	GSM-Modulated Cell Phone RFR Male Mice	GSM-Modulated Cell Phone RFR Female Mice	CDMA-Modulated Cell Phone RFR Male Mice	CDMA-Modulated Cell Phone RFR Female Mice
Whole-body GSM- or CDMA-modulated cell phone RFR exposure	0, 2.5, 5, or 10 W/kg	0, 2.5, 5, or 10 W/kg	0, 2.5, 5, or 10 W/kg	0, 2.5, 5, or 10 W/kg
Survival rates	66/90, 63/90, 80/90, 72/90	67/90, 74/90, 70/90, 73/90	66/90, 83/91, 71/90, 71/90	67/90, 75/89, 70/90, 72/90
Body weights	Exposed groups similar to the sham control group	Exposed groups similar to the sham control group	Exposed groups similar to the sham control group	Exposed groups similar to the sham control group
Nonneoplastic effects	None	None	None	None
Neoplastic effects	None	None	None	None
Equivocal findings	<u>Skin</u> : fibrosarcoma, sarcoma, or malignant fibrous histiocytoma (1/90, 1/89, 5/90, 4/90)	<u>All organs</u> : malignant lymphoma (2/90, 13/90, 9/90, 6/90)	Liver: hepatoblastoma (6/90, 6/89, 16/90, 7/90)	<u>All organs</u> : malignant lymphoma (2/90, 9/89, 6/90, 7/90)
	Lung: alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma (23/90, 24/89, 32/90, 34/90)			
Level of evidence of carcinogenic activity	Equivocal evidence	Equivocal evidence	Equivocal evidence	Equivocal evidence
Genetic toxicology DNA damage: GSM-modulated CDMA-modulated		Positive in frontal cortex (males); negative in frontal cortex (females); negative in hippocampus, cerebellum, liver, and leukocytes (males and females) Positive in frontal cortex (males) and leukocytes (females); negative in hippocampus, cerebellum, and liver (males and females); negative in leukocytes (males) and frontal cortex (females)		
Micronucleated erythrocytes in peripheral blood <i>in vivo</i> : GSM-modulated CDMA-modulated		Negative in males and females Negative in males and females		

Summary of the 2-Year Carcinogenesis and Genetic Toxicology Studies of GSM- and CDMA-Modulated Cell Phone RFR Exposure in Mice