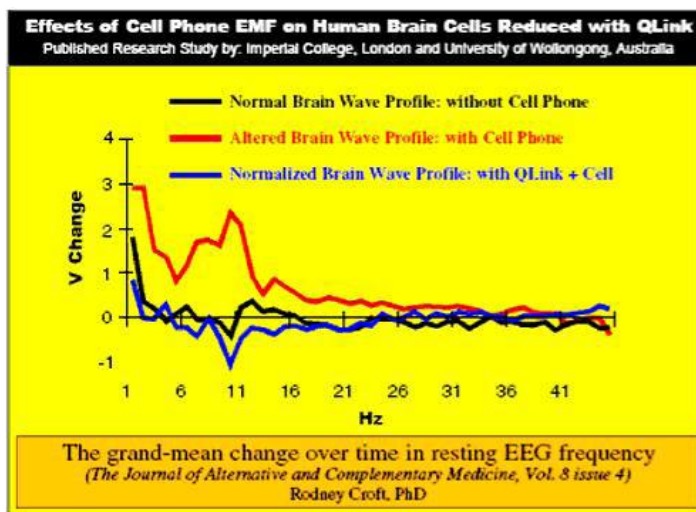


Effect of QLink Ally®, A Form Of Sympathetic Resonance Technology (SRT), on Mobile Phone Related Changes To Neural Function



A single-blind pilot study with cross-over design was conducted by Professor Rodney J. Croft at the Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Swinburne University of Technology, Hawthorne, Australia, with colleagues from Australia and the UK. Its purpose was to measure whether SRT (QLink Ally) might alter active cell phone (CP)-induced changes on the human electroencephalogram (EEG), which typically occur after 15 minutes of exposure. The electromagnetic exposure from active standard Nokia 5110 CP (Cell Phone), producing a 900 MHz electromagnetic field pulsed at 217 Hz with 0.577-microsecond pulse width and maximum power of 250 mW. Sixteen males and 8 females participated in the study. Subjects were in a sound-attenuated recording booth in which they rested or performed an auditory discrimination task under 3 different conditions: active CP exposure, CP + SRT, and control (no CP or SRT) in random order, to which subjects were blinded, for four runs per subject in one hour. A 19-channel EEG measurement was used.

The results show a trend, not statistically significant, that SRT impacts the neural function effects of CP in terms of both resting EEG and evoked neural responses to auditory stimuli. Exposure to CP caused a marked increase in alpha (8-12 Hz) that is not present in CP + SRT. Moreover, SRT exposure showed decreased activation in gamma (30-45Hz) and a lateralization of evoked delta

(1 to 4 Hz). ***These results suggest that SRT mitigates the EEG responses to CP exposure, making the EEG appear more like the control condition.***

Download Prof. Rodney J. Croft's complete study (PDF):

[SRT Effect on Mobile Phone Related Changes on Neural Function](#)

(To download, right-click on the link, choose 'Save Target (or Link) As,' and save into your computer.)