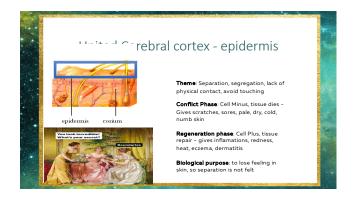
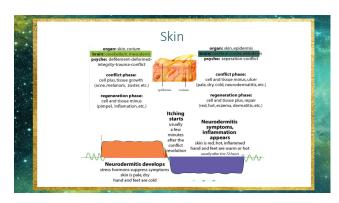
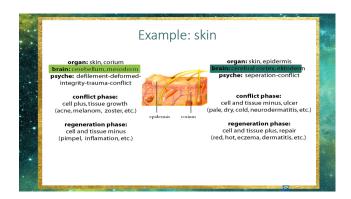
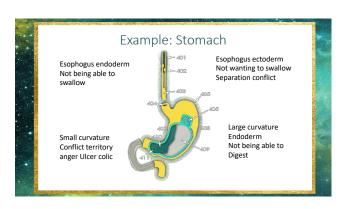


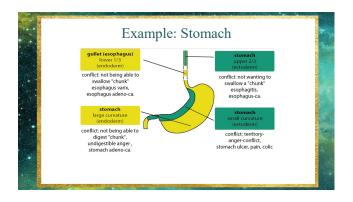
RIGHT male NHS	Territorial anger conflict	Stomach, Bile ducts, Pancreatic ducts	
LEFT MALE NHS	Territorial anger conflict	Rectum surface mucosa*	
RIGHT MALE LTS	Identity	Rectum surface mucosa	
LEFT MALE LTS	Identity	Stomach, Bile ducts, Pancreatic ducts*	
Right F	Identity	Rectum surface mucosa	
Left F	Identity	Stomach, Bile ducts, Pancreatic ducts*	
RIGHT FEMALE LES	Territorial anger conflict	Stomach, Bile ducts, Pancreatic ducts	
LEFT FEMALE LEST	Territorial anger conflict	Rectum surface mucosa*	
	NHS = Normal hormone status	stosterone status LES = Low estrogen status	



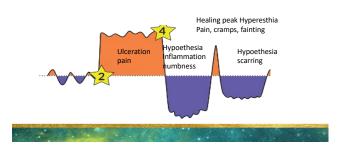


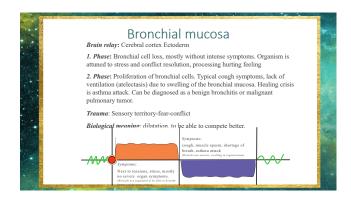


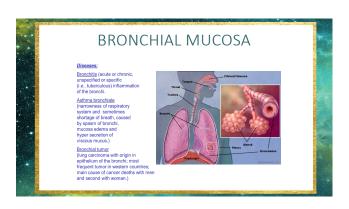


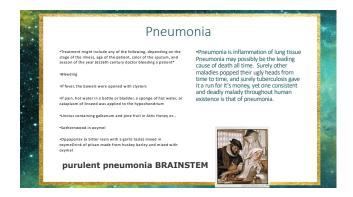


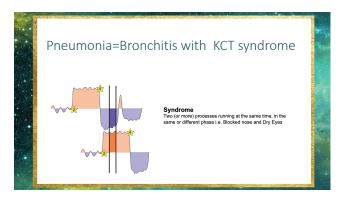
## Gullet gastro-intestinal tract (GI tract).



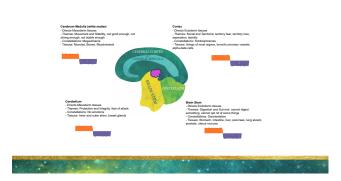












## **Healing Peak**

#### BRAIN STEM

#### MIDBRAI

· Atrial fibrillation with tachycardia

- Intestinal Cramps
- Diarrhoea
- Liver Cramps
- Excessive Urination

#### CEREBELLUM

- Pus will be released
- Excessive in area of the conflict a squeezing feeling



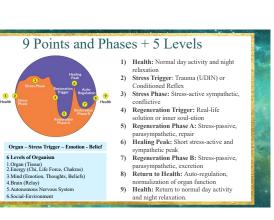
## Healing Peak cont

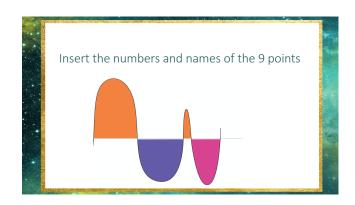
#### CEREBRAL MEDULLA

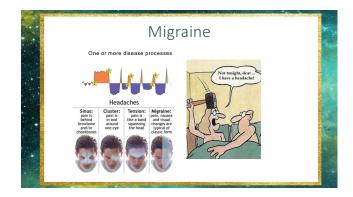
- Bone Ache
- Muscle Cramps
- Muscle spasms
- Twitching of the muscles
- Continuous movement or shaking
- Arrhythmia of heart

#### CORTEX

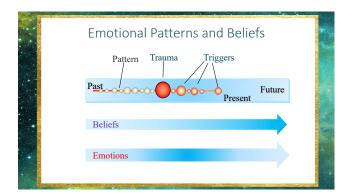
- Migraines- Headaches
- Intense Itching
- Coughing Fit
- Asthma Attack
- Heart Attack (initiated in brain)
- Panic Attack
- Heartburn
- Feeling well for the day middle of cold or flu
- Fainting (in sensory conflicts)

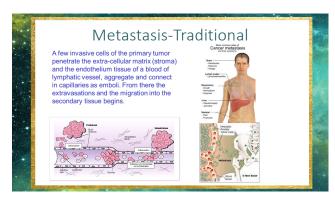








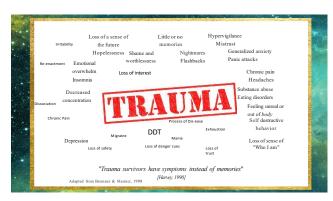


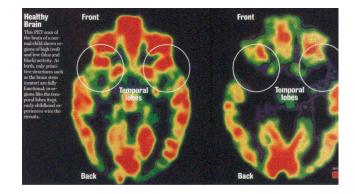














There are functional differences between the right and left amygdala.

In one study, electrical stimulations of the right amygdala induced negative emotions, especially fear and sadness. In contrast, stimulation of the left amygdala was able to induce either pleasant (happiness) or unpleasant (fear, anxiety, sadness) emotions.



The Slippery Slope of Fear - Joseph LeDoux

'Fear' is used scientifically in two ways, which causes confusion: it refers to conscious feelings and to behavioral and physiological responses. Restricting the use of 'fear' ......

Trends in Cognitive Sciences April 2013, Vol. 17, No. 4

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## Amygdala

One important set of outputs result in the secretion of chemicals throughout the brain (norepinephrine, acetylcholine, dopamine, serotonin) and body (hormones such as adrenalin and cortisol). In situations of danger, these chemicals alert the organism that something important is happening. As a result, attention systems in the necoortex guide the perceptual search the environment for an explanation for the highly aroused state. The meaning of the environmental stimuli present is added by the retrieval of memories. If the stimuli are known sources of danger, "fear" schema are retrieved from memory. My hypothesis, then, is that the feeling of "fear" results when the outcome of these various processes (attention, perception, memory, arousal) coalesce in consciousness and compel one to feel "fear." This can only happen in a brain that has the cognitive wherewithal have the concept of "me," or what Endel Tulving has called "autonoetic consciousness."

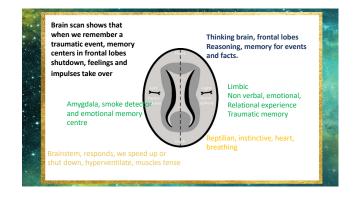
called autonoetic consciousness.

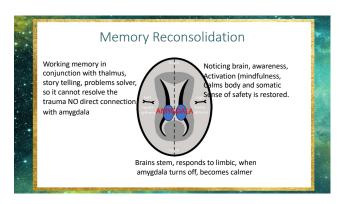
In sum, there is no fear center out of which effuses the feeling of being afraid.

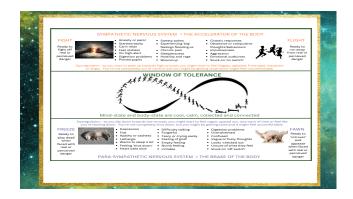
"Fear" is, in my view, better thought of as a cognitively assembled conscious experience that is related to threat processing, but that should not be confused with the non-conscious processes that detect and control responses to threats.

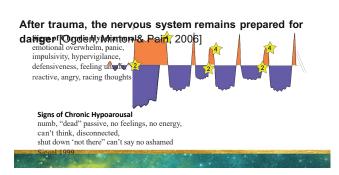
#### Correlation Does not necessarily reveal causation



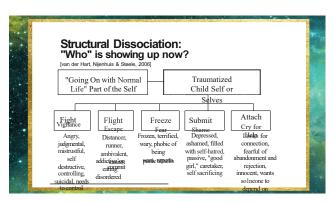
















# Creating Island of Safety for Client



# Shut Down versus Freezing

- Collapse
- Goal activate sympathetic
- Stimulating movement
- Tonic immobility
- Micro movement
- Goal to movement
- Intercostal muscles
   Breathe
- Part of the body





