

8.- BIBLIOGRAFÍA

Abdullakhodzhayeva MS, Razykov S. Structural changes in the central nervous system caused by exposure to permanent magnetic field. *Biull Eksp Biol Med* 1986, 102 (11): 600-602.

Abelson PH. Effects of electric and magnetic fields.(Editorial). *Sci* 1989, 245 (4915): 241.

Adey WR. Introduction: Effects of electromagnetic radiation on the nervous system. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1975, 247: 15-20.

Adey WR. Frequency and power windowing in tissue interactions with weak electromagnetic fields. *Proc of the IEEE* 1980, 68: 119-125.

Adey WR. Tissue interactions with nonionizing electromagnetic fields. *Physiol Rev* 1981, 61 (2): 435-514.

Adey WR. Electromagnetic fields, cell membrane amplification, and cancer promotion. In: *Extremely Low Frequency Electromagnetic Fields; The Question of Cancer*. Bary W. Wilson, Richard G. Stevens and Larry E. Anderson, eds. Battelle Press. 1989: 211-249.

Adey WR. Biological effects of electromagnetic fields. *J Cell Biochem* 1993, 51: 410-416.

Aige V, Murillo N. Diencephalic origin of the pineal gland of the chicken embryo. *Histol Histopathol* 1991, 6: 409-414.

Aige V, Murillo N. Effects of white light on the pineal gland of the chick embryo. *Histol Histopathol* 1992, 7: 1-6.

Aleandri V, Spina U, Morini A. The pineal gland and reproduction. *Hum Reprod Update* 1996, 2: 225-235.

Altar A. Development of the mammalian pineal gland. *Dev Neurosci* 1982, 5: 166-180.

Akasaka K, Nasu T, Katayama T, Murakami N. Development of regulation of melatonin release in pineal cells in chick embryo. *Brain Res* 1995, 692: 283-286.

Ancel P. Investigations on the teratogenic action of temporary cooling of the chicken egg in the course of incubation. *J Embryol Exp Morphol* 1958, 6: 335-345.

Asanova TP, Rakov AI. Hygiene of labor and professional diseases 5, Trans. G. Knickerbocker, 1975, IEEE Power Engineering Society Special Publication 10, Piscataway, New Jersey; 1966.

Bardasano JL. La glándula pineal. Madrid: Ed. H. Blume; 1978.

Bardasano JL, Bujan J. Pineal cells with multipolar spindles in chicken embryos exposed to magnetic fields. *Z Mikrosk Anat Forsch Leipzig* 1986, 100 (4s): 545-551.

Bardasano JL, Cos S, Picazo ML. Veränderungen der anzahl synaptischer bänder in pinealdrüse der ratte an geomagnetischen ruhetagen und gewittertagen. *J Hirnforsch* 1989, 30 (6) :639-643.

Bardasano JL, Meyer AJ, Picazo L. Cambios ultraestructurales en los pinealocitos de la paloma mensajera ("Columbia livia") sometida a la influencia de oscilaciones de campos magnéticos artificiales. I Ectopia nucleolar. *Trab Inst Cajal* 1981a, LXXII: 255-261.

Bardasano JL, Meyer AJ, Picazo L. Cambios ultraestructurales en los pinealocitos de la paloma mensajera ("Columbia livia") sometida a la influencia de oscilaciones de campos magnéticos artificiales. II Alteraciones nucleolares. *Trab Inst Cajal* 1981b, LXXII: 263-268.

Bardasano JL, Meyer AJ, Picazo L. Pineal cells with multipolar spindlen in chicken embryos exposed to magnetic fields. First trials. *Z Mikrosk Anat Forsch Leipzig* 1986, 100 (1s): 85-92.

Bargmann W. Die epiphysis cerebri. In: W von Möllerndorff. *Handbuch der mikroskopischen Anatomie des Menschen*. Berlin: Springer-Verlag; 1943, 6 (4): 309-505.

Barnothy MF. Biological effects of magnetic fields on small mammals. *Biomed Sci Instrum* 1963, 1: 127.

Bartsch H, Bartsch C, Mecke D, Lippert TH. Seasonality of pineal melatonin production in the rat: possible synchronization by the geomagnetic field. *Chronobiol Int* 1994, 11 (1): 21-26.

Bawin SM, Adey WT, Sabbot IM. Ionic factors in release of $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ from chicken cerebral tissue by electromagnetic fields. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1978, 75: 6314-6318.

Bearwood CJ. Biological effects of static and extremely low-frequency magnetic fields: mechanisms of interaction. *S Afr J Sci* 1991, 87: 551-554.

Beattie CW, Glenny FH. Some aspects of the vascularization and chemical histology of the pineal gland in "Gallus". *Anat Anz* 1966, 118: 396-404.

Becker RO. The bioelectric factors in amphibian-limb regeneration. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1961, 43A: 643-656.

Becker RO. Electromagnetic controls over biological growth processes. *J Bioelectr* 1984, 3 (1-2): 105-118.

Beischer DE, Knepton JC. Influence of strong magnetic fields on the electrocardiogram of squirrel monkeys "Saimiri sciureus". *Aerosp Med* 1964, 35: 939-944.

Bellosi A. Lack of an effect of static magnetic field on calcium efflux from isolated chick brains. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1986, 7 (4):381-386.

Bergiannaki J, Paparrigopoulos TJ, Stefanis CN. Seasonal pattern of melatonin excretion in humans: relationship to daylength variation rate and geomagnetic field fluctuations. *Experientia* 1996, 52: 253-258.

Bergman E, Chacon L, House D, Koch BA, Koch WE, Leal J, Lovtrup S, Mantipliy E, Martin AH, Martucci GI, Mild KH, Monahan JC, Sanström M, Shamsaifar K, Tell R, Trillo MA, Ubeda A, Warner P. Development of chicken embryos in a pulsed magnetic field. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1990, 11:169-187.

Binkley SA. A timekeeping enzyme in the pineal gland. *Sci Am* 1979, 240 (4): 66-71.

Binkley SA. Pineal Biochemistry: comparative aspects and circadian rhythms in the Pineal Gland. In: *Anatomy and Biochemistry*. Vol 1, Chapter 6. Ed. R. Reiter. Boca Raton Florida: CRC Press; 1981.

Binkley SA. Circadian rhythms of pineal function in rats. *Endocr Rev* 1983 4 (3): 255-270.

Binkley SA, Brammer M. Development of daily cycles in the pineal gland. Melatonin rhythm generating system. *Int. Symp. Bethesda*. Basel: Karger; 1982. 124-131.

Binkley SA, McBride SE, Klein DC, Ralph CL. Pineal enzymes: Regulation of avian melatonin synthesis. *Sci* 1973, 181: 173-175.

Bischoff MB. Photoreceptor and secretory structures in the avian pineal organ. *J Ultrastruct res* 1969, 28: 16-26.

Blackman CF, Benane SG, Elliott DJ, House DE, Pollock MM. Influence of electromagnetic fields on the efflux of calcium ions from brain tissue in vitro: A three-model analysis consistent with the frequency response up to 510 Hz. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1988, 9: 215-227.

Blackman CF, Benane SG, House DE, Joines WT. Effects of ELF (1-120 Hz) and modulated (50Hz) RF fields on the Efflux of Calcium Ions From Brain Tissue In Vitri. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1985, 6:1-11.

Bliss VL, Heppner FH. Circadian activity rhythm influenced by near zero magnetic. *Nature* 1976, 261:411-412.

Boya J, Calvo J. Post-hatching evolution of the pineal gland of the

chicken. *Acta Anat* 1978, 101: 1-9.

Boya J, Calvo J. Ultrastructural study of the post-hatching evolution of the pineal gland of the chicken (*Gallus gallus*). *Acta Anat* 1980, 107: 143-168.

Boya J, Zamorano L. Ultrastructural study of the pineal gland of the chicken (*Gallus gallus*). *Acta Anat* 1975, 92: 202-226.

Bramer M, Binkley S. Daily rhythms of serotonin and N-acetyltransferase in chicks. *Comp Biochem Physiol* 1979, 63: 305-307.

Bruls E, Crasson M, Legros JJ. Mélatonine. I. Physiologie de la sécrétion. *Rev Med Liege* 2000, 55 (8): 785-792.

Calvo J, Boya J. Embryonic development of the pineal gland of the chicken (*Gallus gallus*). *Acta Anat* 1978, 101: 289-303.

Calvo J, Boya J. Development of the innervation in the chicken pineal gland (*Gallus gallus*). *Acta Anat* 1979a, 103: 212-225.

Calvo J, Boya J. Evolution and nature of the dense bodies in the chicken pinealocytes. *Acta Anat* 1979b, 104: 61-71.

Calvo J, Boya J. Ultrastructural study of the embryonic development of the pineal gland of the chicken (*Gallus gallus*). *Acta Anat* 1979c, 103: 9-73.

Calvo J, Boya J, Carbonell AL, Garcia Mauriño JE. Influence of the light and dark phase of the cycle on the cellular proliferation in the pineal gland of the adult rat: A bromodeoxyuridine immunoistochemical study. *J Pineal Res* 1997, 23: 1-4.

Cameron J. On the origin of the epiphysis cerebri as a bilateral structure in the chick. *Proc Roy Soc Edinb* 1903, 25: 160-165.

Campbell E, Gibson MA. A histological and histochemical study of the development of the pineal gland in the chick, *Gallus domesticus*. *Can J Zool* 1970, 48: 1321-28.

Cañedo L, Cantú RG, Hernández RJ. Magnetic field exposure during gestation: pineal and cerebral cortex serotonin in the rat. *Int J Dev Neurosci* 2003, 21 (5): 263-266.

Chernoff N, Rogers JM, Kavet R. A review of the literature on potential reproductive and developmental toxicity of electric and magnetic fields. *Toxicology* 1992, 74: 91-126.

Chiang H, Wu RY, Shao BJ, Fu YD, Yao GD, Lu DJ. Pulsed magnetic field from video display terminals enhances teratogenic effects of cytosine arabinoside in mice. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1995, 16: 70-74.

- Child C. The physiological gradients. *Protoplasm* 1929, 5: 447.
- Cid F. Breve historia de las Ciencias Médicas. 3ª ed. ed. Barcelona: Espaxs; 1990.
- Coogan PF, Aschengrau A. Exposure to power frequency magnetic fields and risk of breast cancer in the upper cape cod cancer incidence study. *Arch Environ Health* 1998, 53 (5): 359-367.
- Cope FW. Biological sensitivity to weak magnetic fields due to biological superconductive Josephson junctions?. *Physiol Chem Phys* 1973, 5: 173-176.
- Coulton LA, Barker AT. The effect of low-frequency pulsed magnetic fields on chick embryonic growth. *Phys Med Biol* 1991, 36: 369-381.
- Cox CF, Brewer LJ, Raeman CH, Schryver CA, Child SZ, Carstensen EL. A test for teratological effects of power frequency magnetic fields on chick embryos. *IEEE Trans Biomed Eng* 1993, 40 (7): 605-610.
- Crasson M, Beckers V, Pequeux C, Claustrat B, Legros JJ. Daytime 50 Hz magnetic field exposure and plasma melatonin and urinary 6-sulfatoxymelatonin concentration profiles in humans. *J Pineal Res* 2001, 31 (3): 234-41.
- Cremer-Bartels G, Krausek K, Mitoskas G, Brodersen D. Magnetic field of the earth as additional zeitgeber for endogenous rhythms?. *Naturwissenschaften* 1984, 71: 567-574.
- Delgado JMR, Leal J, Monteagudo JL, Gracia MG. Embryological changes induced by weak, extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields. *J Anat* 1982, 134: 533-551.
- Delgado JMR, Monteagudo JL, Garcia M, Leal J. Teratogenic effects of weak magnetic fields. *IRCS Med Sci* 1981, 9: 392.
- Delorenzi E. Influenza di un campo magnetico sulla moltiplicazione delle cellule coltivate *in vitro*. Incremento nella frequenza delle mitosi ed anomalie del processo mitotico. *Boll Soc Ital Biol Sper* 1935, 10: 702-704.
- Demaine C, Semm P. The avian pineal gland as an independent magnetic sensor. *Neurosci Lett* 1985, 62: 119-122.
- Demaine C, Semm P. Magnetic fields abolish nyctemeral rhythmicity of responses of Purkinje cells to the pineal hormone melatonin in the pigeon's cerebellum. *Neurosci Lett* 1986, 72: 158-162.
- Descartes R. *Tractatus de homine*. Ed facsímil Amstelodami, 1686. (Barcelona: MRA, Creación y Realización Editorial S.L., 1994).

Deuchar E. The effect of a high temperature shock on early morphogenesis in the chick embryo. *J Anat* 1952, 86 (4): 443-458.

Dicarlo AL, Farrell JM, Litovitz TA. A simple experiment to study electromagnetic field effects: protection induced by short-term exposures to 60 Hz magnetic fields. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1998, 19: 498-500.

Didio LJA, Allen DJ, Litke LL, Yeasting RA. Light and electron microscopic study of the pineal gland in five day old chicks. *J Submicrosc Cytol (Bologna)* 1978, 10 (3): 265-279.

Diehl BJM. Time related changes in size of nuclei of pinealocytes in rats. *Cell Tissue Res* 1981, 218: 427-438.

Diehl BJM, Heidbüchel V, Welker HA, Vollrathl. Day-night changes of pineal gland volume and pinealocyte nuclear size assessed over 10 consecutive days. *J Neural Transm* 1984, 60: 19-29.

Dominguez Carmona M. Radiaciones electromagnéticas y salud. *An Re Acad Nac Med* 1992, 1: 27-94.

Doskocil M. Growth of the chick embryo pineal body (*epiphysis cerebri*) between the fourth and twelfth day of incubation. *Acta Univ Carol Med Praha* 1976, 22 (7/8): 487-496.

Dryer ST, Henderson D. A cyclic GMP-activated channel in dissociated cells of the chick pineal gland. *Nature* 1991, 353 (6346): 756-758.

Duriez R, Basset CAL. Effect of some electric signals transmitted by an induction coil on weight increase, incorporation of marker, and histological and ultrastructural appearance of the skeleton in a chick embryo. *C R Seances Acad Sci* 1980, 290: 1483-1486.

Eiselein JE, Boutell HM, Biggs MW. Biological effects of magnetic fields: negative results. *Aerosp Med* 1961, 32 (1): 383-386.

Eldarov AL, Kholodov YA. The effect of constant magnetic field upon the motive activity of birds. *Zh Obshch Biol* 1964, 25: 224-229.

Faluhelyi N, Reglodi D, Lengvári I, Csernus V. Development of the circadian melatonin rhythm and the effect of PACAP on melatonin release in the embryonic chicken pineal gland. An in vitro study. *Regul Pept* 2004; 123 (1-3): 23-28.

Fardon JC, Eymard ME, Basulto G. Effect of magnetic fields on the respiration of malignant, embryonic and adult tissue. *Nature* 1966, 211: 433.

Foster KR. Health effects of low-level electromagnetic fields: phantom or not-so-phantom risk?. *Health Phys* 1991, 62 (5): 429-435.

Gallera J. The effect of artificially induced changes in atmospheric environment on the development of chick embryos. *Aarau* 1949, 129: 161-162.

Garcia Paterson A, Puig Domingo M, Webb SM. Thirty years of human pineal research: Do we know its clinical relevance? *J Pineal Res* 1996, 20: 1-6.

Gaston S, Menaker M. Pineal function: the biological clock in the sparrow?. *Sci* 1968, 160 (832): 1125-1127.

Gerenscer VF, Barnothy MF, Barnothy JM. Inhibition of bacterial growth by magnetic fields. *Nature* 1962, 196: 539-543.

Gili J. Bases del diagnóstico por imágenes (1): Fundamentos biofísicos de la resonancia magnética nuclear. Tipos de tomógrafos RM. *Medicine* 1988a, 9: 3-10.

Gili J. Bases del diagnóstico por imágenes (1): Riesgos biológicos, recomendaciones e inconvenientes en las exploraciones por resonancia magnética. *Medicine* 1988b, 9: 23-26.

Gilman PA, Arnes RG, MC Cawley MA. Leukemia risk among US white male coal miners. A case-control study. *J Occup Med* 1985, 27: 669-671.

Gonzalez G, Garcia Hidalgo F. Ultraestructura de la glándula pineal de las aves. *Trab Inst Cajal* 1966, 58: 55-67.

Goto K, Miki N, Kondo H. An immunohistochemical study of pinealocytes of chicks and some other lower vertebrates by means of visidin (retinal cone-specific protein)-immunoreactivity. *Arch Histol Cytol* 52: 451-458.

Graham C, Cook MR, Riffle DW, Gerkovich MM, Cohen HD. Nocturnal melatonin levels in human volunteers exposed to intermittent 60 Hz magnetic fields. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1996, 17: 263-273.

Graham C, Cook MR, Sastre A, Riffle DW, Gerkovich MM. Multi-night exposure to 60Hz magnetic fields: effects on melatonin and its enzymatic metabolite. *J Pineal Res* 2000 28 (1): 1-8.

Greve P, Voisin P, Grechez Cassiau A, Bernard M, Collin JP, Guerlotte J. Circadian regulation of hydroxyindole-0-methyltransferase mRNA in the chicken pineal gland *in vivo* and *in vitro*. *Biochem J* 1996, 319: 761-766.

Grota LJ, Reiter RJ, Keng P, Michaelson S. Electric field exposure alters serum melatonin but non pineal melatonin synthesis in male rats. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1994 15: 427-437.

Haldar C, Araki M. Morphometric analysis of photoreceptive, neuronal and endocrinal cell differentiation of avian pineal cells: an *in vitro*

immunohistochemical study on the developmental transition from neuronal to photo-endocrinal property. *Zoolog Sci* 2002, 19: 781-787.

Halpren MH, Greene AE. Effects of magnetic field on growth of HeLa cells in tissue culture. *Nature* 1964, 202: 717.

Hall EJ, Bedford JS, Leask MJM. Some negative results in the search for a lethal effect of magnetic fields on biological materials. *Nature* 1964, 203: 1086-1087.

Hamburger V, Hamilton HL. A series of normal stages in the development of the chick embryo. *J Morphol* 1951, 88 (1): 49-92.

Hardell L, Holmberg B, Malger H, Paulsson LE. Exposure to extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields and the risk of malignant diseases - an evaluation of epidemiological and experimental findings. *Eur J Cancer Prev* 1995, 4: 3-107.

Harrison JR, Klein I. Effect of lowered incubation temperature on the growth and differentiation of the chick embryo. *Biol Bull* 1954, 106 (1): 48-59.

Hendee WR, Boteler JC. The question of health effects from exposure to electromagnetic fields. *Health Phys* 1994, 66 (2): 127-136.

Herichova I, Zeman M, Mackova M, Griac P. Rhythms of the pineal N-acetyltransferase mRNA and melatonin concentrations during embryonic and post-embryonic development in chicken. *Neurosci Lett* 2001, 298 (2): 123-6.

Hill C. Two epiphyses in a four day chick. *Bull Northwest Univ Med Sch* 1900, 2: 513-517.

Isakson ST, Huffman BJ, Spiegel PB. Intensities of incandescent light and the development of chick embryos in vivo and in vitro. *Comp Biochem Physiol (a)* 1970, 35: 229-235.

Ito T, Matsuhima S. Electron microscopic observations on the mouse pineal with particular emphasis on its secretory nature. *Arch Histol Jpn* 1968, 30: 1-15.

Iwasaki T, Ohara H, Matsumoto S, Matsudaira H. Test of magnetic sensitivity in three different biological systems. *J Radiat Res* 1978, 19: 287-294.

John TM, Liu GY, Brown GM. 60 Hz magnetic field exposure and urinary 6-sulphatoxymelatonin levels in the rat. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1998, 19: 172-180.

Joshi MV, Khan MZ, Damle PS. Effect of magnetic field on chick

morphogenesis. *Differentiation* 1978, 10: 39-43.

Jové M. Desarrollo de la glándula pineal del embrión de pollo sometido a los efectos de campos electromagnéticos continuos. Desarrollo morfoestructural. [Tesis doctoral]. Tarragona: Universitat Rovira I Virgili; 1996.

Jové M, Cobos P, Torrente M, Gilabert R, Piera V. Embryonic development of pineal gland vesicles: a morphological and morphometrical study in chick embryos. *Eur J Morphol* 1999a, 37: 29-35.

Jové M, Torrente M, Gilabert R, Espinar A, Cobos P, Piera V. Effects of static electromagnetic fields on chick embryo pineal gland development. *Cells Tissues Organs* 1999b, 165: 74-80.

Juutilainen J. Effects of low frequency magnetic fields on chick embryos. Dependence on incubation temperature and storage of the eggs. *Z Naturforsch* 1986, 41c: 1111-1115.

Juutilainen J. Effects of low frequency magnetic fields on embryonic development and pregnancy. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 1991, 17: 149-158.

Juutilainen J, Harri M, Saali K, Lahtinen T. Effects of 100 Hz magnetic fields with various waveforms on the development of chick embryos. *Radiat Environ Biophys* 1986, 25: 65-74.

Juutilainen J, Laara E, Saali K. Relationship between field strength and abnormal development in chick embryos exposed to 50 Hz magnetic fields. *Int J Radiat Biol* 1987, 52 (5): 787-793.

Juutilainen J, Saali K. Development of chick embryos in 1 Hz to 100 kHz magnetic fields. *Radiat Environ Biophys* 1986, 25 (2): 135-140.

Kappers JA. The development topographical relations and innervation of the epiphysis cerebri in the albino rat. *Z Zellforsch* 1960, 52: 1163-1215.

Kappers JA. Short history of pineal discovery and research. *Prog Brain Res* 1979, 52: 3-22.

Karasek M, Lerchl A. Melatonin and magnetic fields. *Neuro Endocrinol Lett* 2002, 23 (suppl 1): 84-87.

Karasek M, Woldanska-Okonska M. Electromagnetic fields and human endocrine system. *ScientificWorld Journal* 2004, 4 (suppl2): 23-28.

Kato M, Honma K, Shigemitsu T, Shiga Y. Recovery of nocturnal melatonin concentration takes place within one week following cessation of 50 Hz circularly polarized magnetic field exposure for six weeks. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1994, 15: 489-492.

Koch WE, Koch BA. Exposure of chicken embryos to selected magnetic fields. *J Bioelectr* 1991, 10 (1-2): 65-80.

Kolin A, Brill NQ, Broberg PJ. Stimulation of irritable tissues by means of an alternating magnetic field. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 1959, 102: 251-253.

Korf HW. The pineal organ as a component of the biological clock. Phylogenetic and ontogenetic considerations. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1994, 719: 13-42.

Lain Entralgo P. *Historia de la Medicina*. Barcelona: Salvat editores, S.A.; 1990.

Laporte R, Fox LM, Mosherk K, Binkley S, McNulty JA. Day-night differences in the vesicle populations of nerve terminals in the rat and chick pineal gland. *Acta Anat* 1990, 137: 49-53.

Lauber JK, Schutze JV. Accelerated growth of embryo chicks under the influence of light. *Growth* 1964, 28 (3): 179-190.

Leal J, Trillo MA, Ubeda A, Abraira V, Shamsaifer K, Chacon L. Magnetic environment and embryonic development: a role of the earth's field. *IRCS Med Sci* 1986, 14: 1145-1146.

Lee JM, Stormshak F, Thompson JM, Hess DL, Foster DL. Melatonin and puberty in female lambs exposed to EMF: A replicate study. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1995, 16: 119-123.

Lengyel L. Further observations on the biological effect of the magnetic field. *Arch F Exper Zellf* 1934, 15: 246-249.

Lerner AB, Case JD, Takahashi Y, Lee Y, Mory W. Isolation of melatonin, the pineal gland factor that lightens melanocytes. *J Am Chem Soc* 1958, 80: 2587.

Levallois P. Do power frequency magnetic fields cause leukemia in children? *Am J Prev Med* 1995, 11: 263-270.

Levengood WC. Morphogenesis as influenced by locally administered magnetic fields. *Biophys J* 1967, 7: 297-307.

Lewy H, Massot O, Touitou Y. Magnetic field (50 Hz) increases N-acetyltransferase, hydroxyl-indole-O-methyltransferase activity and melatonin release through an indirect pathway. *Int J Radiat Biol* 2003, 79 (6): 431-435.

Liburdy RP, Sloma TR, Sokolic R, Yaswne P. ELF magnetic fields, breast cancer, and melatonin: 60 Hz fields block melatonin's oncostatic action on ER breast cancer cell proliferation. *J Pineal Res* 1993, 14: 89-97.

Liebman P, Wölfler A, Felsner P, Hofer D, Schauenstein K. Melatonin and the Immune System. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol* 1997, 112: 203-211.

London SJ, Thomas DC, Bowman JD, Sobel E, Cheng TC, Peters M. Exposure to residential electric and magnetic fields and risk of childhood leukemia. *Am J Epidemiol* 1991, 134 (9): 923-937.

Loscher W, Mevissen M, Lerchl A. Exposure of female rats to a 100 microT 50 Hz magnetic field does not induce consistent changes in nocturnal levels of melatonin. *Radiat Res* 1998, 150: 557-567.

Loscher W, Wahnschaffe U, Mevissen M, Lerchl A, Stamm A. Effects of weak alternating magnetic fields on nocturnal melatonin production and mammary carcinogenesis in rats. *Oncology* 1994, 51: 288-295.

Lynch HJ. Diurnal oscillations in pineal melatonin content. *Life Sci* 1971, 10 (14): 791-795.

Maffeo S, Miller MW, Carstensen EL. Lack of effect of weak low frequency electromagnetic fields on chick embryogenesis. *J Anat* 1984, 139: 613-618.

Marsh G, Beams HW. *In vitro* control of growing chick nerve fibres by applied electric currents. *J Cell Comp Physiol* 1946, 39: 191-210.

Martin AH. Magnetic fields and time dependent effects on development. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1988, 9: 393-396.

Martínez Soriano F. Glándula pineal: Estructura y función (consideraciones fisiopatológicas). Valencia: Ed.Gregori S.A.; 1987.

Martínez Soriano F, Gimenez Gonzalez M, Armañazar E, Ruiz Torner A. Pineal "synaptic ribbons" and serum melatonin levels in the rat following the pulse action of 53 Gs (50 Hz) magnetic fields: an evolutive analysis over 21 days. *Acta Anat* 1992, 143: 189-293.

Matsushima S, Sakai Y, Hira Y, Kato M, Shigemitsu T, Shiga Y. Effect of magnetic field on pineal gland volume and pinealocyte size in the rat. *J Pineal Res* 1993, 14: 145-150.

McNulty JA, Fox LM, Lisco SJ. Pinealocyte dense-cored vesicles and synaptic ribbons: a correlative ultrastructural-biochemical investigation in rats and mice. *J Pineal Res* 1987, 4: 45-49.

McNulty JA, Fox LM, Mosher K, Binkley S. Synaptic ribbons and N-acetyltransferase activity in the avian pineal gland: quantitative changes over a 24 h photoperiod. *IRCS Medical Science* 1986, 14: 580-581.

Menendez RG. Three molecular mechanisms to explain some biological effects of electromagnetics fields and hipogravity. *Med Hypotheses* 1999, 52: 239-245.

Mevisen M, Haussler M, Szamel H, Emmendorffer A, Thum-Batterby S, Loscher W. Complex effects of long-term 50 Hz magnetic field exposure in vivo on immune functions in female Sprague-Dawley rats depend on duration of exposure. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1998, 19 (4): 259-270.

Mevissen M, Lerchl A, Loscher W. Study on pineal functions and DMBA-induced breast cancer formation in rats during exposure to a 100mG 50 Hz magnetic field. *J Toxicol Environ Health* 1996, 48: 169-185.

Milin J, Bajic M, Brakus V. Morphodynamic reactive response of the pineal gland of rats chronically exposed to stable strong magnetic field. *Neuroscience* 1988, 26 (3): 1083-1092.

Milin J, Bajic M, Lazetic B, Pavlov M. Morphodynamic response of the pineal gland to an initial magnetic field action. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci* 1984, VI: 5-18.

Möller W, Möller G. Structural and functional differentiation of the embryonic chick pineal organ in vivo and in vitro. A scanning electron microscopic and radioimmunoassay study. *Cell Tissue Res* 1990, 260: 337-348.

Mookerjee S. Effects of temperature-fasting on the estructural organization of chick embryos. *Wilhelm Roux Arch Entwicklungsmench Org* 1953, 146 (4): 543-573.

Moore R. Neural control of the pineal gland. *Behav Brain Res* 1996, 73: 125-130.

Moses GC, Martin AH. Effect of magnetic fields on membrane associated enzymes in chicken embryos, permanent or transient?. *Biochem Mol Biol Int* 1993, 29 (4): 757-762.

Moses GC, Martin AH. Effects of extremely low frequency electromagnetic field on soluble fractions of membrane associated enzymes in early chicken embryos. *Biochem Int* 1993, 28 (4): 659-664.

Mulay IL, Mulay LM. Effect on *Drosophila melanogaster* and S-37 tumor cells: postulates for magnetic fiels interactions. In: *Biological effects of magnetic fields*. Plenum Press MF Barnothy Editor New York 1964: 146-169.

Musy JP. Evolution of mortality and malformations of artificially incubated chick embryos. *Experientia* 1969, 25: 394-395.

Nowak JZ, Zawiska JB, Woldan-Tambor A, Sek B, Viosin P, Lintunen M, Panula P. Histamine in the chick pineal gland. Origin, metabolism and effects on the pineal function. *J Pineal Res* 1997, 22: 26-32.

Olah I, Glick B. Lymphopineal tissue in the chicken. *Dev Comp Immunol* 1984, 8 (4): 855-862.

Olcese J, Reuss S, Semm P. Geomagnetic field detection in rodents. *Life Sci* 1988, 42: 605-613.

Olcese J, Reuss S, Stehle J, Steinlechner S, Vollrath L. The mammalian pineal and retinae as geomagnetic field detectors. *Fundamentals and Clinics in Pineal Research*. Trentini GP, De Gaetani c, Pevet P (Hrg), Raven Press, New York. 1987; 79-82.

Olcese JM. The neurobiology of magnetic field detection in rodents. *Prog Neurobiol* 1990, 35: 325-330.

Olcese JM, Reuss S. Magnetic field effects on pineal gland melatonin synthesis: comparative studies on albino and pigmented rodents. *Brain Res* 1986, 369: 365-368.

Olcese JM, Reuss S, Vollrath L. Evidence for the involvement of the visual system in mediating magnetic field effects on pineal melatonin synthesis in the rat. *Brain Res* 1985, 333: 382-384.

Omura Y. Ultrastructural study of embryonic and post-hatching development in the organ of the chicken (Brown Leghorn, "Gallus domesticus"). *Cell Tissue Res* 1977, 183: 255-271.

Oshima K, Matsuo S. Functional morphology of the pineal gland in young chickens. *Anat Anz Jena* 1984, 156 (5): 407-418.

Oshima K, Matsuo S. Cytodifferentiation of the chick pineal gland, with special reference to the photosensory and secretory elements. *J Pineal Res* 1988, 5: 397-410.

Parkinson WC. Comments on the use of electromagnetic fields in biological studies. *Calcif Tissue Int* 1985, 37: 198-207.

Pevet P. On the presence of different populations of pinealocytes in the mammalian pineal gland. *J Neural Transm* 1977, 40: 289-304.

Pevet P, Collin JP. Les pinealocytes de mammifères: diversité, homologies, origine. Etude chez la taupe adulte ("Talpa europaea"). *J Ultrastruct Res* 1976, 57: 22-31.

Picazo ML, Catala MD, Romo MA, Bardasano JL. Inhibition of melatonin in the plasma of third-generation male mice under the action of ELF magnetic fields. *Electro Magnetobiol* 1998, 17: 75-85.

Piera V, Espinar A, Jové M, Torrente M, Cobos P, Perez J. Efecto de los campos electromagnéticos continuos sobre el desarrollo del tejido óseo del embrión de pollo. *Rehabilitación* 1997, 31: 297-303.

Piera V, Jové M, Torrente M, Cobos P. Static electromagnetic field effects on pineal vesicles: A morphological and morphometric study in chick embryos. *Eur J Anat* 2000, 4: 35-43.

Piera V, Rodriguez A, Cobos A, Torrente M, Cobos P. Influence of continuous electromagnetic fields on the stage, weight and stature of the chick embryo. *Acta Anat* 1992, 145: 302-306.

Pierpaoli W, Lesnikov V. Theoretical considerations on the nature of the pineal "ageing clock" *Gerontology* 1997, 43: 20-25.

Quay WB. Histological structure and cytology of the pineal organ in birds and mammals. *Prog Brain Res* 1965, 10: 49-86.

Quay WB. Rhythmic and light induced changes in levels of pineal 5-hydroxyindoles in the pigeon (*Columba Livia*) *Gen Comp Endocrinol* 1966a, 6: 371-377.

Quay WB. Studies on the "commissuro-pineal neurosecretory cells" of birds. *Riv Biol* 1966b, XVI (4): 393-407.

Quay WB, Renzoni A. Comparative and experimental studies of pineal structure and cytology in passeriform birds. *Riv Biol* 1963, XVI (4): 393-407.

Quay WB, Renzoni A. Osservazioni sulle "cellule neurosecernenti commissuro-epifisarie" degli uccelli. *Riv Biol* 1966, LIX (3): 231-251.

Ralph CL. Structure and alleged functions of avian pineals. *Am Zool* 1970, 10: 217-235.

Ralph CL, Binkley S, McBride SE, Klein DC. Regulation of pineal rhythms in chickens: effects of blinding, constant light, constant dark and superior cervical ganglionectomy. *Endocrinology* 1975, 97: 1373-1378.

Ramirez E, Monteagudo JL, Garcia Gracia M, Delgado JMR. Oviposition and development of *Drosophila* modified by magnetic fields. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1983, 4: 315-326.

Redondo E, Franco AJ, Regodon S. Prenatal development of the sheep pineal gland: An ultrastructural study. *J Pineal Res* 1996, 21: 40-148.

Reiter RJ. The mammalian pineal gland: structure and function. *Am J Anat* 1981, 162: 287-313.

Reiter RJ. The pineal gland: and intermediary between the environment and the endocrine system. *Psychoneuroendocrinology* 1983, 8 (1): 31-40.

Reiter RJ. Action spectra, dose-response relationships and temporal aspects of light's effects on the pineal gland. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1985, 453:

215-230.

Reiter RJ. Pineal function in the human: implications for reproductive physiology. *J Obstet Gynaecol* 1986, 6 (Suppl 2): 77-81.

Reiter RJ. Pineal gland. Interface between the photoperiodo environment and the endocrine system. *Trends Endocrinol Metabol* 1991a, 2: 13-29.

Reiter RJ. Melatonin: the chemical expression of darkness. *Mol Cell Endocrinol* 1991b, 19: 153-158.

Reiter RJ. Pineal melatonin: Cell biology of its synthesis and of its physiological interactions. *Endocr Rev* 1991c, 12 (2): 151-180.

Reiter RJ. Melatonin: That ubiquitously acting pineal hormone. *Int Union Physiol Sci/ Am Physiol Soc* 1991d, 6: 223-227.

Reiter RJ. Alterations of the circadian melatonin rhythm by the electromagnetic spectrum: A study in environmental toxicology. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol* 1992a, 15: 226-244.

Reiter RJ. The ageing pineal gland and its physiological consequences. *Bioessays* 1992b, 14 (3): 169-175.

Reiter RJ. Electromagnetic fields and melatonin production. *Biomed Pharmacother* 1993a, 47: 439-444.

Reiter RJ. Static and extremely low frequency electromagnetic field exposure: reported effects on the circadian production of melatonin. *J Cell Biochem* 1993b, 51: 394-403.

Reiter RJ. Impact of the electromagnetic environment on the neurohormone melatonin. *Proceedings of the 13th International Congress of Biometeorology 12-18 September 1993, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Biometeorology* 1994a, 1 (2): 135-153.

Reiter RJ. Melatonin suppression by static and extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields: Relationship to the reported increased incidence of cancer. *Rev Environ Health* 1994b, 10 (3-4): 171-186.

Reiter RJ. The pineal gland and melatonin in relation to aging: a summary of the theories and of the data. *Exp Gerontol* 1995, 30 (3-4): 199-212.

Reiter RJ. Oxidative damage in the central nervous system: protection by melatonin. *Prog Neurobiol* 1998, 56: 359-384.

Reno VR, Beischer DE. Cardiac excitability in high magnetic fields. *Aerosp Med* 1966, 37: 1229-1238.

Reuss S. Effects of an earth-strength magnetic field on pineal melatonin

- synthesis in pigeons. *Naturwissenschaften* 1987a, 74: 38-39.
- Reuss S. Electrical activity of the mammalian pineal gland. *Pineal Res Rev* 1987b, 5: 153-189.
- Reuss S, Olcese J. Magnetic field effects on the rat pineal gland: role of retinal activation by light. *Neurosci Lett* 1986, 64: 97-101.
- Reuss ST, Semm P, Vollrath L. Different types of magnetically sensitive cells in the rat pineal gland. *Neurosci Lett* 1983, 40: 23-26.
- Rivas L, Rius C, Tello I, Oroza MA. Effects of chronic exposure to weak electromagnetic fields in mice. *IRCS Medical Science* 1985, 13 661-662.
- Rondoni R. Influence of the temperature of incubation on the growth of the primitive organs of the chick embryo. *Monit Zool Ital* 1948, 56 (Suppl): 333-337.
- Root N. Variations in the relative growth of chick organs in the course of incubation at different constant temperatures. *Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR* 1957, 112 (3): 556-559.
- Rosen LA, Barber I, Lyle DB. A 0.5 G, 60 Hz magnetic field suppresses melatonin production in pinealocytes. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1998, 19 (2): 123-7.
- Saha S, Pal A, Albright JA. Growth of chick embryo modulated by pulsed electromagnetic fields. *Orthop Trans* 1983, 7: 352.
- Sakai I, Hira Y, Matsushima S. Regional differences in the pineal gland of the cotton rat, *Sigmondon Hispidus*: light microscopic, electron microscopic and immunohistochemical observations. *J Pineal Res* 1996, 20: 125-137.
- Sato T, Wake K. Innervation of the avian pineal organ. A comparative study. *Cell Tissue Res* 1983, 233: 237-264.
- Savitz DA, Calle EE. Leukemia and occupational exposure to electromagnetic fields: Review of Epidemiologic surveys. *J Occup Med* 1987, 29 (1): 47-71.
- Savitz DA, Pearce NE, Poole CH. Methodological issues in the epidemiology of electromagnetic fields and cancer. *Epidemiol Rev* 1989, 11: 59-78.
- Schneider T, Thalau HP, Semm P. Effects of light or different earth-strength magnetic fields on the nocturnal melatonin concentration in a migratory bird. *Neurosci Lett* 1994, 168: 73-75.
- Sedar JD. The influence of direct current fields upon the development

pattern of the chick embryo. *J Exp Zool* 1956, 133 (1): 47-71.

Selmaoui B, Lambrozo J, Touitou Y. Magnetic fields and pineal function in humans: evolution of nocturnal acute exposure to extremely low frequency magnetic fields on serum melatonin and urinary 6-sulfatoxymelatonin circadian rhythms. *Life Sci* 1996, 58 (18): 539-49.

Selmaoui B, Touitou Y. Sinusoidal 50 Hz magnetic fields depress rat pineal NAT activity and serum melatonin. Role of duration and intensity of exposure. *Life Sci* 1995, 47 (14): 1351-1358.

Semm P, Demaine C. Electrical responses to direct and indirect photic stimulation of the pineal gland in the pigeon. *J Neural Transm* 1983, 58: 281-289.

Semm P, Schenider T, Vollrath L. Effects of an earth strength magnetic field on electrical activity of pineal cells. *Nature* 1980, 288 (11): 607-608.

Shaw GM, Croen LA. Human adverse reproductive outcomes and electromagnetic field exposures: Review of epidemiologic studies. *Environ Health Perspect* 1993, 101 (Suppl4): 107-119.

Sienkiewicz Z. Rapporteur report: other tissues. *Radiat Prot Dosimetry* 2003, 106 (4): 391-396.

Sienkiewicz Z, Robbins L, Haylock RGE, Saunders RD. Effects of prenatal exposure to 50 Hz magnetic fields on development in mice: II. Postnatal development and behavior. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1994, 15: 363-375.

Sikov MR, Montgomery LD, Smith LG, Phillips RD. Studies on prenatal and postnatal development in rats exposed to 60 Hz electric fields. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1984, 15: 101-112.

Sikov MR, Rommereim DN, Beamer RL, Buschbom RL, Kaune MT, Phillips RD. Development studies of hanford miniature swine exposed to 60 Hz electric fields. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1987, 8: 229-242.

Simkó M, Mattsson MO. Extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields as effectors of cellular responses in vitro: possible immune cell activation. 2004, *J Cell Biochem* 93 (1): 83-92.

Sisken BF, Fowler I, Mayaud C, Ryaby JP, Ryaby J, Pilla AA. Pulsed electromagnetic fields and normal chick development. *J Bioelectr* 1986, 5 (1): 25-34.

Sobel E, Davannipour Z, Sulkava R, Erkinjuntii T, Wikstrom J, Henderson VW, Buckwalter G, Bowman JD, Lee PJ. Occupations with exposure to electromagnetic fields: a possible risk factor for Alzheimer's disease. *Am J Epidemiol* 1995, 142: 515-524.

Spiroff BEN. Embryonic post-hatching development of the pineal body of the domestic fowl. *Am J Anat* 1958, 97: 375-401.

Ssawastin PW. Magnetic growth reactions in plants. *Planta* 1930, 12: 327.

Stark KD, Krebs T, Altpeter E, Manz B, Griot C, Abelin T. Absence of chronic effect of exposure to short-wave radio broadcast signal on salivary concentrations in dairy cattle. *J Pineal Res* 1997, 22: 171-176.

Stehle J, Reuss T, Schroder H, Henschel M, Vollrath L. Magnetic field effects on pineal N-acetyltransferase activity and melatonin content in the gerbil-role of pigmentation and sex. *Physiol Behav* 1988, 44: 91-94.

Stevens RG, Davis S. The melatonin hypothesis: electric power and breast cancer. *Environ Health Perspect* 1996, 104: 135-140.

Stevens RG, Davis S, Thomas DB, Anderson LE, Wilson BW. Electric power, pineal function, and the risk of breast cancer. *FASEB J* 1992, 6: 53-860.

Studnicka FK. Die parietalorgane. En A Opperl (Ed.) *Lerhbuch der vergleichenden Mikroskopischen Anatomie* vol.V Springer-Jena; 1905.

Svedenstal BM, Johanson KJ. Fetal loss in mice exposed to magnetic fields during early pregnancy. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1995, 16: 284-289.

Toman R, Jedlicka J, Broucek J. The influence of a temporary magnetic field on chicken hatching. *J Environ Sci Health Part A Tox Hazard Subst Environ Eng* 2002, 37: 969-974.

Toroptsev IV, Taranov SV. [Morphological characteristics and various theories on the mechanism of biological effect of magnetic fields]. *Arkh Patol*, 1982, 44 (12): 3-11.

Touitou Y, Bogdan A, Auzéby A, Selmaoui B. Melatonin and aging. *Therapie* 1998, 53 (5): 473-478.

Tripp HM, Warman GR, Arendt J. Circularly polarised MF (500 micro T 50 Hz) does not acutely suppress melatonin secretion from cultured Wistar rat pineal glands. 2003, *Bioelectromagnetics* 24 (2): 118-124.

Ubeda A, Leal J, Trillo MA, Jimenez MA, Delgado JMR. Pulse shape of magnetic fields influences chick embryogenesis. *J Anat* 1983, 137 (3): 513-536.

Ubeda A, Trillo MA, Chacon L, Blanco MJ, Leal J. Chick embryo can be irreversibly altered by early exposure to weak extremely-low-frequency magnetic fields. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1994, 15: 385-398.

Ubeda A, Trillo MA, Leal J. Magnetic field effects on embryonic

development: influence of the organism orientation. *Med Sci Res* 1987, 15 (10): 531-532.

Veneziano PP. The effect of low intensity magnetostatic fields on the growth and orientation of the early embryo of "*Gallus domesticus*". *Zoology* 1965, 25: 4319.

Vollrath L. Comparative morphology of the vertebrate pineal complex. *Prog Brain Res* 1979, 52: 25-38.

Vollrath L, Spessert R, Krtzsch T, Keiner M, Hollmann H. No short-term effects of high-frequency electromagnetic fields on the mammalian pineal gland. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1997, 18 (5): 376-87.

Wainwright SD. Course of the increase in hydroxyindole-O-methyltransferase activity in the pineal gland of the chick embryo and young chick. *J Neurochem* 1974, 22: 193-194.

Walleczek J. Electromagnetic field effects on cells of the immune system: the role of calcium signaling. *FASEB J* 1992, 6: 3177-3185.

Ward VC. The development of the pineal gland in *Gallus domesticus*. [M.A. Thesis]. University of California; 1946.

Warman GR, Tripp HM, Warman VL, Arendt J. Circadian neuroendocrine physiology and electromagnetic field studies: precautions and complexities. *Radiat Prot Dosimetry* 2003, 106 (4): 369-373.

Webb SM, Puig Domingo M. Role of melatonin in health and disease. *Clin Endocrinol* 1995, 42: 221-234.

Welker HA, Semm P, Willig RP, Comentz JC, Witschko W, Vollrath L. Effects of an artificial magnetic field on serotonin N-acetyltransferase activity and melatonin content of the rat pineal gland. *Exp Brain Res* 1983, 50: 426-432.

Welsh MG. Current methodologies for the study of pineal morphophysiology. 1994, *J Pineal Res* 16: 113-120.

Wertheiner N, Leeper E. Electrical configurations and childhood cancer. *Am J Epidemiol* 1979, 109: 273-284.

Wertheiner N, Leeper E. Adult cancer related to electrical wires near the home. *Int J Epidemiol* 1982, 11: 345-355.

Wight PAL. Development of sympathetic innervation of the pineal of the domestic fowl. *Acta Morphol Neerl Scand* 1971, 9: 47-56.

Wilson BW, Anderson LE, Hilton DI, Phillips RD. Chronic exposure to 60 Hz electric fields: effects on pineal function in the rat. *Bioelectromagnetics*

1981, 2: 371-380.

Wilson BW, Anderson LE, Hilton DI, Phillips RD. Chronic exposure to 60 Hz electric fields: effects on pineal function in the rat. *Erratum*. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1981, 4: 293.

Wilson BW, Chess EK, Anderson LE. 60 Hz electric field effects on pineal melatonin rhythms: time course of onset and recovery. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1986, 7: 239-242.

Wilson BW, Stevens RG, Anderson LE. Neuroendocrine mediated effects of electromagnetic field exposure: possible role of the pineal gland. *Life Sci* 1989, 45: 1319-1332.

Wilson BW, Wright CW, Morris JE, Buschbom RL, Brow DP, Miller DL, Sommers-Flannigan R, Anderson LE. Evidence for an effect of ELF electromagnetic fields on human pineal gland function. *J Pineal Res* 1990, 9: 259-269.

Wolff E. Les bases de la tératogénèse expérimentale des vertébrés amniotes, d'après les résultats de méthodes directes. Strasbourg: Les Éditions de la librairie Union; 1936.

Wright WE, Peters JM, Mack TM. Leukemia in workers exposed to electrical and magnetic fields. *Lancet* 1982, 2: 1160-1161.

Wurtman RJ, Axelrod J. The pineal gland. *Sci Am* 1965, 213: 50-60.

Yaga K, Reiter RJ, Manchester LC, Nieves H, Sun JH, Chen LD. Pineal sensitivity to pulsed static magnetic fields changes during the photoperiod. *Brain Res Bull* 1993, 30: 153-156.

Yellon SM. Acute 60 Hz magnetic field exposure effects on the melatonin rhythm in the pineal gland and circulation of the adult Djungarian hamster. *J Pineal Res* 1994, 16: 136-144.

Zatz M, Gastel JA, Heath JR, Klein DC. Chick pineal melatonin synthesis: light and cyclic AMP control abundance of serotonin N-acetyltransferase protein. *J Neurochem* 2000, 74: 2315-21.

Zecca L, Mantegazza C, Margonato V, Cenetelli P, Carriatti M, Piva F, Dondi D, Hagino N. Biological effects of prolonged exposure to ELF electromagnetic fields in rats: III 50 Hz electromagnetic fields. *Bioelectromagnetics* 1998, 19,(1):,57-66.

Zeman M, Gwinner E, Somogyiova E. Development of melatonin rhythm in the pineal gland and eyes of chick embryo. *Experientia* 1992, 48: 765-768.

Zhang Q, Tabrah FL, Whittow GC. Effect of 60 Hz sinusoidal electromagnetic field on avian embryonic growth and oxygen consumption.

Electro and Magnetobiology 1993, 12 (1): 27-37.

Zhu K, Weiss NS, Stanford JL, Daling JR, Stergachis A, McKnight B, Brower HK, Levine RS. Prostate cancer in relation to the use of electric blanket or heated water bed. *Epidemiology* 1999, 514: 895-903.