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Celine Serrano, Morgane dos Santos, Dimitri Kereselidze, Louison Beugnies, Philippe Lestaevel, Roseline Poirier, Christelle Durand

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# Effects of ionizing radiation on learning and spatial memory after postnatal mouse brain exposure at low to moderate doses

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## Introduction

**Computed tomography scan** is a medical imaging technique using low doses of X-rays. It is commonly used for **head** and neck **exploration of children**. Repeated use of computed tomography scan can lead to a relatively high cumulative dose. **Long-term effects** of brain exposure, **at low to moderate doses** ( $\leq 2$  Gy) of ionizing radiation on cognitive functions, such as **learning and memory processes**, are not well established and is a important scientific issue.

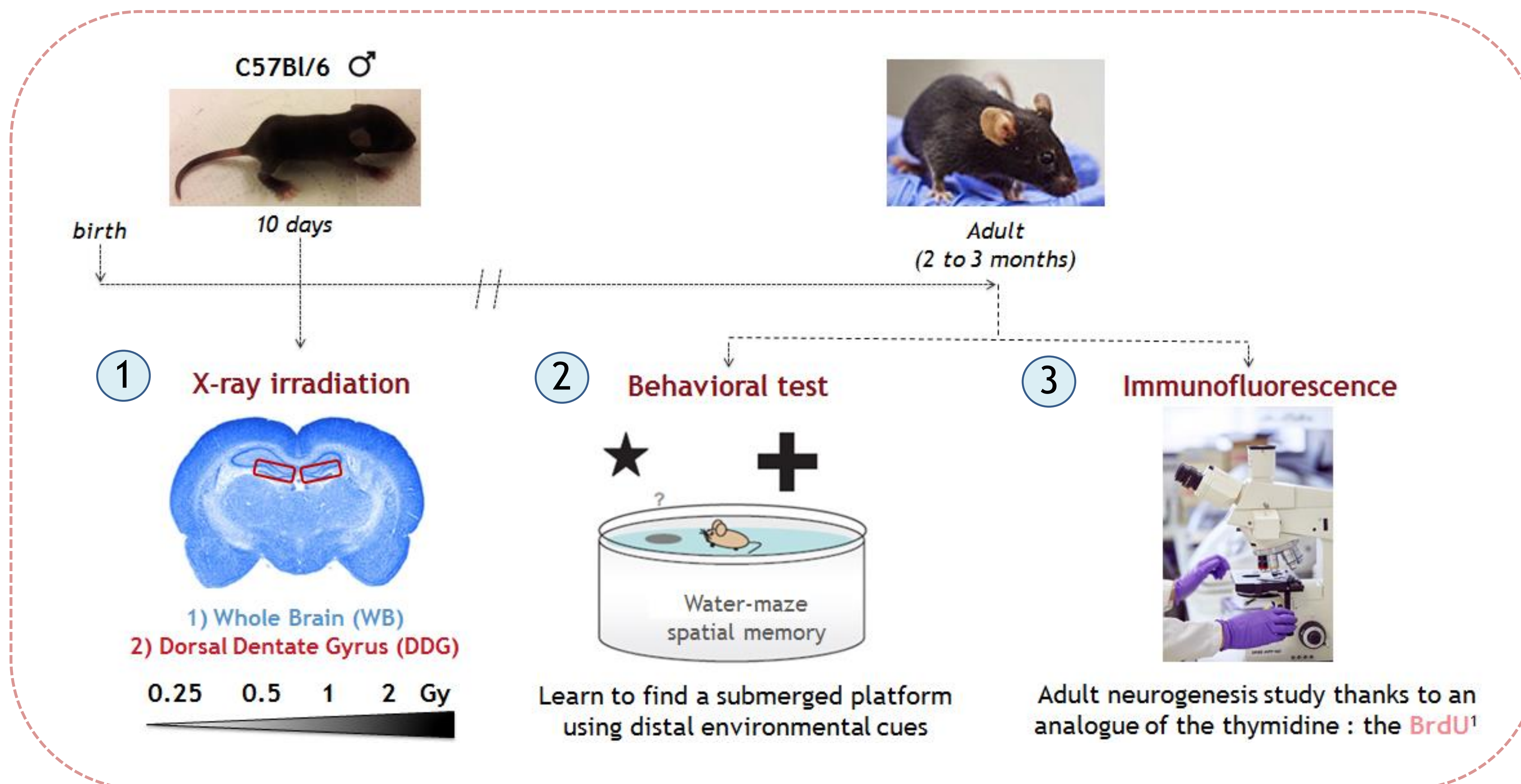
Among brain structures potentially impacted by irradiation, **hippocampus** is a structure of interest because of its involvement in spatial learning and memory processes. In the hippocampus, **new neurons** are continuously generated in the subgranular zone of the **dentate gyrus** during postnatal and adult life which makes it a potentially sensitive structure to X-rays.

## Objectives

To study the impact of postnatal irradiation at low-to-moderate doses thanks to two models of exposure

- **Whole Brain vs Dorsal Dentate Gyrus** -
- on spatial learning and memory
- on hippocampal adult neurogenesis

## Experimental strategy

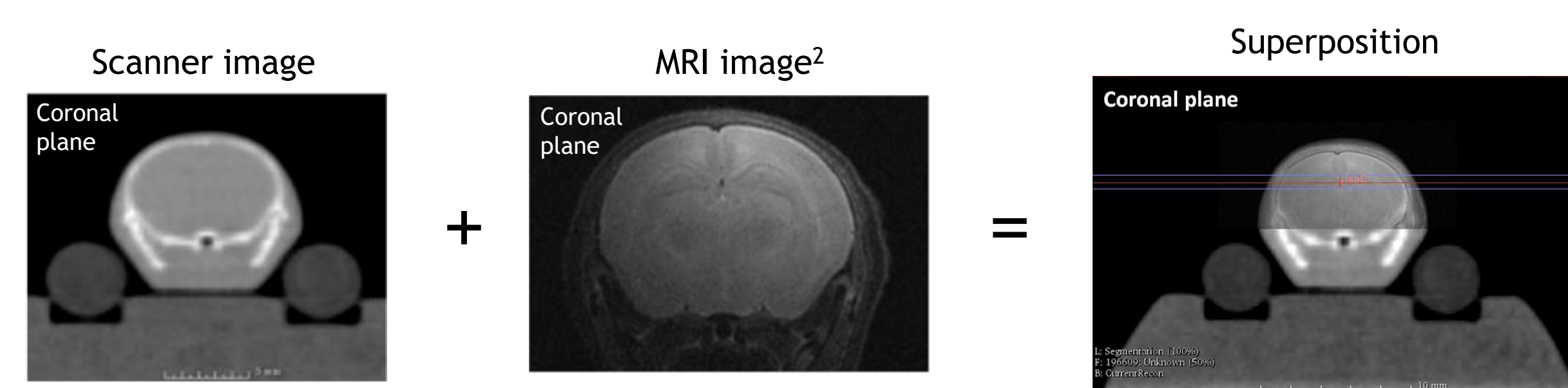


### 1 Irradiation procedure : Two models of exposure

M. Dos Santos et al., 2018

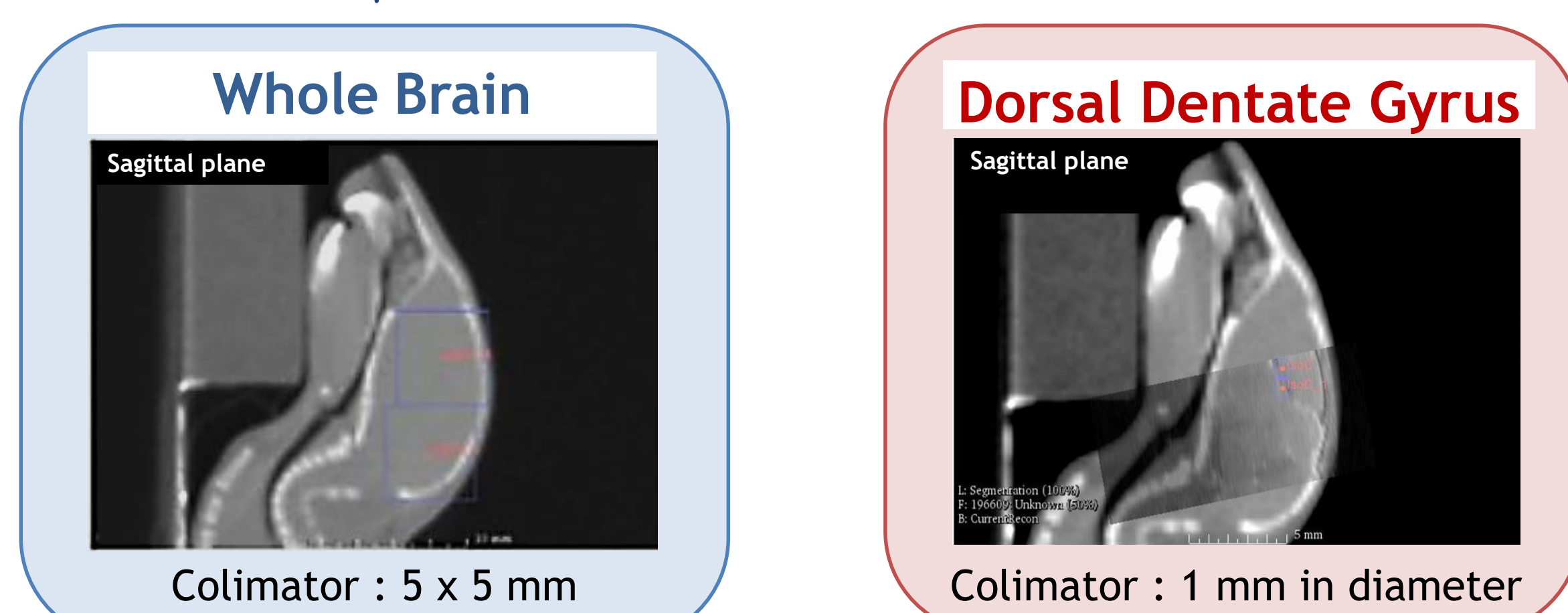
The irradiations are performed on the SARRP (Small Animal Radiation Research Platform, Xstrahl, Ltd., UK). (technical characteristics : high tension : 220kV ; intensity : 3mA)

Control mice underwent scanner imaging like the other mice.



### Treatment plan :

Effective energy  $\approx 69$  keV  
Dose rate = 0.5Gy/min  
Dose applied : 0.25, 0.5, 1 or 2Gy



## Discussion and perspectives

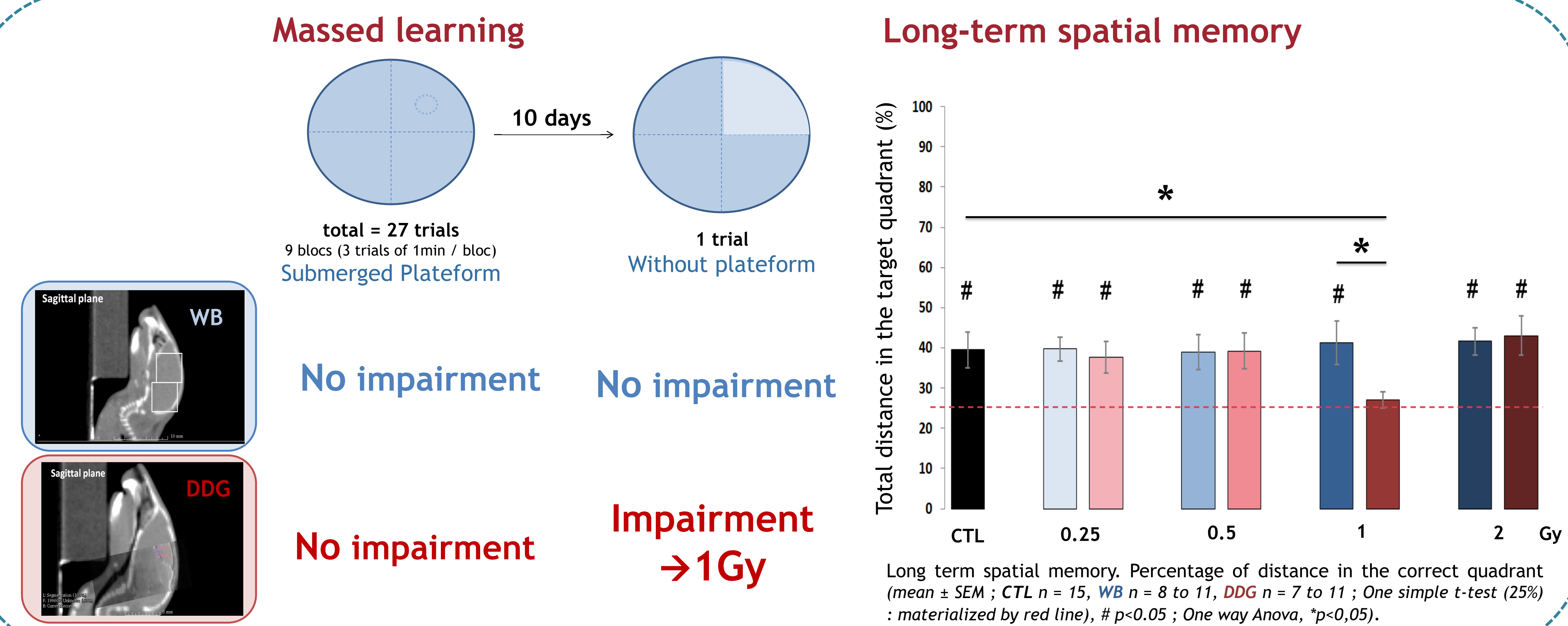
An exposure at the postnatal stage can induce detrimental consequences 3 months later.

The effects of X-rays at low-to-moderate doses (0.25 to 2Gy) on spatial memory are not linear after targeted exposure. Spatial memory impairment observed between our two mouse models, exposed at the dose of 1Gy, could partially be explained by selective alterations in hippocampal adult neurogenesis.

However, it will be necessary to explore the different steps of adult neurogenesis more precisely. The inflammatory response will also be evaluated in parallel.

## Results

### 2 Spatial learning and memory



### 3 Adult neurogenesis processes : Focus on the dose of 1Gy

