

# Assessment of autonomic function in children using cell telephone

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## Abstract

**Objectives:** The main objective of this work is to study the effect of using cell telephone on autonomic nervous system of 20 children before, during and after using their cell telephones.

**Methods:** Electrocardiograms of twenty normal children (age 7-12 years) were measured and recorded before, during and after using normal cell telephone for 15 minutes, followed by a 15 minutes recovery period after using cell telephone.

**Results:** The results clearly indicate that cell telephone radiation induced high fluctuations in power spectra of heart rate variability signals specially in the band of 8s to 80s (0.0125 Hz to 0.125 Hz) which is related to the thermoregulatory control activity. Examining the power spectra of heart rate variability of recovery period (after 15 minutes using cell telephone) shows that the change of power spectra of heart rate variability signal during cell telephone exposure is not permanent.

**Conclusions:** The analysis of power spectra of heart rate variability signals of 20 normal children to assess the autonomic nervous system before, during and after using cell telephone seems useful to indicate the interaction of pulsed microwaves of the cell telephone with cardiovascular system, autonomic function and body control mechanism.

## Introduction

One of the most interesting and widely recognized biological effects on microwaves is microwaves induced thermoelastic expansion [1]. A theoretical model based on thermoelastic expansion has been developed for brain spheres that are exposed to pulsed microwave [2]. This theory describes acoustic waves (with parameters of frequency, pressure and displacement) generated in the head as function of absorbed microwave energies in the brain. Actually, several studies reported successful use of pulsed microwaves to induce acoustic pressure waves in the brain [2-4]. Another studies of teratological effects concentrated on pulsed magnetic fields on chick embryos [5-7]. A typical example of these studies is reported by Koch and Koch [7]. They investigated the influence of pulsed magnetic field on chick teratology. In addition to 500us pulse repeated at 100 Hz which was used by Berman *et al.* [6], Koch and Koch [7] used a 50us pulse with repetition rate at 33, 50, 1000 and 10 000 Hz respectively. The results of these studies showed the effect of pulsed magnetic field on chick embryos. However, exposures to electromagnetic fields and microwaves have been reported to affect the cardiovascular system [8,9]. Investigation of cardiovascular changes during or after exposure to microwave irradiation produced by other sources have not been reported. This study investigates the effect of cell telephone radiation on heart rate variability (HRV) signals in normal children aged (7-12 years). Normally, the heart rate variability signal is affected by respiratory, blood pressure and thermal stimuli [10,11]. These stimuli are mediated via autonomic nervous system (sympathetic and parasympathetic) to sinoatrial node (SAN) of the heart causing the heart variation [12,13]. Recent studies [14-16] show the effect of radiation specially cell telephone on skin temperature, cognitive function of the brain and human sleep. The effect of pulsed microwave power specially, on autonomic function is not investigated specially its effect on cardiovascular body control mechanisms. This work presents

the effect of cell telephone microwave energy on the body control mechanism of children manifested by auto power spectrum of HRV body signals before, during and after cell telephone exposure.

## Methods and children methods

### Children

These experiments used 20 children aged ( $8 \pm 3.5$ ) were carried out, at Neurology Center with collaboration of Electrical and Computer Engineering Department at Johns Hopkins University on summer 2012. We comply fully with regulations and requirements including approval of ethical committee and approval of guardians of the children before experimental procedure, the study was performed at Johns Hopkins university hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, USA, over more than one year period. The study group of patients was composed of 20 healthy children ( $8 \pm 3.5$ ) years and were not taking medication. All cases routine physical examination, a 12 lead surface electrocardiographs, routine biochemistry tests (liver and renal function tests), serum electrolytes, basic hematological parameters were obtained and none of the cases had any evidence of cardiovascular or non-cardiovascular disease. None of children had clinical signs of autonomic dysfunction, history of myocardial infarction, arterial hypertension, diabetes or pulmonary disease. The subjects during the study used no drugs that

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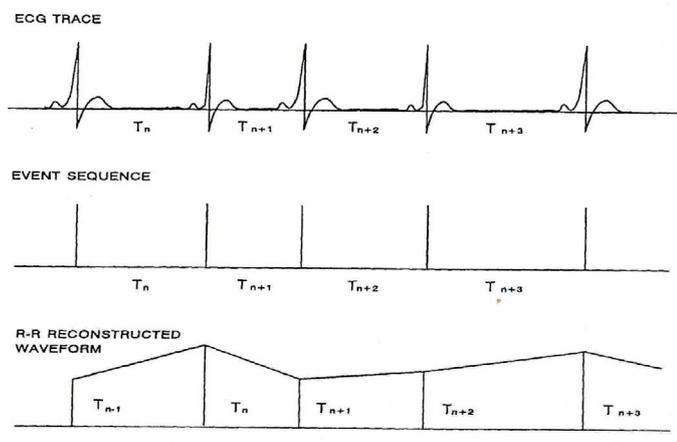
could affect the HRV parameters. Therefore, the final group consisted of 20 healthy children (mean  $8 \pm 3.5$  years). All guardians of children agreed to participate in the research prior to their inclusion in the study and the consent of ethical committee was obtained and approved the study protocol. With each subject sitting on chair and physiological measuring devices are connected. The ECG is taken from wrists and the ankle (lead II) for 15 min before using the cell telephone. Then was asked to talk to friend using his cell telephone for 15 min. Then, we asked the subject to rest for another 15 after using his cell telephone. All measurements for ECG before using cell telephone, during using cell telephone and after using cell telephone are measured, recorded and interfaced to laptop PC and stored in CD.

The ECGs were recorded onto FM recorder at speed 4.75 cm/sec and played back at the same speed for analysis of HRV signal for 15 minutes before exposure, 20 minutes during cell telephone exposure and 15 minutes during recovery period after exposure. The last 15 minutes of each session were utilized for analysis of HRV signals. The ECGs were band pass filtered between 0.01 Hz to 100 Hz and interfaced to Laptop with software package prepared by the author to detect R wave of ECG and then measure the time between successive R waves ( $T_n, T_{n+1}, T_{n+2}$  etc) which called RR intervals. This RR interval time is converted to a voltage which is directly proportional to that time. This voltage is connected to the next R wave i.e., the output voltage is proportional to nth interval during n+1th RR interval. The reconstructed voltage signal as shown in Figure 1 may now place as HRV signals and can be directed to Laptop to obtain the auto-power spectra of HRV signals using auto-Regressive Moving Average package prepared by the author.

The experimental procedure here in this paper is based on measurement of ECGs and derived HRV signals of children using cell telephone and showed in Figure 1. Simultaneously, all signals measured (ECG, HRV) for microwave pulses at 1.655 GHz were fed to the spectrum analyzer or Pentium PC such that both time series of HRV signals and auto-power spectrum domain could be obtained before, during and after the exposure of microwave pulses at 1.655 GHz. The difference in the low frequency spectrum energy before, during and after exposure to cell telephone radiation between the 20 children was analyzed and considered statistically significant using one way analysis of variance with repeated measures ( $P > 0.05$ ).

### Results

The mean heart rate for children before experiments was 90



**Figure 1.** Generation of Heart Rate Variability signal (HRV) derived from Electrocardiogram (ECG).

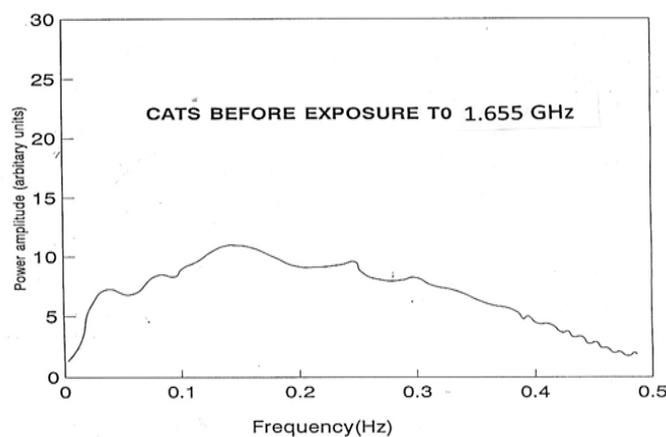
beats/min, during experiments was 120 beats/min and after was 100 beats/min. Table 1 shows the mean heart rate and its standard error of mean before, during and after experiments. The HRV signals were sampled at 400 ms (frequency is 2.5 Hz) and the bandwidth of HRV signal does not exceed 0.5 HZ) and then filtered by low pass filter to prevent aliasing, then auto-regressive moving average method (ARMA) was applied to these signals to produce the power spectra before, during and after using the cell telephone. Figure 3 shows the average power spectra of HRV signals for 20 children before the experiments and it is clear no distinct peaks in power spectra. Figure 4 shows the average power spectra power spectrum of HRV signals during using cell telephone with significant peak near 0.033 Hz which represents the thermoregulatory oscillation of thermal body oscillation [1-13]. Figure 5 illustrates the average power spectrum of HRV signals after 15 minutes recovery from microwave exposure. The power spectra of Figure 5 exhibits no significant oscillations during recovery period. The difference in the low frequency spectral energy in auto power spectra before, during and after exposure to microwave irradiation between the 20 children was analyzed by nonpaired student's t test. Differences were considered statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

### Discussion

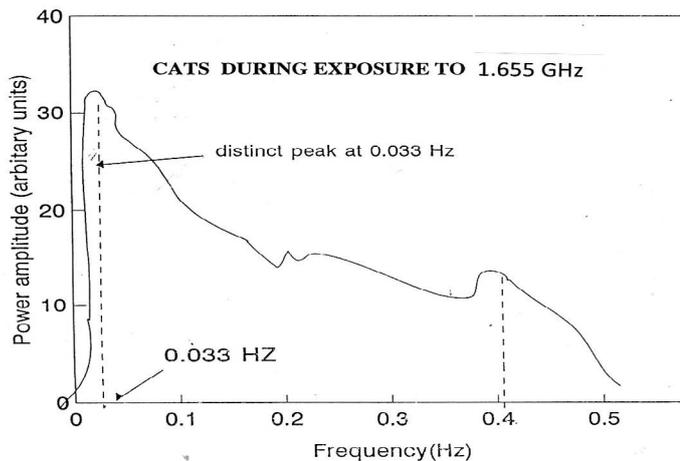
This study is the first study to the author's best knowledge to report on low frequency oscillations exist in the power spectra of HRV of young children exposed to cell telephone microwaves irradiation. Other studies [1-4] examined the experimental observation on electrical events that occur along the auditory pathways in response to pulsed modulated microwave stimulation. Also, intensive investigation of possible biological effect of magnetic field are reported by [5-10]. Comparing Figure 2 with Figure 3, it is clear the rising power amplitude of the auto-power spectrum of HRV signal during exposure to the pulsed microwave irradiation using cell telephone specially the appearance of distinct peak at nearly 0.033Hz which lies in the frequency band of 0.033 Hz  $\bar{n}0.125$  Hz as shown in Figure 3. This frequency (0.033 Hz) distinct

**Table 1.** Mean heart rate and  $\pm$ SEM before, during and after experiments.

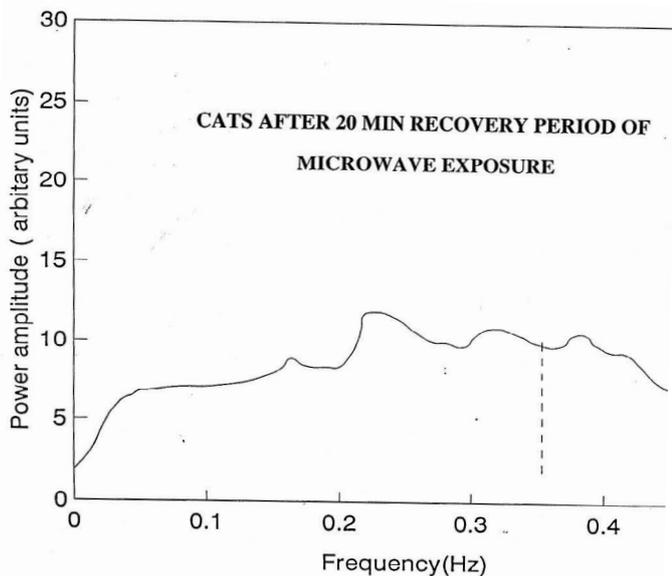
	Mean Heart rate (beats /min)	Standard Error of Mean ( $\pm$ SEM)
Before Experiments	90	$\pm 7$
During Experiments	120	$\pm 17$
After Experiments	100	$\pm 6$



**Figure 2.** Average Auto-power Spectrum of HRV signals from 20 children before using cell telephone.



**Figure 3.** Average Auto-power Spectrum of HRV signals from 20 children during using cell telephone.



**Figure 4.** Average Auto-power Spectrum of HRV signals from 20 children after using cell telephone.

peak is usually referred to thermo- regulatory control oscillations [8-11]. One possible physiological interpretation of increasing power amplitude of auto-power spectrum of HRV signals in the band 0.0125-0.125 Hz after exposure to microwave energy at 1.655 GHz is as follow: When microwave irradiation impinges on the head of children, a portion of the absorbed energy is converted into heat which produces a small but rapid rise in temperature in cranial tissues [3,4]. This rise in temperature in very short time may affect the body control centers and produces thermo-regulatory oscillations where the autonomic nervous system mediated these oscillations to sinuatrial node (SAN) of the heart and appeared as peak at nearly 0.033 Hz in the power spectrum of HRV signal during exposure to microwave irradiation as shown in Figure 4. Actually, this pulsed microwave irradiation may stimulate the body control centers of the brain including the brain stem and hypothalamus in the brain [12,14] and entrain the auto-power spectrum of HRV signal with thermo-regulatory control oscillations [14-19]. It seems that as shown in Figure 3 that the power spectrum of HRV signal of cats exposed to pulsed microwave energy is mostly influences by

0.033 Hz distinct peak which is related to vasomotor thermal activity indicating the heating effect of pulsed energy on the brain. This would increase the temperature of the brain and leads to pathological effect [1,2,12,14]. The appearance of this frequency oscillations (0.033 Hz) of thermo-regulatory control system in auto-power spectra indicates the effect of microwave irradiation on thermo-regulatory control system of cats. Actually, Sayers [11] demonstrated the independence of thermo-regulatory oscillation from the blood pressure control oscillation (Herring-Traube oscillations). Kitney [12] showed the influence of thermo-regulatory oscillations in power spectra of HRV signal or peripheral blood flow with the same influence of thermo-regulatory oscillations in blood pressure signals. Looking to Figure 4, which shows the auto-power spectrum after 15 minutes recovery period, it is obvious the disappearance of distinct peaks at 0.033 Hz which indicates that 15 minutes recovery period of microwave exposure, the change of HRV auto-power spectrum of HRV signal is not permanent. This finding may be significant for knowing the physiological effect of the use of cellular or mobile telephone on the body and specially on the brain [20-33].

In summary, using cell telephone by children had significant on power spectra of HRV signal. The techniques that have been developed in our laboratory to measure HRV signals may be used to include other body signals such as blood pressure and peripheral blood flow signals to evaluate potential effect of microwave exposure with different microwave power and frequencies on body control mechanism. Future study may be needed to increase the time of exposure of microwave radiation to children with different ages.

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