Third Paris Appeal International Congress

Children's health and environment

Franz Adlkofer

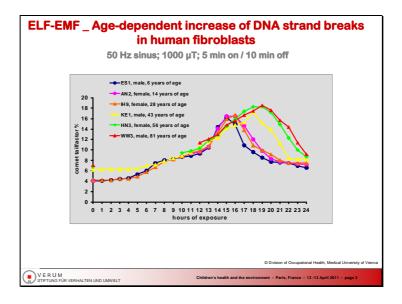
Our present state of knowledge regarding the health risk from electromagnetic fields (EMF) is highly controversial. Confusion reigns in all aspects of research. This is mainly due to the fact that progress has been hindered for decades by the so-called industrial/military complex. Worldwide, it dominated research activities by selecting unscrupulous scientists, appointing them experts, and putting them - with the help of politicians - in national and international advisory boards where they followed its instructions. Thus, in the area of bioelectromagnetism science did not develop as in other fields of biological research, especially since independent scientists were almost totally excluded from funding [1,2]. The long-lasting blockade of scientific progress has lead to the unacceptable position taken today by decision makers in industry, most European governments, and the European Union. With regard to the potential health risk of our children from EMF this position is outdated and, indeed, in contrast to the available knowledge acquired by independent researchers.



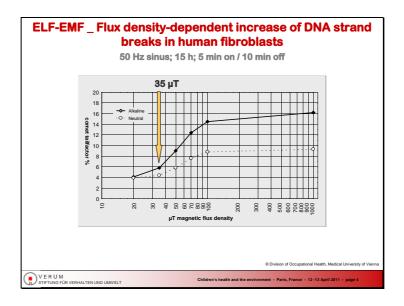
As shown in the EFHRAN Report 2010 a doubling of the risk for childhood leukaemia has been observed due to extremely low-frequency electromagnetic field (ELF-EMF) exposure in a series of epidemiological studies since 1979 [3]. This has prompted the IARC in Lyon in 2002 to state that ELF-EMF is a possible cause of leukaemia in children [4]. However, neither industry nor governments have taken this then scientific consent seriously. While the increase in leukaemia after exposure to power frequency electromagnetic fields was detected at a flux density as low as 0.3 - 0.4 microT, the safety limit for all of us is still 100 microT. To justify this anachronistic value and to prevent that further reaching conclusions are drawn from the IARC statement, it is claimed among others that no known mechanistic explanation for the epidemiological findings are available yet.

As shown on the graph below, this is not true. We and others have demonstrated that ELF-EMF owns a genotoxic potential, which is the prerequisite for a physical agent to generate cancer [5,6].

The figure shows the increase in DNA strand breaks in human fibroblasts from six persons differing in age after exposure to ELF-EMF over 24 hours.

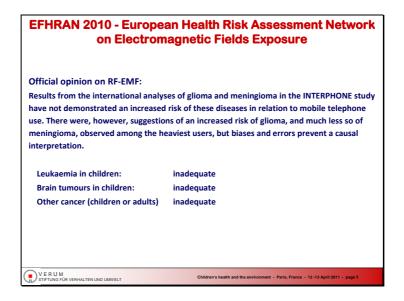


And the next graph shows that a flux density of 35 microT - 1/3 of the safety limit - is good enough to generate a significant increase in DNA strand breaks.

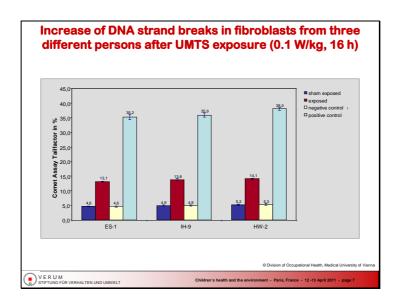


As a consequence, data from basic research support the view that a leukaemia risk of children due to exposure to power frequency electromagnetic fields as observed in epidemiological studies may be real.

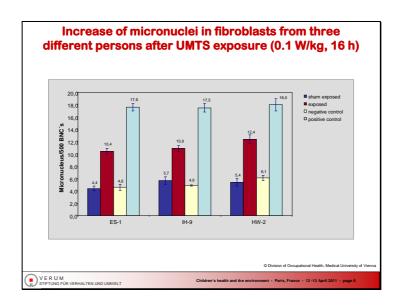
With regard to RF-EMF, the situation is a comparable one. The official view taken by industry and governments and again expressed in the EFHRAN Report 2010 [3] that an increased brain tumour risk is not to be expected can obviously not be brought in line for example with what Lennart Hardell in his preceding presentation stated [7,8].



The main reason why the data of Hardell and others, who observed in their studies an increased brain tumour rate in long-term mobile-phone users, are generally not acknowledged by the decision makers is again the assumption that no mechanisms are known yet that could explain cancerogenic effects generated through mobile phone radiation. As shown in the next two graphs, this is also not true:

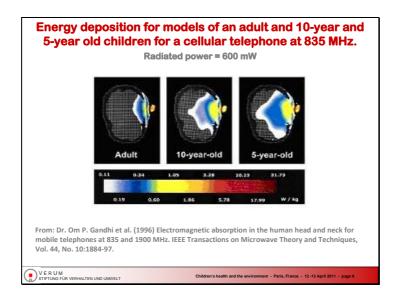


The red columns in the graph above show that a 16-hours exposure of human fibroblasts from three different persons to UMTS radiation significantly increased DNA strand breaks, and in the graph below the red columns show that this is valid for micronuclei, too [5].



UMTS is the 3rd generation of mobile phone technology that was introduced around 2002 without any preceding biological testing, and now the introduction of LTE, the next generation, is planned, again without any testing of the bio-tolerability.

Both, DNA strand breaks and micronuclei clearly demonstrate the genotoxic potential of the UMTS radiation. Findings of this kind which have been confirmed several times [9-13] by other research groups strongly support the assumption of a causal link between mobile phone radiation and the already observed increase in brain tumour frequency.



What does this mean for children who, in the meantime, belong to the heaviest users of mobile phones? Their brain tumour risk may by far exceed the risk of adults due to the anatomic and physiological conditions in childhood. Children have thinner sculls and smaller ears. Every millimetre of separation from the brain makes a big difference in the specific absorption rate (SAR). The conductivity of tissues is higher in children than in adults and the higher the conductivity, the higher the SAR [14,15] For example, in the bone marrow of children the SAR is about 10 times increased as compared to adults. The consequences are:

1) A deeper penetration of mobile phone radiation into children's brain as compared to adults.

- 2) A much higher SAR in children compared to adults which may even exceed the safety limit of 2 W/kg.
- 3) Enough time for the tumour to grow due to the high life expectancy of children.

The human organism that functions through electromagnetic mechanisms is treated by the physicists who created the safety limits as if it were a plastic container filled with electrolyte enriched water. It evolved in a particular electromagnetic environment (earth's magnetic field, terrestrial magnetism from lodestone, visible light, ultraviolet frequencies, lightning), and if we change the electromagnetic environment as we already did we either adapt or we will run into trouble [16]. In the latter case, this may result in electro-sensitivity from which about 3-5% of European people already suffer. Obviously, new exposure standards based on biology instead of physics that take into account long-term as well as non-thermal effects of mobile phone radiation are urgently needed to protect the health of people. Vigorous denial of the validity of the findings instead of adjusting the mobile-phone technology to the human organism is no solution. In my opinion, time has come to realize that something is going wrong with this technology, and the unreserved promotion by its advocates needs to be faced and dealt with openly.

References

- Marino A (2011) Going Somewhere: Truth About a Life in Science. Cassandra Publishing. ISBN 978-0981854915
- 2. Maisch D (2011) A Machiavellian Spin: Political and corporate involvement with cell phone research in Australia. http://www.pandora-foundation.eu/documents/a-machiavellian-spin.html
- 3. Sienkiewicz S et al. (2010) Risk analysis of human exposure to electromagnetic fields. Deliverable Report D2 of the EHFRAN project. http://efhran.polimi.it/docs/EFHRAN_D2_final.pdf
- 4. International Agency for Research on Cancer IARC (2002) Non-Ionizing Radiation. Part 1: Static and Extremely Low-Frequency (ELF) Electric and Magnetic Fields. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Volume 80. Lyon.
- 5. Adlkofer F (2009) Nachweis von genotoxischen Wirkungen in isolierten Säugerzellen nach elektromagnetischer Feldexposition. http://www.stiftung-pandora.eu/downloads/stavanger-website-de.pdf
- 6. Focke F et al. (2010) DNA fragmentation in human fibroblasts under extremely low frequency electromagnetic field exposure. Mutat Res 683(1-2):74-83.
- 7. Hardell L and Sage C (2008) Biological effects from electromagnetic field exposure and public exposure standards. Biomed Pharmacother 62(2):104-9.
- 8. Khurana VG et al. (2009) Cell phones and brain tumors: a review including the long-term epidemiologic data. Surg Neurol 72(3):205-14. Discussion: 214-5.
- 9. Campisi A et al. (2010) Reactive oxygen species levels and DNA fragmentation on astrocytes in primary culture after acute exposure to low intensity microwave electromagnetic field. Neurosci Lett 473(1):52-5.
- 10. Franzellitti S et al. (2010) Transient DNA damage induced by high-frequency electromagnetic fields (GSM 1.8 GHz) in the human trophoblast HTR-8/SVneo cell line evaluated with the alkaline comet assay. Mutat Res 683(1-2):35-42.
- 11. Guler G et al. (2010) The effect of radiofrequency radiation on DNA and lipid damage in non-pregnant and pregnant rabbits and their newborns. Gen Physiol Biophys 29(1):59-66.
- 12. Xu S et al. (June 2010) The effect of 1800MHz GSM mobile phone radiation on cellular DNA stability. Bioelectromagnetics Society Annual Meeting, Seoul. Abstract Collection: 9-3. http://www.bioelectromagnetics.org/bems2010/supp_data/9-3.pdf
- 13. Xu S et al. (2010) Exposure to 1800 MHz radiofrequency radiation induces oxidative damage to mitochondrial DNA in primary cultured neurons. Brain Res 1311:189-96.
- 14. Gandhi OP (2002) Electromagnetic fields: human safety issues. Annu Rev Biomed Eng 4:211-34.
- 15. Christ A et al. (2010) Age-dependent tissue-specific exposure of cell phone users. Phys Med Biol 55(7): 1767-83.
- 16. Allan Frey cited in: Ketcham C (2010) Warning: Your Cell Phone May Be Hazardous to Your Health. http://emfjournal.com/2010/01/27/warning-your-cell-phone-may-be-hazardous-to-your-health/