

Table 10. Microwave effect on the blood-brain barriers of experimental animals.

Biologic Material/ Frequency	Tracer/ Exposure duration	Mod.(Hz)/ Ave SAR (W/kg)	Effect	Authors Year
Rat 915 MHz	Albumin 120 min	CW 8, 16, 50, 200/ 0.016-5	Yes	Salford et al [1993,1994]
Rat 2450 MHz	Rhodamine- Ferritin 20-120 min	100/ 2	Yes	Neubauer et al [1990]
Rat 3150 MHz	Evans blue 15 min	CW/ 165	Yes	Neilly & Lin [1986]
Rat 1700 MHz	¹⁴ C-sucrose ³ H-inulin 30 min	CW 1000/ 0.1	No No	Ward & Ali [1985]
Rat 2450 MHz	HRP ¹⁴ C-sucrose Fluoresein 30 min	CW	No No No	Williams et al [1984]
Rat 2450 MHz	⁸⁶ Rb 5 - 20 min	500/ 240	Yes	Goldman et al [1984]
Rat 2450 MHz	Evans blue 20 min	500/ 240	Yes	Lin & Lin [1982]
Rat 2450 MHz	Fluoresein Evans blue 20 min	25, 50, 100, 500/ 0.04-80	No	Lin & Lin [1980]

HRP - Horse radish peroxidase

It is noteworthy that exposure. Several sufficiently high (1 higher, BBB permeability [Lin and Lin, 1982] previous studies by Carroll, 1979; Moore heating of the rat [Merritt et al., 197

Cataractogenic a

A common of cataracts. The microwave exposure levels of CW radio microwave frequency [1975]. However, are a subject of debate of findings reported given in the Epid

Studies of after the introduction power threshold (Figure 2) [Carpenter the most intensive (2400-2483 MHz) local area network it has been shown which produces retrolental temperatures in rabbits. The approach with the observation temperature in t been predicted interesting to no of whole body heat produce opacity of a thermal me

There is chronic exposure