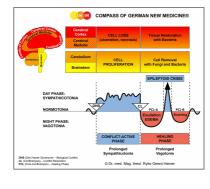


BIOLOGICAL SPECIAL PROGRAMS

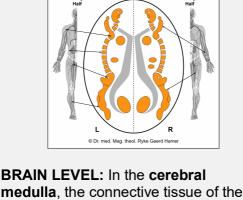
CONNECTIVE TISSUE

written by Caroline Markolin, Ph.D.





DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTION OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE: As the name implies, connective tissue joins other tissues of the body together. It connects muscles to bones and gives strength to tendons and ligaments; it consists for the most part of elastic fibers. A layer of loose connective tissue containing fat cells lies directly underneath the skin. Next to providing structural support, connective tissue aids in tissue repair by forming fibrous scar tissue (during PCL-B). Neuroglia is a specialized form of connective tissue that assists healing processes in the brain. Connective tissue derives from the new mesoderm and is therefore controlled from the cerebral medulla. NOTE: Like the connective tissue, neuroglia is also of new mesodermal origin.



right side of the body is controlled from the left side of the brain; the connective tissue of the left side is controlled from the right cerebral hemisphere. Hence, there is a cross-over correlation from the brain to the organ.

NOTE: The bones, skeletal muscles,

lymph vessels and lymph nodes, blood vessels, connective tissue, and fat tissue share the same brain relays and therefore the same biological conflict, namely a self-devaluation conflict. The control centers are orderly positioned from head to toe.

BIOLOGICAL CONFLICT: The biological conflict linked to the connective tissue is a light self-devaluation conflict or loss of self-worth. The specific self-devaluation conflicts are the same as for the bones and joints.

In line with evolutionary reasoning, self-devaluation conflicts are the primary conflict theme associated with cerebral medulla-controlled organs deriving from

NOTE: Whether the conflict affects the connective tissue of the right or left side of the body is determined by a person's handedness and whether the conflict is mother/child or partner-related. A

localized conflict affects the connective tissue that is closest to the site associated with the self-devaluation conflict.

CONFLICT-ACTIVE PHASE: connective

HEALING PHASE: During the first part of the healing phase (PCL-A) the tissue loss is replenished through cell proliferation with swelling due to the edema (fluid accumulation). With profuse cell growth, the swelling might be diagnosed as a connective tissue sarcoma, considered in conventional medicine as a "malignant" cancer (see also muscle sarcoma).

However, if the rate of cell division is below

tissue necrosis (cell loss)

a certain limit, then the growth is regarded as a "benign" tumor or **fibroma** (compare with neurofibroma related to the myelin sheath). – A sarcoma that develops in the breast is called a "**phyllodes tumor**" and considered a type of breast cancer (compare with glandular breast cancer and intraductal breast cancer).



angioedema, is a localized, thick swelling of the connective tissue or fat tissue beneath the skin caused by a buildup of fluid (compare with hives, a raised, red and itchy rash related to the epidermis). Whether the swelling occurs in the face (around the eyes, nose, mouth, lips), in the arms, legs, feet, or hands, on the right or left side of the body or on both is determined by the individual self-devaluation conflict and with what exact area the conflict was associated. A large edema usually indicates concurrent water retention due to an active abandonment or existence conflict (the SYNDROME). A big swelling of the tongue blocking the airways could be life-threatening. An "allergic angioedema" is thought to be the response to an "allergen" (see "allergies"). In GNM terms this means that a specific component (animal dander, a certain food) was involved when the DHS took place, serving potentially as a track for a recurring condition (see also anaphylactic shock).



where the self-devaluation conflict was experienced, for example, on the forehead because of an intellectual self-devaluation conflict.

The abscess originates in the

connective tissue layer underneath the skin. Often, a boil starts in a hair follicle, which reaches deep into the subcutaneous tissue. If bacteria such as staphylococcus bacteria assist healing, the painful growth becomes filled with pus, typically accompanied by an inflammation, termed carbunculosis, furunculosis or folliculitis. A carbuncle or furuncle could also originate in the corium skin; in this case, the related conflict is an attack or "feeling soiled" conflict.



Keloids are an overgrowth of scar tissue at the site of a wound, for example, after burns. However, keloids also form as a consequence of long-lasting healing phases due to continuous conflict relapses, particularly during the scarification phase (PCL-B). The recurring repair leads to the thick, raised appearance characteristic of keloidal scars.



Scleroderma ("hard skin") is a condition in which the skin becomes thick and hard and loses its elasticity. It is the result of prolonged healing in the connective tissue layer underneath the skin. Scleroderma around the lips reveals that the self-devaluation conflict was associated with the mouth area

similar to an oral conflict (see also scleroderma related to the epidermis).



A thickening and tightening of the connective tissue of the palm and fingers is termed **Dupuytren's contracture** (the condition does not involve the tendons, as generally assumed). Symptoms include painful bumps (nodules) that develop into tough bands of tissue, causing the fingers to curl (compare with focal hand dystonia where the finger(s) curl into the palm due to sustained muscle contractions). A recurrence after surgery is an indication that the conflict has not been resolved.



alcohol problems (associated with the hand holding the drink) is a possible conflict scenario ...



to driving (associated with shifting gears).

NOTE: All organs that derive from the

new mesoderm ("surplus group"), including the connective tissue, show the biological purpose at the end of the healing phase. After the healing process has been completed, the organ or tissue is stronger than before, which allows being better prepared for a conflict of the same kind.

Source: www.learninggnm.com

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