

Blood Circulation

and the

Physiological Significance of its Improvement

By

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BLOOD CIRCULATION

The Physiological Significance of Its Improvement

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The **circulatory system** is composed primarily of the heart, the blood which circulates throughout a network of vessels, the arteries, the veins, the capillaries, and the lymphatics. (**Figure A**) Blood circulation is made possible by the powerful pumping action of the heart, propelling the blood throughout the body in order to irrigate every cell with oxygenated blood, containing cell nutrients.

The circulatory system does not function independently, however; it works together with every other system in the human body; the nervous system, the endocrine glands and their hormones, the muscle system that makes movement possible, etc.

All of the organic functions are interrelated and integrated in a dynamic equilibrium. An imbalance in the liver, for example, may affect the cells and tissues of the feet or the head, and vice versa.

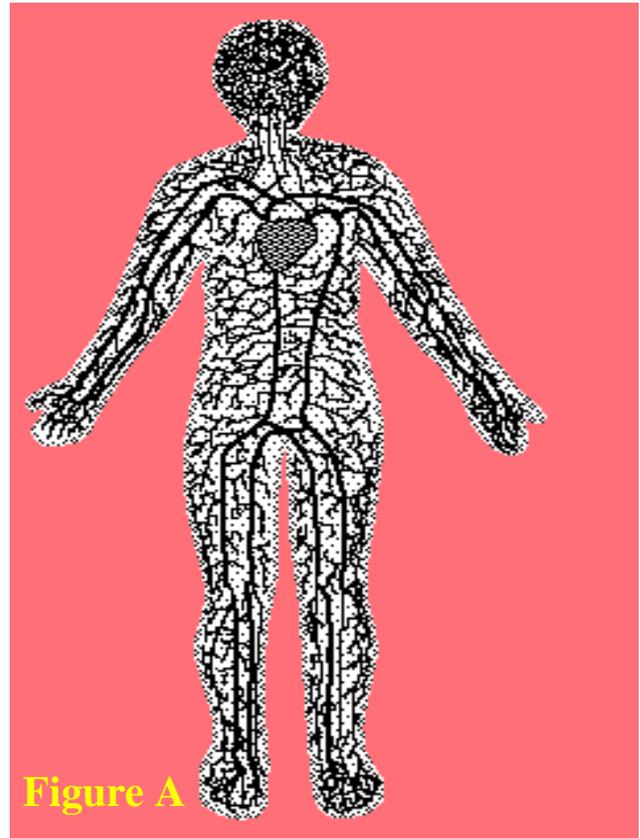


Figure A

The human body is a system whose parts are neither isolated nor isolable, and the whole is much greater than the sum of its parts. Equilibrium of the parts is thus indispensable to the health, just as positive thinking is indispensable to the development of the individual.

Blood circulation is fundamental to the human organism; it makes possible the numerous cellular activities which allow the body as a whole to carry out all of its essential functions such as **nutrition, respiration, detoxification, communication, movement and reproduction.**

In order to understand the importance of improved **blood circulation**, it is first necessary to have an idea of what happens in a healthy individual when the functions are well balanced.

In the very smallest blood vessels (**the capillaries**) there is an exchange of elements between the circulating blood and the tissue cells. (**Figure B**)

The blood supplies **nutriments to the cells, and at the same time the waste products of metabolic activity** are eliminated by the cells into intercellular space, from where they enter the capillaries. **In addition, the oxygen necessary for cellular respiration** is carried by red blood cells from the lungs to the cells, which in turn transfer toxic air (CO₂) to the lungs through the intermediary of the capillaries.

There is also an important exchange of products (hormones and enzymes) manufactured by the cells, which are often far removed from the actual exchange sites. These cellular hormones play a key role in the many biochemical reactions

necessary to ensure normal functioning of the various physiological systems.

Because of the close interrelationship between every part of the human body, the results of these exchanges are felt throughout the organism, even if they actually take place in very specific sites.

In order for these vital exchanges to function normally, **blood circulation** must not be disturbed; if it is, the exchanges of the various elements will also be disrupted (**Figure C**), possibly leading to a series of imbalances throughout the body. This can lead to a number of health problems of varying degrees of severity, as discussed in the article on **RHUMART® Anti-Stress** presented in this Journal.

If we now consider that one of the physiological effects produced by the RHUMART® wave **is the improvement of blood circulation (Figure D)**, it is easier to understand the major impact this has on the body's vital functions.

The re-establishment of normal blood circulation is fundamental to the restoration of the many cellular functions that are essential to good health.

Rather than interfering in any way with the workings of our cells, RHUMART® cellular conditioning simply stimulates normal cellular functioning.

The body's reaction to the RHUMART® bioelectric wave enhances men's understanding of the fact that human beings have their own natural self-defense and healing mechanisms.

It is thus preferable to gently assist nature than to try to brutally control it, as many medicines unfortunately do.

Blood Capillaries

An illustration of the exchanges between the blood circulating in the capillaries and the tissue cells

