*Review Article*

Effects of exposure to Electromagnetic field (EMF) on biological systems

.

ABSTRACT

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| Electromagnetic Field (EMF) is a natural phenomenon, yet anthropogenic activities have drastically shifted its equilibrium as a major deleterious effect on a biological system due to increased dependence on gadgets. These gadgets are used for our convenience without being aware of the health risks associated with them. EMF affects physiological, and molecular levels, and has a profound effect on animal development. Therefore, it is important to know about EMF and its effects on biological systems. The marine and freshwater environment is rapidly under man-made EMF especially due to the underwater power supply and massive distribution of renewable marine equipment along with an underwater cable network, yet has not been thoroughly studied. This review covers the physiological effects of exposure to static, extremely low-frequency (ELF), and radiofrequency (RF) fields. The review acknowledges that research on EMF has improved over time but there are still unknown factors and inadequate information. It emphasizes the need for immediate attention to address the challenges and opportunities in this field. |

*Keywords* *Electromagnetic field; Fenton reaction; Physiology; Biological systems*

1. INTRODUCTION

Electromagnetic fields (EMFs) pervade the whole of the earth’s environment and have been present throughout the earth and life might have been influenced by EMF evolution. Life has evolved in the sea and it must have been under the influence of natural EMFs. Moreover, organisms have very peculiar electromagnetic properties. From the origin of life to now we are continuously exposed to electromagnetic radiation (EMR), the natural electric fields are one of the mainstays of life on earth (Hafizi et al. 2014), and are particularly noticeable based on physical limitations and biological effects (Martin and Rosaria 2010). Many marine fish use electric currents to search for food or to migrate (Gill, Bartlett, and Thomsen 2012). However, their natural sensory system can be altered by the anthropogenic magnetic fields and electrical currents emitted by electrical conductors (Otremba et al. 2019).

Since the 1950s an increased use of technology began where man-made EMFs were used. Increased use of devices like mobile, Wi-Fi, or Bluetooth-enabled devices has enhanced the level of exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation by about 1018 times. These levels are expected to increase again in the future due to the significant contribution of technologies like the Internet of Things and 5G (Bandara and Carpenter 2018). EMFs usually produce a low-frequency field (usually 50 or 60 Hz) and have a quasi-stationary component consisting of two components – electric fields (E-fields) and magnetic fields (B-fields). The earth creates its geomagnetic field (GMF) with E-fields. E-fields are stationary and create an electric charge around moving magnets (Gill et al. 2014). Electromagnetism is the interaction between an electric and magnetic field, where the B-field generates a magnetic field, including the movement of the E-field, resulting in an electric current (Raj, Lee, and Sidek 2020). EMFs are non-ionizing radiation, and they have a wave character on short frequencies and act as a magnetic field on long frequencies (Gye and Park 2012). These fields are considered to have a potential negative impact on biodiversity.

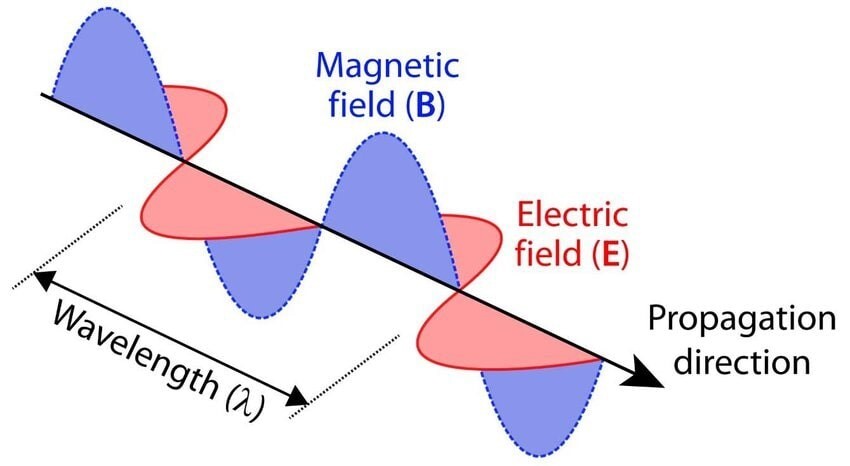


Figure 1: Electromagnetic wave with electric and magnetic oscillating fields (Verhoeven 2017).

Along the lengths, cables emit EMFs, in the marine environment and transmit high-voltage direct current (DC) or sinusoidal alternating current (AC). In DC cables, a static field is emitted, while in AC cables, a sinusoidal field (Gill and Desender 2020). AC fields generate thermal and DC fields, which are static and move in one direction, cause chemical effects.

2. Effects of Emf:

2.1. EMF: OXIDATIVE STRESS, FENTON REACTION, AND REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES

The use of electronic devices for communication and their public exposure, including LF-EMF and radio frequencies, are becoming significant environmental health concerns (Schuermann and Mevissen 2021). ELF-EMF is crucial in various life activities as organisms can swiftly detect and respond to lower environmental levels (Lai et al. 2019; Levitt, Lai, and Manville 2021).

EMF exposure generally disturbs free radical production (Hardell and Sage 2008) and results in oxidative stress due to disturbances in free radicals on cellular or systemic oxidative stress (Lai 2019; Schuermann and Mevissen 2021). The study found that acute exposure to 5G RF-EMF in guinea pigs caused oxidative stress, ultra-structural damage to the auditory cortex, and mitochondrial cell apoptosis (Yang et al. 2022). These free-radical responses depend on the exposure period (Lai 2019). However, the impact of ELF-EMF on cellular free radical processes is not yet fully comprehended (Lai 2019).

Free radicals are important for cellular functions (Lai et al. 2019). Therefore, maintaining a critical physiological homeostatic level of free radicals is crucial to protect against potential biological harm (Lai et al. 2019). Disrupting this balance can cause oxidative stress, leading to the destruction of mitochondria, microfilaments, and proteins, ultimately impairing metabolic processes (Schuermann and Mevissen 2021).

The Fenton reaction, a significant source of reactive oxygen (ROS), induces oxidative stress, with the EMF playing a crucial role in enhancing the conversion of hydrogen peroxide into a hydroxyl radical-driven metal-like transformer (Lai and Singh 2004, 2010; Lai 2019)

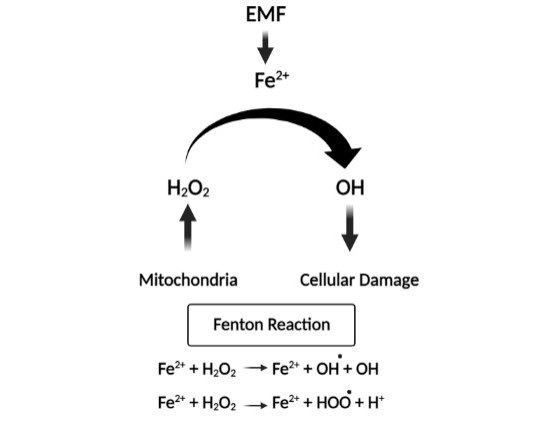


Figure 2: Effect of EMF exposure on Fenton Reaction (Lai and Singh 2004, 2010; Lai 2019)

Fenton’s reaction to a 60-Hz magnetic field increased free radical formation in brain cells, leading to DNA strand fragmentation and cell death (Lai and Singh 2004). The free radicals in normal conditions are maintained by various antioxidant enzymes including superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT), and glutathione peroxidase (GPx) (Ustunova et al. 2022; Chen et al. 2022). Decreased endogenous Glutathione (GSH) inhibits glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4), leading to ferroptosis by increasing lipid peroxidation (LPO) levels, resulting in cell death (Chen et al. 2022).

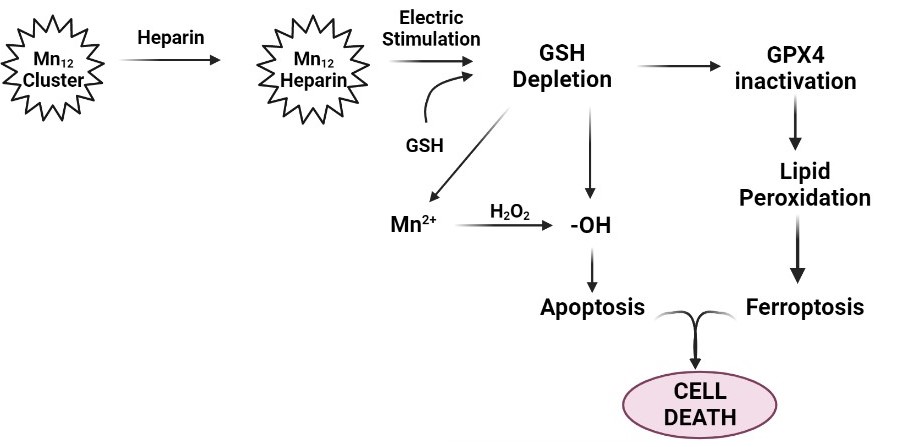


Figure 3: EMF exposure and Cell death (Chen Y et al. 2022).

EMF exposure alters free radical activities, including cellular reactive oxygen (ROS)/nitrogen (RNS) species (Xing et al. 2016; Marjanovic Cermak et al. 2018; Hinrikus, Lass, and Bachmann 2021) and endogenous antioxidant enzymes to maintain physiological free radical concentrations in cells. These changes affect many biochemical (Guleken et al. 2022), and physiological functions (Lai and Singh 2010; Lai 2019; Calcabrini et al. 2017; Schuermann and Mevissen 2021) and also cause structural and quantitative chemical changes in brain and liver tissue (Guleken et al. 2022). Chronic exposure changes the biological material, as well as genetic and epigenetic information, resulting in health-related malfunctions (Schuermann and Mevissen 2021). The cell alterations induced by ELF-EMF are not irreversible (Calcabrini et al. 2017).

2.2. EFFECT OF EMF ON REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY

The infant developmental stages are more vulnerable to EMR because it inhibits the formation and dissociation of neural stem cells during development (Ali et al. 2016; Kaplan et al. 2016. Li Y et al. (2014) in Zebrafish reported that LF-EMF affected embryonic growth, lowered heart rate, and apoptosis. Studies have confirmed the effect of EMF on the reproductive physiology of animals (Kumar, Behari, and Sisodia 2013; Ebrahim et al. 2016). Hafizi et al. (2014) and Gye and Park (2012) reported an increase in the estrous cycle. Ali et al. (2016) reported uterine contraction, bleeding, dead embryos, and re-sucking in the exposed groups during the 2nd and 3rd trimesters of pregnancy. The EMF affects the testicular tissues (Okechukwu 2020), and a decrease in testosterone levels was attributed to a decrease in testicular size (Kumar, Behari, and Sisodia 2013). Saygin et al (2011) reported that EMF affects spermatogenesis and apoptosis in the testicular tissue.

The ELF-EMF influences sperm mobility in rabbits and the breeding rate (Roychoudhury et al. 2009). A reduction in active sperm with an increase in lipid peroxidation and a lower GSH content in the testicles and epididymis was reported by Mailankot et al. (2009) and reduced sperm count in humans (Negi and Singh 2021). Histo-morphometric analysis showed delayed testicular development (Tenorio et al. 2011) and histopathological changes in the kidneys and testicles due to prolonged exposure (Khayyat 2011).

2.3. EFFECT OF EMF ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

EMF causes histopathological changes in the heart and blood vessel structure and may lead to myocardial infarction (Roshangar et al. 2012). EMFs increase enzymes like serum creatinine phosphokinase, lactate dehydrogenase, and aspartate amino-transferase while decreasing plasma calcium levels and total antioxidant capacity (Azab and Ebrahim 2017).

EMF in rats increased the blood pressure (Azab and Ebrahim 2017), reduced the heart rate, altered the histopathology of the heart, irregular myocardial cells, ruptured sarcomeres, loss of mitochondria cristae, and blebs of mitochondria (Khaki and Khaki 2012). Prolonged exposure to microwave radiation increased red blood cell (RBC) count (Al-Uboody 2015; Kumari, Manjula, and Gautham 2016; Sani, Labaran, and Dayyabu 2018), while a decrease in white blood cell (WBCs) and lymphocytes was observed by Kumari, Manjula, and Gautham (2016). However, EMF decreased RBCs and their indices (Marzook et al. 2016; Mhaibes and Ghadhban 2018). EMFs also cause an increase in the viscosity of blood, and cell adhesion (Alghamdi and El-Ghazaly 2012). The alteration in RBC shape was similar to the effect with free radicals (Rifat et al. 2014). The free radicals cause the leaking of hemoglobin out of cells (Al-Uboody 2015; Eid et al. 2015).

2.4. EFFECT OF EMF ON THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

Cell phone radiofrequency radiation is causing structural damage to the hippocampus, affecting cell proliferation, neurogenesis, memory, hippocampus-dependent cognition, and learning processes, leading to detrimental brain changes (Cuccurazzu et al. 2010; Podda et al. 2014, Hasan et al. 2022; Deniz and Kaplan 2022). Khalimovich et al. (2022) reported autonomic dysfunctions, weakness, irritability, rapid fatigue, sleep disturbance, disturbed higher nervous activity - weakening of memory, and a tendency to develop stress reactions. The RF-EMF at low frequencies affects brain physiology and causes periodic alterations in neuronal electric parameters (Juutilainen et al. 2011; Hinrikus, Lass, and Bachmann 2021). Mobile phone radiation damages the brain cells and affects the activities of neurons in the brain (Kim et al. 2019; Maurya et al. 2022). Maurya et al. (2022) reported that EMF radiations affect the brain cells of Drosophila and alter the morphology of different organs (Okatan et al. 2018; Adebayo et al. 2019; Kishore, Venkateshu, and Sridevi 2019), and cause central nervous system dysfunction (Luo et al. 2021) as CNS is sensitive to EMF stimuli (Bertagna et al. 2021). The daily use of mobile phones for an hour enhances the chances of developing a brain tumor in 10 or more years duration (Morgan et al. 2015). EMF is reported to cause Neurodegeneration cancer and mental disorders, are shown in Figure 4.

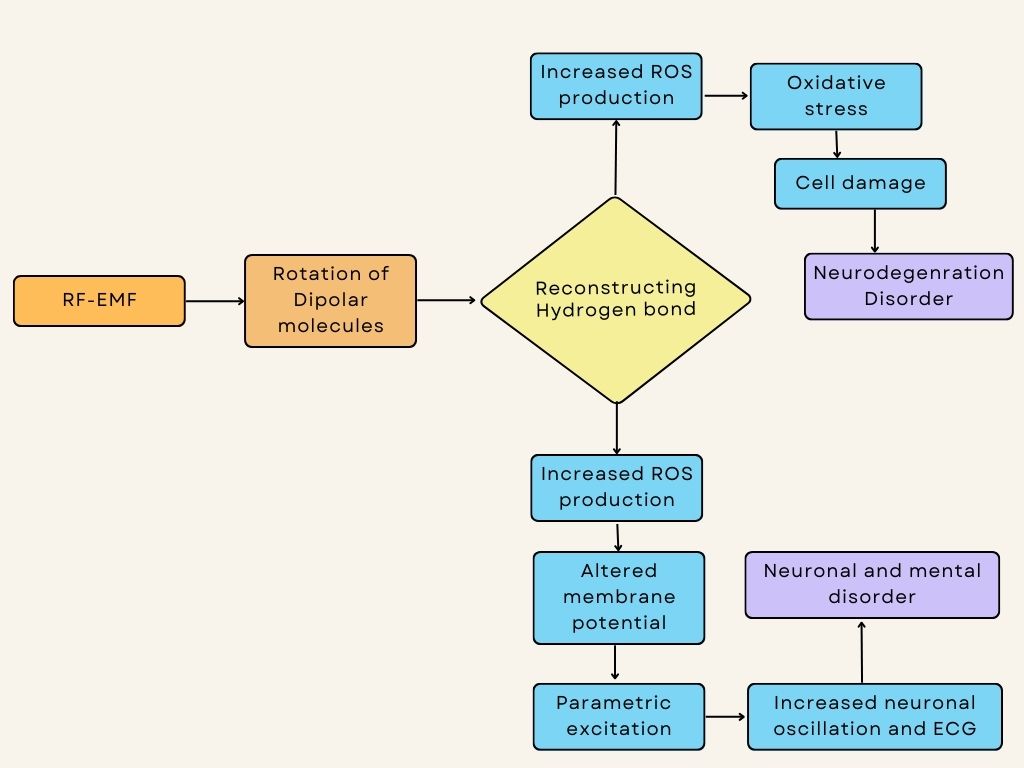


Figure 4: Effects of RF-EMF on Neurodegeneration Cancer and Mental Disorders (Hinrikus, Lass, and Bachmann 2021).

Gut microbes are crucial in maintaining brain physiological function, neuropsychiatric behavior, brain development, aging, and neurodegenerative processes (Sun et al. 2020; Luo et al. 2021), and EMF being a physical environmental factor, can impact gut microbes and cause central nervous system disorders (Luo et al. 2021). Gut microbes are also linked to depression (Kleiman et al. 2017; Luo et al. 2021).

2.5. EFFECT OF EMF ON DNA AND RNA

RF-EMR (1800 MHz) with a low specific absorption rate (SAR) creates a toxic effect and damages cell components like proteins, lipids, and DNA (Ali et al. 2016). At higher levels of EMF, DNA strand fragmentation and mutations occur (Hardell and Sage 2008). Increased free radicals and (Ca2+) at the cellular level can mediate the effect of EMFs, causing cell growth inhibition, impaired protein synthesis, and DNA breakdown (Gye and Park 2012). The

RF-EMF exposure causes cellular mutations and induces single-strand DNA and double-stranded fibers in human diploid fibroblasts and mice granulosa cells (Diem et al. 2005). A recent study reported that Radio frequencies emitted by mobile phones disturb the mRNA expression of Bax/Bcl2 in the hippocampus of mice (Fatemeh et al. 2020). In contrast, it significantly increased the expression of c-fos mRNA in pregnant mice (Shi et al. 2005)

The effects of exposure to EMF mentioned above are summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1: Summarizes the effects of EMF

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| Effects of EMF | References |
| *In Mice, DNA damage of single and double-strand in brain cells, cell death* | Lai and Singh. 2004 |
| *Decreases diameter of seminiferous tubes and reduced germinal epithelium* | Ozguner et al. 2005 |
| *DNA strand fragmentation, mutation* | Hardell and Sage 2008 |
| *Damage to chromosomes, DNA breakage* | Phillips, Singh, and Lai 2009 |
| *In rabbits, motility, breeding rate, and fertility affected* | Roychoudhury et al. 2009 |
| *DNA breakage and damage to brain cells* | Singh et al. 2009 |
| *Tissue separation in non-differentiating cells* | Anissian and Valiollahi 2010 |
| *More pronounced histopathological changes in kidneys and testicles* | Khayyat 2011 |
| *In rats, increased heart rate, hypocalcemia* | Mohamed et al. 2011 |
| *Affects spermatogenesis, and induces apoptosis in testicular tissue* | Sayginetal 2011 |
| *Delayed testicular development* | Tenorio et al. 2011 |
| *In mice, increased blood viscosity and cell size variation, pale color of RBCs* | Alghamdi and El-Ghazaly 2012 |
| *In rats, increased blood pressure; altered myocardial cells* | Khaki and Khaki 2012 |
| *Affects the nucleus of the cell; damages DNA, and mRNA; shortens cell life* | Liu et al. 2012 |
| *Alters metabolism of heart, liver, kidneys, and brain tissues* | Martínez et al. 2010 |
| *Histopathological changes in heart and blood vessel structure* | Roshangar et al. 2012 |
| *Altered heart palpitations, pain in the chest area* | Havas et al. 2013 |
| *In zebrafish, reduced heart rate, growth, and hatching* | Li et al. 2014 |
| *Alteration in RBC shape* | Rifat et al. 2014 |
| *Toxic effects; damaged proteins, lipids, and DNA of the cell* | Ali et al. 2016 |
| *During fetal development, neural stem cell formation inhibited* | Kaplan et al. 2016 |
| *Increases CPK, LDH, AST; decreases plasma calcium, antioxidant capacity* | Azab and Ebrahim 2017 |
| *Decreased White Blood cell (WBC) and lymphocyte count* | Azab and Ebrahim 2017 |
| *Reduced superoxide dismutase and increased glutathione; increased ROS* | Calcabrini et al. 2017 |
| *In Cyprinus carpio, damage to muscles and necrosis* | Samiee and Samiee 2017 |
| *Increased Red Blood cell (RBC) count* | Sani, Labaran and Dayyabu 2018 |
| *Disturbed mRNA expression of Bax/Bcl2 in the hippocampus of mice* | Fatemeh et al. 2020 |
| *Alters free radicals; neuronal parameters; RNS; changes in brain physiology* | Hinrikus, Lass and Bachmann 2021 |
| *Affects gut microbes* | Luo et al. 2021 |
| *Central nervous system dysfunction* | Luo et al. 2021 |
| *Changes in biological, genetic, and epigenetic material* | Schuermann and Mevissen 2021 |
| *Increased level of ROS, cell death via Ferroptosis* | Chen et al. 2022 |
| *Affects neurogenesis, hippocampus-dependent cognition, brain physiology* | Deniz and Kaplan 2022 |
| *Structural and quantitative chemical changes in the brain and liver* | Guleken et al. 2022 |
| *In Swiss albino male mice, changed structural integrity of the hippocampus* | Hasan et al. 2022 |
| *Disruption in nerve impulses, autonomic dysfunctions* | Khalimovich et al. 2022 |
| *Damages brain cells, neurons, and Purkinje cells, alters hypothalamic region* | Maurya et al. 2022 |
| *In guinea pigs, induced oxidative stress damages ACx, and cell apoptosis.* | Yang et al. 2022 |
| *Alters biomolecules; DNA, RNA, and protein* | Perez et al. 2022 |

2.6. Other effects of EMF

The EMF causes tissue separation in non-differentiating cells (Anissian and Valiollahi 2010). EMF exposure has both adverse and beneficial effects, including aiding in the treatment of bone fractures and promoting bone and wound healing (Lai and Singh 2010; Sunkari et al. 2011), including regeneration of embryos and, tissues (Ly and Poole-Warren 2008, Halgamuge and Abeyrathne 2011). RF-EMF long-term exposure has been found to enhance the cognitive abilities of transgenic Alzheimer's mice (Maurya et al. 2022). Malaria treatment involves a low-frequency magnetic field inducing hemozoin vibration in malaria parasites, potentially causing free radical damage and mechanical damage, ultimately leading to parasite death (Lai and Singh 2010). EMF exposure can selectively kill cancer cells through the Fenton Reaction (Lai 2019).

3. CONCLUSION:

Electromagnetic radiation (EMF) is a natural phenomenon that contributes to health hazards through anthropogenic activities. It causes oxidative stress, and DNA damage, alters mRNA expression, and affects gut microbes. However, the mechanism of EMF altering biological systems is controversial and unfocused. Further research is needed to develop preventive potential measures. For this, the study of the aquatic ecosystem can be helpful, as EMFs are directly present inside water yet this system is mostly untouched.

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