

**RESEARCH OF POSSIBILITIES TO DECREASE GENETIC CONSEQUENCES OF
PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS TO RADIATION
IN THE CHORNOBYL NPP ZONE BY MEANS OF FLAMIKAR**

**Z. D. Savtsova, O. Yu. Yudina, I. M. Voieykova, N. I. Fedosova,
L. M. Evstratieva, S. A. Kovbasiuk, V. M. Indyk, L. P. Kuprash**

Permanent exposure of experimental animals to irradiation in the Chernobyl NPP zone was shown to have genetic consequences. One manifestation of these is the reduced viability and physiological deficiency in progeny, including deficiency of the immune system. As a counter to this, it was shown that progeny of F_1 – F_3 whose parents (males or both males and females) were given Flamikar, polyextraction from ashberries, did not differ considerably from control in terms of birth rate and early postnatal death. Moreover, these animals showed neither significant alterations of discrete immunologic characteristics nor changes in their anti-viral and anti-tumor resistance was not affected. The obtained results proved that Flamikar is promising as a means to reduce the adverse effect of prolonged exposure to combined irradiation.