

Low doses of radiation could harm cardiovascular health, study suggests

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Ionizing radiation, such as x-rays, has a harmful effect on the cardiovascular system even at doses equivalent to recurrent CT imaging, a new study published in the *International Journal of Radiation Biology* suggests.

It is known that populations exposed to ionizing [radiation](#) in medical or

environmental settings have symptoms suggesting an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. However, this research study suggests that low exposure to doses of around 0.5 Gy (the equivalent of repeated CT scans) is associated with a significantly increased risk of cardiovascular damage, up to decades after exposure. This raises questions about the nature of long-term alterations in the heart's vascular system caused by such doses.

Dr Soile Tapio and Dr Omid Azimzadeh of Helmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for Environmental Health, and colleagues studied how human coronary artery endothelial [cells](#) respond to a relatively low radiation dose of 0.5 Gy and found several permanent alterations in the cells that had the potential to adversely affect their essential functions.

Endothelial cells, which form the inner layer of blood vessels, were found to produce reduced amounts of nitric oxide, an essential molecule in several physiological processes including vascular contraction. Previously, high-dose radiation (16 Gy) has been shown to persistently reduce levels of nitric oxide in the serum of mice, but this is the first study to indicate impaired [nitric oxide](#) signaling at much lower doses.

Cells damaged by low-dose radiation also produced increased amounts of [reactive oxygen species](#) (ROS), which are formed as a natural byproduct of normal oxygen metabolism and play an important role in cell signaling. Increased ROS can damage DNA and proteins.

In addition, exposed cardiac [endothelial cells](#) were found to have reduced capacity to degrade oxidised proteins and to be aging prematurely. Such harmful changes did not occur immediately (that is, within a day) but first began in the longer term (one to two weeks). As these cells do not divide rapidly in the body, this observed time in the cell culture would correspond to several years in the living organism.

All these molecular changes are indicative of long-term premature dysfunction and suggest a mechanistic explanation to the epidemiological data showing increased risk of [cardiovascular disease](#) after low-dose radiation exposure, the authors conclude.

More information: Omid Azimzadeh et al, Proteome analysis of irradiated endothelial cells reveals persistent alteration in protein degradation and the RhoGDI and NO signalling pathways, *International Journal of Radiation Biology* (2017). [DOI: 10.1080/09553002.2017.1339332](#)

Provided by Taylor & Francis

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