Alpha Particle

An alpha particle (α) is a type of ionizing radiation consisting of two protons and two neutrons — the same as a helium-4 nucleus (${}^{4}\text{He}{}^{2+}$).

☐ Physical Characteristics

- Massive compared to other radiation (about 7,000–8,000 times heavier than an electron)
- **Charge:** +2
- Energy: High energy (typically 5-8 MeV)
- Range in tissue: Very short (~50-100 micrometers)

Siological Effects

- Causes dense ionization along its short path
- Induces double-strand DNA breaks
- Highly effective at killing cells with a few particles per cell
- Due to short range, must be delivered directly to or near cancer cells

☐ Penetration and Shielding

- Cannot penetrate skin
- Stopped by a sheet of paper, skin, or a few centimeters of air
- · Dangerous only if inhaled, ingested, or injected

- Used in Targeted Alpha Therapy (TAT)
- Paired with tumor-targeting molecules for highly selective cancer treatment
- Examples of alpha-emitting isotopes: ^^213^^Bi, ^^225^^Ac, ^^211^^At

□ Summary

Alpha particles deliver **high-energy, localized damage** to cells, making them powerful tools in cancer therapy when precisely targeted. Their **short path and high cytotoxicity** are key advantages in modern radionuclide therapies.

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