



THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE SECOND PHASE OF THE METHOD



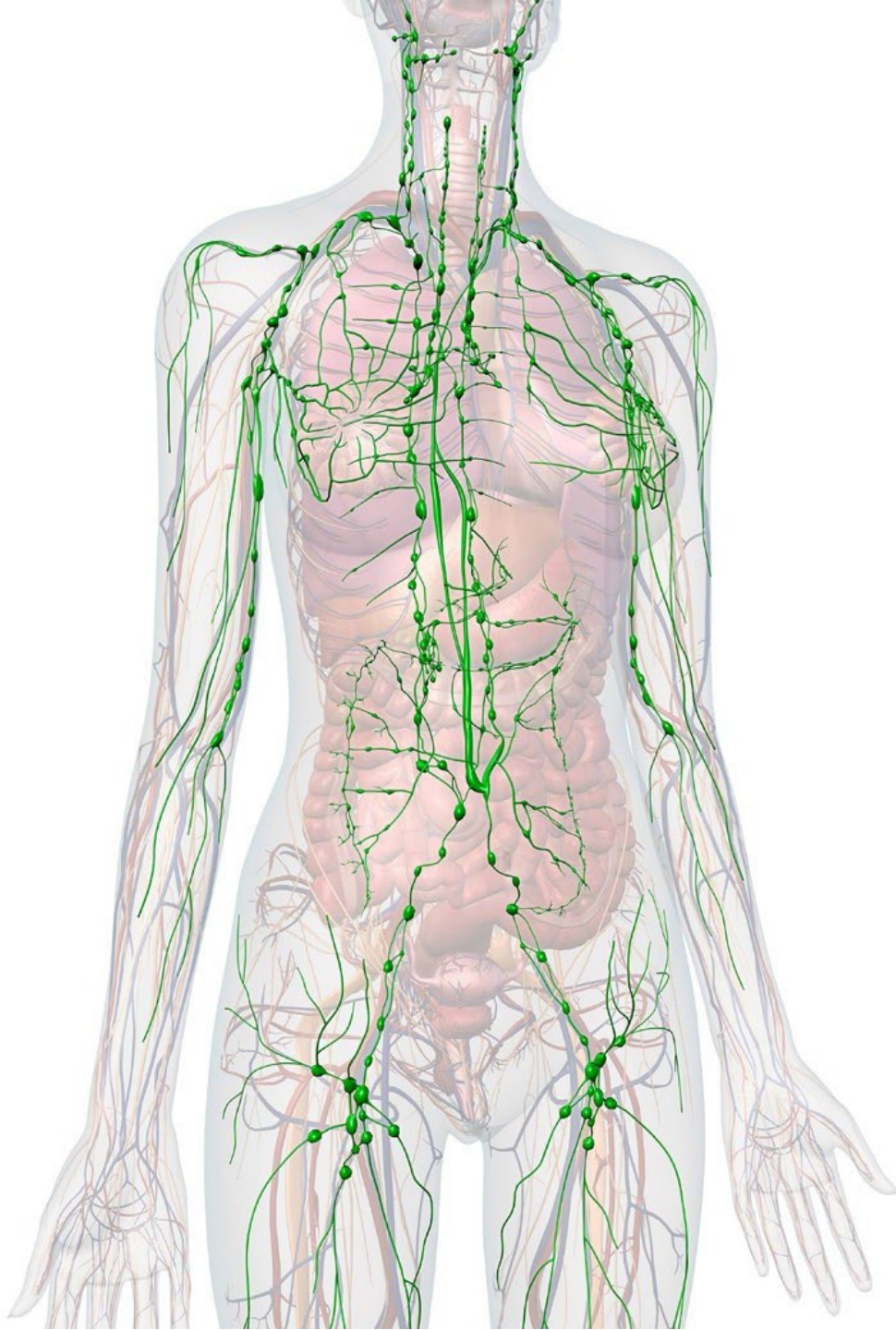
REGAIN YOUR NATURAL BALANCE

The beauty of the skin passes through its health.

The alterations in the transport routes of liquids and tissue permeability create an imbalance which, if neglected, can lead to various degenerative conditions including chronic edema and cellulite.

For this reason it is essential to **REBALANCE** and **DRAIN** the tissues, so as to:

- improve the elasticity and tone of the lymphatic and venous capillaries
- counteract water retention and the stagnation of excess liquids



WATER RETENTION

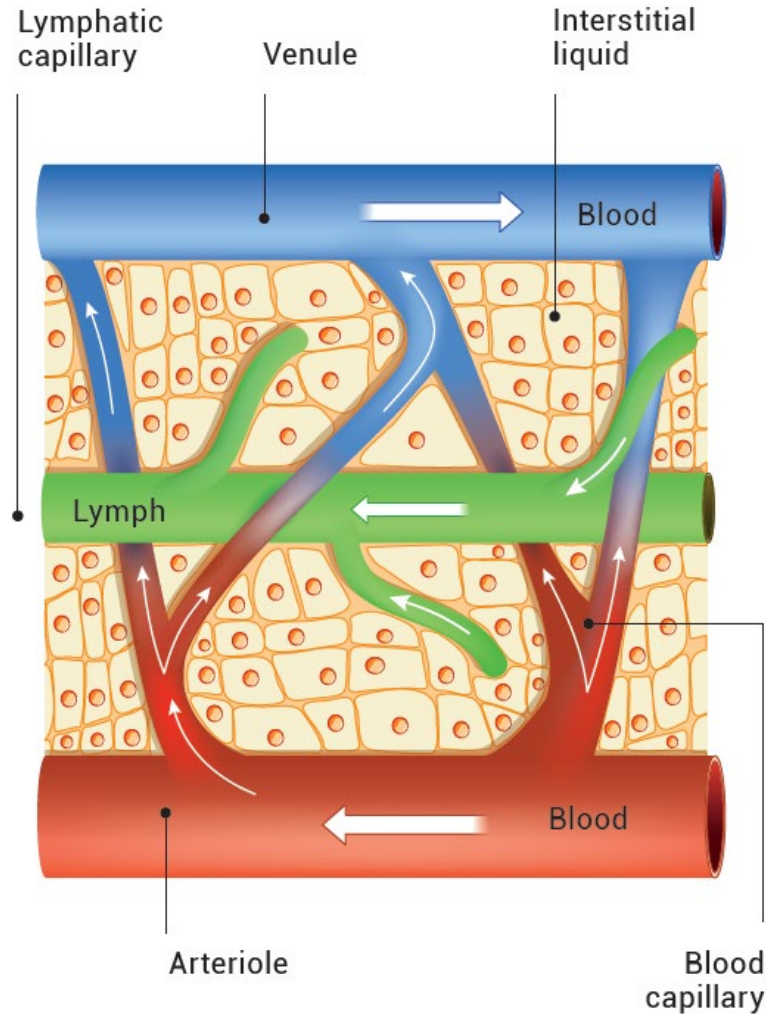
Water retention is one of the most common causes of tissue swelling, especially in women, since this disorder is also linked to hormonal balance, as well as poor circulation and abnormal capillary permeability.

This condition is due to the accumulation of liquids in the **INTERSTITIAL SPACES**, i.e. those portions of tissue located between one cell and another.

These liquids originate from a stasis in the circulation, determined by an alteration of the transport routes of the liquids circulating in our **VENOUS** and **LYMPHATIC** systems.

THE VENOUS SYSTEM

Its function is to return blood from the arteries to the heart. There is also a passage of liquids and solutes through the capillary membrane of the venous vessels, through a process of diffusion in the interstitial spaces.



THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

It carries lymph, a colorless or whitish liquid containing proteins, fats and lymphocytes, which circulates in the lymphatic vessels and in the interstitial spaces of the tissues.



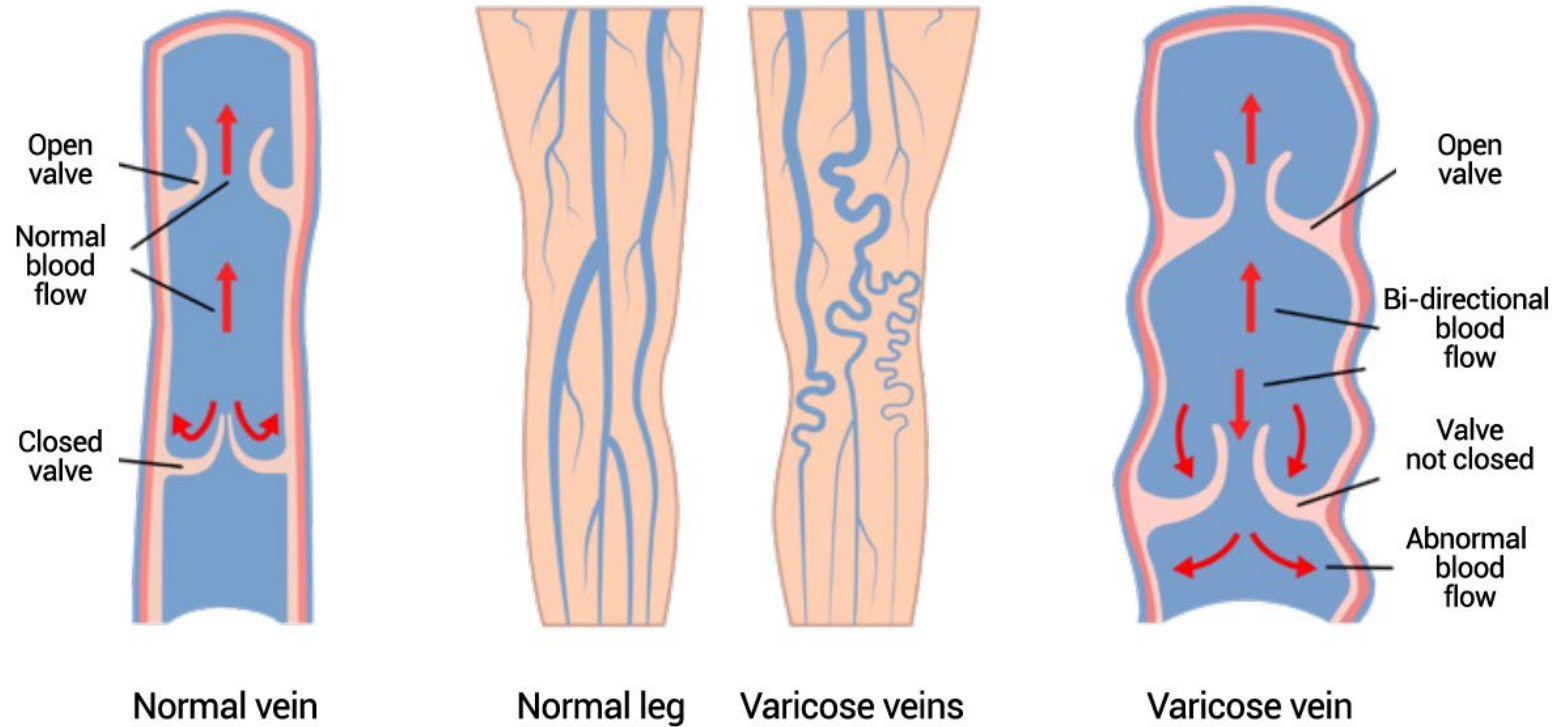
THE VENOUS WALLS

The efficiency of the venous system plays a fundamental role in water retention and stasis of the lower limbs.

Since the walls of the veins are thinner and less robust, they can undergo a **WEARING OUT** which causes an abnormal return flow of blood inside them.

This, failing to proceed expeditiously in its path, creates phenomena such as:

- STAGNATION OF LIQUIDS
- DILATED CAPILLARIES
- EDEMATOUS ANKLES
- ANNOYING ITCHING



PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION

Analyzing the structure of the venous walls, it is possible to find inside them valves resembling "swallow's nests".

These valves prevent the blood from returning backwards, adhering only partially to the inner wall of the veins, while they remain detached on the opposite side where the blood is free to go back up along the vein itself to return to the heart.

VS

ALTERED CONDITION

When the veins dilate, because the walls are no longer very elastic, the valve system is less efficient.

Consequently the blood tends to stagnate in the lower parts of the lower limbs and the liquids to ooze from the cells of the endothelial walls towards the surrounding tissues causing edema, with all the resulting disturbances.

A detailed illustration of a blood vessel's interior, showing numerous red blood cells (erythrocytes) in various stages of focus. The cells are depicted as biconcave discs with a reddish-pink hue. The background shows the textured, wavy walls of the vessel, creating a sense of depth and movement.

ACTION

It is therefore necessary to intervene on the **VENOUS MICROCIRCULATION** by acting selectively on the walls of the veins, so that it is possible to:

- Improve the elasticity and compactness of the vascular walls
- Limit the permeability of the connective tissue
- Reduce the passage of liquids from inside the vessels to the surrounding tissues

In this way, effectively counteracting water retention and stagnation of liquids, the tissues will be **REBALANCED** before proceeding to attack other imperfections such as cellulite, localized adiposity, skin laxity, etc.



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