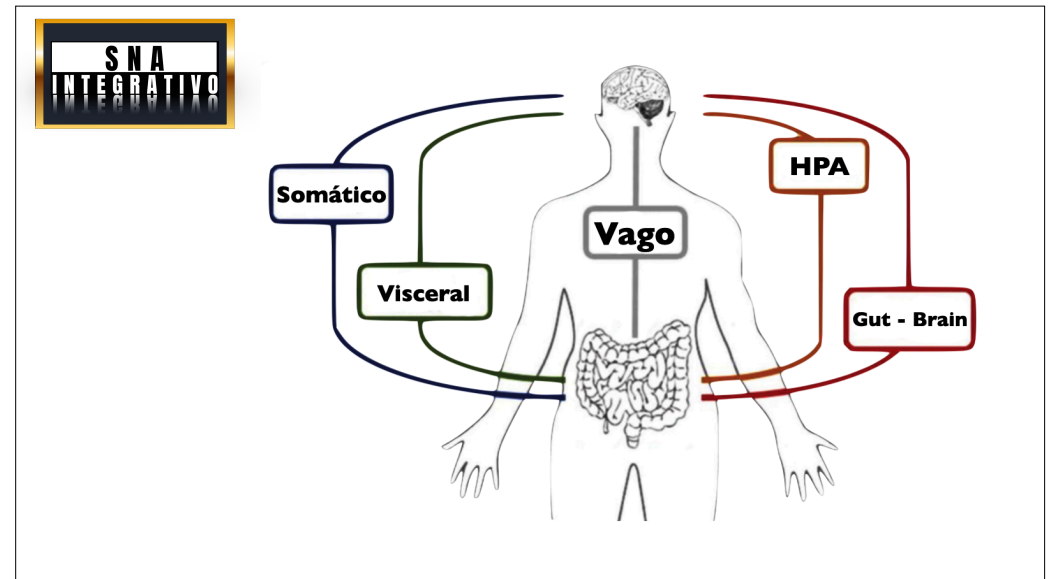
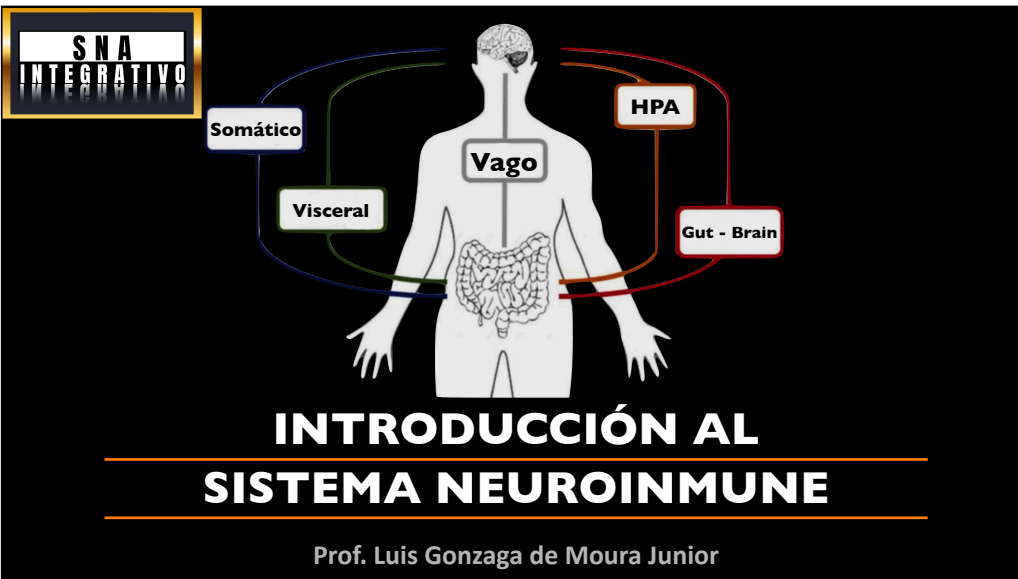
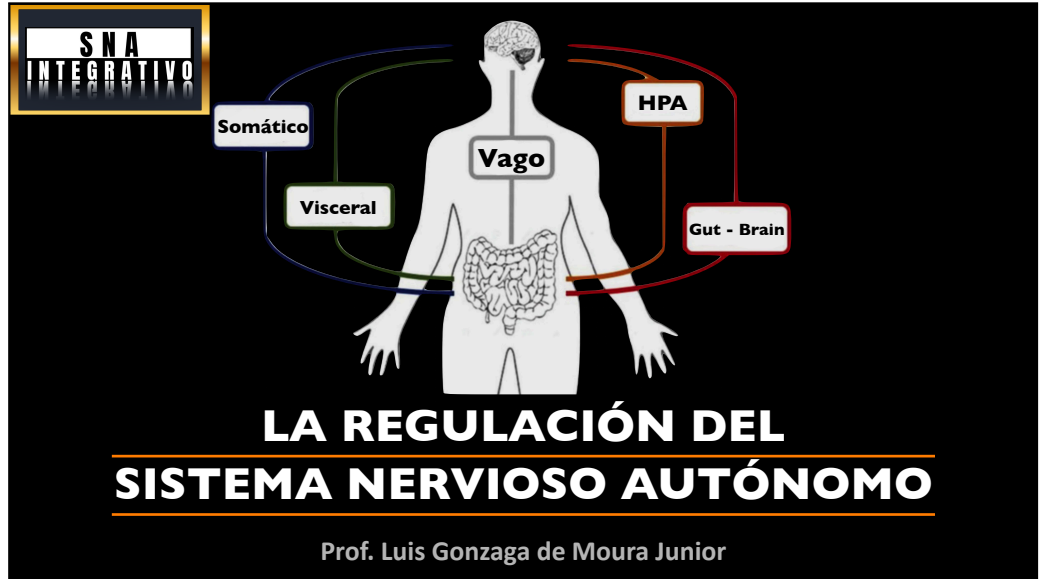
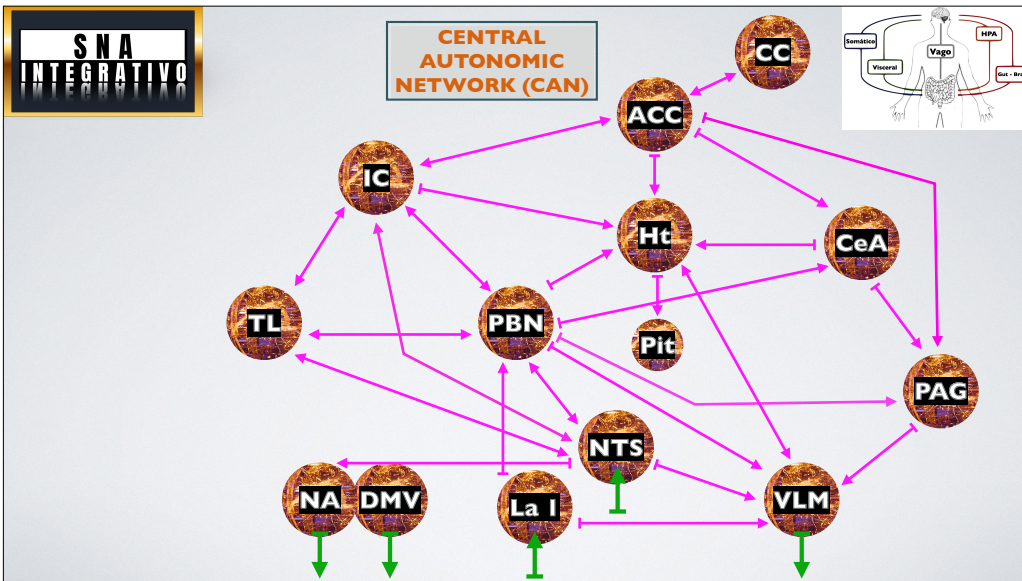
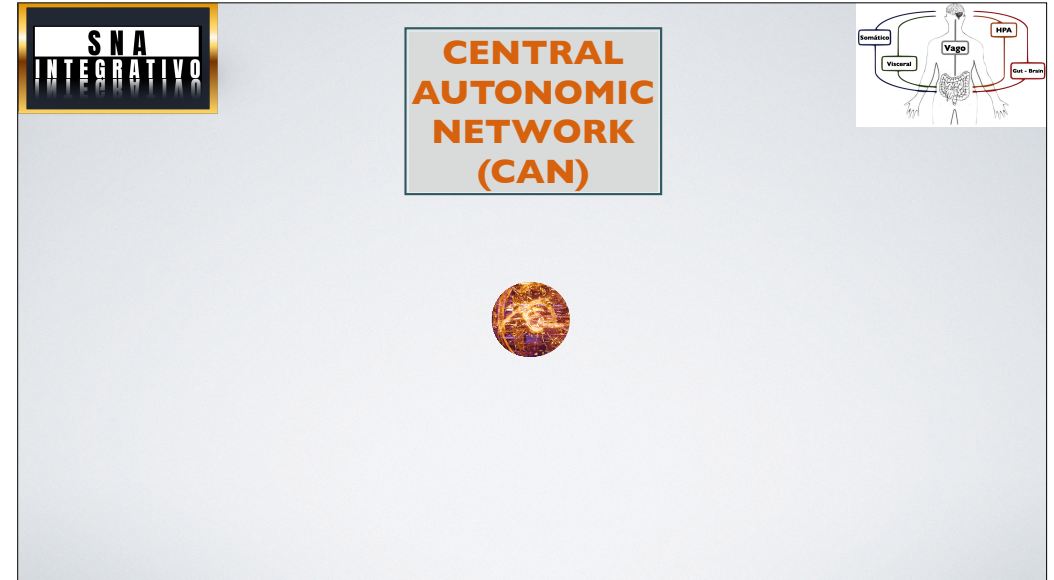
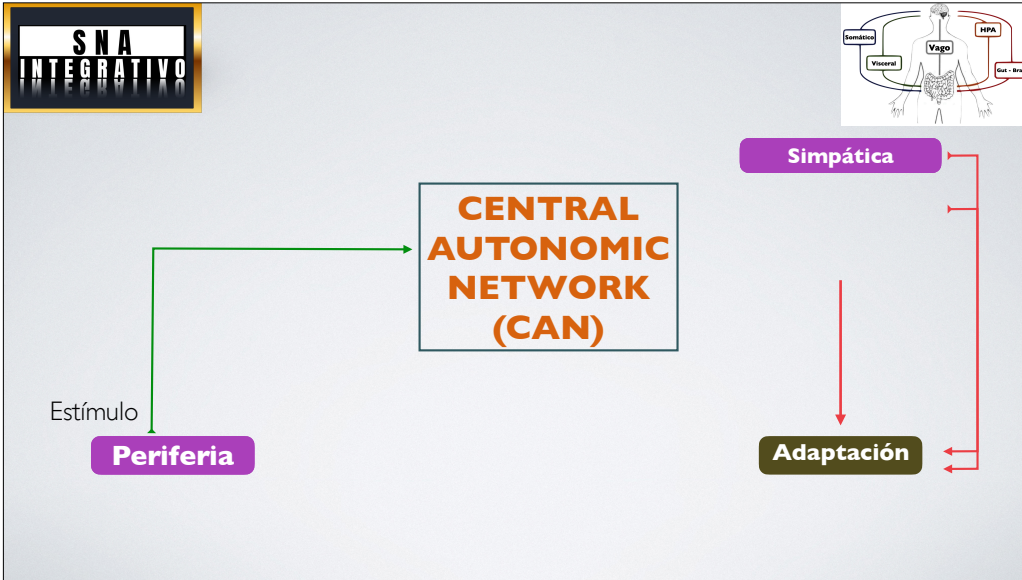
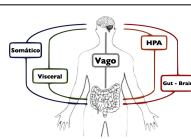


SNA INTEGRATIVO

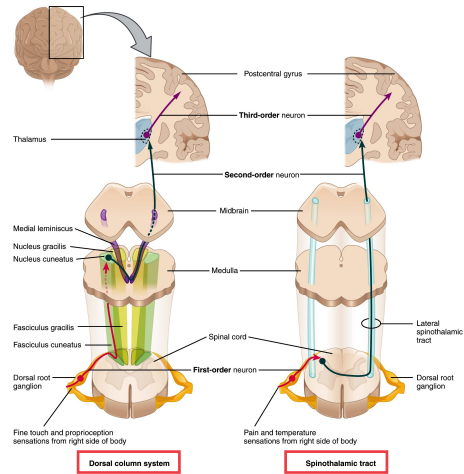




SNA INTEGRATIVO



Somático

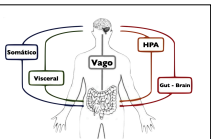


Hipo/Hiper sensibilidad

Cicatrices

Dolor

SNA INTEGRATIVO



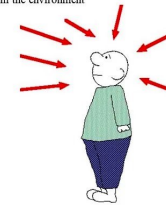
Visceral

Sentidos Especiales

Sensory information from the environment

5 senses

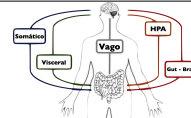
1. Visual (sight)
2. Auditory (sound)
3. Olfaction (Smell)
4. Taste
5. Touch



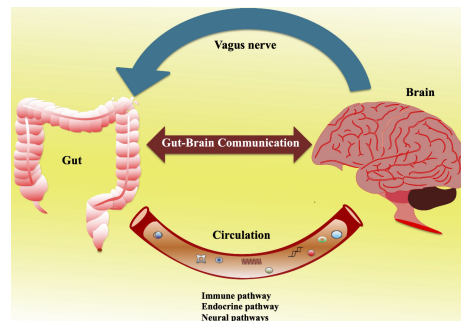
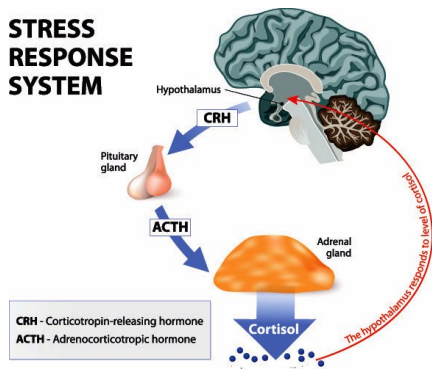
Sensation refers to the physical stimulation of the sensory receptors.

Perception involves interpreting this sensory information.

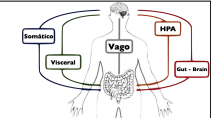
SNA INTEGRATIVO



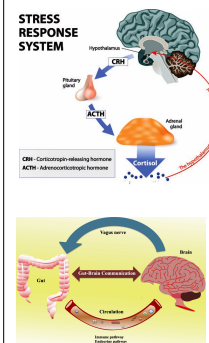
STRESS RESPONSE SYSTEM



SNA INTEGRATIVO



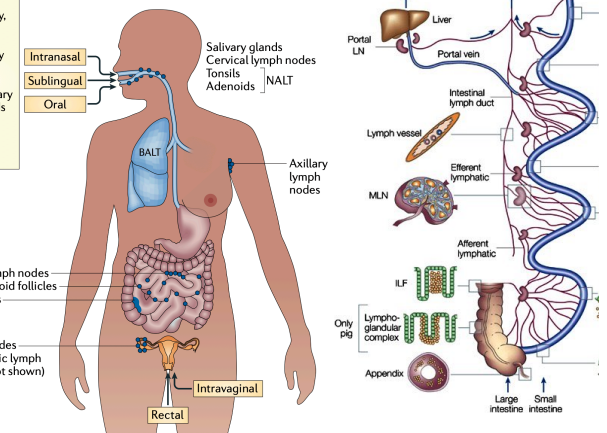
MALT

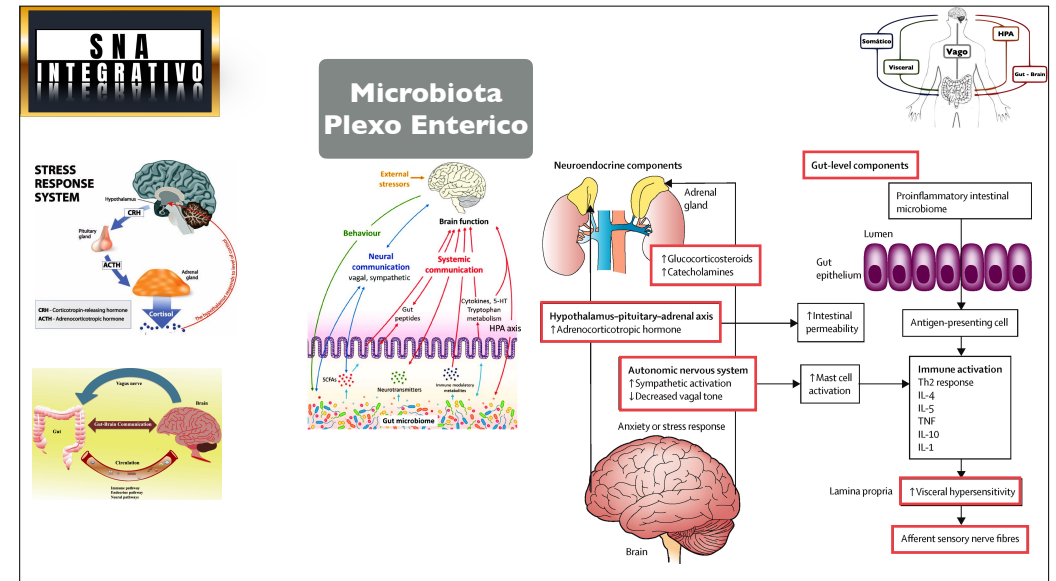
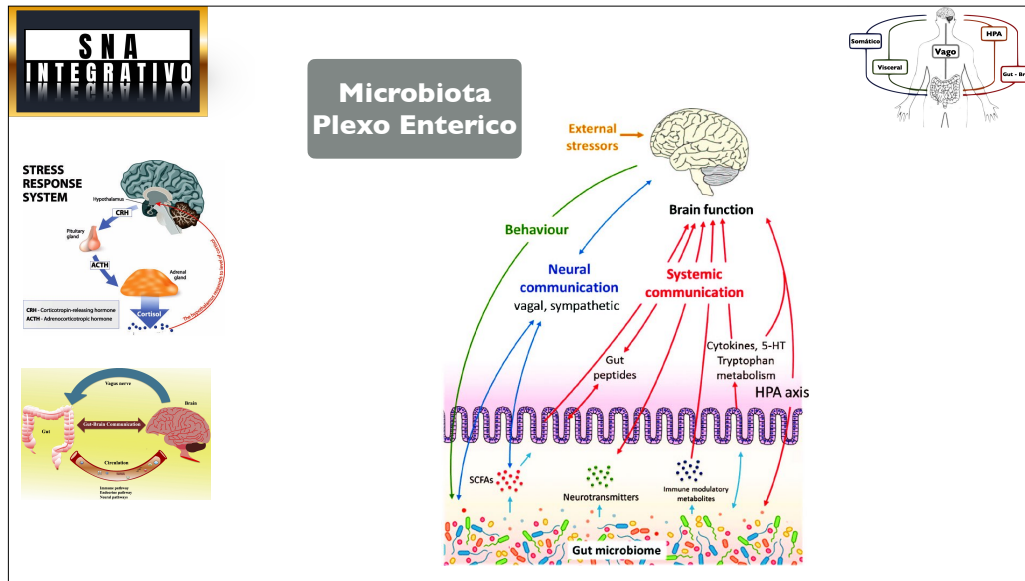
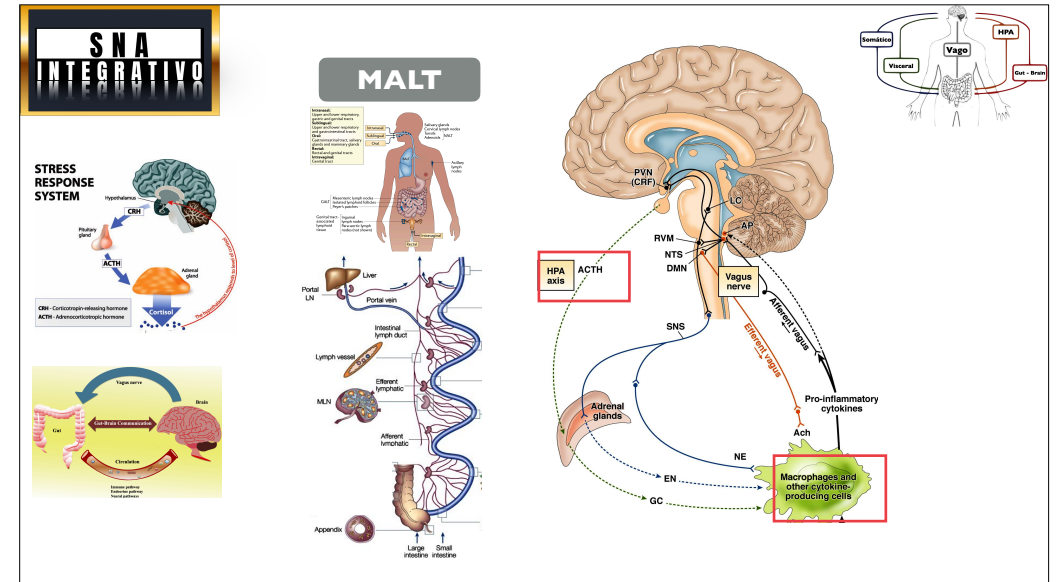
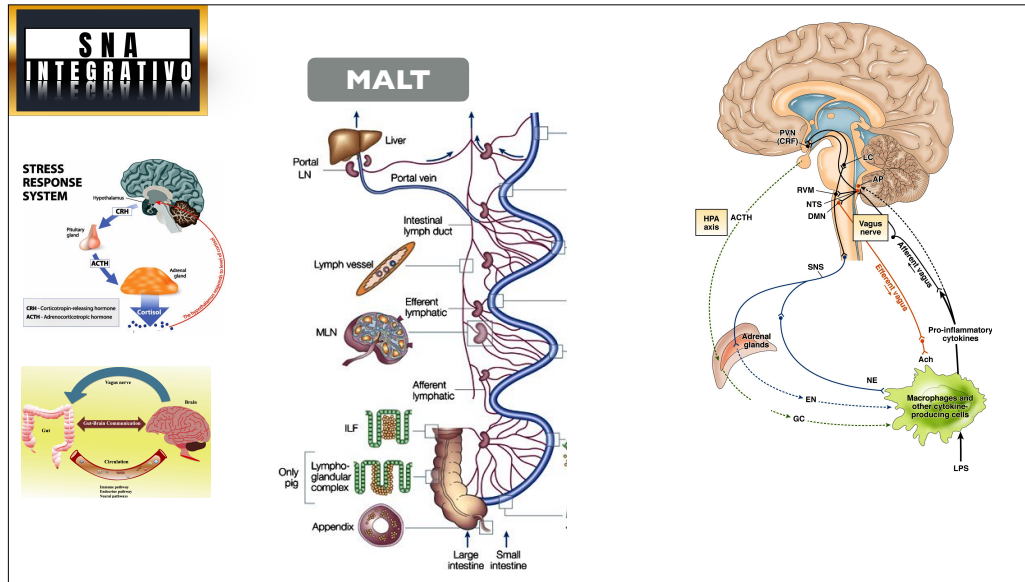


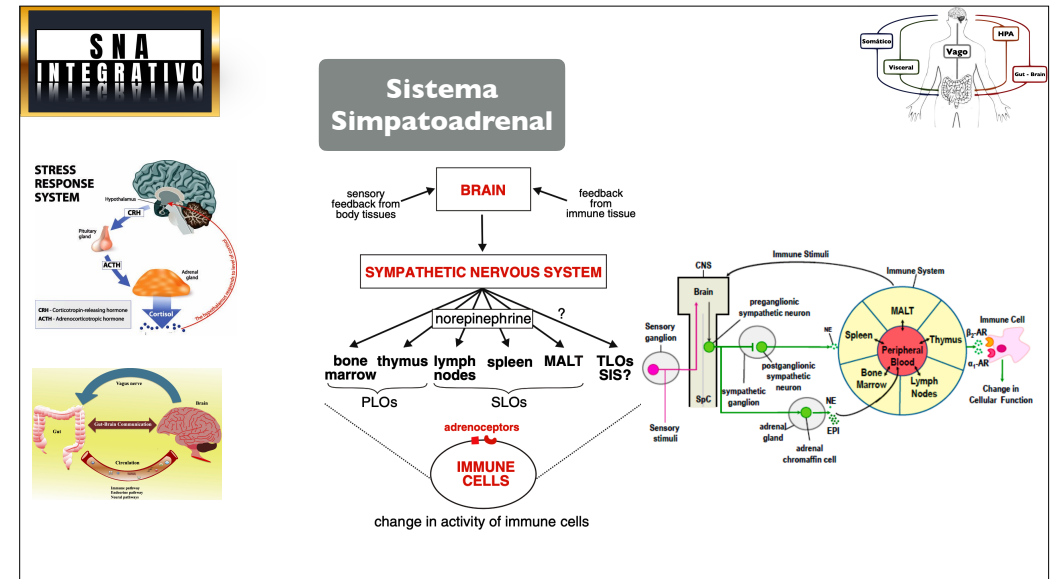
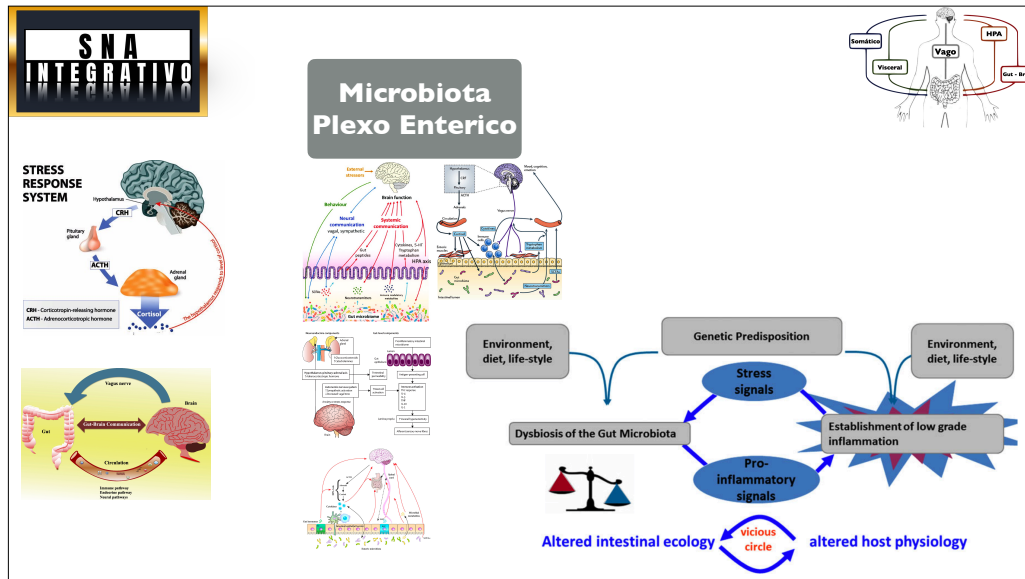
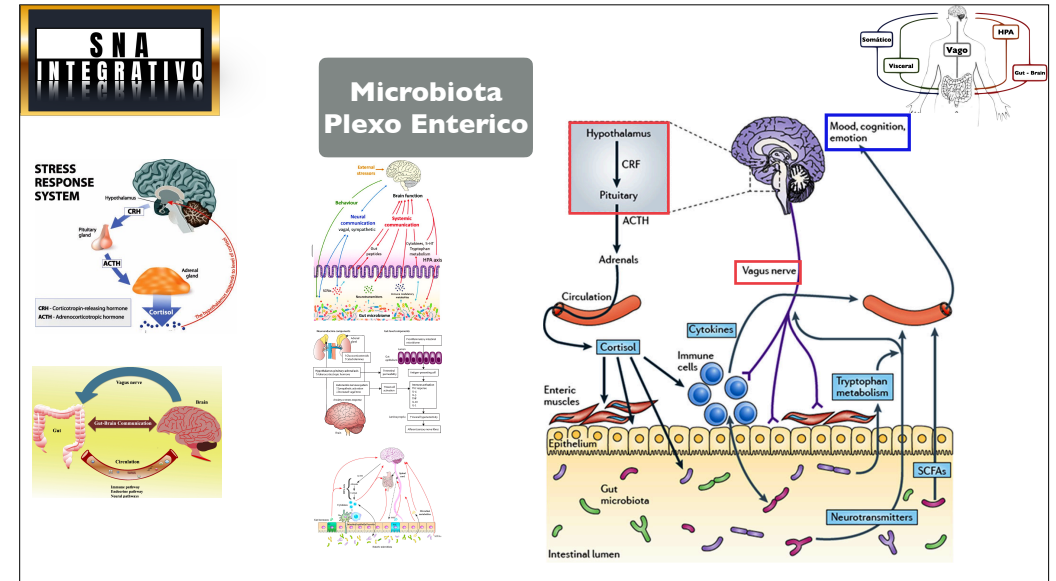
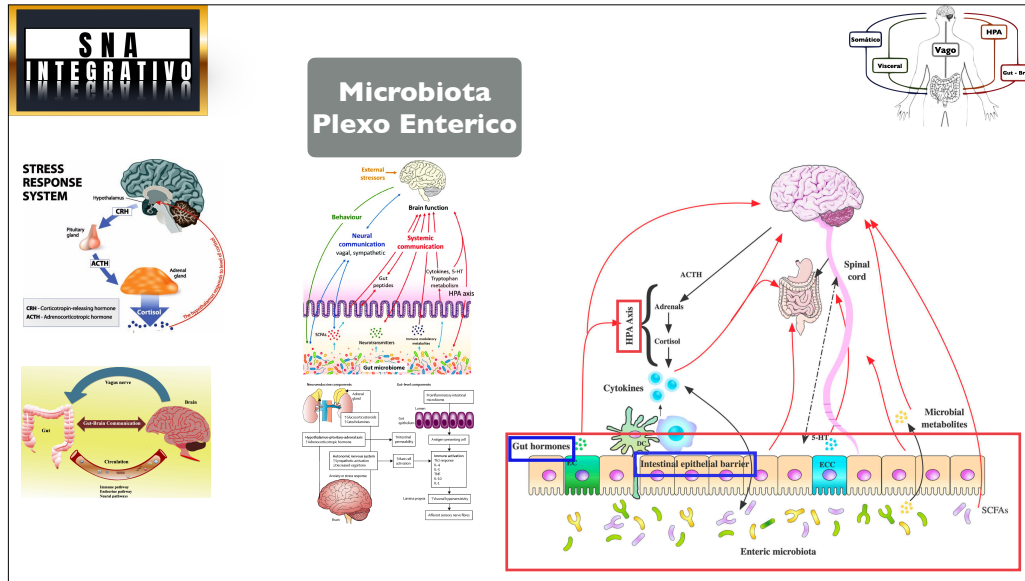
Intranasal:
Upper and lower respiratory, gastric and genital tracts
Sublingual:
Upper and lower respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts
Oral:
Gastrointestinal tract, salivary glands and mammary glands
Rectal:
Rectal and genital tracts
Intravaginal:
Genital tract

GALT:
Mesenteric lymph nodes
Isolated lymphoid follicles
Peyer's patches

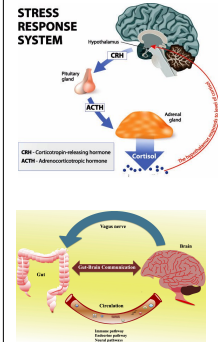
Genital tract-associated lymphoid tissue:
Inguinal lymph nodes
Para-aortic lymph nodes (not shown)



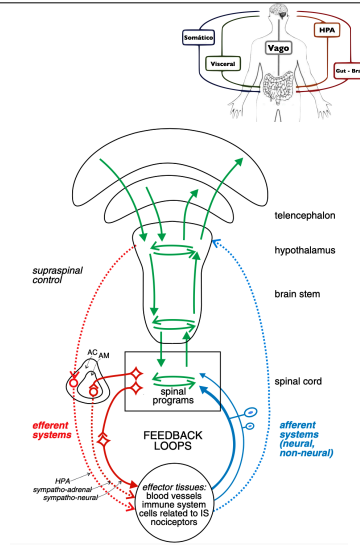
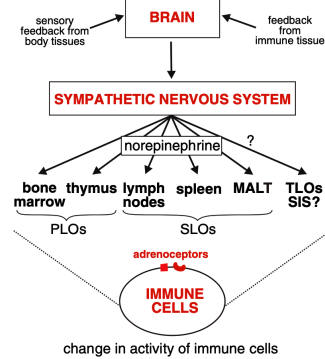




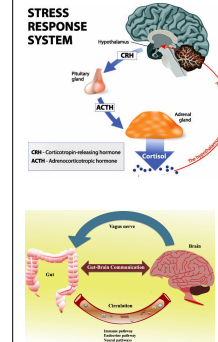
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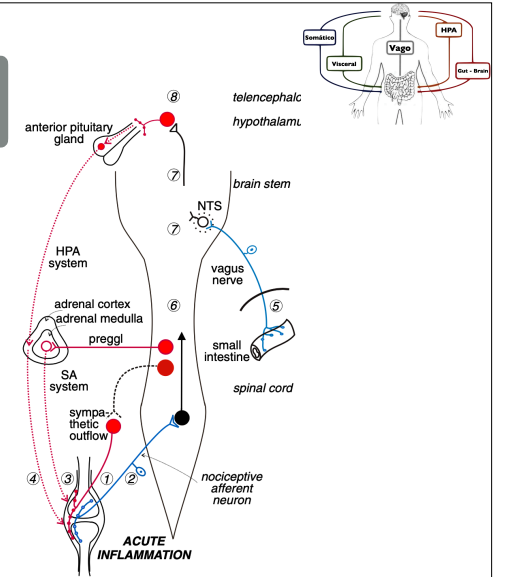
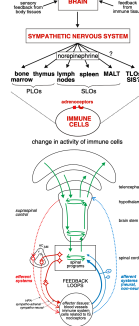
Sistema Simpatoadrenal



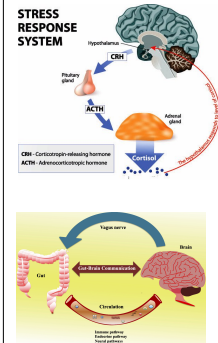
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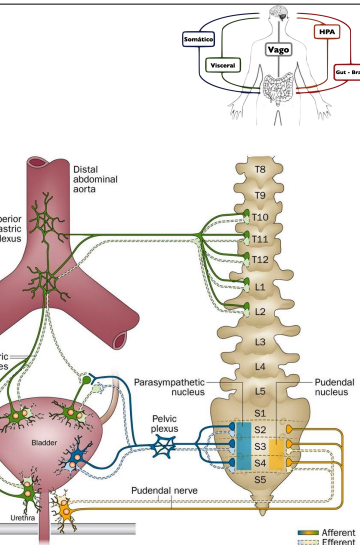
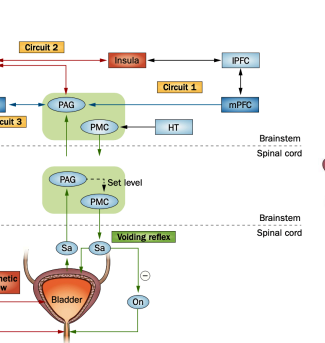
Sistema Simpatoadrenal



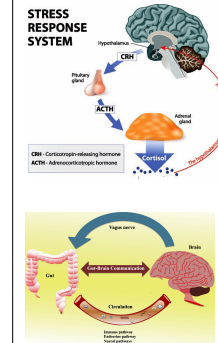
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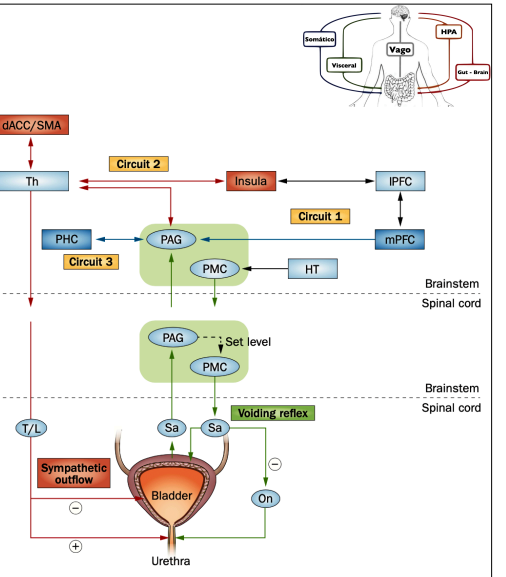
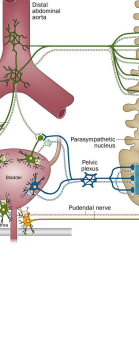
Sistema Pélvico



SNA INTEGRATIVO

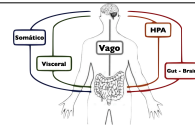
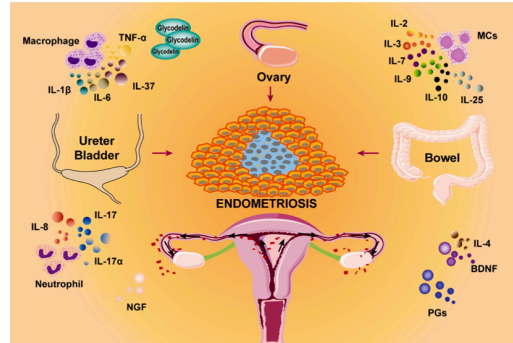
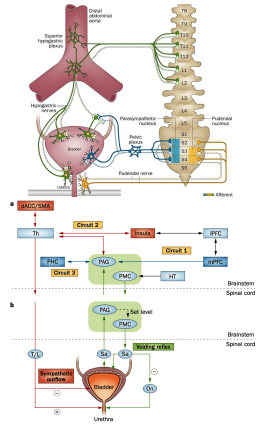
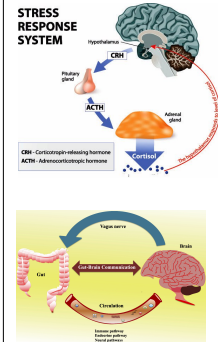


Sistema Pélvico



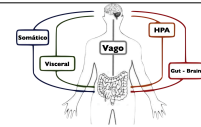
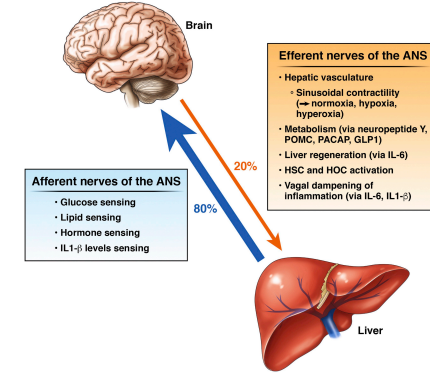
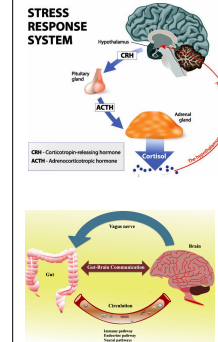
SNA INTEGRATIVO

Sistema Pélvico



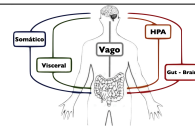
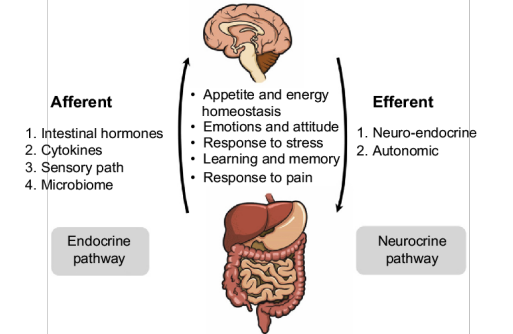
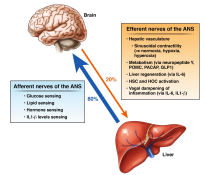
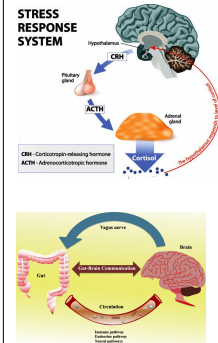
SNA INTEGRATIVO

Sistema Visceral



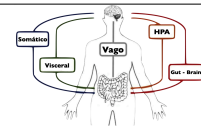
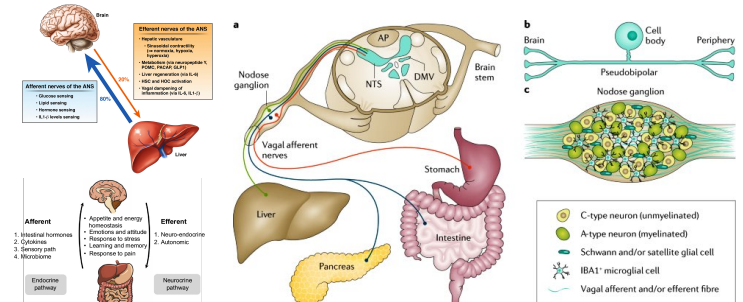
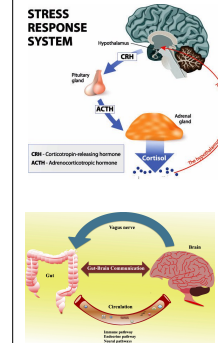
SNA INTEGRATIVO

Sistema Visceral



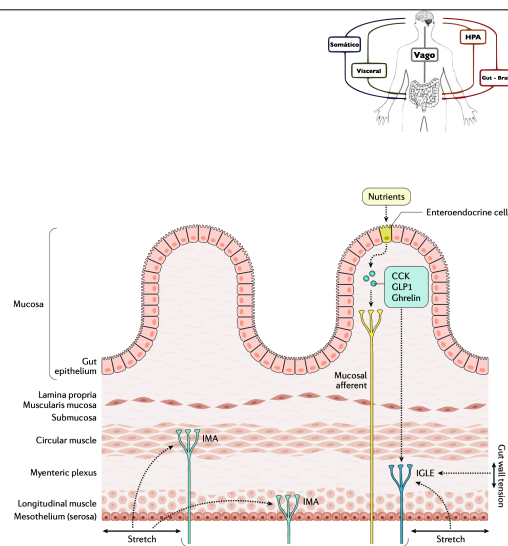
SNA INTEGRATIVO

Sistema Visceral



The top diagram, titled "STRESS RESPONSE SYSTEM", illustrates the neural pathways of stress. It shows the brain with the Hypothalamus and Pituitary gland. The Hypothalamus releases CRH (Corticotropin-releasing hormone), which acts on the Pituitary gland. The Pituitary gland releases ACTH (Adrenocorticotropic hormone), which acts on the Adrenal gland. The Adrenal gland releases Cortisol. A feedback loop is shown with a red arrow labeled "Negative feedback" returning from the Cortisol level to the Hypothalamus.

The bottom diagram, titled "The HPA Axis", shows the flow of hormones from the brain to the adrenal glands. The Hypothalamus releases CRH, which acts on the Pituitary gland. The Pituitary gland releases ACTH, which acts on the Adrenal glands. The Adrenal glands release Cortisol. A feedback loop is shown with a red arrow labeled "Negative feedback" returning from the Cortisol level to the Hypothalamus.

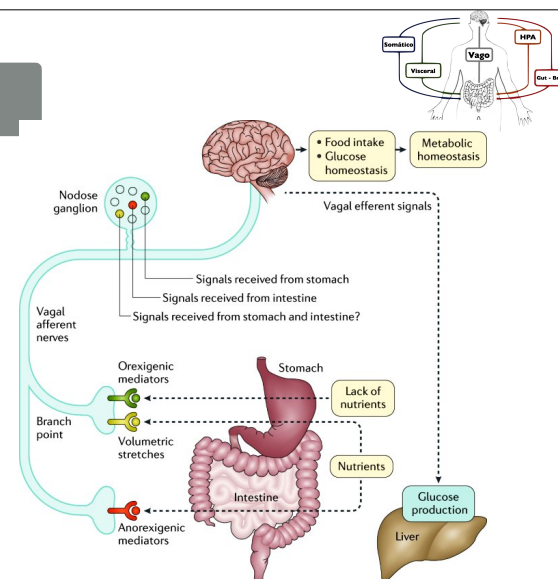
[illegible]

STRESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

The diagram illustrates the HPA axis and its feedback loops. At the top, the **Hypothalamus** releases **CRH** (Corticotropin-releasing hormone), which stimulates the **Pituitary gland** to release **ACTH** (Adrenocorticotropic hormone). ACTH then stimulates the **Adrenal gland** to release **Cortisol**. Cortisol exerts negative feedback (indicated by red lines with minus signs) on both the Hypothalamus and the Pituitary gland. A feedback loop from the brain back to the hypothalamus is also shown.

CRH Corticotropin-releasing hormone
ACTH Adrenocorticotropic hormone

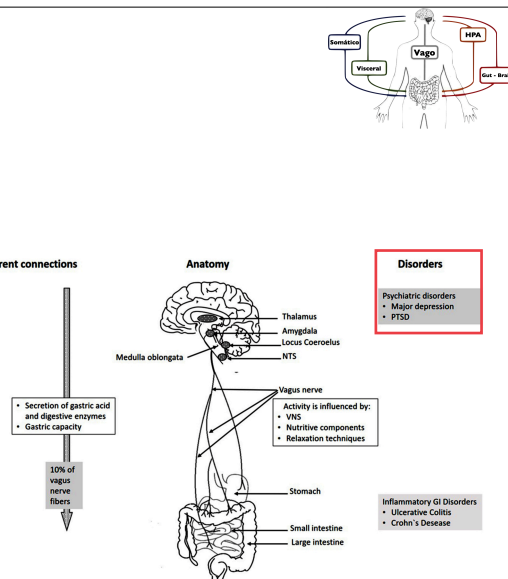
The bottom diagram shows the **Brain** releasing **Tissue factor**, which triggers a **Pro-inflammatory cascade** involving **Cox** (Cyclooxygenase) and **Prostaglandins** (PGs). This cascade leads to **Chondrocytes**, which release **Proteoglycans** and **Collagen**.

[illegible]

STRESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Hypothalamus
CRH
Pituitary gland
ACTH
Adrenal gland
Cortisol

CRH: Corticotropin-releasing hormone
ACTH: Adrenocorticotrophic hormone



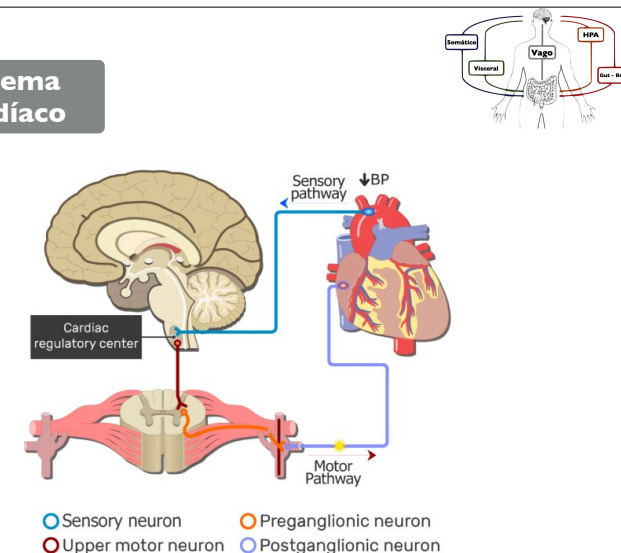
STRESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

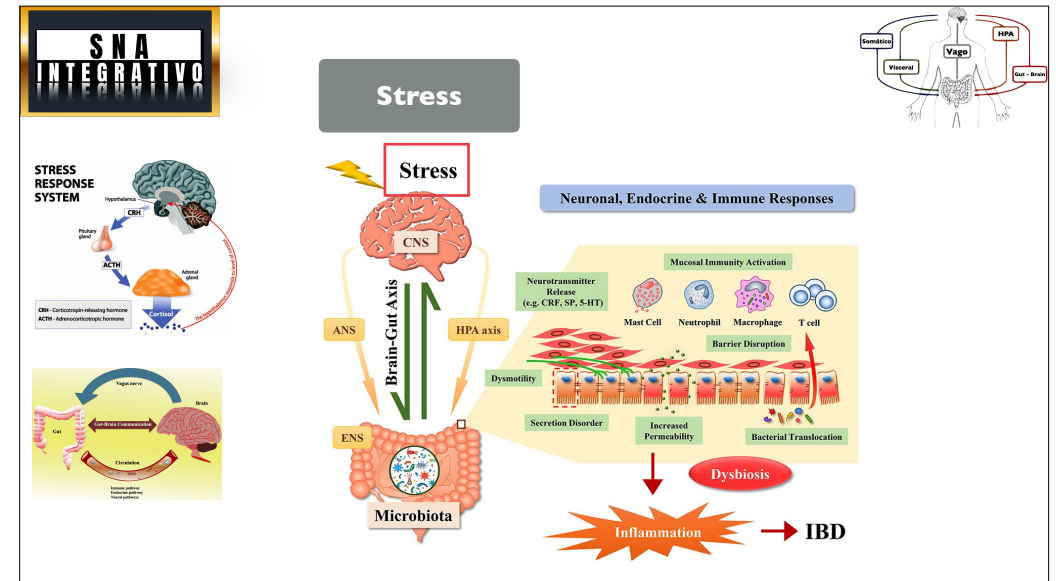
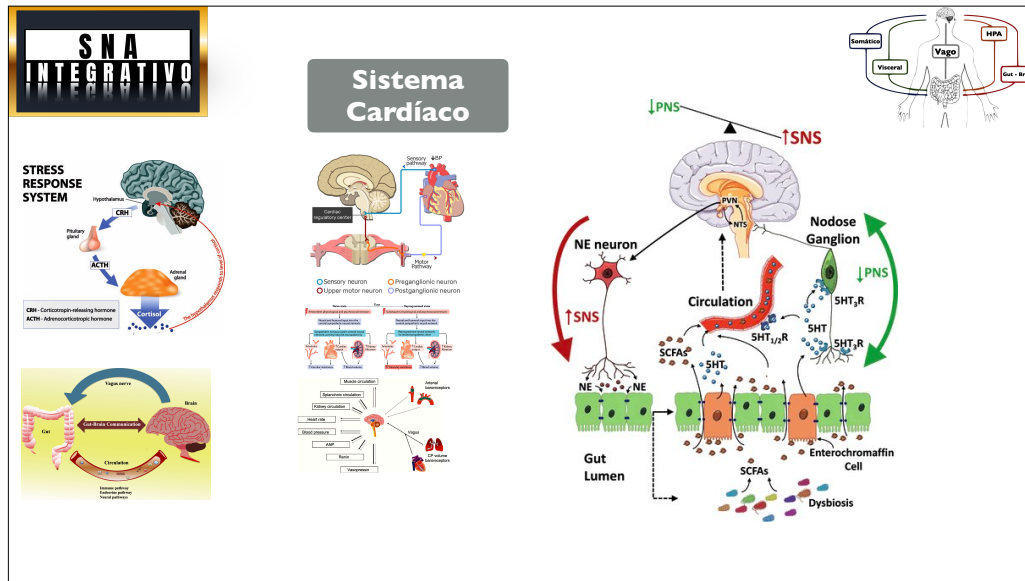
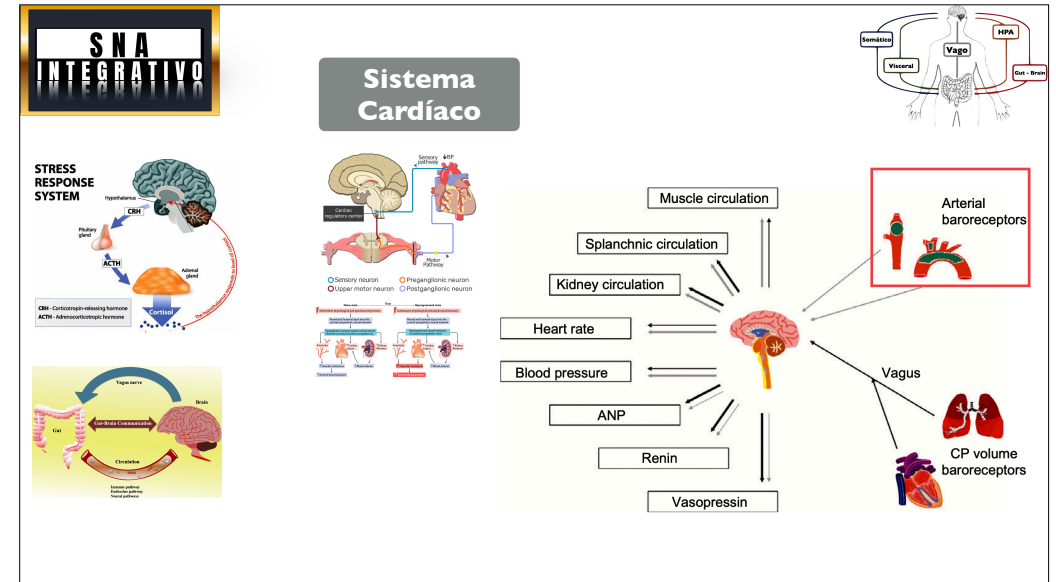
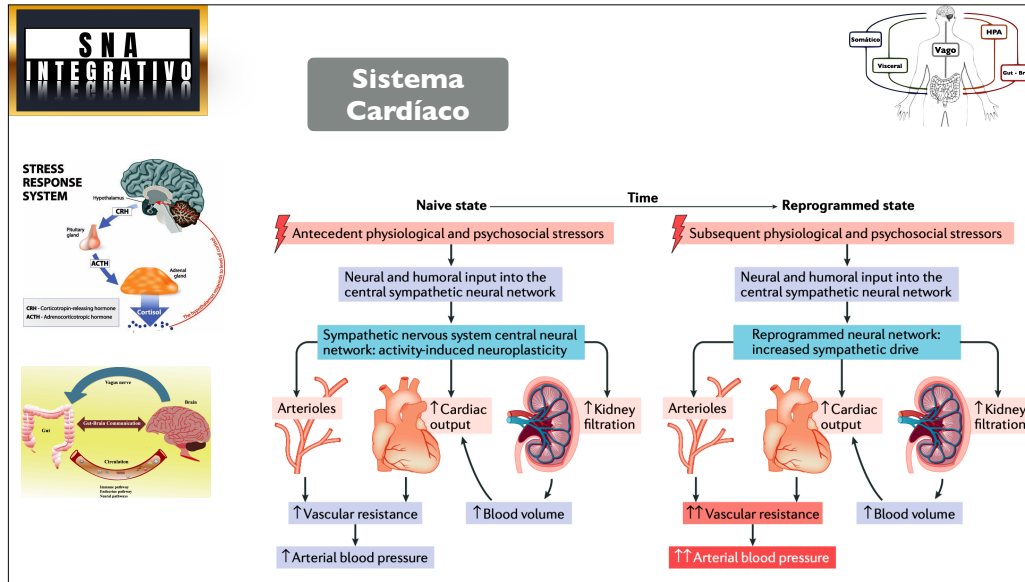
The diagram illustrates the hormonal cascade of the stress response system. At the top, the **Hypothalamus** releases **CRH** (Corticotropin-releasing hormone), which acts on the **Pituitary gland** to release **ACTH** (Adrenocorticotropic hormone). ACTH then acts on the **Adrenal gland** to release **Cortisol**. Cortisol exerts negative feedback on both the Hypothalamus and the Pituitary gland, indicated by red lines with flat heads. A legend defines CRH as Corticotropin-releasing hormone and ACTH as Adrenocorticotropic hormone.

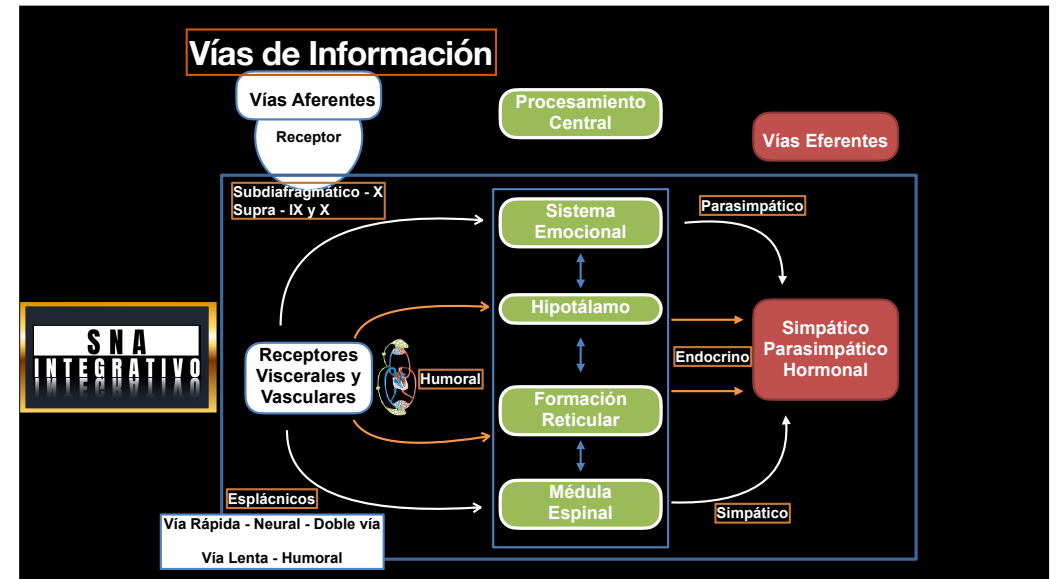
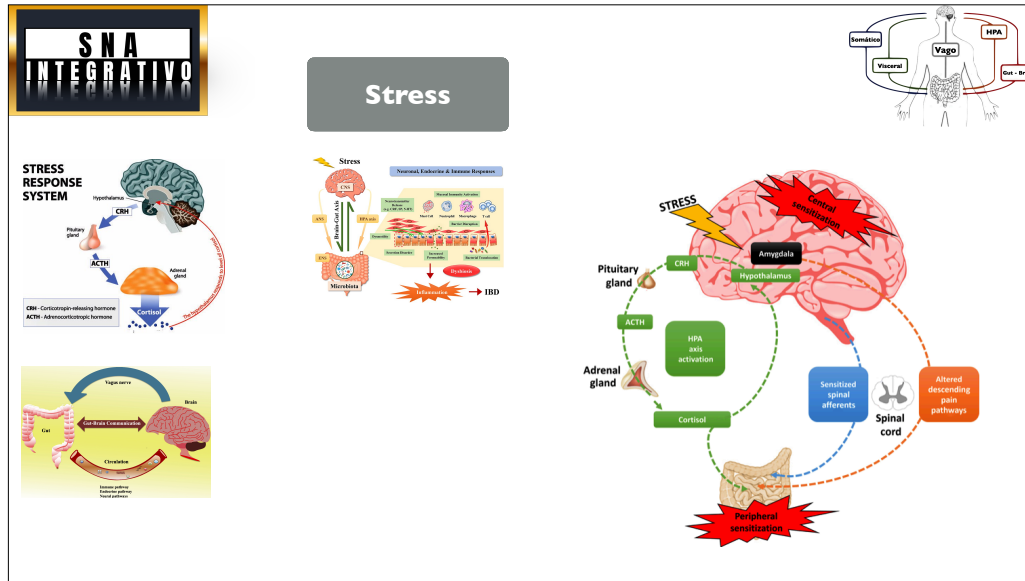
Below this, a diagram shows the **Stress response** cycle. **Stressors** lead to the **Stress response**, which involves the release of **Catecholamines** from the **Adrenal medulla** and the **Brain**. These catecholamines then lead to **Autonomic and endocrine responses**, which in turn lead to **Physiological responses**. The **Brain** also receives input from the **Stressors** and the **Physiological responses**.

Card
regulator

Sen
Up









**“Encontraremos un camino,
y si no, lo crearemos.”**



SNA
INTEGRATIVO