

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) a branch of the National Institute of Health presented a preliminary report from a study that was initiated by the Food and Drug Administration in 1999, started in 2014, completed in 2015, and “preliminary report” presented in May 27, 2016. This study has shown a direct link cancerⁱ.

Dr. Ron Melnick, was a Senior Toxicologist and Director of Special Programs in the National Toxicology Program at the time of the design, stated during a talk on the NTP rat study **“We tested the hypothesis that cellphone radiation could not cause health effects, and we feel that that hypothesis has now been disproved, because these results clearly show that cellphone radiation can cause adverse health effects”ⁱⁱ**.

The NTP issued this preliminary report because the new information from this study showed that cellular radiation from cell phones caused cancer in rats. This information would be of great concern for the general population and to the necessary public entities that controlled public health, safety and welfare and they needed to be informed so they could take appropriate measures to insure public health, safety and welfare; along with informing the general population so they could take measure immediately.

The American Cancer Society responded to the above study by stating the following:
“The U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) has released partial results from an animal study of the effect of radiofrequency radiation associated with cell phones. The group found radiofrequency radiation was linked to a higher risk of two cancers. Below is a response from **Otis W. Brawley, M.D., American Cancer Society Chief Medical Officer**. “For years, the understanding of the potential risk of radiation from cell phones has been hampered by a lack of good science. This report from the National Toxicology Program (NTP) is good science.

“The NTP report linking radiofrequency radiation (RFR) to two types of cancer marks a paradigm shift in our understanding of radiation and cancer risk. The findings are unexpected; we wouldn't reasonably expect non-ionizing radiation to cause these tumors. This is a striking example of why serious study is so important in evaluating cancer risk. It's interesting to note that early studies on the link between lung cancer and smoking had similar resistance, since theoretical arguments at the time suggested that there could not be a link.

“The new report covers only partial findings from the study, but importantly one of the two cancers linked to cell phone radiation was malignant gliomas in the brain. The association with gliomas and acoustic neuromas had been suspected from human epidemiology studies. The second cancer, called a schwannoma, is an extremely rare tumor in humans and animals, reducing the possibility that this is a chance finding. And importantly, the study found a ‘dose/response’ effect: the higher the dose, the larger the effect, a key sign that this association may be real.

“The fact that this finding was observed only in male rats has some wondering if the data is not reliable. It's important to note that these sorts of gender differences often appear in carcinogenic studies, so the fact they show up here should not detract from the importance of the findings.
“This new evidence will undoubtedly factor into ongoing assessments by regulators to determine the potential cancer risk posed by cell phones. The American Cancer Society eagerly awaits guidance from government agencies, like the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), about the safety of cell phone use.

“The NTP was given the difficult task of trying to answer important questions about the potential cancer risk posed by cell phones, and the group did not shirk from its responsibility. NTP staff were clearly aware of the potential importance of this study and went the extra distance to ensure the best science is used. They used double the number of animals required for this type of study; they convened not one but three panels to look at abnormal tissues from treated animals to ensure that