



DETOXINATION



The importance of regular body purification is often underestimated, but DETOXIFICATION is a very important practice for our health. Many problems, disorders and imperfections have their main cause precisely in an exaggerated load of TOXINS.

THROUGH DETOXIFICATION:

- The body is regenerated by eliminating damage from free radicals;
- The tissues are freed from toxins;
- The skin's immune defenses are strengthened;
- The cells find new vital energy.

A DETOXIFY BODY represents the fundamental starting point for a good physical condition.







The human body by its nature and metabolic function produces from the inside and introduces TOXINS from the outside.

EXOGENOUS TOXINS

can be found in the air, water, food, drugs, cosmetics, smoke or can originate in stressful conditions. These categories include weighted metals (nickel, cadmium, lead, aluminium) and substances such as alcohol, nicotine, exhaust gases, industrial waste, pesticides, herbicides, food additives, rugs, solvents and voluptuous substances.

ENDOGENOUS TOXINS

they are found in the body and are waste substances deriving from the metabolic processes of millions of cells or by-products of harmful and pathogenic organisms absorbed in the intestine. If not digested, foods can in fact represent the fuel for the growth of yeasts, hostile bacteria and other organisms that proliferate in the digestive system.



Toxins are substances capable of exerting an action that is harmful to health and for this reason the human body removes them from vital centers (organs).

Managing toxins with a good and constant DETOXIFICATION it is not only important for aesthetic reasons, but also for your health.







DETOXINATION consists in stimulating a process of filtration of "humoral" liquids with consequent elimination of toxins through the various excretory organs, that is, all those organs involved in the detoxification processes of the organism, such as the liver, intestines, kidneys, the lungs and skin.

IN FACT, OUR BODY HAS SEVERAL MECHANISMS OF PROTECTION FROM TOXINS:

- The integrity of the epithelia;
- Digestive secretions;
- The immune system that monitors the presence of foreign substances in the body;
- The various enzymatic systems that allow the elimination of toxins through sweat, breathing, bile, urine and feces.

Often the defensive capacity of these protective mechanisms is compromised by excessive toxic load. In this case we suffer a dramatic increase in circulating toxic substances with consequent alteration of the physiological mechanisms of detoxification, causing damage to tissues and DNA.







When the quantity of TOXINS is in EXCESS compared to our body's ability to dispose of them thanks to our excretory organs, they remain in circulation, depositing themselves (especially the fat-soluble toxins) in the adipose tissue but also in other organs (brain, kidneys, system immune); in this way they strongly **slow down the functions of our organism.**

The SKIN as an excretory organ retains many toxins, as the hypodermis is made up of cells whose specialization is that of being "warehouses". In this way, the integumentary system frees vital organs from toxins such as the heart, lungs, liver, whose survival would be undermined if constantly surrounded by these.

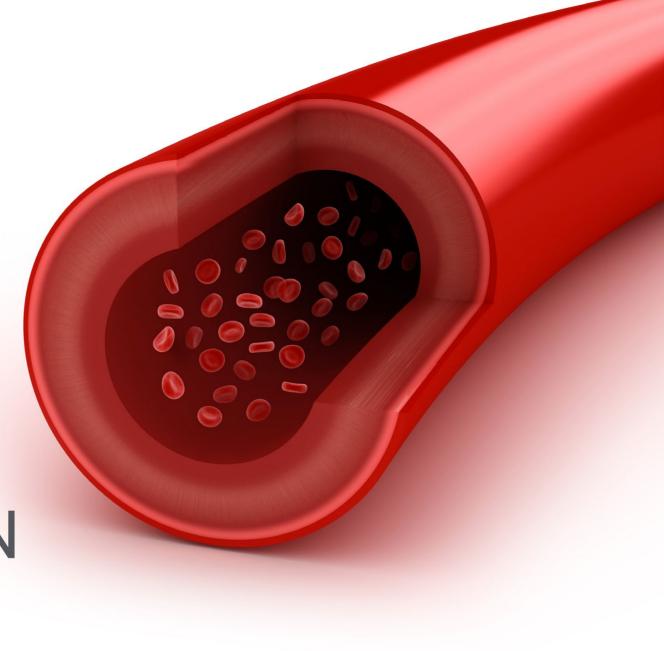


It should be emphasized, however, that excessive intoxication of the integumentary organ, based on subjective predispositions, can cause other very common imperfections such as CELLULITE AND ORANGE SKIN, WATER RETENTION, PRECOCIOUS AGING, COUPEROSE, DRY SKIN, etc.

It is for these reasons that it is important to regularly follow a cycle of specific DETOXIFYING treatments aimed at simultaneously stimulating the main elimination routes and thus helping the body in its daily purification action.



WHAT IS THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MICROCIRCULATION AND TOXINS?

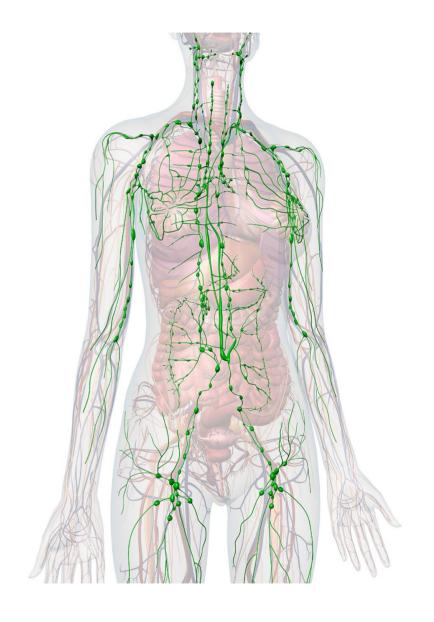




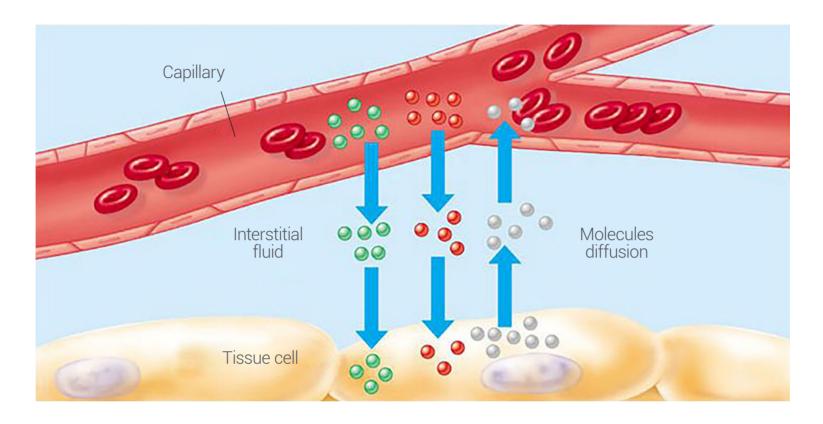
The LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

also known as "microcirculation", like the cardio-vascular system, is formed by a closed system of vessels (capillaries, vessels, ganglia) that arises from a blind end. Its main task is to collect through the lymph all the waste materials of cellular metabolism (toxins) coming from the various tissues and subsequently, through the lymphatic trunks, to pour them into the venous blood and then be transported to the excretory organs, especially the kidneys.

The LYMPH, unlike the blood, does not have a pump that guarantees movement, but this is stimulated by the capillary pressure exerted through motor activity. By contracting the muscles exert pressure on the capillaries and on the lymphatic and venous vessels, this compression stimulates the displacement of the lymph and the ascent of the venous blood towards the heart.

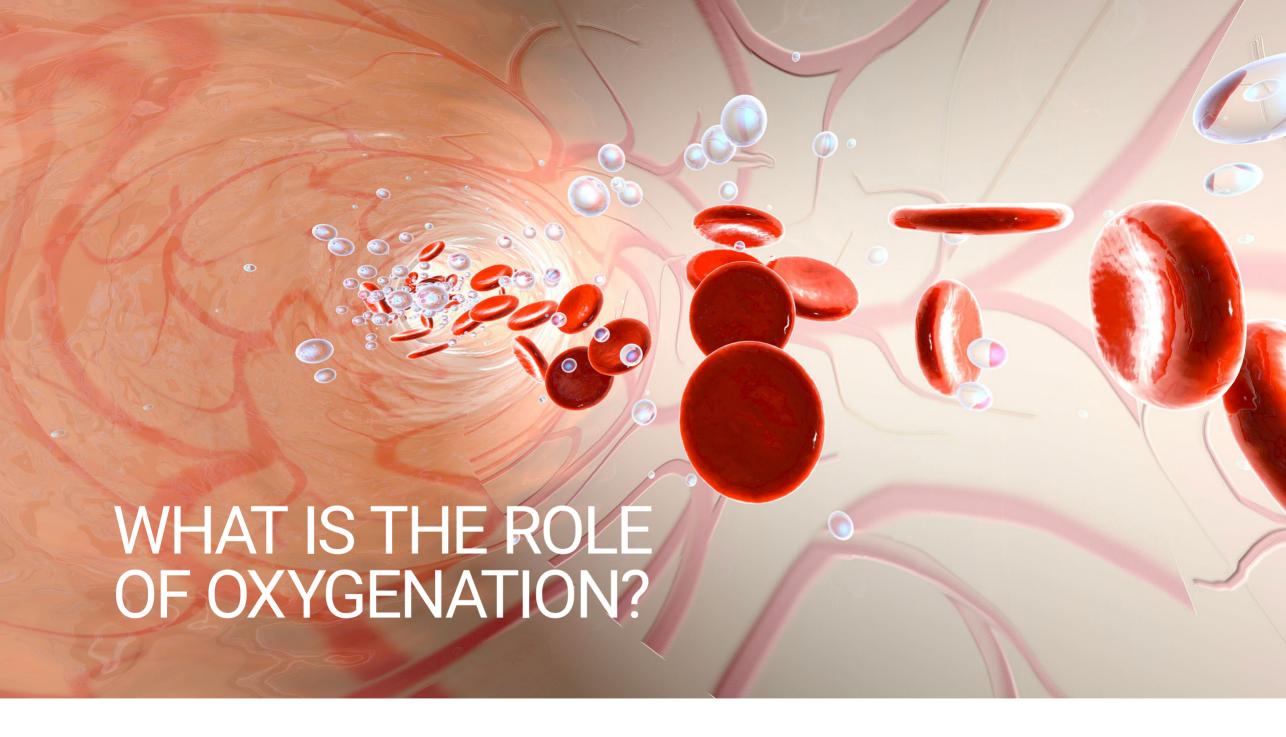






The two systems, venous and lymphatic, are strictly interconnected. Therefore, in case of any anomaly, liquids can stagnate causing both WATER RETENTION with swelling and edema of soft tissues and the ACCUMULATION OF TOXINS and METABOLITES IN EXTRACELLULAR SPACES.







The correct functioning of the lymphatic system is also essential to ensure the exchanges between the plasma and the interstitial fluid and therefore, consequently, to ensure the correct OXYGENATION of the cells and tissues as well as the supply of all the elements necessary for their sustenance.

Remember that the arteries are the blood vessels that go from the heart to the tissues where they progressively reduce in diameter until they become capillaries. The capillaries have very thin walls with the presence or absence of pores to allow the exchange, mainly by simple diffusion, of water, gas and solutes from the plasma to the interstitial liquid.

The diffusion mechanism becomes less efficient in the presence of EDEMA because the high amount of interstitial fluid increases the distance between the tissues and the capillary, which is why it is essential to ensure the proper functioning of the microcirculation and prevent the stagnation of liquids.





THANK

