

Electrosensibilité (EHS): résultats des recherches génétiques



Patrick De Boever

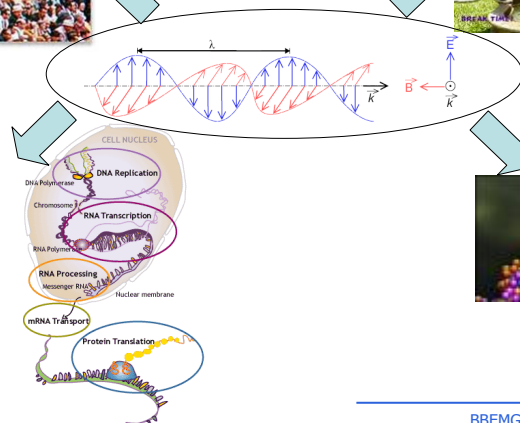
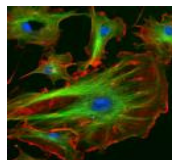
Population



Individu



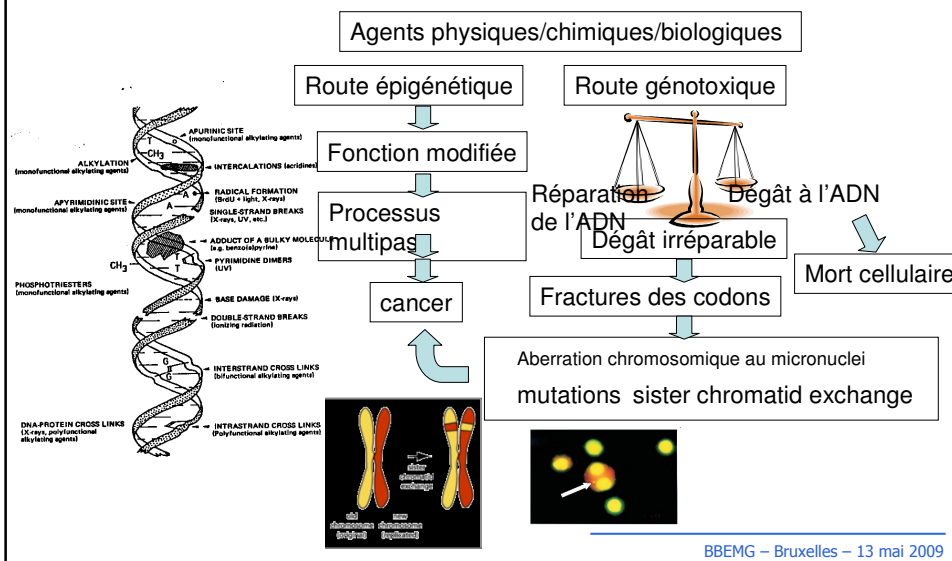
Cellule



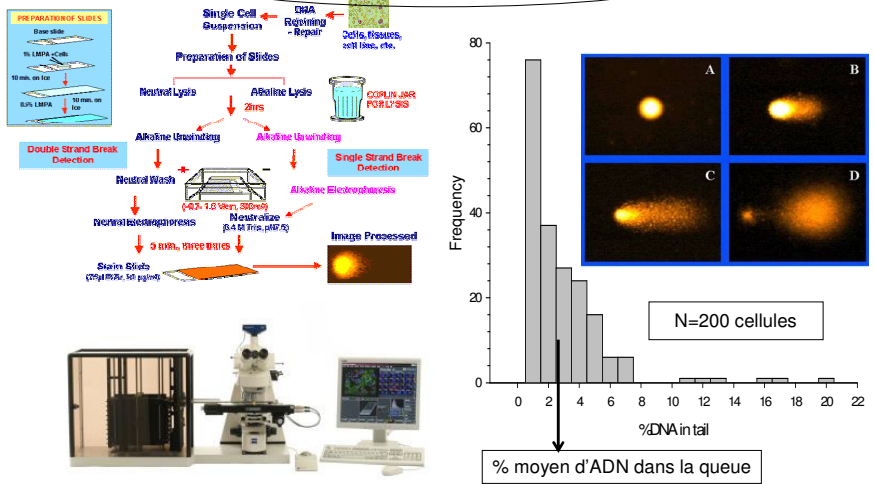
Molécule



- McCann et al. 1993; Murphy et al. 1993; Moulder 1998; en McCann et al. 1998: pas d'effets génotoxiques
- ELF (30-300 Hz) à basse énergie
 - Pas de dégât direct sur l'A.D.N.
 - Des processus cellulaires sont modifiés
- Quelques résultats positifs + preuve épidémiologique
- IARC: "possible human carcinogen" Class 2B



Echantillon biologique: contrôle/exposition



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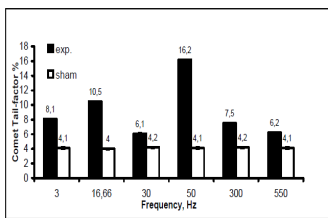


Figure 10. Alkaline Comet Assay tailfactors of ELF-EMF exposed and sham exposed fibroblasts (cell line ES-1, 15 hrs, 1000 µT, intermittent) after variation of exposure frequency (3-550 Hz).

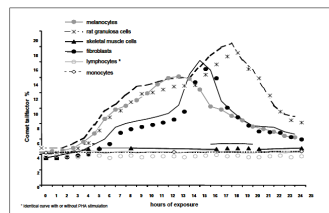


Figure 20. Alkaline Comet tailfactors of different human cell types (fibroblasts, melanocytes, monocytes, lymphocytes, skeletal muscle cells) and SV 40 transformed rat granulosa cells exposed to ELF-EMF (50 Hz sinusoidal, 1 mT, intermittent 5 min on 10 min off) for 1 to 24 hours.

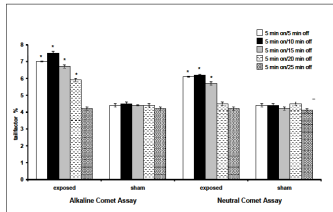


Figure 7. Alkaline and neutral Comet Assay tailfactors of ELF exposed fibroblasts (cell line IH-9, 50 Hz sinus, 24h, 1000 µT, intermittent) - variation of on-time. * p<0.01 exposed versus sham-exposed

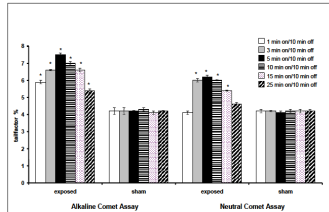


Figure 8. Alkaline and neutral Comet assay tailfactors of ELF exposed fibroblasts (cell line IH-9, 50 Hz sinus, 24 h, 1000 µT, intermittent) - variation of on-time. * p<0.01 exposed versus sham-exposed

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- Effets génotoxiques dépendent de la fréquence
- Exposition discontinue 50 Hz - cause dégât de l'A.D.N.
- Différence entre types de cellules (déjà un effet à 35 µT)
- Importance de l'âge et fond génétique
- Dégât A.D.N. ↑ → fréquence micronucleus ↑
- Réparation A.D.N. était activée mais sans être error-free

Quelques réflexions

- *In vitro*, cellules individuelles
- A court-terme, doses élevées (1 mT)
- Mécanismes? Confirmation par d'autres techniques?

[Age-related effects on induction of DNA strand breaks by intermittent exposure to electromagnetic fields.](#)

Ivancsits S, Diem E, Jahn O, Rüdiger HW.
Mech Ageing Dev. 2003 Jul;124(7):847-50.

[Cell type-specific genotoxic effects of intermittent extremely low-frequency electromagnetic fields.](#)

Ivancsits S, Pilger A, Diem E, Jahn O, Rüdiger HW.
Mutat Res. 2005 Jun 6;583(2):184-8.

[Intermittent extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields cause DNA damage in a dose-dependent way.](#)

Ivancsits S, Diem E, Jahn O, Rüdiger HW.
Int Arch Occup Environ Health. 2003 Jul;76(6):431-6. Epub 2003 Jun 12.



[Comments on "DNA strand breaks" by Diem et al. \[Mutat. Res. 583 \(2005\) 178-183\] and Ivancsits et al. \[Mutat. Res. 583 \(2005\) 184-188\].](#)

Vijayalaxmi, McNamee JP, Scarfi MR.
Mutat Res. 2006 Jan 31;603(1):104-6; author reply 107-9. Epub 2005 Dec 27. No abstract available.

[Evaluation of genotoxic effects in human fibroblasts after intermittent exposure to 50 Hz electromagnetic fields: a confirmatory study.](#)

Scarfi MR, Sannino A, Perrotta A, Sarti M, Mesirca P, Bersani F.
Radiat Res. 2005 Sep;164(3):270-6.

To confirm the main results reported in recent studies on the induction of genotoxic effects....OUR studies do not confirm the results reported previously for either comet induction or an increase in micronucleus frequency

[Absence of genotoxicity in human blood cells exposed to 50 Hz magnetic fields as assessed by comet assay, chromosome aberration, micronucleus, and sister chromatid exchange analyses.](#)

Stronati L, Testa A, Villani P, Marino C, Lovisolo GA, Conti D, Russo F, Fresegna AM, Cordelli E.
Bioelectromagnetics. 2004 Jan;25(1):41-8.

Controversial cytogenetic observations in mammalian somatic cells exposed to extremely low frequency electromagnetic radiation: a review and future research recommendations.

Vijayalaxmi, Obe G.

Bioelectromagnetics. 2005 Jul;26(5):412-30. Review.

- 63 publications uniques
 - 21: test comète
 - 44: CA, MN, SCE

| First author | Year | Cells used | Expts/ donors | Frequency (Hz) fields | Flux density (mT) | Duration of exposure (min/h/day) | Endpoint or cells examined | Exposed controls | Sham controls | Positive controls | Blind |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Whole body exposure: animals | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lai | 1977a | Rat, whole brain | 8-16 rats | 60 Hz MF | 0.1, 0.25, 0.5 | 2 h, sampled at 4 h | SSB/D5B (50) | Yes | Yes | ? | Yes |
| Lai | 1977b | Rat, whole brain | 6-10 rats | 60 Hz MF | 0.5 | 2 h, sampled at 4 h | SSB/D5B (50) | Yes | Yes | ? | Yes |
| Singh | 1998 | Rat, whole brain | 8 rats | 60 Hz MF | 0.5 | 2 h, sampled at 4 h | SSB (50) | Yes | Yes | ? | Yes |
| Svedensdal | 1999a | Mice (*), brain cortex | 6-18 mice | 50 Hz EMF | 0.008 | 11, 20, 32 days | D5B (10 ?) | ? | Yes | ? | ? |
| Svedensdal | 1999b | Mice (*), brain cortex | 6 mice | 50 Hz sinusoidal MF | 0.5 | 2 h, 19 days, sampled at 0, 4 h | SSB (50 ?) | ? | Yes | ? | ? |
| McNamee | 2002 | Mice, brain cerebellum | 15 mice | 60 Hz MF | 1 | 2 h, sampled at 0, 2, 4, 24 h | SSB (50) | ? | Yes | ? | Yes |
| In vitro human cells | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiorani | 1992 | Human tumor cells | 7 expts | 50 Hz EE, ME, EMF | 0.002, 0.002, 0.02, 0.1, 0.2 | 1, 4, 6, 24 h | SSB (50) | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Ahuja | 1997 | Human blood lymphocytes | 6 donors | 50 Hz MF | 2.3, 5, 7, 10 | 1 h | SSB (50) | Yes | ? | ? | ? |
| Ahuja | 1999 | Human blood lymphocytes | 6 donors | 50 Hz MF | 2.3, 5, 7, 10 | 1 h | SSB (50) | Yes | ? | ? | ? |
| Pichini | 1999 | Human neuronal cells | 1 donor | Static MF | 200 | 5-120 min | Mol Alter (*) | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Kindacki | 2000 | Human blood neutrophils | 7 donors | Pulsed EF, direct current | ? | 30, 45, 60 min | SSB (50) | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Macs | 2000 | Human blood lymphocytes | 21 donors | 50 Hz MF | 0.06 to 2.5 | 48-72 h | SSB (50) | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Francis | 2002 | Human skin fibroblasts | 2 donors | 50 Hz sinusoidal EMF | 0.02 to 2 | 24 h | SSB/D5B (1000) | ? | Yes | ? | Yes |
| Francis | 2003a | Human skin fibroblasts | 3 donors | 50 Hz sinusoidal EMF | 0.02 to 1 | 1-24 h | SSB/D5B (1000) | ? | Yes | ? | Yes |
| Francis | 2003b | Human skin fibroblasts | 6 donors | 50 Hz sinusoidal EMF | 1 | 1-24 h | SSB/D5B (1000) | ? | Yes | ? | Yes |

* outdoor, ** laboratory; ?, information not available.

EF, electric fields; MF, magnetic fields; EMF, electromagnetic fields.

SSB, single strand breaks where an alkaline buffer was used in the comet assay; DAB, double strand breaks where neutral buffer was used in the comet assay; Mol Alter, molecular alterations using polymerase chain reaction technology.

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| Test system employed | Number of investigations Indicating | | | Total number of studies |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | No increased damage | Increased damage | Inconclusive damage | |
| DNA single and double strand breaks and repair | | | | |
| Whole body: animals | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| In vitro: human cells | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| In vitro: EMF + genotoxic mutagens | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Chromosomal aberrations, micronuclei, and sister chromatid exchanges | | | | |
| Whole body: animals and humans | 6 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| In vitro: animal and human cells | 9 | 2 | 6 | 17 |
| In vitro: EMF + genotoxic mutagens | | | | |
| Animal cells | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Human cells | 5 | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| Total | 29 | 14 | 20 | 63 |
| % | 46 | 22 | 32 | |

"Considering the weight of scientific evidence approach for genotoxicity investigations, as adopted by the IARC (2002), the preponderance of *data thus far available in the literature shows that EMF exposure per se is not genotoxic...*"

"However, research must continue to resolve the controversial data published in literature...The data from a **well coordinated, multicenter collaborative study with adequate statistical power will be needed...**"

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Genetic damage in mammalian somatic cells exposed to extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields: A meta-analysis of data from 87 publications (1990-2007).

Prihoda TJ.

Int J Radiat Biol. 2009 Mar;85(3):196-213.

PMID: 19296340 [PubMed - in process]

| | | |
|--|---|----|
| Year: | 1990 - 2; 1991 - 4; 1992 - 1; 1993 - 7; 1994 - 3; 1995 - 6; 1996 - 2; 1997 - 9; 1998 - 4; 1999 - 7; 2000 - 5; 2001 - 7; 2002 - 5; 2003 - 7; 2004 - 5; 2005 - 8; 2006 - 2; 2007 - 3 | 87 |
| Countries: | Austria - 5; Belgium - 2; Canada - 2; Egypt - 1; Finland - 2; France - 1; Germany - 6; India - 3; Italy - 24; Japan - 7; Jordan - 2; Mexico - 1; New Zealand - 1; Norway - 2; Poland - 3; South Korea - 1; Spain - 2; Sweden - 7; Turkey - 2; UK - 2; USA - 11. | 87 |
| ELF-EMF frequencies: | 16 Hz - 1; 50 Hz - 65; 60 Hz - 16; 100 Hz - 1; 4400 Hz - 2; 32 and 50 Hz - 1; 50 and 60 Hz - 1 | 87 |
| Flux density: 0.0 - > 5.0 mT | 1 Flux density - 54; 2 different flux densities - 6; 3 different flux densities - 14; 4 different flux densities - 1; 5 different flux densities - 3; 6 different flux densities - 1; 8 different flux densities - 1; Occupational - 7; | 87 |
| Studies: | | |
| In vitro-Human; In vitro-Rodent; | 1 study - 78; 2 different studies - 8; 4 different studies - 1 | 87 |
| In vivo-Human; In vivo-Rodent | | |
| In vitro-Human ± Mutagen; | | |
| In vitro-Rodent ± Mutagen | | |
| In vivo-Rodent ± Mutagen | | |
| Genotoxicity end-points: | 1 end-point - 72; 2 different end-points - 11; 3 different end-points - 2; | 87 |
| DNA strand breaks; Chromosomal aberrations | 4 different end-points - 2 | |
| Micronuclei; Sister chromatid exchanges | | |
| Cell types (*): | 1 cell type only - 79; 2 different cell types - 5; 3 different cell types - 2; 6 different cell types - 1 | 87 |

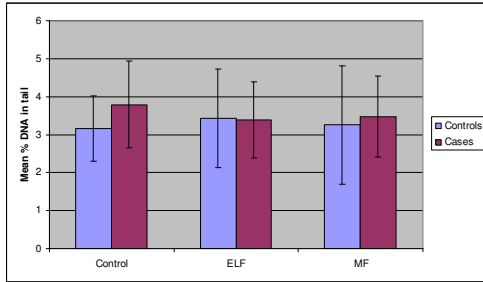
(*): Freshly collected and cultured human cells: Human amniotic cells; Human blood lymphocytes; Human blood neutrophils; Human glioma cells; Human lymphoblastoid cells; Human melanocytes; Human monocytes; Human skeletal muscle cells; Human skin fibroblasts; Human tumor cells. (*): Freshly collected and cultured rodent cells: Chinese hamster lung cells; Chinese hamster ovary cells; Mouse blood lymphocytes; Mouse bone marrow cells; Mouse brain cells; Mouse liver cells; Mouse red blood cells; Mouse skin cells; Rat brain cells; Rat blood lymphocytes; Rat bone marrow cells; Rat granulosa cells; Rat lung cells; Rat skin fibroblasts; Syrian hamster embryo cells.

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- Test comète
 - Contrôle ELF biologiquement petit, mais significatif
 - Différence entre méthode de mesure et statistiques
 - Cycle cellulaire pour cellules à croissance continue
- CA, MN, SCE
 - Quelques différences statistiques
 - Hausse ≈ concentrations spontanées (databases)
- Nécessité de plusieurs points finaux pour évaluation génotoxique pertinente
- Public général ↔ Professionnels
- Directives: 5 kV/m (100 μT); 10 kV/m (1mT): pas d'effet génotoxique ct
- Co-exposition → Real-life
 - Peu d'expériences
- Priorité selon OMS

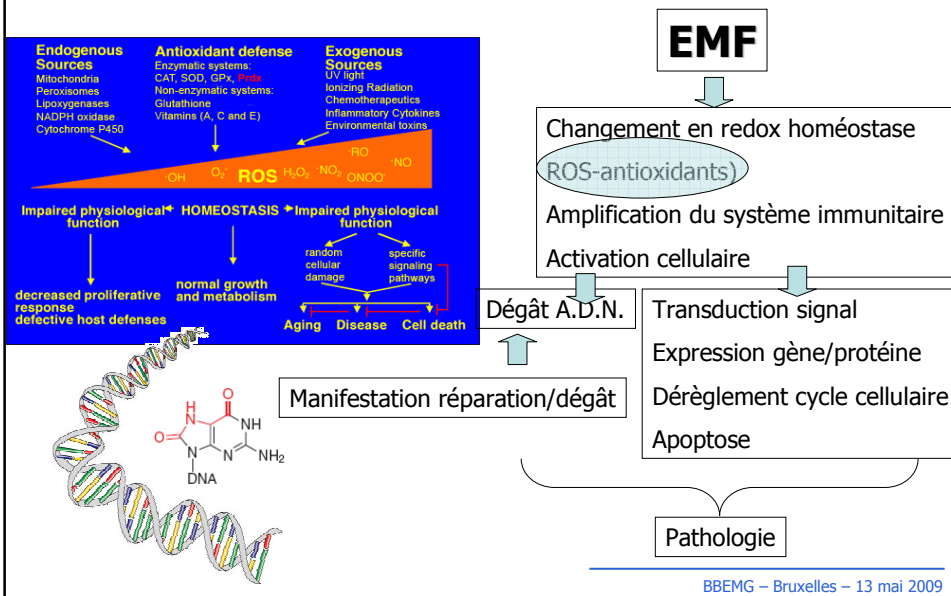
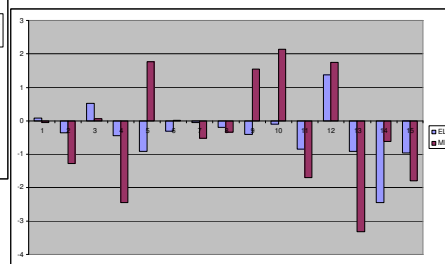
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- Hypothèse: cellules sanguines de patients électrosensibles réagissent différemment sous un champ magnétique et/ou électrique comparées aux contrôles
- Différences avec test comète ?

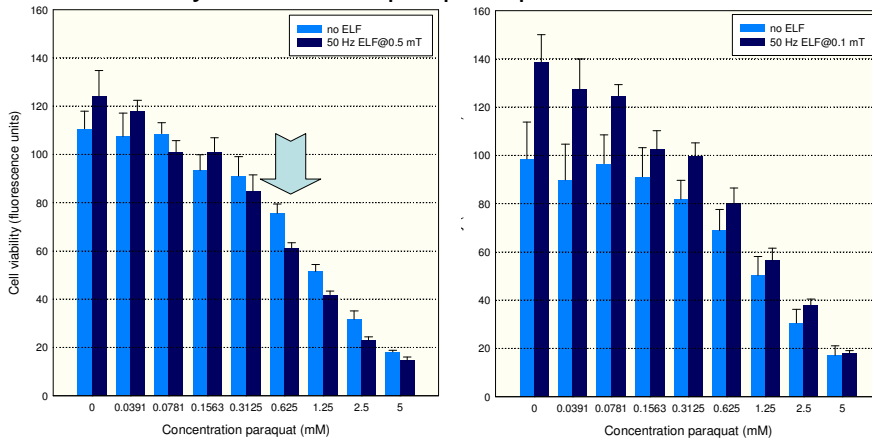


19 contrôles et 15 EHS

0.2 ml sang
1 h @25 mA or @800 µT

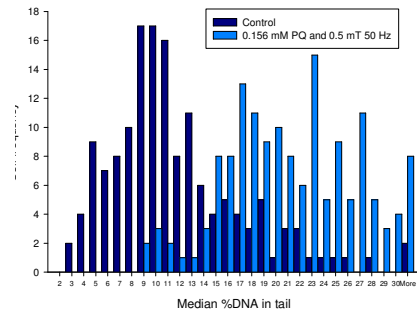
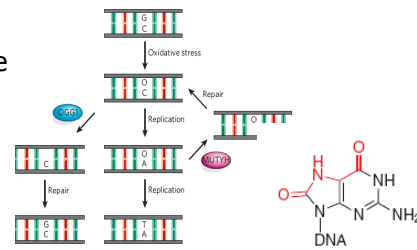
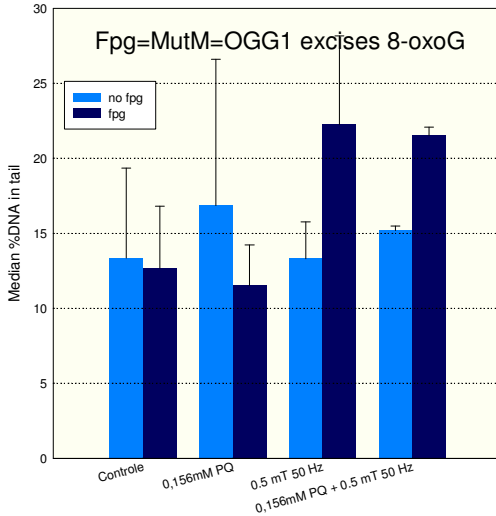


Lignée cellulaire monocyte (THP1): analyses cytotoxiques
Dose (0-1 mT)/temps (1h-24h) effet
Stress oxydatif stimulé par paraquat



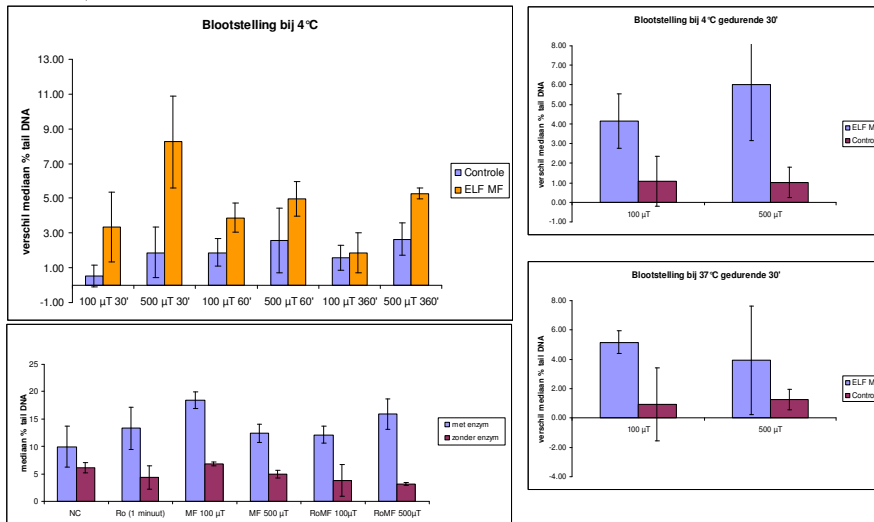
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Lignée cellulaire monocyte (THP1)
ELF + stress oxydatif → test comète



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➔ Lignée cellulaire ↔ matériau primaire (cellules mononucléaires périphériques)



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- Dégât génétique direct : improbable
 - Propriétés physiques
 - Doses
- Dégât indirect
 - Dégât oxydatif/processus cellulaires
 - Effets co-génotoxiques: priorité OMS
- Test comète peut démontrer dégat oxydatif de l'A.D.N.
 - Mécanisme d' activité
 - Implication
 - Interaction entre plusieurs disciplines est nécessaire!

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