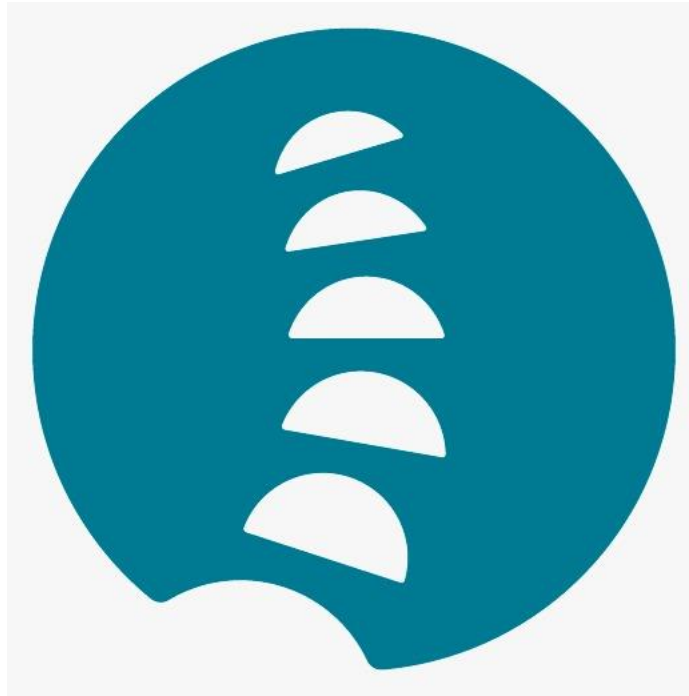




*ESTILO DE VIDA
Y
DISFUNCIÓN AUTONÓMICA*

Luis Palomeque PhD. Pt.DO.



CONCEPTO FISIOPATOLÓGICO



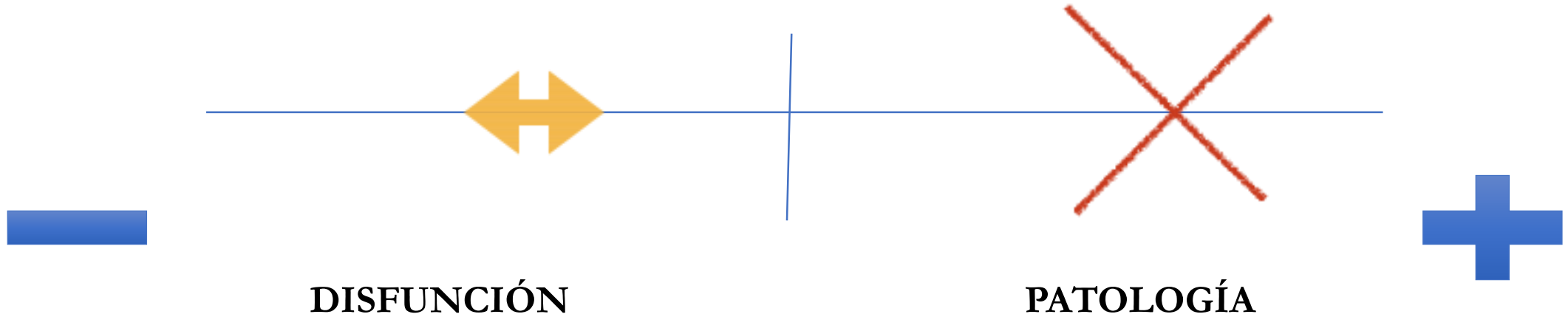
DISFUNCIÓN



PATOLOGÍA



CONCEPTO FISIOPATOLÓGICO



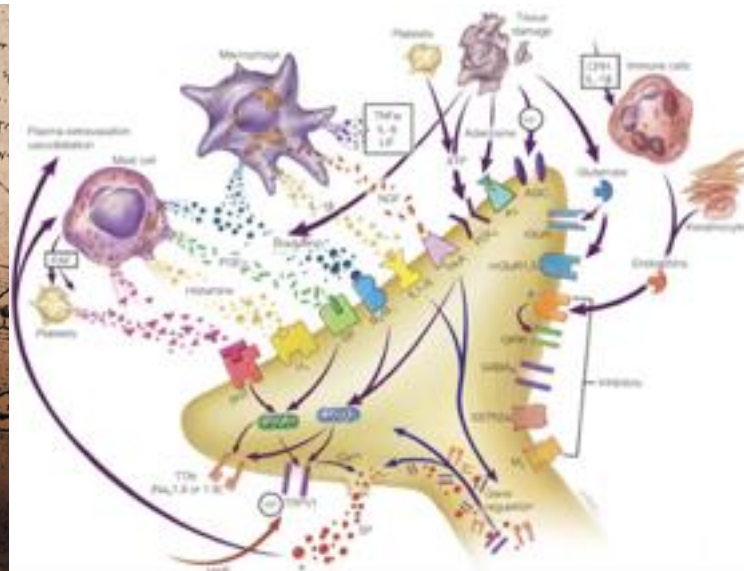


OMS – SALUD

físico

bioquímico

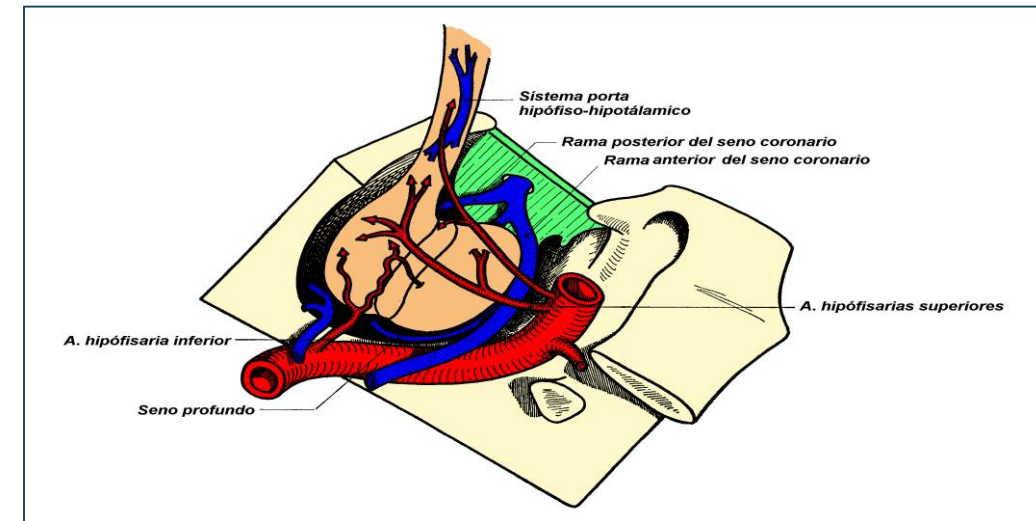
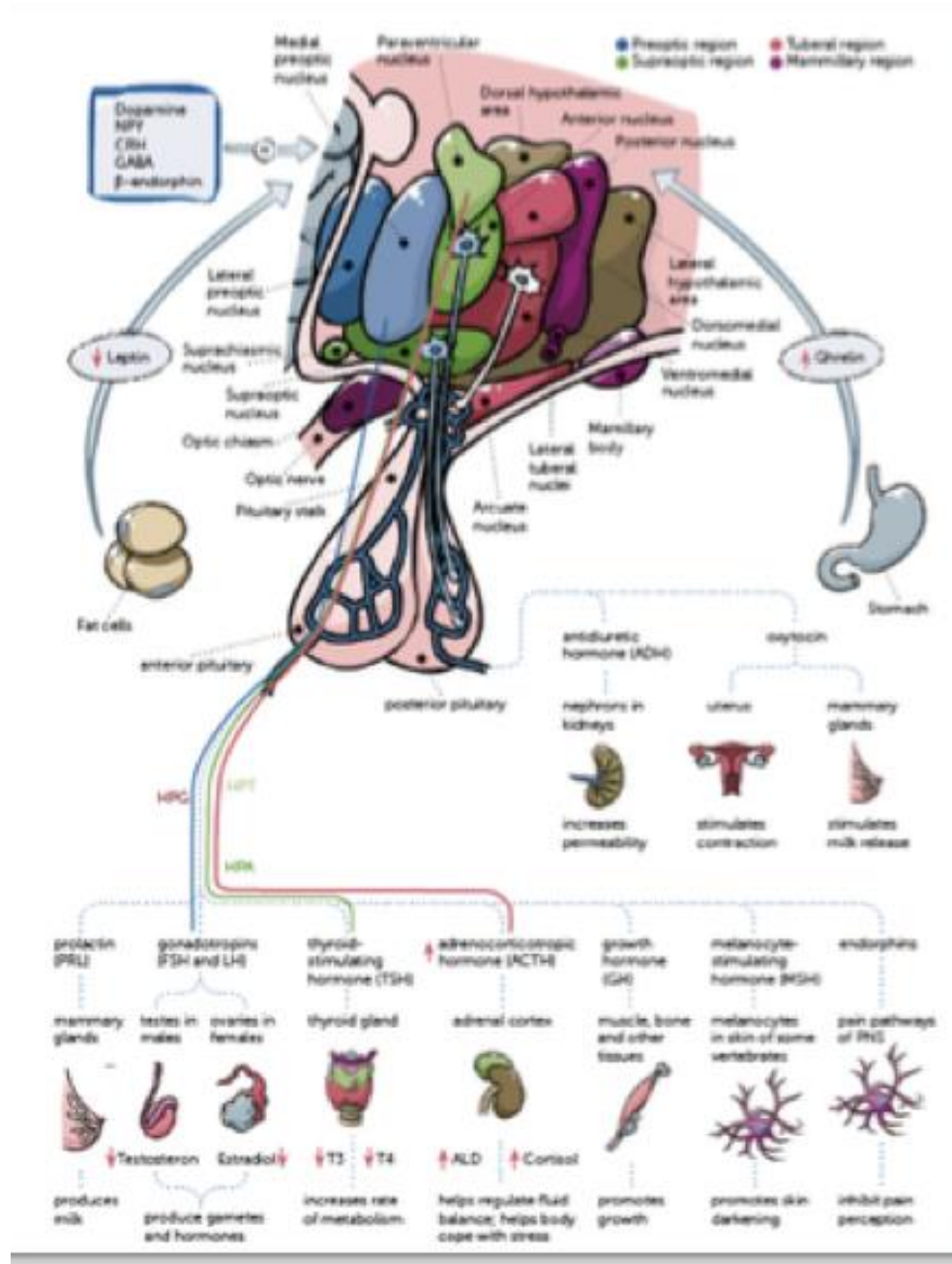
emocional





NEUROINFLAMACIÓN HIPOTALÁMICA

DISFUNCIÓN HIPOTÁLAMO-HIPÓFISIS

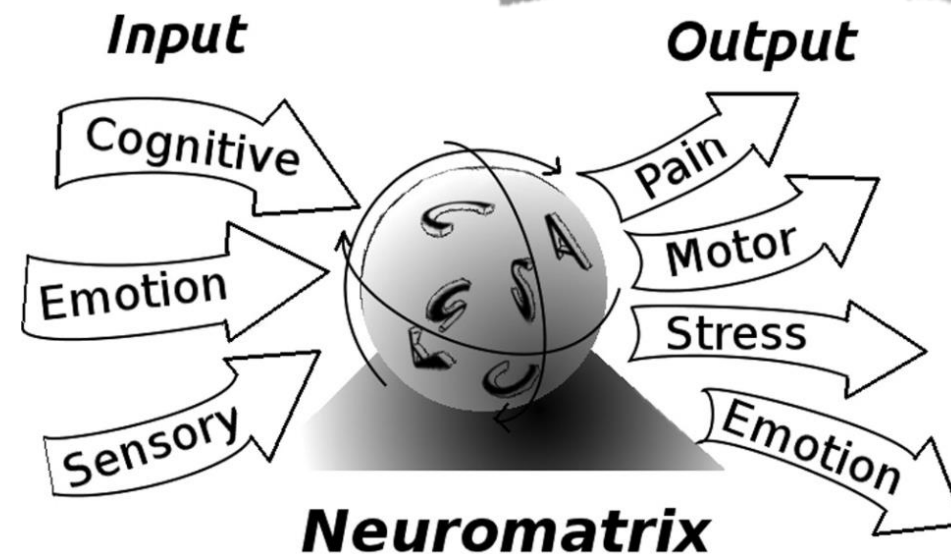




NEUROINFLAMACIÓN HIPOTALÁMICA

Manifestaciones clínicas

- ✓ Contracturas musculares (trapezalgia, lumbalgia)
- ✓ Bruxismo
- ✓ Insomnio
- ✓ HTA
- ✓ Cefaleas Primarias
- ✓ Alteraciones en el bioritmo
- ✓ Impacto metabólico





Tener una percepción dañina del estrés aumenta en un 43% el riesgo cardiovascular

Does the Perception that Stress Affects Health Matter? The Association with Health and Mortality

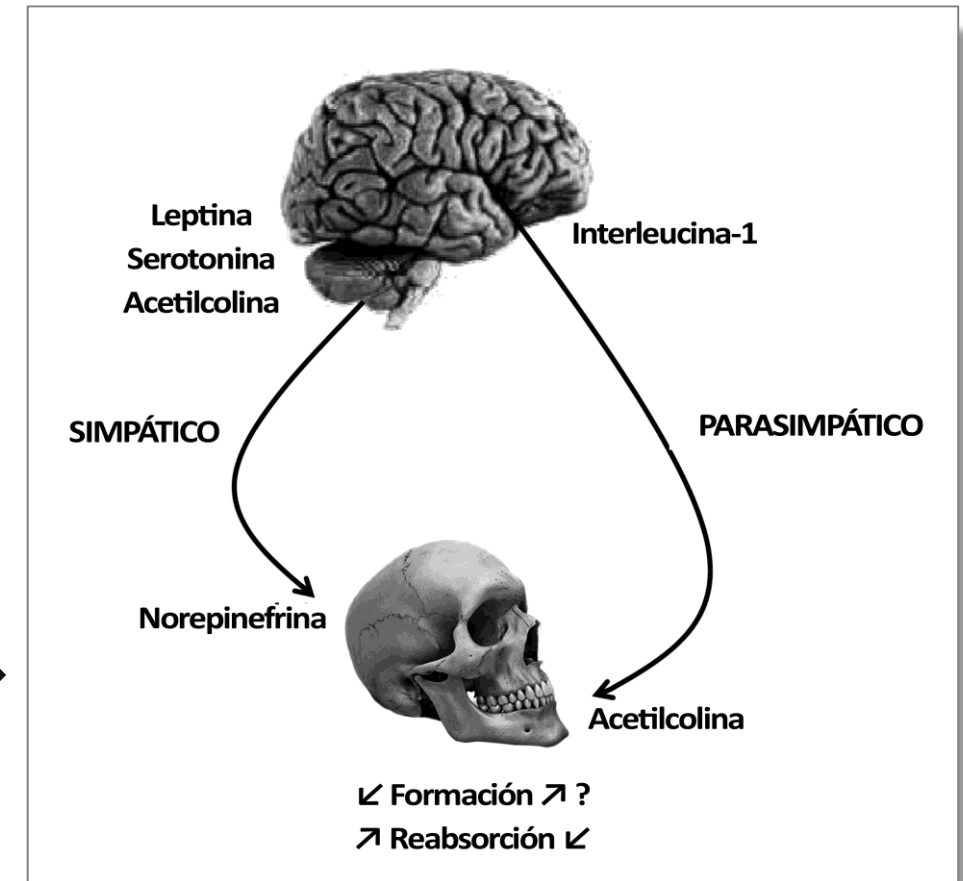
Abiola Keller, Kristin Litzelman, Lauren E. Wisk, Torsheika Maddox, Erika Rose Cheng, Paul D. Creswell, and Whitney P. Witt
University of Wisconsin - Madison



Según Artico et al (2002), la **inervación autónoma** participa directamente en la **hematopoyesis**.

→ **Influencia del ciclo circadiano en la remodelación ósea:**

- Durante el día → pico de **absorción ósea** → **actividad simpática** dominante.
- Durante la noche → **formación de hueso** → **actividad parasimpática** dominante.





Stress induces endotoxemia and low-grade inflammation by increasing barrier permeability

Karin de Punder and Leo Pruimboom

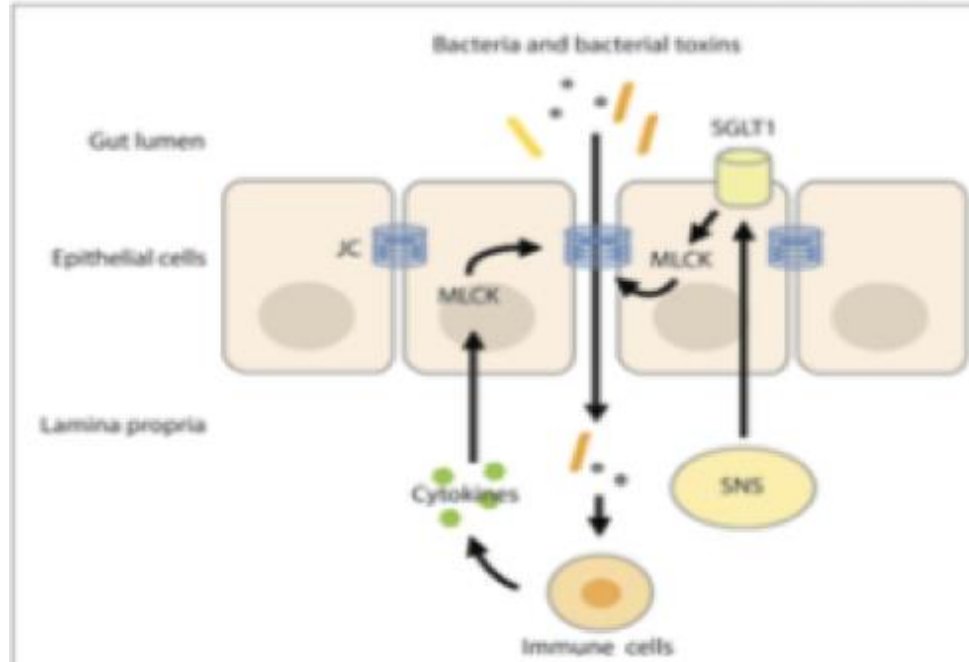


FIGURE 1 | MLC phosphorylation increases intestinal permeability.

Activation of the SNS increases intestinal permeability by stimulating the activity of SGLT1 on epithelial cells. Activation of SGLT1 is paralleled by MLC phosphorylation by MLCK, inducing actomyosin contraction and reorganization of the tight junction. The resulting increase in paracellular permeability raises the possibility of translocation of bacteria and/or their toxins across the more permeable gut barrier. Pro-inflammatory cytokines produced by activated immune cells residing in the lamina propria further increase intestinal permeability by activating MLCK. JC, junctional complex.

HYPOTHESIS AND THEORY

published: 15 May 2015

doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2015.00223

La estimulación continua de los aferentes parasimpáticos es la base del "dolor referido parasimpático" o dolor de cabeza

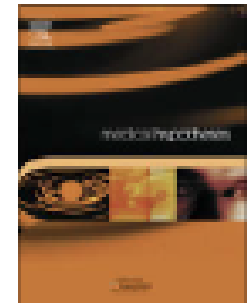
Medical Hypotheses 73 (2009) 561–563



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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/mehy



Headache associated with visceral disorders is “parasympathetic referred pain”

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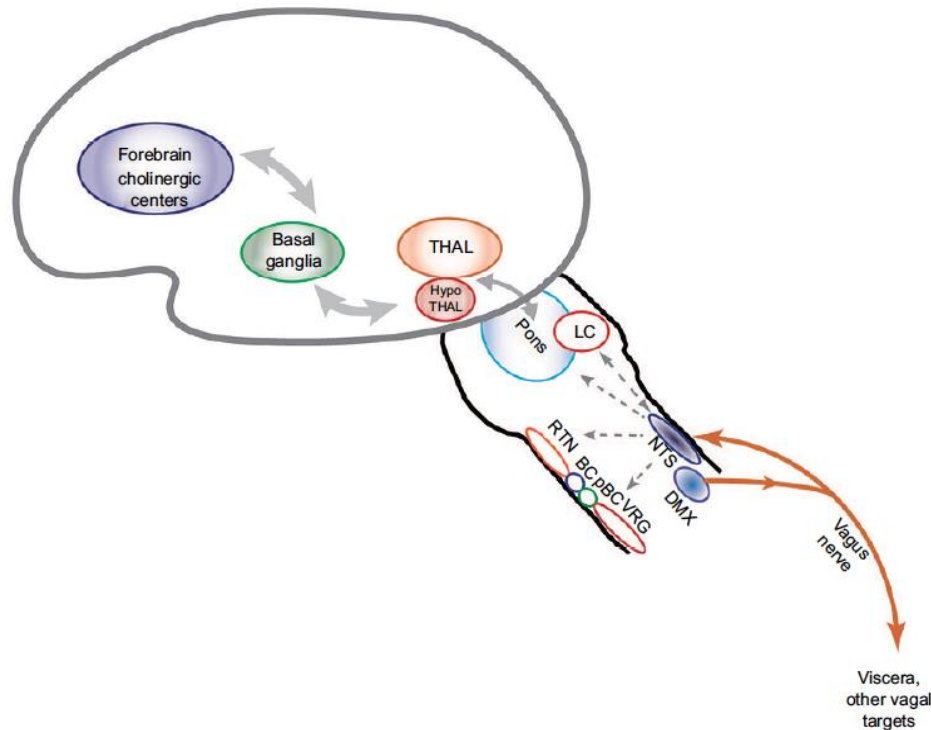


Estimulación del nervio vago como intervención terapéutica

Journal of Inflammation Research 2018:11 203–213

Rhaya L Johnson¹

Christopher G Wilson^{1,2}



Journal of Inflammation Research

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REVIEW

A review of vagus nerve stimulation as a therapeutic intervention

Manipular el tono vagal es una forma de modular el sistema inmunológico y el proceso inflamatorio de bajo grado crónico



Respuesta autonómica cardíaca después de la técnica craneal de compresión del cuarto ventrículo (cv4) en sujetos hipertensos sistémicos

[Ana christina cierta curi](#)^a, [Alex Souto Maior Alves](#)^a, [Julio Guilherme Silva](#)^{b, c, *},   

Este estudio sugiere un cambio en el equilibrio simpático-vagal





La activación aferente vagal suprime la inflamación sistémica a través de la vía antiinflamatoria esplácnica



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Brain Behav Immun. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2019 January 04.

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Brain Behav Immun. 2018 October ; 73: 441–449. doi:10.1016/j.bbi.2018.06.005.

Vagal afferent activation suppresses systemic inflammation via the splanchnic anti-inflammatory pathway

Evilin Naname Komegae^{a,b,1}, David George Stephen Farmer^{a,1}, Virginia Leah Brooks^c, Michael Joseph McKinley^{a,d}, Robin Michael McAllen^{a,*}, and Davide Martelli^{a,e,*}



Effect of craniosacral therapy on lower urinary tract signs and symptoms in multiple sclerosis

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:
Multiple sclerosis
Craniosacral therapy
Urinary symptoms

To examine whether craniosacral therapy improves lower urinary tract symptoms of multiple sclerosis (MS) patients. A prospective cohort study. Out-patient clinic of multiple sclerosis center in a referral medical center. Hands on craniosacral therapy (CST). Change in lower urinary tract symptoms, post voiding residual volume and quality of life. Patients from our multiple sclerosis clinic were assessed before and after craniosacral therapy. Evaluation included neurological examination, disability status determination, ultrasonographic post voiding residual volume estimation and questionnaires regarding lower urinary tract symptoms and quality of life. Twenty eight patients met eligibility criteria and were included in this study. Comparison of post voiding residual volume, lower urinary tract symptoms and quality of life before and after craniosacral therapy revealed a significant improvement ($0.001 > p > 0.0001$). CST was found to be an effective means for treating lower urinary tract symptoms and improving quality of life in MS patients.

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Efecto de la TCS
en los signos y
síntomas del tracto
urinario inferior en
EM

La CST mejora los
síntomas del tracto
urinario inferior y
mejorar la calidad de
vida en pacientes con EM



Neurología. 2016;31(6):357–369



NEUROLOGÍA

www.elsevier.es/neurologia



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Efficacy of manual therapy in the treatment of tension-type headache. A systematic review from 2000 to 2013[☆]



C. Lozano López^a, J. Mesa Jiménez^{a,*}, J.L. de la Hoz Aizpurúa^a, J. Pareja Grande^b,
C. Fernández de las Peñas^c

EN CEFALEAS TENSIONALES

No es posible obtener conclusiones definitivas en el Tto de las CT aunque se aprecien efectos beneficiosos

No obstante los pacientes que fueron tratados evolucionaron de forma más favorable respecto a los que recibieron tratamiento habitual o un tto placebo



Effect of manual approaches with osteopathic modality on brain correlates of interoception: an fMRI study

Received: 31 October 2018; Accepted: 10 February 2020;
Published online: 21 February 2020

Francesco Camitelli^{1,2,3}, Piero Chiacchiarretta^{1,2*}, Francesco Gambi^{1,2},
Mauro Gianni Perrucci^{1,2}, Giovanni Berassi⁴, Christian Visciano⁴, Rosa Grazia Bellomo⁵,
Raoul Saggini⁴ & Antonio Ferretti^{1,2}

Varias áreas del cerebro son modificadas en pacientes con dolor lumbar de más de 3 meses de evolución.

El tratamiento con técnicas funcionales puede afectar a la actividad neuronal, particularmente en la ínsula y en la corteza cingular anterior. Dichas zonas están implicadas en la modulación del dolor

SEAMOS HUMILDES Y SIGAMOS TRABAJANDO



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Reliability of Diagnosis and Clinical Efficacy of Cranial Osteopathy: A Systematic Review

Albin Guillaud , Nelly Darbois , Richard Monvoisin , Nicolas Pinsault  

Published: December 9, 2016 • <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0167823>

"Nuestros resultados demuestran que la evidencia metodológicamente sólida sobre la fiabilidad de los procedimientos de diagnóstico y la eficacia de las técnicas y estrategias terapéuticas en la osteopatía craneal es casi inexistente"