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| In  study funded by the Health Professions Division of Nova Southeastern University the effects of permanent magnets on resting skin blood perfusion in healthy persons assessed by laser Doppler flowmetry and imaging were investigated. They found no significant change and it was concluded that in the healthy subjects studied with normal, unstressed circulation, magnets of the type and for the duration used, showed no detectible effect on skin blood perfusion in the anatomical are studied. While in another study showed decreased DNA repair rates and protection from heat induced apoptosis mediated by electromagnetic field exposure. These two studies help illustrate how in many different studies conflicting evidence has been found, magnets had no effect in the first study while in the second one evidence was found. Some experiments involving magnets have yielded results that can not be reproduced and/or results that contradict them selves. While I was conducting my research I found studies that contradicted each other so studies that involve magnets prove to be quite difficult to perform correctly with valid results. Another study examined how 50 Hz magnetic fields of varying flux intensity affect cell shape changes in invertebrate immunocytes. Results show that magnetic field's provoke differing delays in fMLP-induced cellular shape changes from 300 mu T upwards cause a significant increase in immunocyte shape factor values compared to controls. These experiments consisted of the testing of different magnetic fields on people or animals and they proved to be useful when I was  implementing my experiment. I believe that there would be some sort of an affect of growing a plant in a magnetic field because plants make most of their ATP by the electron transport chain where oxygen is the final electron acceptor. Also, a magnetic field would affect ligand-gated ion channels by pulling or pushing charged ions across the plants� cell walls. Plants carry out photosynthesis in their leaves and in some cases their stems, so a good way to measure any difference in the ability of plants to produce ATP would be to measure the lengths of a plants stems, leaves, their color, and the number of leaves the plant has.  ([Intro1](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html))([Intro2](http://docs.google.com/intro2.html))  [[Home](http://docs.google.com/home.html)] [[Introduction](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html)] [[Hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypothesis.html)] [[Procedure](http://docs.google.com/procedure.html)] [[Data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)] [[Conclusions](http://docs.google.com/conclusions.html)] [[Bilio/Links](http://docs.google.com/biblio.html)]  [[2002 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2002/index.html)] [[2001 Projects](http://docs.google.com/index.html)] [[2000 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2000/index.html)] [[1999 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP99/index.html)] [[1998 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP98/index.html)] |