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PEER REVIEW OF "SCIENTIFIC REPORT ON TESTING PROTECTIVE INFLUENCE ON HUMAN  
ORGANISM AGAINST MOBILE PHONE RADIATION FOR THE PRODUCT smartDOT,"  
CONDUCTED BY BION INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 15, 2021

Overall, the study was well done. The approach and methodology is clear and appropriate for a pilot study on a purported protection product for mobile phone radiation. The research design employed is the "gold standard" in clinical testing—a randomized, double-blinded, sham-controlled clinical trial.

Use of 12 human subjects, who are tested in both the sham and active device conditions, is an excellent size for this study. The demographics showed a wide range of age (30 – 71) and included both genders. Time of day for testing each subject was also controlled, which is excellent, as it reduces possible confounding effects.

Heart rate, muscle tension, skin conductivity, respiration rate, and skin temperature were measured. This is a wide range of physiological variables, and it is an excellent choice for an initial study to assess to look for a physiological effect where there is little or no pre-existing data. Explanations of these parameters and exactly how they were measured are clear. The figures showing the product, the subject in position with the product mobile phone, and the placement of measurement devices, are appropriate and helpful to the reader.

Data analysis and statistics are appropriate and clearly stated. The duration of each test session was divided into three segments, A, B, and C, corresponding to the duration before phone call; during phone call; and post-phone call, respectively. The fact that the subject was unable to discern the time of the active phone call is an excellent control. Data collected during these 3 time intervals were analyzed separately. This goes beyond the scope of most studies of this type that would typically examine only pre-phone call and phone call time periods, and more information about the effects of smartDOT can thus be gathered. Cohen's *d* (effect size) was calculated for the significant parameters, which is excellent, as it may be helpful for future studies on this product.

The results indicate that muscle tension (EMG) increased during and after the phone call, whereas skin conduction decreased before and during the phone call, and skin temperature decreased for all 3 conditions. These results indicate a stimulating effect together

with a calming effect from smartDOT in the presence of a wireless radiation stressor. I agree with the conclusion as stated in the report that there is a calming effect on the vegetative system while an increase in muscle tone.

My only recommendation to improve this manuscript would be to change the title of this report to, "Pilot Clinical Study Demonstrating a Protective Effect of smartDOT on Humans Exposed to Mobile Phone Radiation," for greater clarity.

Based on these positive findings, further pilot studies utilizing this same study design are recommended to look for effects on (1) heart rate variability to assess autonomic nervous system effects; (2) effects on the biofield; to learn more about the physiological and bioenergetic effects of this product.