

An Update of the MTHR Programme

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Summary of Talk

- Short reminder of principal results published by 2007 (MTHR1)
- Progress report on work ongoing in 2007 (MTHR1)
- Progress report on MTHR2

First Programme (MTHR1)

- 11 M€: 28 projects funded
- First projects started in December 2001
- Report on published work in September 2007
 - www.mthr.org.uk/documents/MTHR_report_2007.pdf
- UK also has a separate programme on TETRA (emergency services): "TETRA programme"

MTHR1 findings (September 2007)

Volunteer studies

- No evidence for immediate effects from GSM phones –5 studies
- No evidence for immediate effects from base stations (GSM and UMTS) –1 study
- No evidence that symptoms experienced by electrically hypersensitive people are caused by signals from phones or base stations-4 studies (part of above 6).



MTHR1 findings (September 2007)

- Epidemiological studies of brain tumours and acoustic neuroma
 - no association between incidence and exposures of <10 years
 - cannot rule out possibility of association for some tumours for exposures >10 years
- Replication studies of biological effects reported earlier
 - gene expression no effects attributable to non-thermal mechanisms



MTHR1: recent results and progress reports 6 major studies had not finished by 2007

- Case-control study of leukaemia (phones)
- Case-control study of cancer incidence in young children (masts)
- Electrical activity of the brain
- Effects of RF on brain physiology of mice
- Demodulation of RF signals by biological tissue
- Effect of pulsed RF on calcium efflux

Progress reports: MTHR1

- Case-control study of leukaemia (phones) –
 Swerdlow
 - Data collection completed in October –800 cases
 - Analysis underway.
 - Submission to journal expected in 2010

Progress reports: MTHR1

- Case-control study of cancer incidence in young children (aged 0-4) (masts) –Elliott
- Exposure metrics –residence at time of birth:
 - 1. Distance from nearest mast & power output of mast
 - 2. Modelled power density (mW/m²)
 - 3. Model checked by measurements.
 - 1400 cases, 5600 controls
 - Submitted to journal

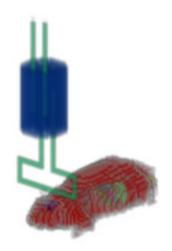


- Electrical activity of the brain (TETRA phones) Butler
 - EEG studies of brain activity in response to various stimuli
 - Results reported at conferences: no differences found during TETRA exposure
 - Work completed and submitted to journal in 2007 but not published and unlikely to be.
 - Report will appear on the MTHR website by the end of 2009 or early in 2010

Effects of RF on brain physiology of mice – Sienkiewicz

- Exposure to head from RF sources (TETRA, GSM and UMTS)
 - Assessments of gene and protein expression in the hippocampus, cortex, and thalamus.
 - Effects on learning behaviour etc
 - No effects of exposure found in any of the studies (BEMS reports).

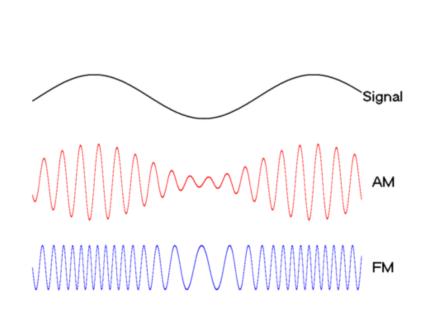
To be submitted to a journal in 2010.

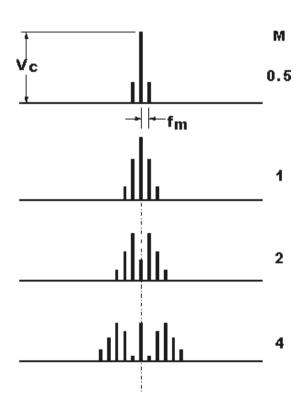


• Demodulation of RF signals by biological tissue – Excell

Modulation

Frequencies present (linear material)



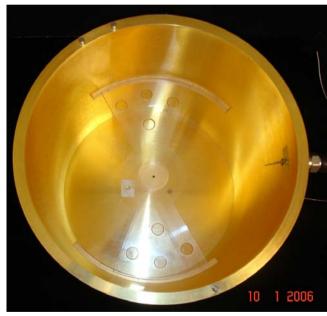


Demodulation of RF signals by biological tissue – Excell (PI)

- NB Experiments carried out by Kowalczuk at the HPA labs in UK; collaboration with Balzano & Davis from U of Maryland
- When modulated signals pass through "non-linear" material (material's electrical conductivity increases with electric field), currents at the modulation frequencies are generated: low frequency currents. **Also currents at 2 x the carrier frequency**
- The central nervous system is very sensitive to low frequency currents.
- How do we determine if a material is non-linear?
- Detect currents/signals at 2 x the carrier frequency.

Demodulation of RF signals by biological tissue – Excell

- Feed cavity with RF at f.
 Detect RF at 2f using a very sensitive cavity that resonates at f and 2f. (Balzano)
- Result: no 2f signal detected from any cells or tissue that were examined.



Demodulation of RF signals by biological tissue – Excell

- Conclusions.
 - None of the tissues examined could demodulate RF signals
 - Investigation of health effects from RF signals with different modulation schemes has low priority
- Work completed. To be submitted to journal in 2010

Effect of pulsed RF on calcium efflux – Bootman

- Earlier studies and some recent studies suggested RF signals, pulsed around 16Hz, caused Ca ions to leave cells. Not replicated by other studies.
- Bootman study used fluorescence techniques to monitor
 Ca levels and automated imaging so a large number of
 different types of tissue could be studied.
 - No effects found
 - To be submitted to a journal in 2010.

NB: Results consistent with Tattersall study funded by UK TETRA programme.

Present Programme (MTHR2)

- 3 projects funded
- 1 more, on children, may be funded
- Funds ~ 6 M€for 5 years

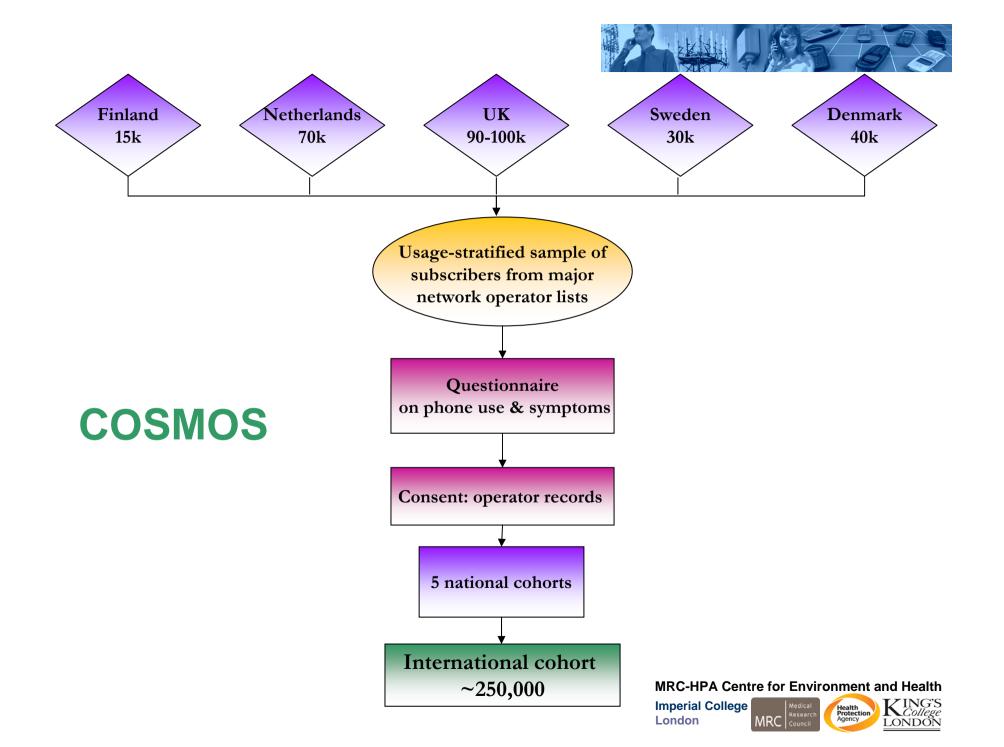
COSMOS (MTHR2)

A UK component for an international cohort study of mobile phone users - COSMOS (- 4 M€)

- cohort study not subject to bias
- can study many diseases:
- international cohort~ 250,000 people:

COSMOS (MTHR2) Health outcomes

HEALTH OUTCOME	MAIN SOURCES OF INFO	
CANCERS		
Brain & acoustic neuroma		
Leukaemias	Cancer registers	
Salivary gland	Hospital discharge registers	
Eye and skin NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE		
Multiple sclerosis (MS)	National registers	
Motor neurone disease	Mortality registers Hospital discharge registers	
Alzheimer's & Parkinson's disease		
Cerebro-vascular disease		
SPECIFIC SYMPTOMS		
Health-related quality of life, sleep	Questionnaire	
disorder, headache, tinnitus,	baseline & repeat	
depression	(using validated indices)	



COSMOS (MTHR2)

- 4500 Pre-test invitations in UK completed May-August 2009
- 5.1% response
- 2 million invitations will be sent out in 2010

TETRA study -phones (MTHR2)

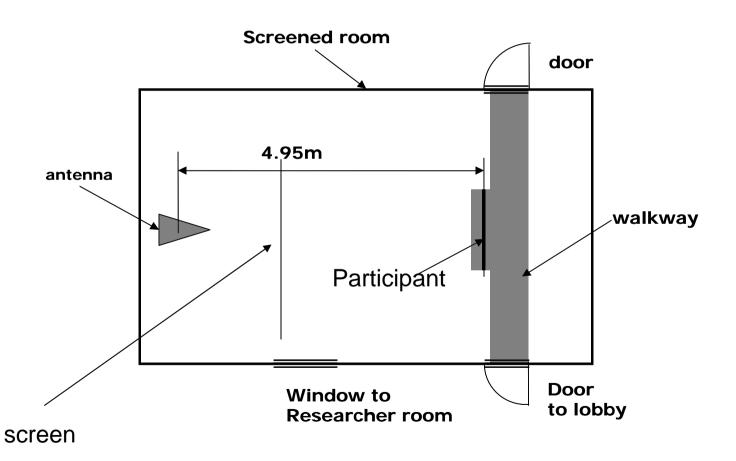
- Effect of TETRA radiofrequency fields on symptoms in police officers Wessley (~350 k€)
 - Identical to the Wessley study using GSM phones
 - Double-blind study of adverse symptoms when exposed to TETRA signal, unmodulated RF signal or sham.
 - 60 police officers who attribute headaches etc to TETRA were tested and 60 who don't.
 - Testing completed, paper written apart from statistical analysis
 - To be submitted to a journal in 2010.

TETRA studies –masts (MTHR2)

Hypersensitivity Symptoms associated with Electromagnetic Field Exposure to TETRA fields (masts) -Fox (~350 k€)

- Identical in approach to Fox study using GSM and UMTS base station signals
- 48 sensitive and 132 control volunteers were tested (double-blind) to see if TETRA affected:
 - heart rate, skin conductance and blood –pressure
 Also tested:
 - various indicators of "well-being"

Testing room plan



TETRA studies –masts (MTHR2)

- Evidence suggests that:
- TETRA base station signal does not have a negative impact on health and well-being in either sensitives or controls.
- People cannot detect the presence of a base station signal above chance.
- In line with evidence on GSM and UMTS base station signals.
- Paper submitted to journal

Studies of Children (MTHR2)

- Children are known to be more vulnerable to other external factors (pollutants, uv radiation etc). May be more vulnerable to mobile phone radiation?
- 2 major international case-control studies on brain tumours in children and adolescents are underway
 - CEFALO: Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Started 2006.
 - MOBI-KIDS: 13 countries.Started 2009
- To complement these studies MTHR2 wishes to support a cohort study of mobile phone use amongst children
 - focus on symptoms (e.g, headaches, dizziness, sleeplessness)
 and cognitive function)

Conclusions

- Only MTHR1 studies published so far that might suggest possible health effects are epidemiological studies of people using phones for more than 10 years.
- The results of the remaining MTHR1 studies and 2 of the 3 MTHR2 studies should be published in a journal or on the MTHR website by the end of 2010.
- The international COSMOS study has only recently started (UK part is funded by MTHR2)
- MTHR2 may fund a cohort study of children's illnesses

UK TETRA Programme

•Ca efflux- no effects

Cognitive studies-no effects

- •Cohort study of health of police officers.
 - Started 2006; to report in 2020