

GSM base stations: Short-term effects on well-being.

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[Bioelectromagnetics](#). 2008 Sep 19.

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of **short-term** GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) cellular phone base station RF-EMF (radiofrequency electromagnetic fields) exposure on **psychological symptoms**

- good mood
- alertness
- calmness

as measured by a standardized well-being questionnaire.

METHODS

Fifty-seven participants were selected and randomly assigned **to one of three different exposure scenarios**.

Each of those scenarios subjected participants to **five 50-min exposure sessions**, with only the first four relevant for the study of psychological symptoms.

Three exposure levels were created by shielding devices in a field laboratory, which could be installed or removed during the breaks between sessions such that **double-blinded conditions** prevailed.

The overall median power flux densities were :

- 5.2 microW/m² (0,04 V/m) during "low" **(L)**
- 153.6 microW/m² (0,24 V/m) during "medium" **(M)**
- and 2126.8 microW/m² (0,90 V/m) during "high" exposure sessions. **(H)**

For scenario HM and MH, the first and third sessions were "low" exposure.

- The second session was "high" and the fourth was "medium" in scenario HM **(HM = LHLM)**
- and vice versa for scenario MH **(MH = LMLH)**

Scenario LL had four successive "low" exposure sessions constituting the reference condition. **(LL=LLLL)**

RESULTS

Participants in scenarios **HM and MH** (high and medium exposure) were significantly **calmer** during those sessions than participants in scenario LL (low exposure throughout) (P = 0.042).

However, no significant differences between exposure scenarios in the "good mood" or "alertness" factors were obtained.

CONCLUSION

We conclude that **short-term exposure to GSM base station signals may have an impact on well-being by reducing psychological arousal.**