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Brief Comment

I personally suffer from Electomagnetic Hypersensitivity Syndrome, with prominent fatigue, insomnia, brain fog, joint aches and headache. Here are supporting studies to document the extreme hazard inherent in these radiofrequencies, even at currently allowable limits for established RF's, let alone RF greater than 5GHz: Effect of low-level microwave radiation exposure on cognitive function and oxidative stress in rats. Deshmunkh et al use of wireless communication devices is increasing at an exponential rate in present time and is raising serious concerns about possible adverse effects of microwave radiation emitted from these devices on human health. The present study aimed to evaluate the effects of 900 MHz microwave radiation exposure on cognitive function and oxidative stress in blood of fisher rats. Animals were divided into two groups six animals per group Group one microwave exposed and grouped two sham exposed. Animals were subjected to microwave exposure, frequency 900 MHz, specific absorption rate 8.4738 * 10 to the 5th Watts per kilogram in gigahertz transverse electromagnetic cell for 30 days 2 hours per day, 5 days per week. Subsequently, cognitive function and oxidative stress parameters were examined for each group. Results showed significant impairment in cognitive function and increase in oxidative stress, as evidenced by the increase in levels of MDA, which is a marker of lipid peroxidation, and protein carbonyl, a

marker of protein oxidation and unaltered GSH content in blood. Thus, the study demonstrated that the low level microwave radiation had significant

the low level microwave radiation had significant effect on cognitive function and was also capable of leading to oxidative stress. Biological effect of millimeter radio waves Vrachebnoye Deli in Russian number three, 1977 pages 116 through 119. Article by NP Zalyubovskaya Kharkov scientific research institute of microbiology, vaccines and. S.i.m. Morphological, functional and biochemical studies conducted in humans and animals revealed that millimeter waves caused changes in the body manifested in structural alterations in the skin and internal organs, qualitative and quantitative changes of the blood and bone marrow composition and changes of the conditioned reflex activity, tissue respiration, activity of enzymes participating in the processes of tissue respiration and nucleic metabolism. The degree of unfavorable effect of millimeter waves depended on the duration of the radiation and individual characteristics of the organism. the goal of the present investigations consisted in study of the physiological and biochemical processes lying at the basis of the changes which occur in animals as a result of the effect of radio waves in the range of 5 to 8 mm, at a density of the flow of power of 1 milliwatt per centimeter squared. The investigations were conducted on rats of the westar line and mice of the CBA line, irradiated for 15 minutes daily in the course of 60 days in the volume resonator of an experimental installation working on the basis of a type OV-12 generator. Whole-body microwave exposure emitted by cellular phones and testicular function of rats this study investigated whether there are adverse effects due to microwave exposure emitted by cellular phones in male rats. 18 with star albino rats were separated into three groups, a sham group and two experimental groups. The rats were confined in plexiglass cages and cellular phones were placed 0.5 cm under the cages. In the first experimental group cellular phones were in standby positions for 2 hours. in the second experimental group, phones were turned to the speech position three times each for one minute duration over two hours. Rats in the first and second experimental groups were exposed tomicrowaves emitted by phones for 2 hours per day for a duration of 1 month. After the last exposure the rats were killed. Brain eyes ears liver heart lungs stomach kidneys,

testes, small and large intestines and skin of the rats were observed histologically. The decrease of epididymal sperm counts in the speech groups were not found to be significant. P greater than 0.05 differences in terms of normal and abnormal sperm forms were not observed, p greater than 0.05 histological changes were especially observed in the testes of rats of the speech groups. Seminiferous

tubular diameter of rat testes in the standby and speech groups was found to be lower than the sham group p less than 0.05 rectal temperatures of rats and the speech group were found to be higher than the sham and standby groups p less than 0.05 The rectal temperatures of rats before and after exposure were also found to be significantly higher in the speech group p less than 0.05 specific absorption rate, s a r, was determined as 0.141 watts per kilogram.