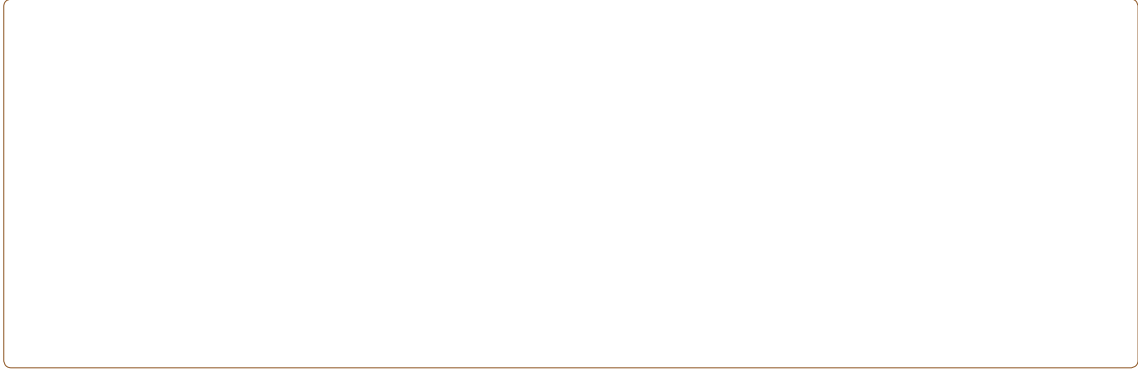


5IF 5SBDF "NJOF)ZQPUIFTJT JO 4DIJ[PQISFOJ

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Conclusion

According to the findings of the current research, exposing newborn rats to EMF could be enough to cause drastic changes in the content of monoamine neurotransmitters in the exposed rats.

References

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2.)UHXGH * 8OOVSHUJHU 3 (JJHUW 6 5XSSH , (‡ by cellular phones on human slow brain potentials. Bioelectromagnetics 19: 384-387.
3. Krause CM, Sillanmäki L, Koivisto M, Häggqvist A, Saarela C, et al. (2000) (‡HFVW RI HOHFWURPDJQHWLF †HOG HPLWWHG E\ P PHPRU\ WDVN 1HXURUHSRUW
4. +RVVPDQQ .\$. +HUPDQQ '0 (‡HFVW RI HOHFW PRELOH SKRQHV RQ WKH FHQWUDO QHUYRXV V\VWH a critical idea in linking NSC pathology to the DA hypothesis is highlighted. (1) TAAR1 ag and (3) neurotropic agents have the ability to normalise mesolimbic DA hyperactivity fr The synthesis of TAAR1 ligands, as well as the pathophysiology of NSC- and D-neuron must be investigated further in order to improve new therapeutic techniques.

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operator of a mobile phone transfers from cell to cell. People are now taking advantage of technical advancements thanks to improvements in mobile phone connectivity. In 2009, the world's mobile phone users were expected to number about 3 billion. In about a third of the countries, the number of people using mobile phones outnumbers the number of people living there. Mobile technology is now commonly used around the world, and its use is rapidly increasing