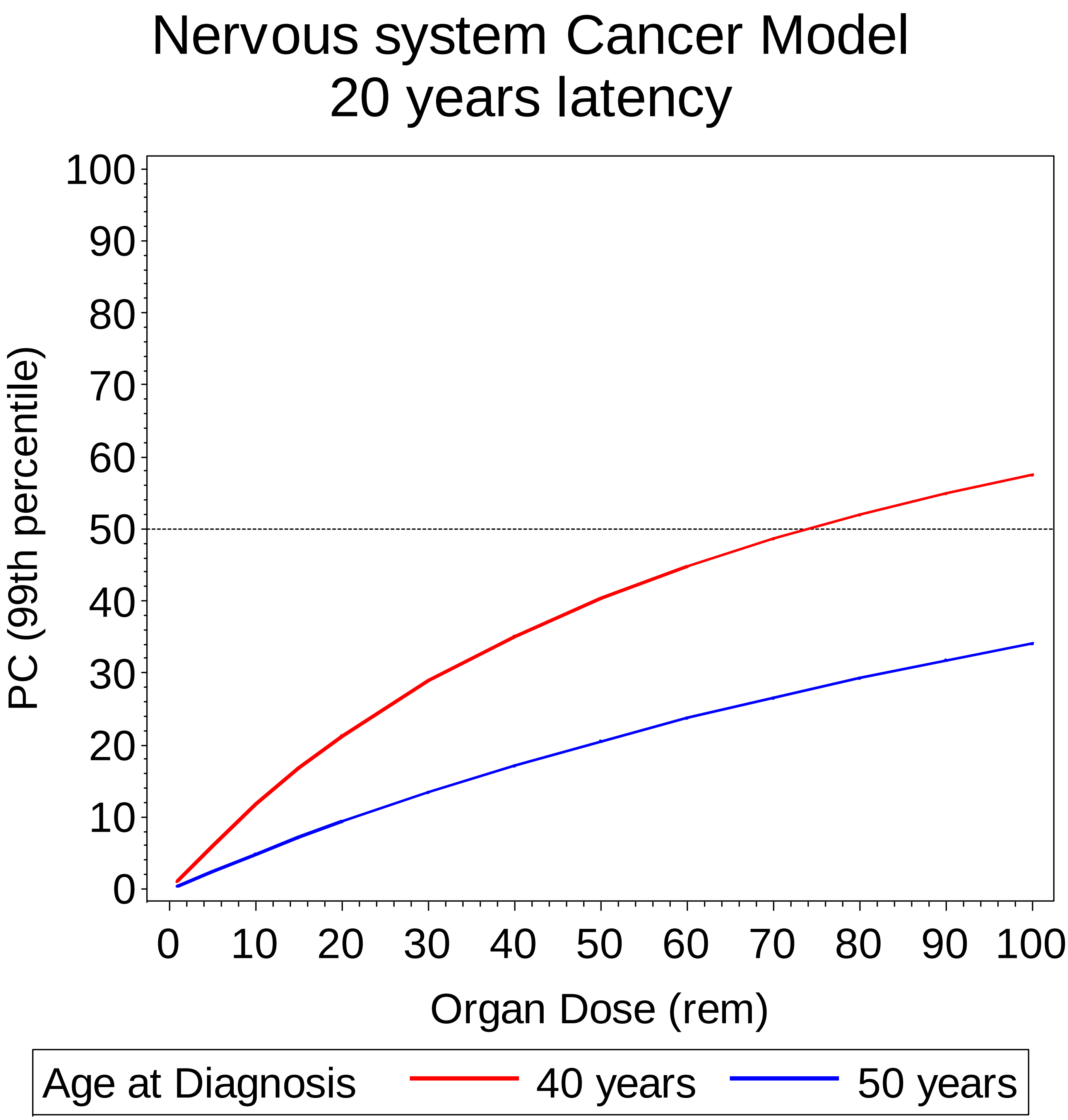
Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Model
20 years latency



Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

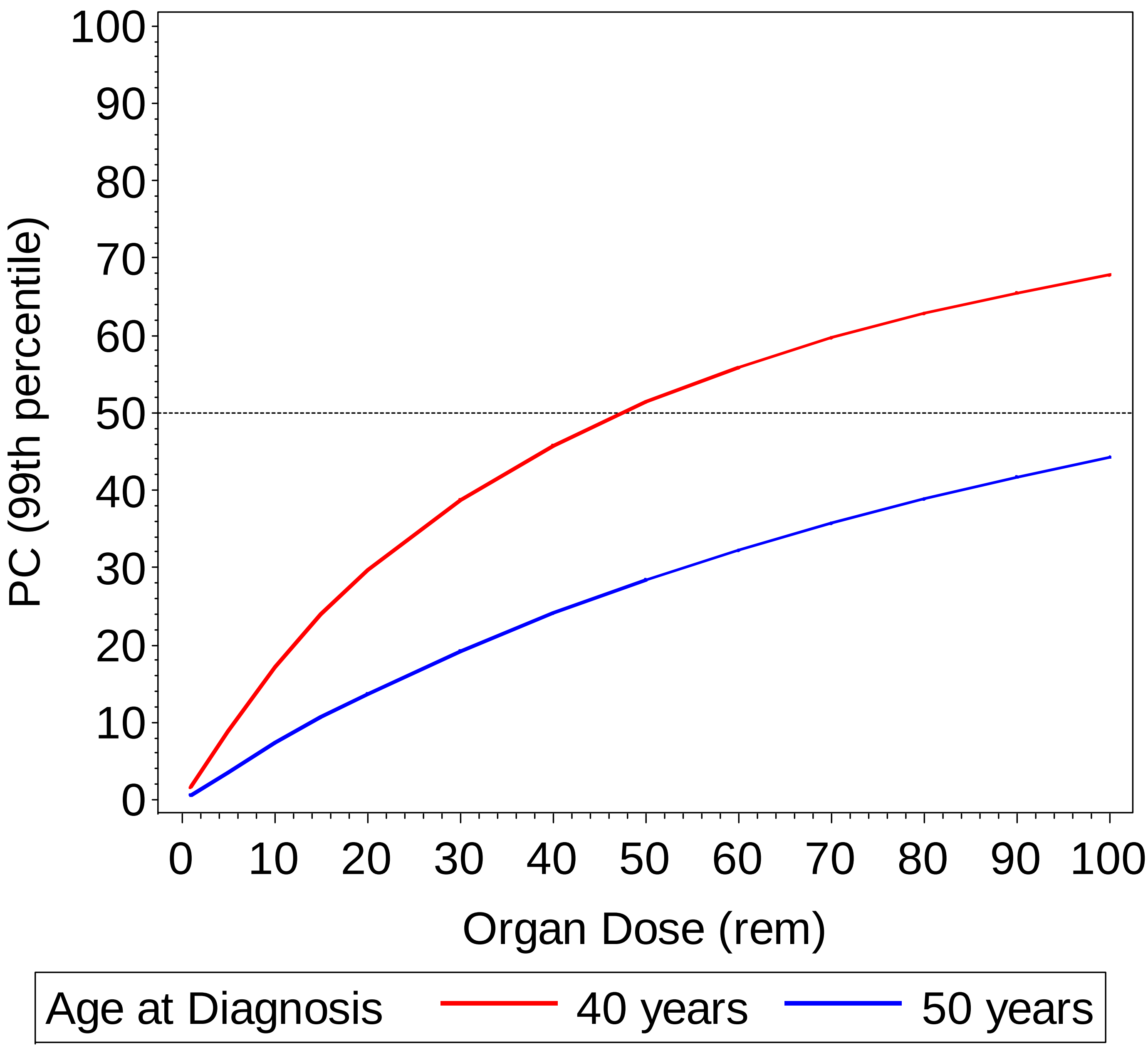
Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

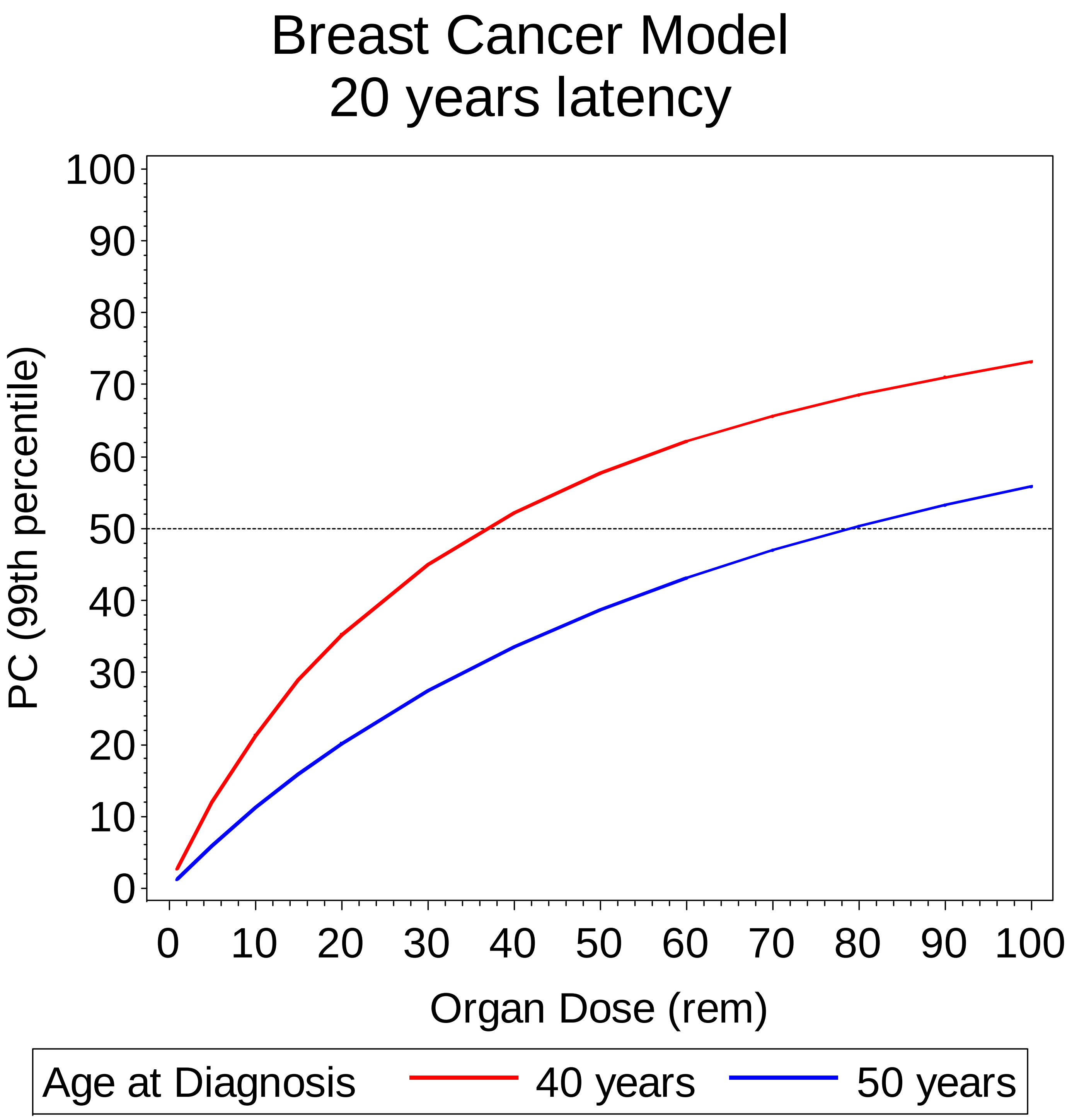
Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.

Lymphoma & multiple myeloma Cancer Model
20 years latency



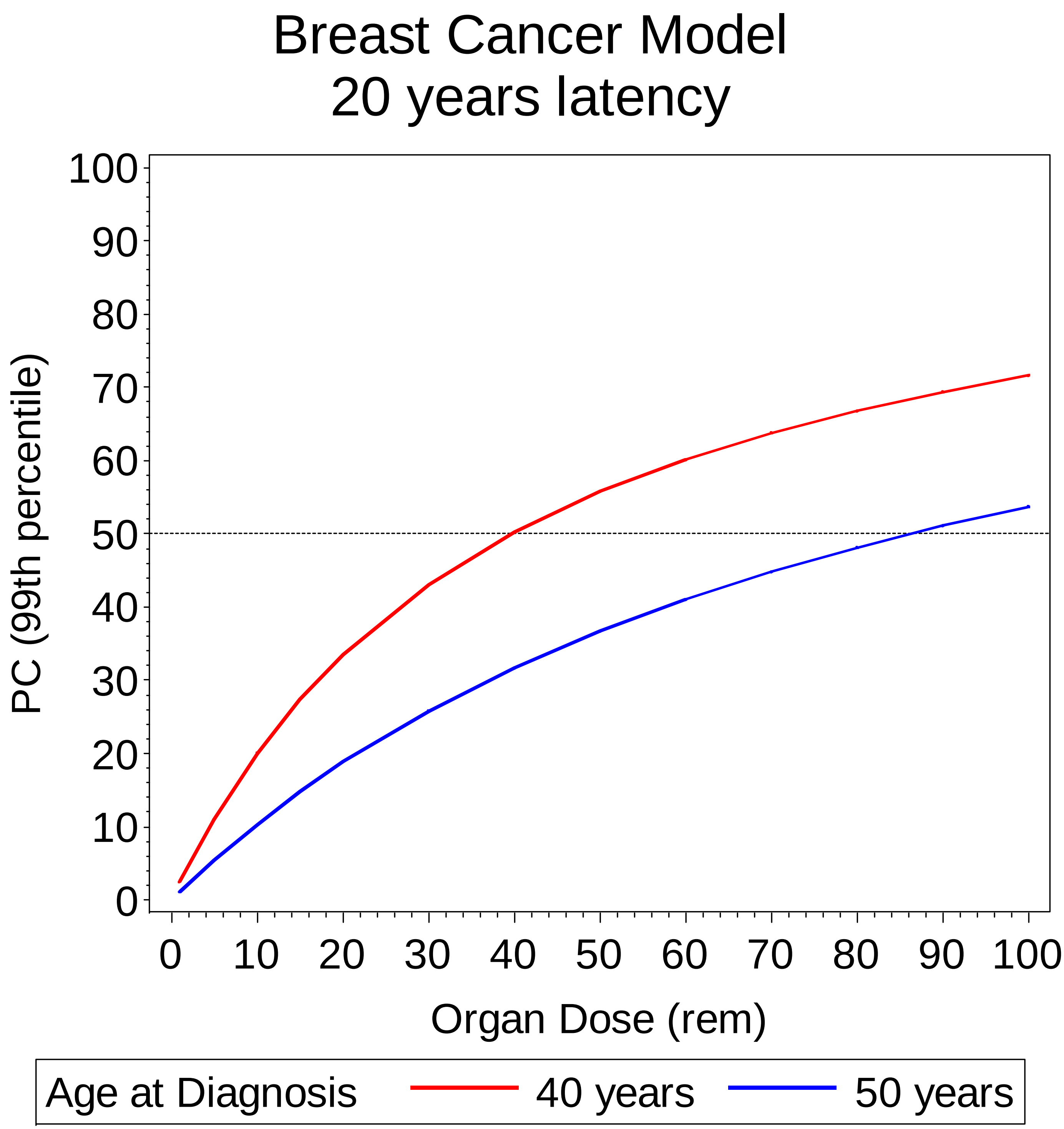
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



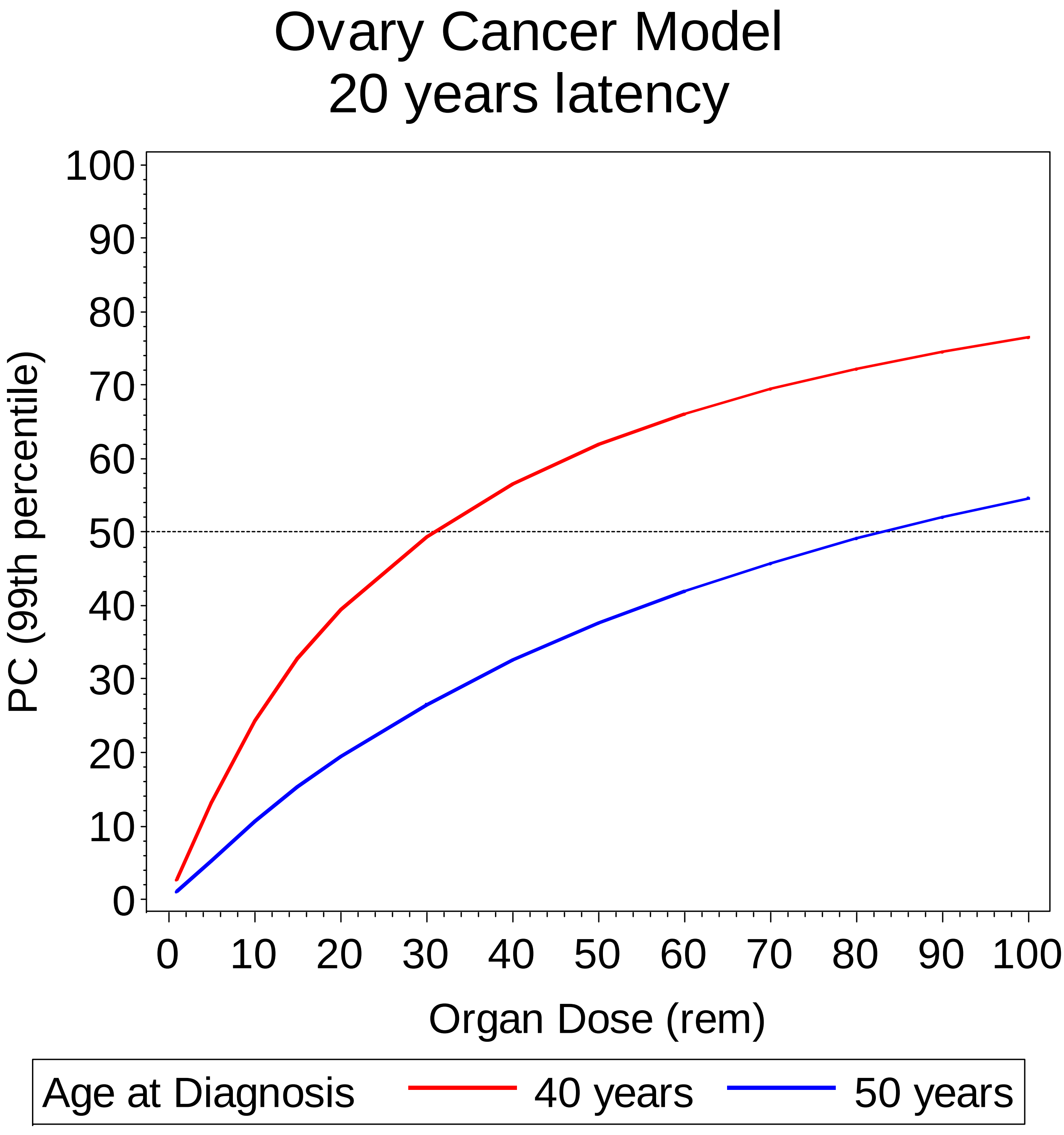
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



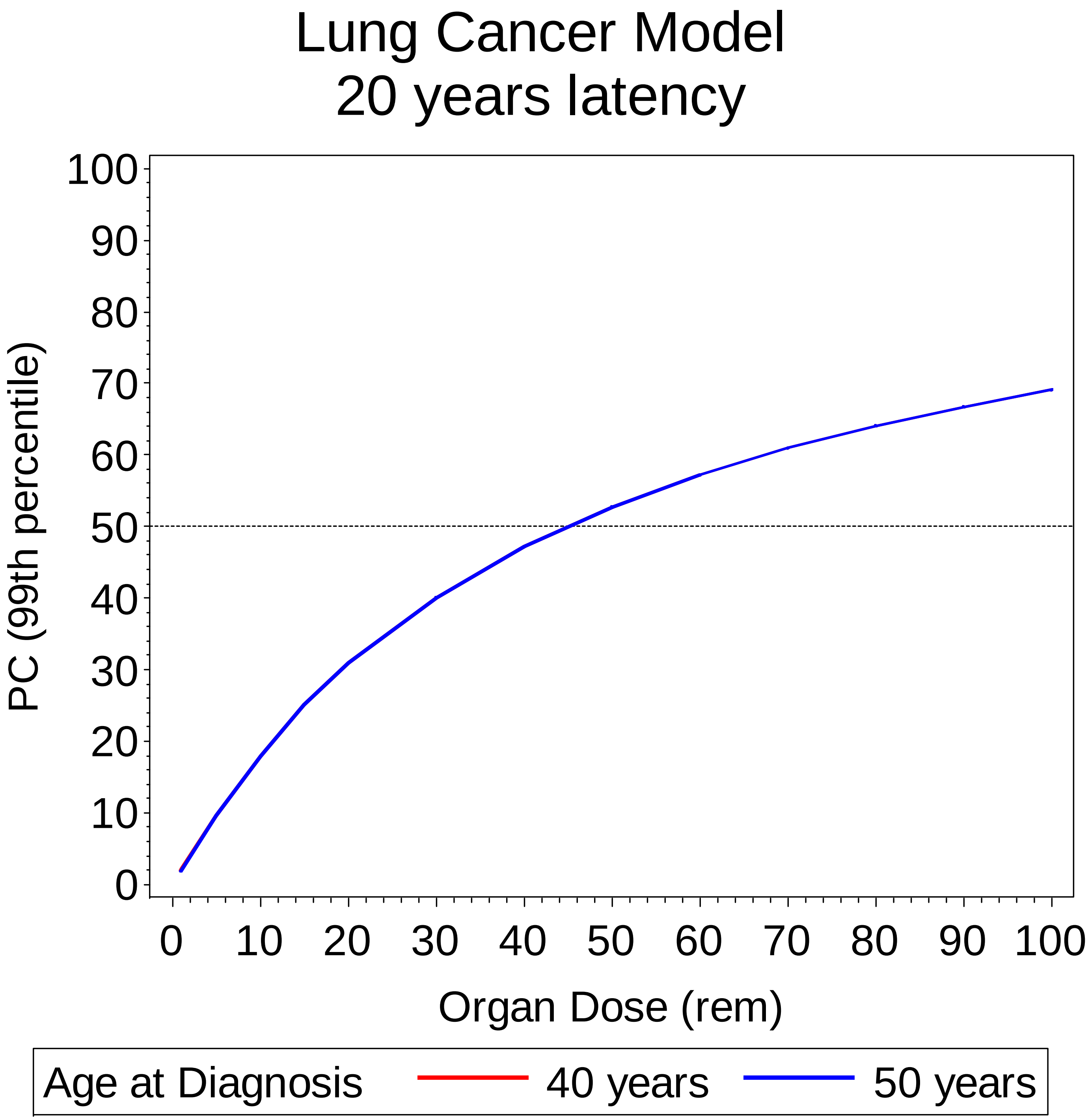
Inputs: Female, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



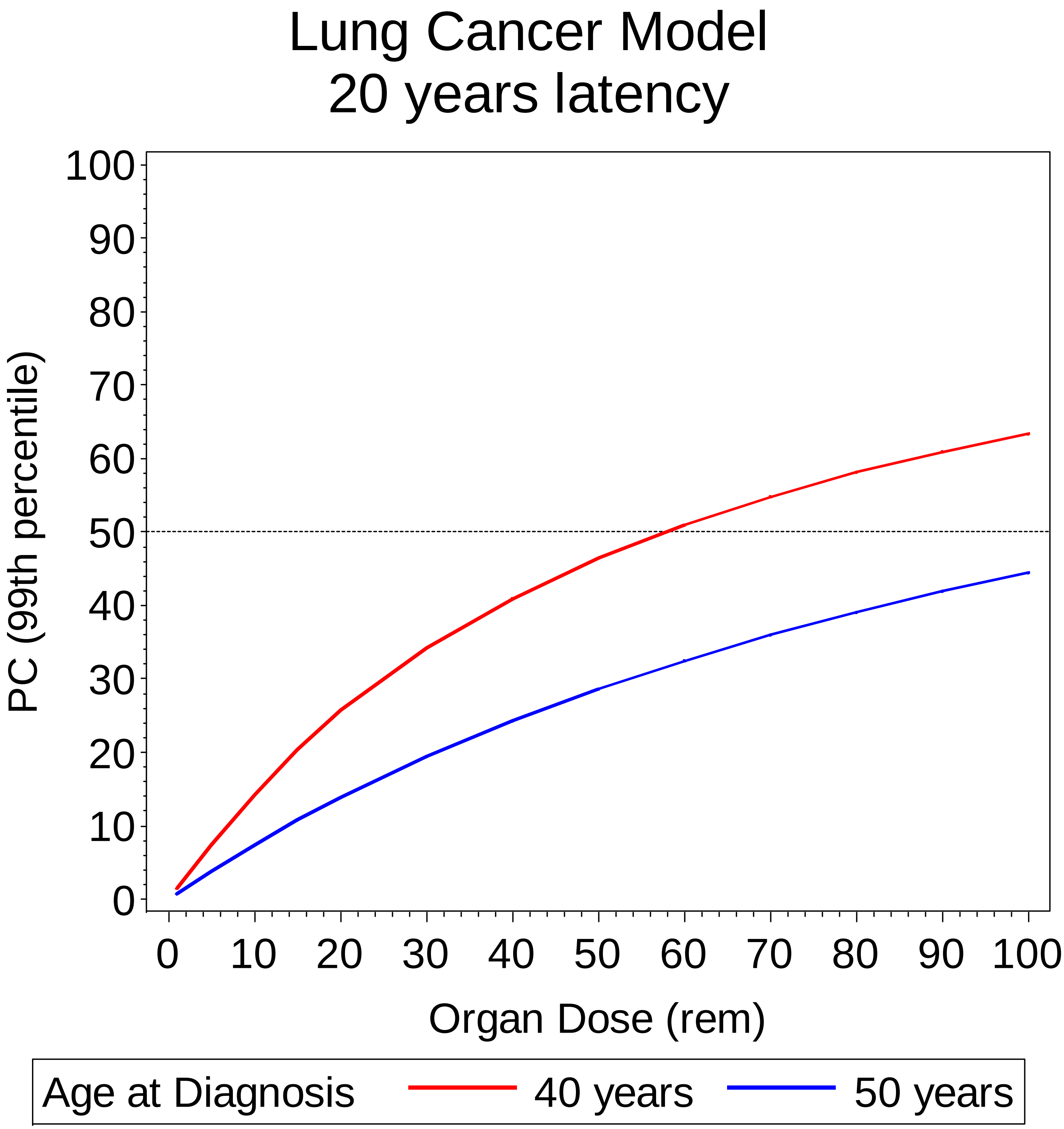
Inputs: Female, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



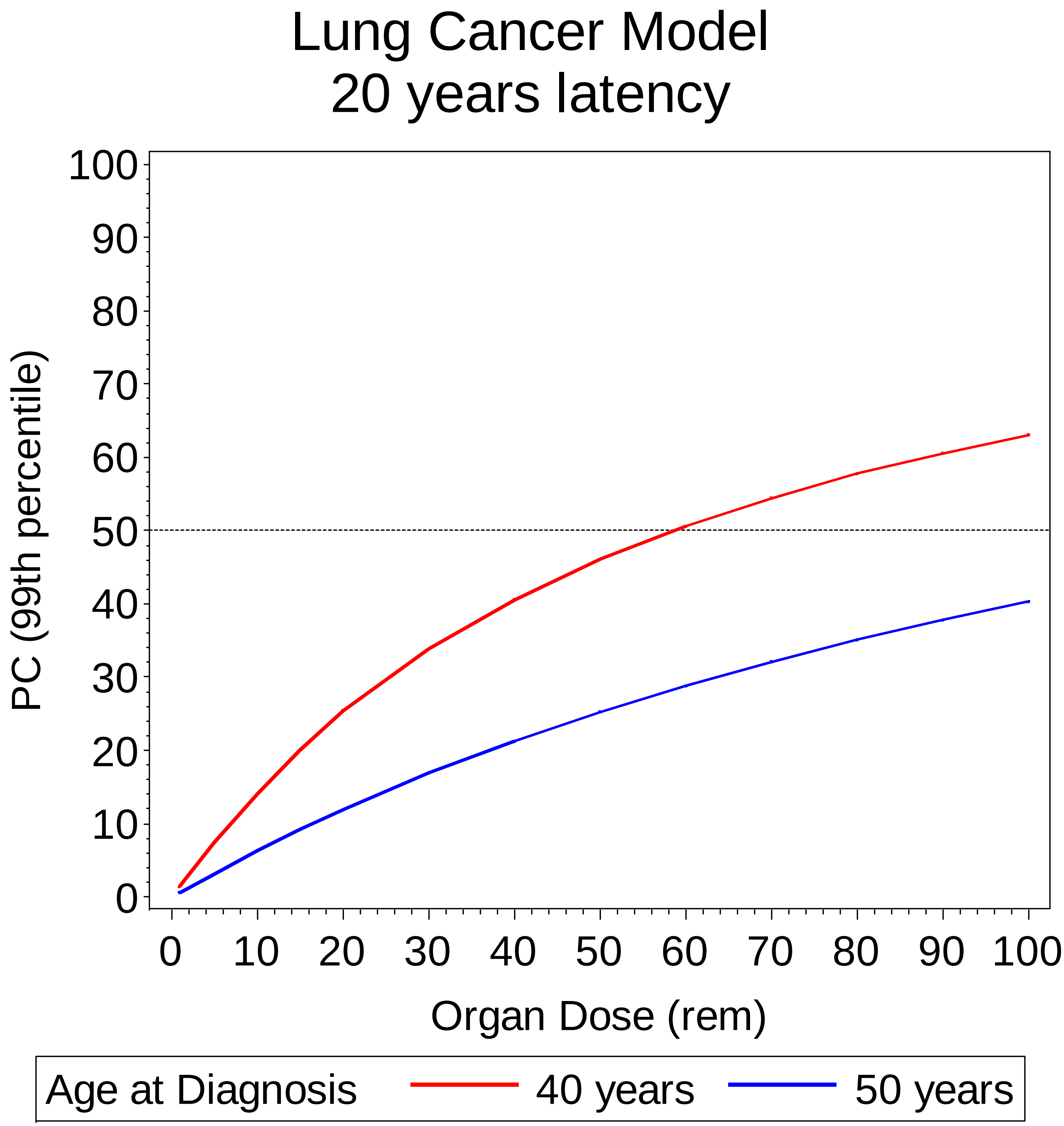
Inputs: Male, Never smoked, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution
Note: Because there is no adjustment for age at diagnosis for this scenario the two curves overlap.

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



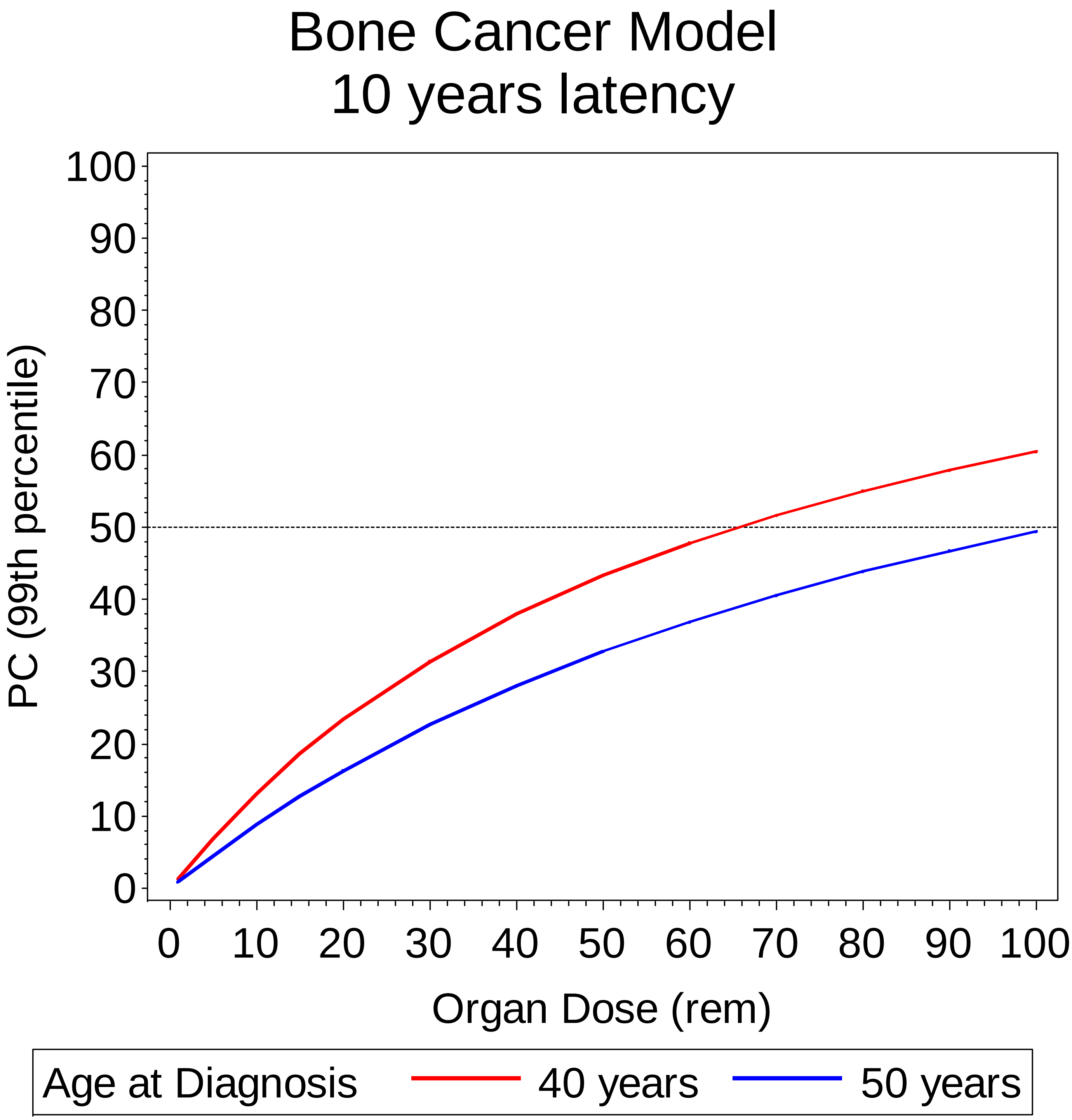
Inputs: Male, Former smoker, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



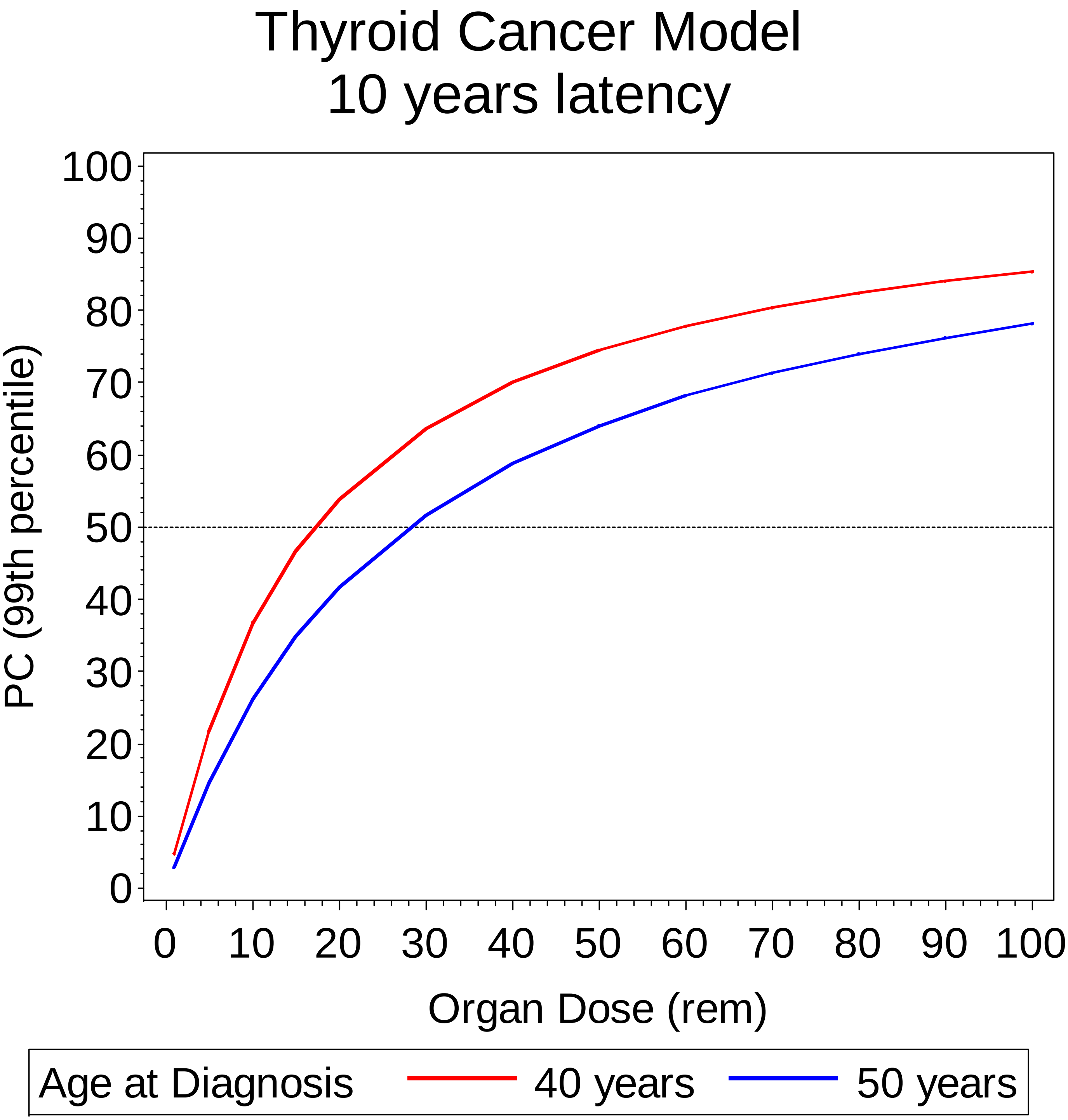
Inputs: Male, Current smoker (? cig/day), One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



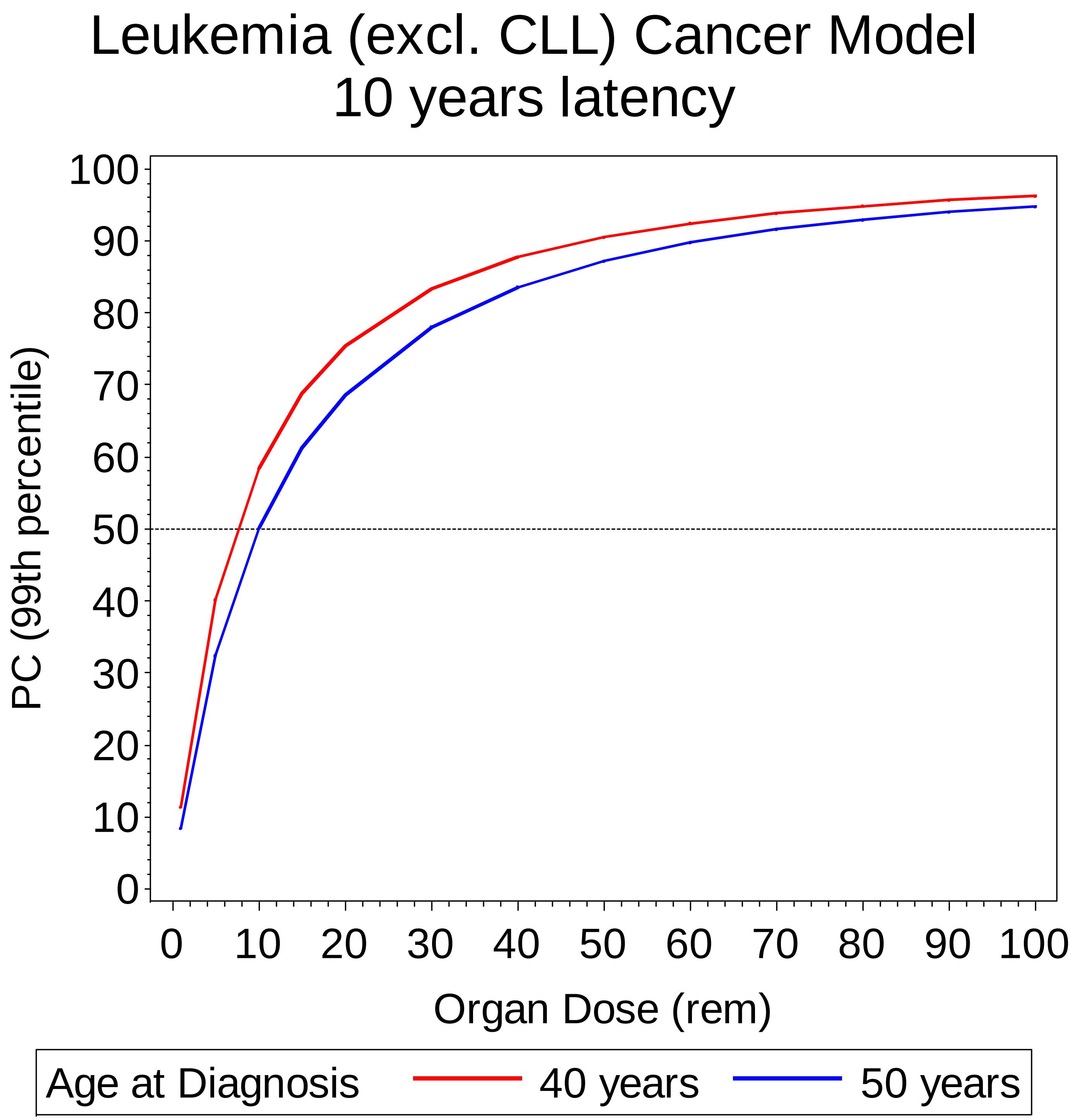
Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution

Note: The graph on this page depicts the probability of causation for acute exposures to high energy (i.e., >250 keV) photons. Because radiation exposure types (i.e., alpha, beta or gamma) and exposure scenarios (i.e., chronic vs. acute) vary widely among individuals, these graphs can not be used for estimating the outcome of a specific case. Rather, they are provided to allow one to compare the variability in dose response among the various cancer models employed in IREP.



Inputs: Male, One acute exposure, photons E>250keV, Constant distribution