

Mobile phone electromagnetic field affects local glucose metabolism in the human brain

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Recent PET-measurements in Turku, Finland, show that the GSM mobile phone electromagnetic field suppresses glucose metabolism in temporoparietal and anterior temporal areas of the hemisphere next to the antenna.

Thirteen young healthy males were exposed to the GSM signal for 33 minutes. The study, initiated by Centre for Cognitive Neuroscience (CCN) at University of Turku, was methodologically unique combining the expertise in brain imaging (National PET-Center and CCN), measurements and modeling of radiation (Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority in Finland, STUK) and measurements of skin temperature (Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, TTL).

No conclusions concerning health risks can be made based on the result. The study was financed by Finnish Technology Agency (Tekes) as part of the national Wirecom (wireless communication) research program. The results were published in *Journal of [Blood Circulation](#) and Metabolism* (advance online publication, 14 September 2011).

Provided by Academy of Finland

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