Adverse Fetal and Childhood Health Effect of In-Utero Exposure to Magnetic Fields Non-ionizing Radiation

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Story of EMF Health Effect

- Discovery in 1979:
 - Nancy Wertheimer and Ed Leeper findings
 - Their incredible luck
 - Their two unfortunate legacies
 - Poor EMF measurements
 - Outcome inefficient to study

Current Prevailing Perceptions about EMF Health Effect

- Misconceptions no association:
 - Poor measurement for EMF, though evolved:
 - Wire codes
 - Interviews
 - Distance from power lines or power stations
 - Spot measurements
 - Personal EMF measurement (carrying a meter)
 - Inability to measure EMF exposure: no association
- Bottom Line: You need to measure EMF <u>correctly</u> and <u>accurately</u> before claiming that there is no association.



Current Prevailing Perceptions about EMF Health Effect

- Insensitive outcomes to study
 - Cancer
 - –Long latency period: 20-25 years from exposure to diagnosis
 - Rare outcomes needing
 Retrospective ascertainment of EMF
 exposure (bad combination)
- Bottom line: Need to focus on sensitive endpoints first

Current Prevailing Perceptions about EMF Health Effect

- Power line EMF and Cell phone EMF have different health effect
 - Both are EMF
 - Only difference is frequency: low vs. high
- Energy level
 - Heat injury (thermal effect), not the main concern
 - Non-thermal effect largely unknown and the main concerns (miscarriage, cancer, autoimmune diseases, obesity, etc.)

Why EMF exposure?

- Significant increase in last 30 years
 - Build out of wireless network 5G now
 - -Wireless devices (e.g., cell phones)
 - Emerging evidence of adverse effects
 - Miscarriage
 - Blood glucose level
 - Childhood asthma
 - Childhood obesity
 - Childhood neurodevelopment disorders
 - Childhood abnormal thyroid condition
 - Poor sperm quality



Our Latest Studies

- A prospective cohort study
- Exposure measured in pregnancy
- Outcome followed
 - Miscarriage in pregnancy
 - Childhood conditions (no time to discuss today)
 - Asthma
 - Obesity
 - ADHD
 - Abnormal thyroid condition



Study Population & Recruitment

- Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC) members
- All pregnant women
- Recruited in the 1st or 2nd trimester
- In-person interview

Exposure Measurement

- All participants wore a meter for 24 hours in pregnancy (1st or 2nd trimester)
- Diary of activities
- Assessment of representativeness of measurement day: a typical day in pregnancy

Findings on *In-utero* EMF Exposure

- Exposure to high level of MF non-ionizing radiation during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of:
 - Miscarriage (RR=2.7)
 - Asthma in offspring (RR=2.5)
 - Obesity in offspring (RR=5.0)
 - ADHD (RR=2.9)
 - Abnormal thyroid function (RR=3.1)
- Dose-response relationship (long-term effects)
- Stronger when measured on a typical day



Daily Magnetic Field Exposure during Pregnancy and the Risk of Miscarriage

MF 99 th Percentile	Total N	N with miscarriage (%)	aHR ^a (95%CI)
<u>Overall</u>			
<2.5mg	219	36 (<i>16.4%</i>)	Ref
<u>></u> 2.5mg	694	164 (<i>23.6%)</i>	1.48 (1.03-2.14)
Typical day			
<2.5mg	106	11 (10.4%)	Ref
<u>></u> 2.5mg	347	84 (<i>24.2%</i>)	2.72 (1.42-5.19)
Non-typical day			
<2.5mg	113	25 (<i>22.1%</i>)	Ref
<u>></u> 2.5mg	347	80 (<i>23.1%</i>)	1.08 (0.67-1.73)

aHR: Adjusted Hazard Ratio.

^aAdjusted for maternal age at interview, race, education, smoking since LMP and prior miscarriage

Daily Magnetic Field Exposure during Pregnancy and the Risk of Miscarriage – Dose-Response, on typical day only

MF 99 th Percentile	Total N	N with miscarriage (%)	aHRª (95%CI)
<u>Overall</u>			
<2.5mg	106	11 (11.4%)	ref
2.5mg-5.0mg	195	53 (27.2%)	3.11 (1.58-6.13)
<u>></u> 5.0mg	152	31 (20.4%)	2.29 (1.13-4.64)

aHR: Adjusted Hazard Ratio.

^aAdjusted for maternal age at interview, race, education, smoking since LMP, and prior miscarriage.

^bAdjusted for maternal age at interview, race, education, smoking since LMP, and gravidity.

Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier Estimates of Asthma Risk by Maternal Magnetic Field (MF) Exposure Level during Pregnancy 0.9 Low MF Level Percent of Remaining Asthma Free 0.8 Medium MF Level 0.6 High MF Level 0.5 7 10 2 11 12 13 Age (Years)

CONCLUSION

- Exposure to high level of MF nonionizing radiation during pregnancy is associated with
 - –an increased risk of miscarriage (immediate effect)
 - Likely a threshold effect, thus, no apparent dose-response relationship

CONCLUSION

- Exposure to high level of MF nonionizing radiation during pregnancy is associated with long-term adverse impacts on offspring
 - Childhood asthma
 - Childhood obesity
 - Neurodevelopmental disorders like ADHD
 - Abnormal thyroid condition
- Does-response relationship



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