

Atlas Geográfico

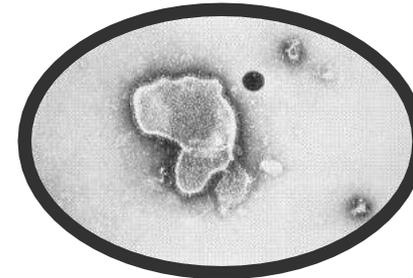
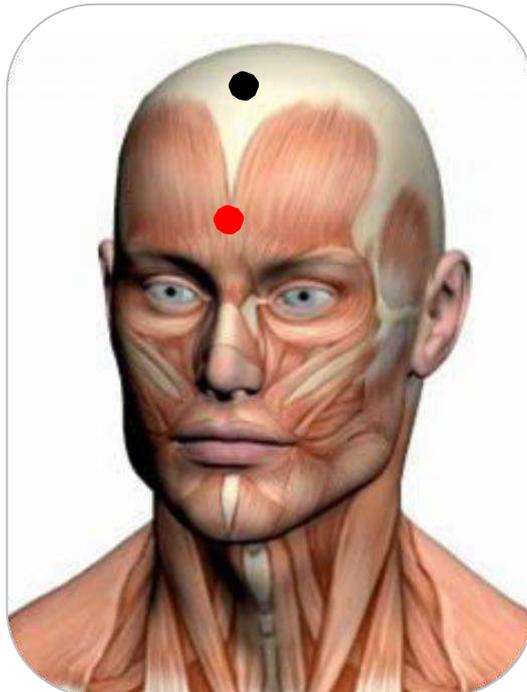
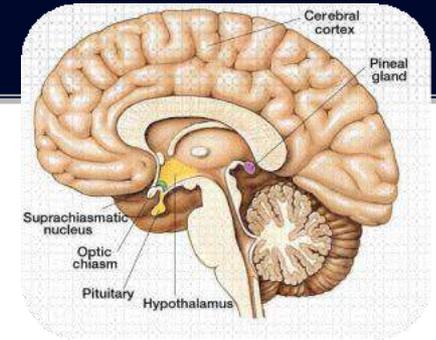
Biomagnetismo



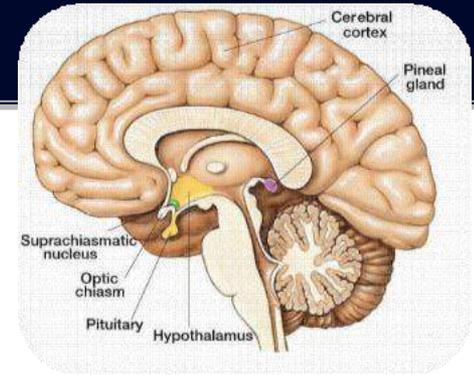
Pineal - Hipófisis

SINCICIAL

Se presentan problemas en el sistema respiratorio produciendo rinitis, faringitis, traqueo-bronquitis, otitis media, sinusitis, hasta cuadros más severos como bronquiolitis y neumonía, especialmente en lactantes menores.



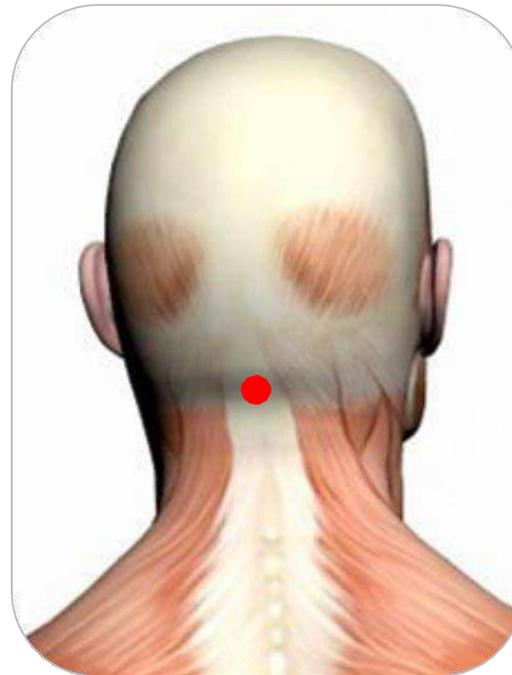
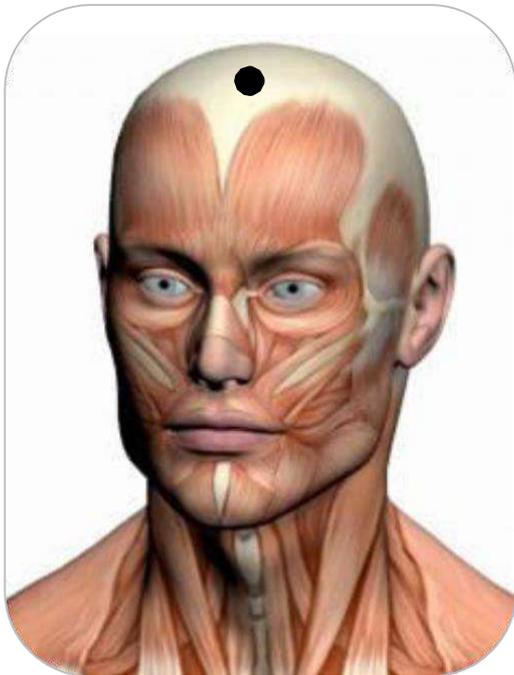
Pineal - Bulbo



GUILLAIN BARRÉ O POLIRADICULOPATÍA.

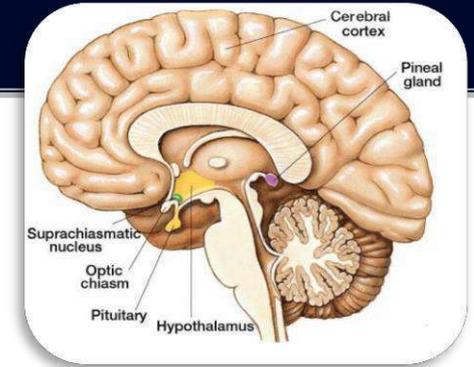
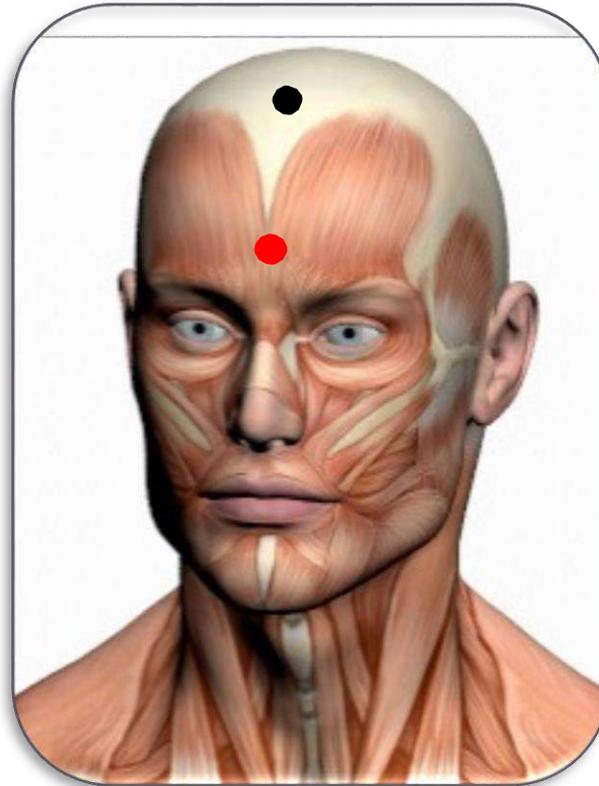
Se presenta debilidad en las piernas (piernas de hule) con o sin disestesias (adormecimiento/hormigueo). La enfermedad progresa a brazos o a los músculos de la cara en horas o días.

Parálisis, debilidad de los miembros de los músculos respiratorios, mareo fatiga, es muy contagioso.



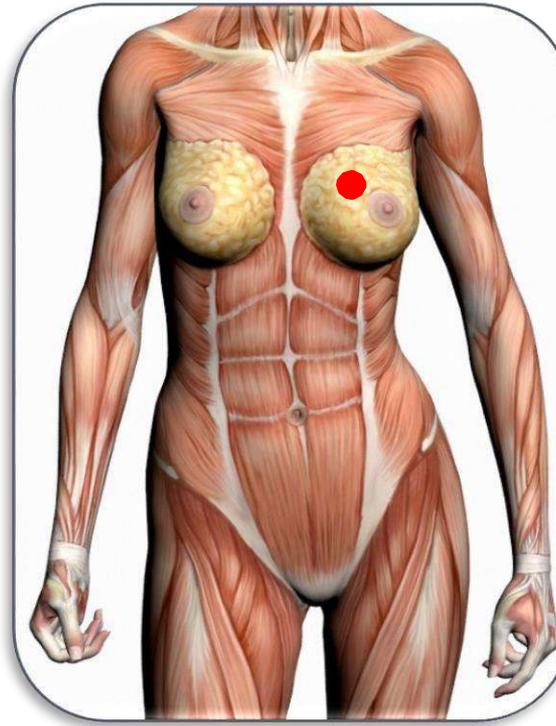
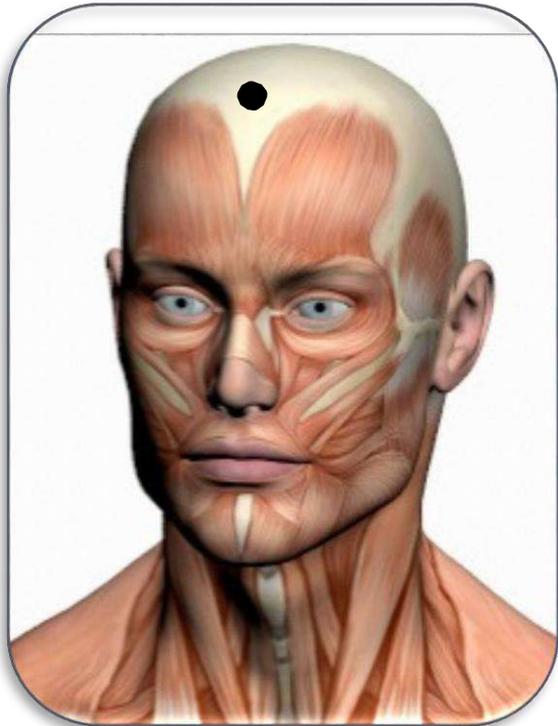
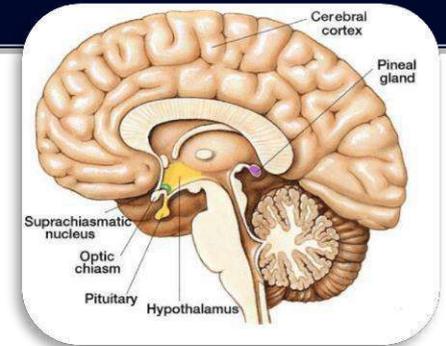
Pineal - Hipófisis

SOFOCOS.



Pineal – Mama Derecha / Izquierda

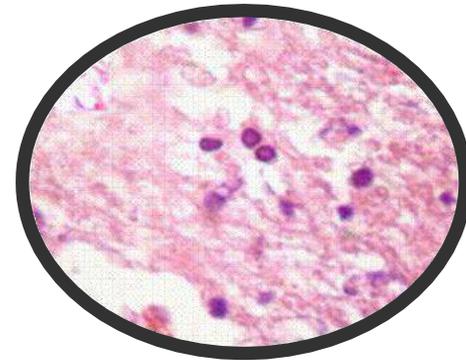
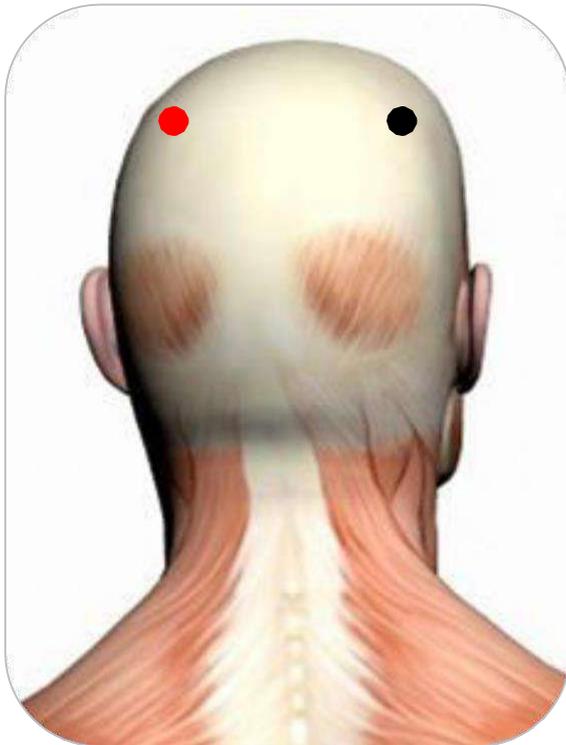
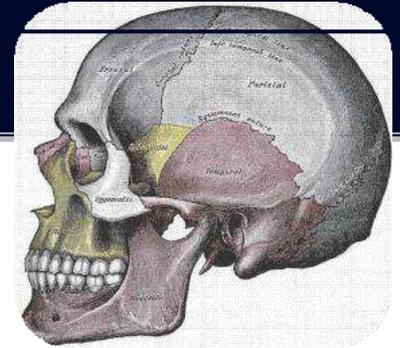
MEJORA LA LACTANCIA



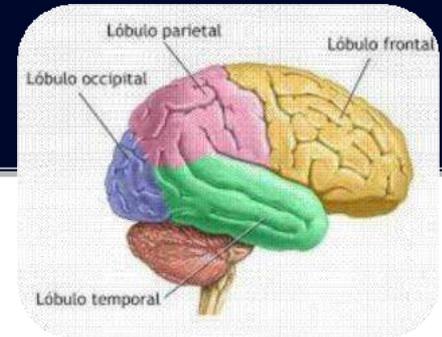
Parietal - Parietal

ENCEFALITIS VIRAL

Enfermedad de sueño o fiebre cerebral, desquicio y secreción de mucosas y lagrimas.



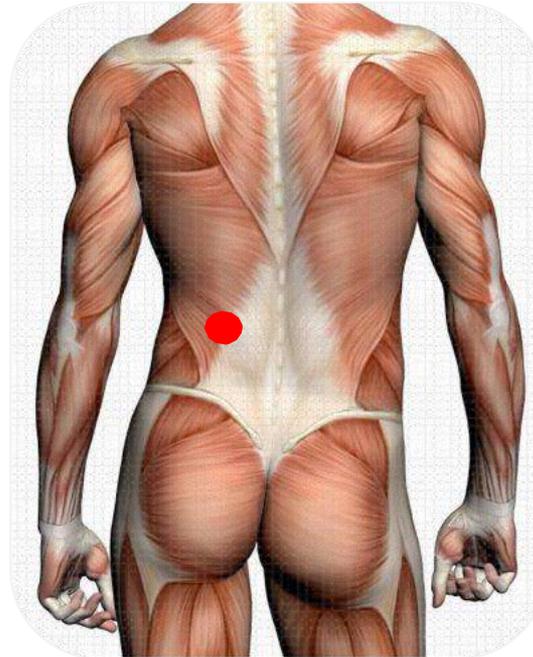
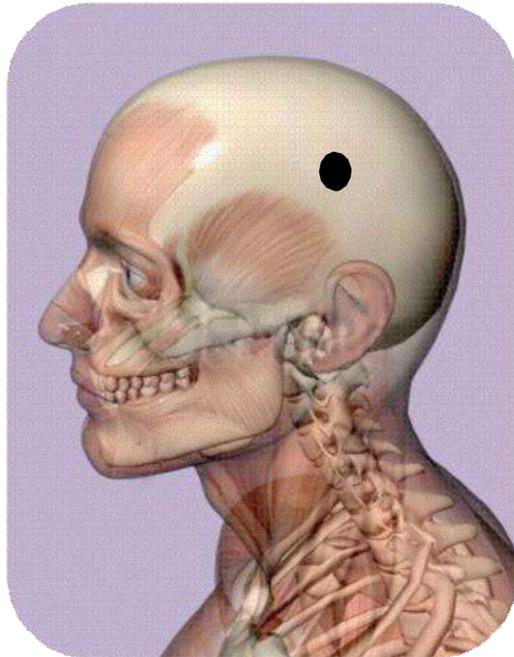
Parietal – Riñón Contra Lateral



GOIZ

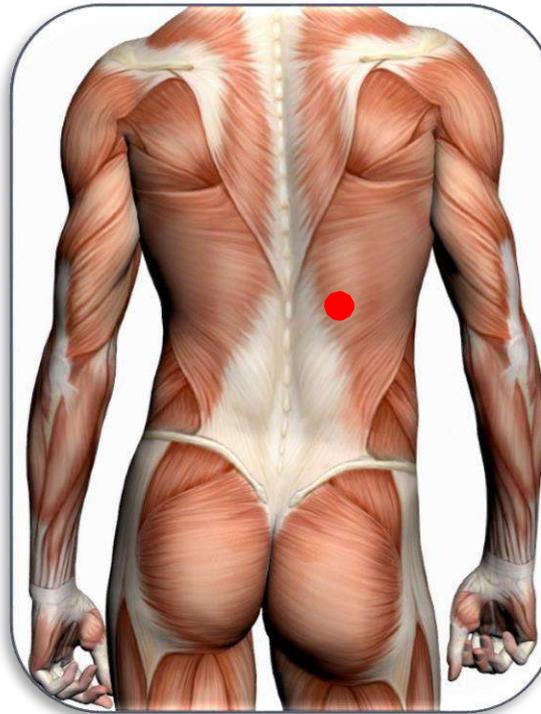
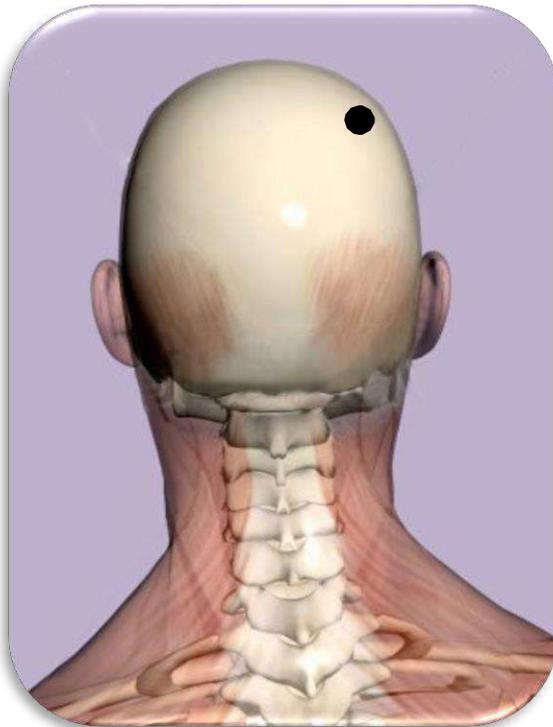
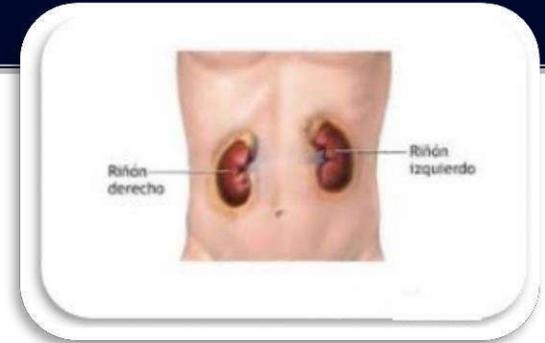
Se localiza en la parte lateral del cráneo y el riñón contra lateral. Puede dar resonancia con el oído, la paratiroides o la parótida.

El riñón es el único órgano que puede producir el acortamiento del lado polarizado. No existe a la fecha otro órgano que provoque este fenómeno.



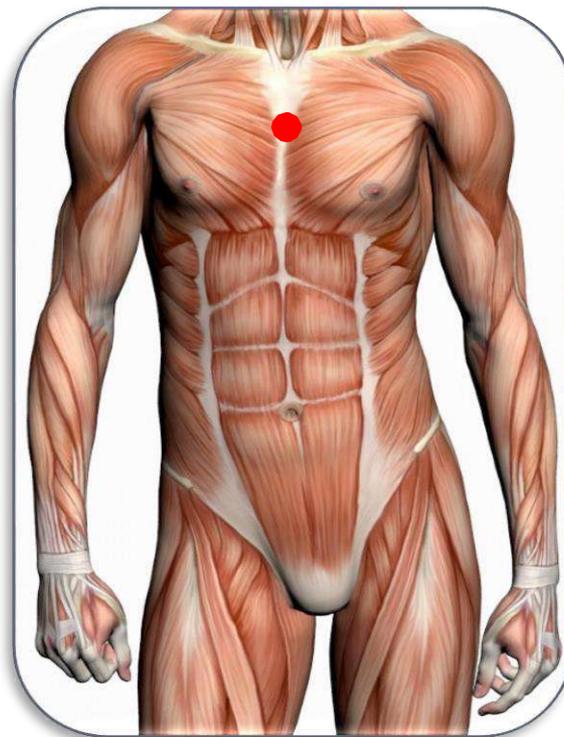
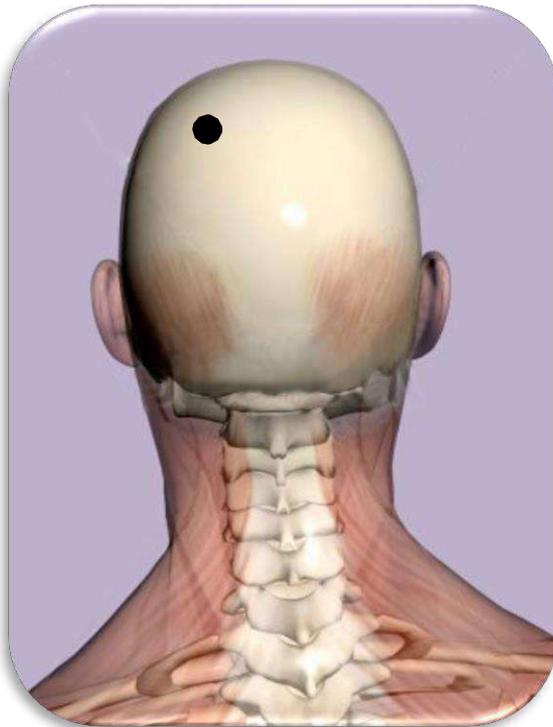
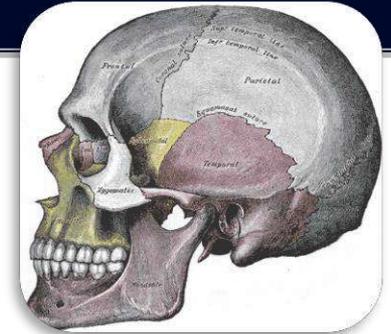
Parietal – Riñón Mismo Lado

DÉFICIT DE ATENCIÓN



Parietal Izquierdo – Timo

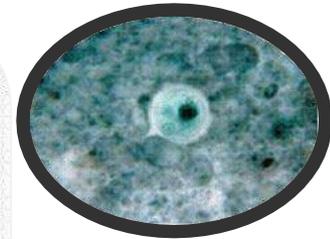
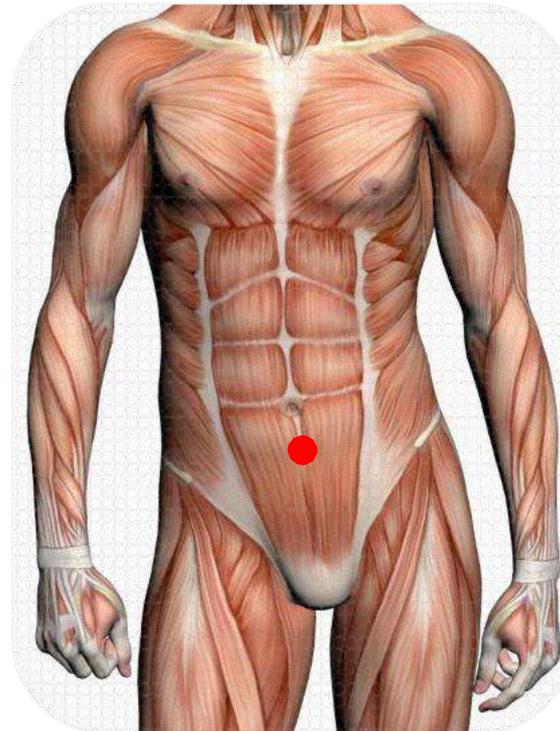
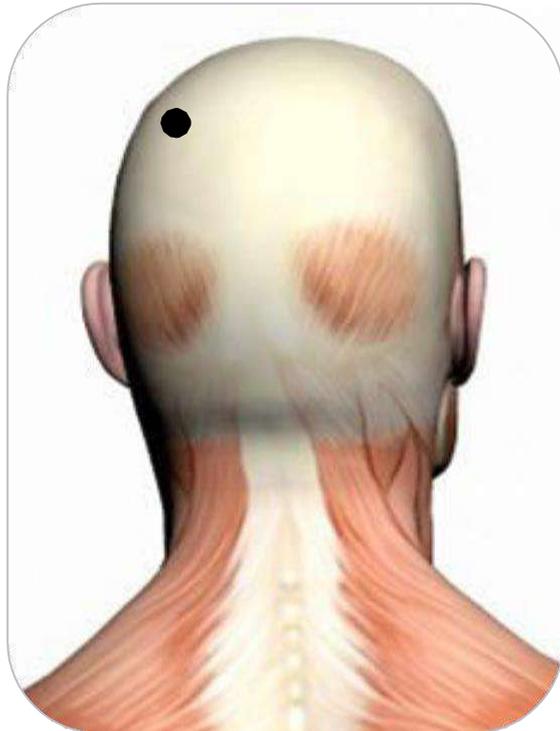
- RUBEOLA virus



Parietal Izquierdo – Colon Transverso

ENTAMOEBA HISTOLYTICA

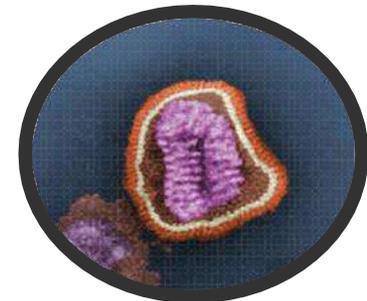
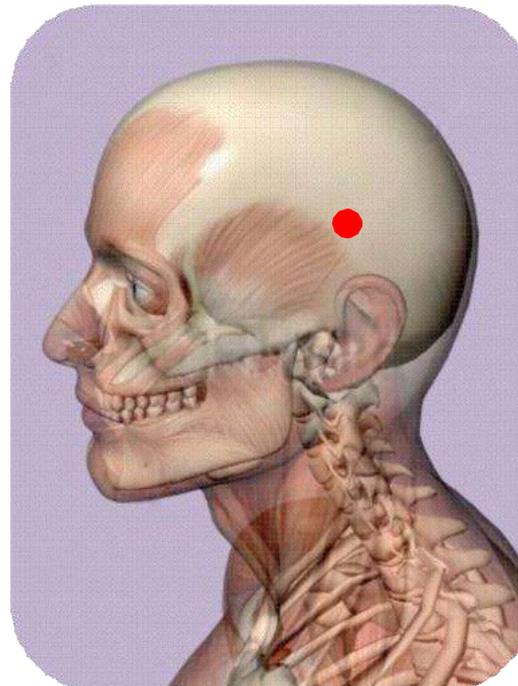
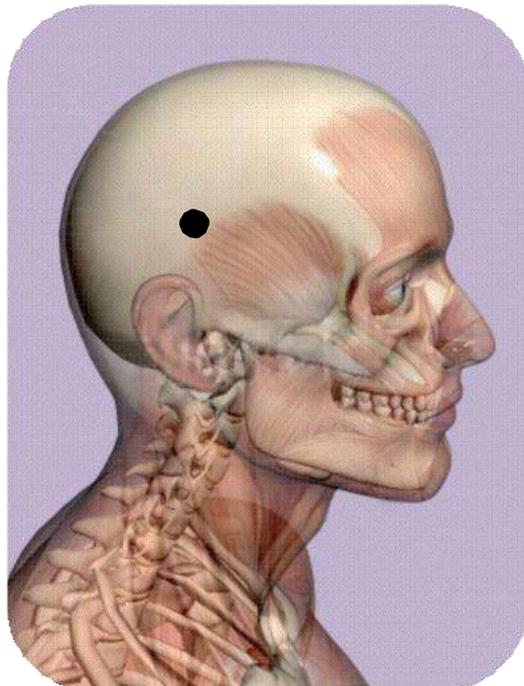
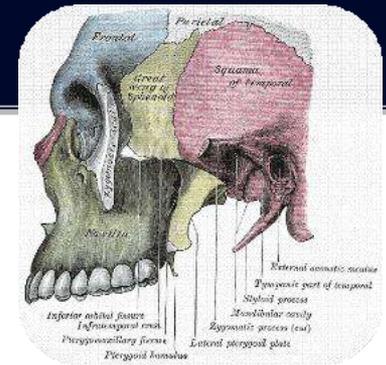
Produce dolores de cabeza, dolores intestinales,
náuseas y vómitos



Temporal - Temporal

TIFO EXANTEMÁTICO

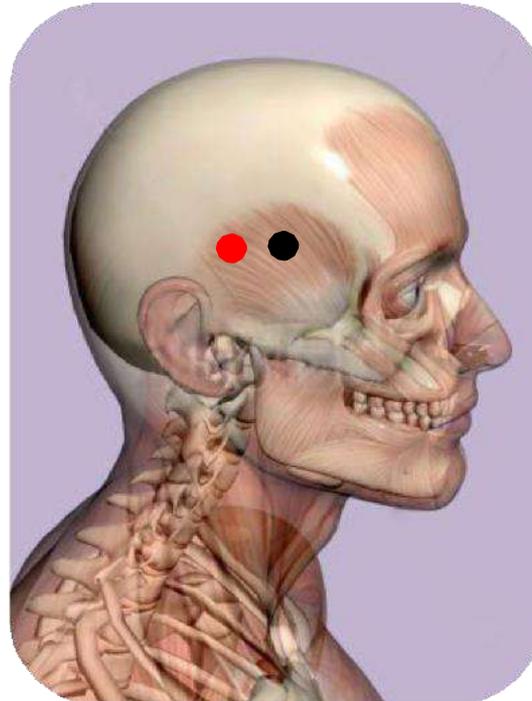
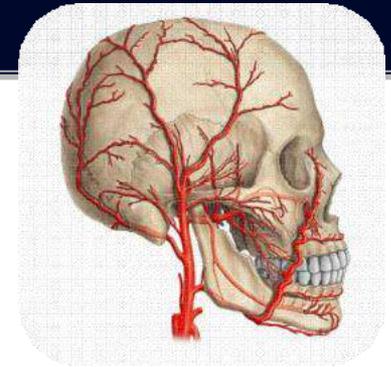
Se transmite por piquete de pulga o de rata, da irritabilidad, nerviosismo, fiebre migraña, confusión mental, da positivo da pruebas de reacciones febriles.



Temporal Derecho – Temporal Derecho

BONILLA EXTREMA AGRESIVIDAD

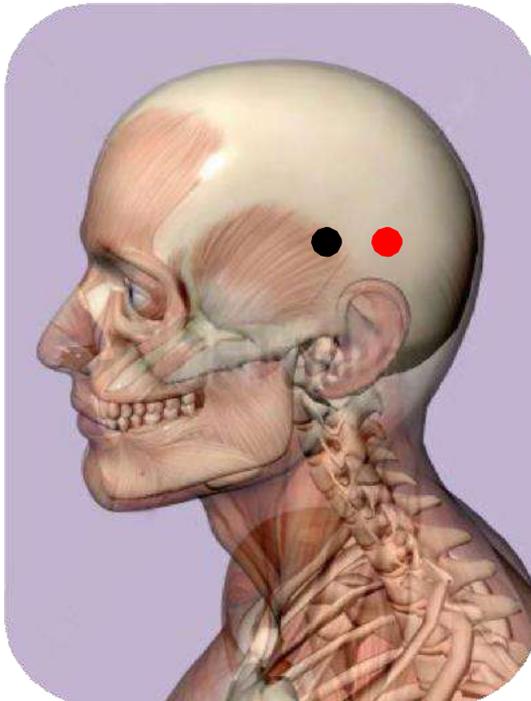
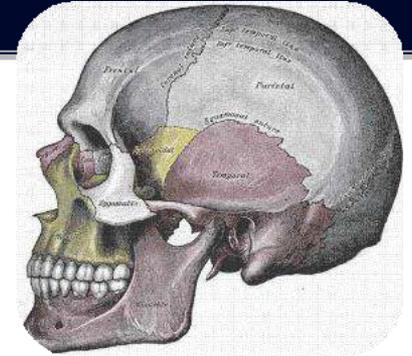
El Dr. Bonilla, Psiquiatra Guayaquileño, Ecuador, asevera que los grandes psicópatas tienen afectado el lóbulo temporal derecho. Nos permite controlar las manifestaciones de agresividad extrema en estos pacientes.



Temporal Izquierdo – Temporal Izquierdo

POLYOMA

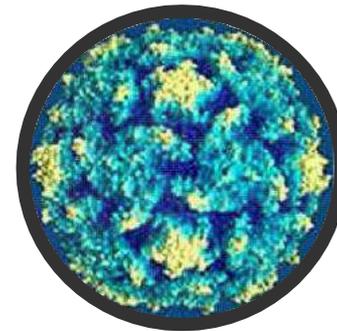
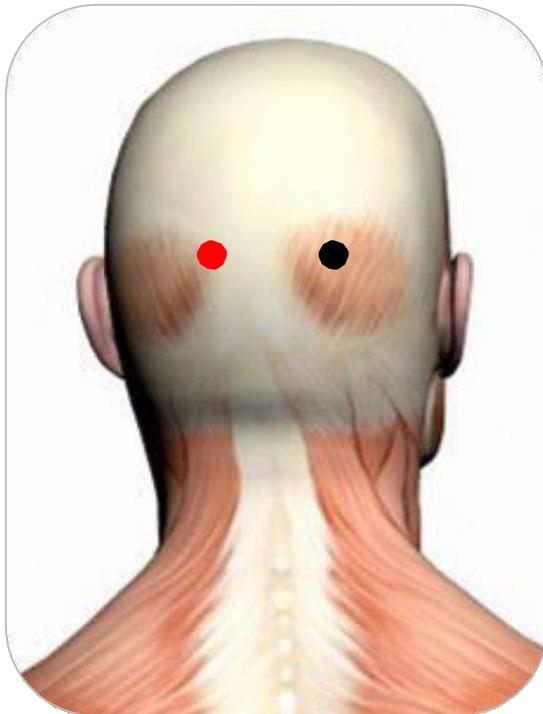
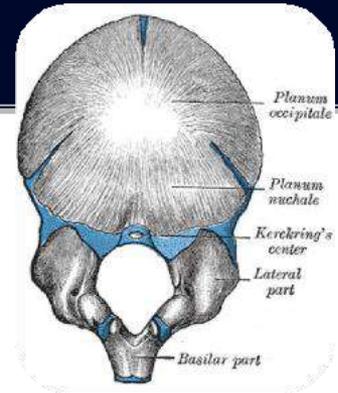
Es causante de anorexia. Se transmite por inhalación de partículas infecciosas. Se transmite por roedores.



Occipital - Occipital

EPSTEIN BARR VIRUS

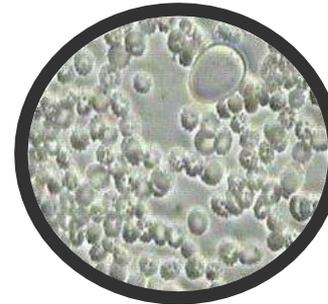
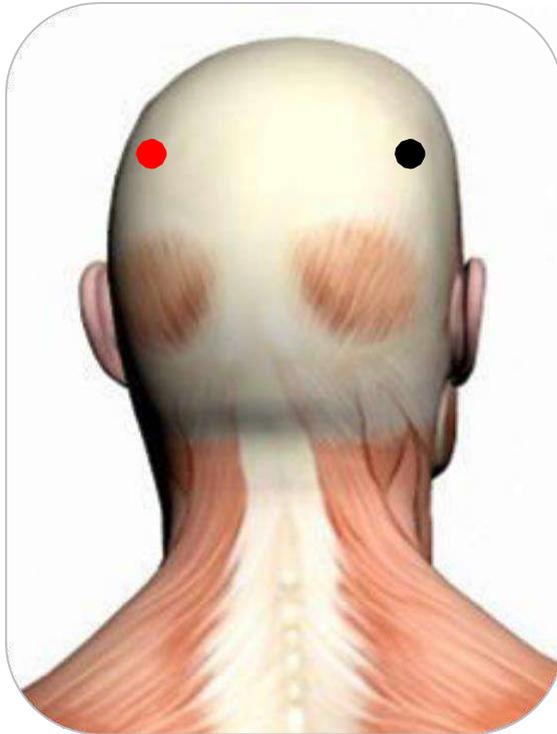
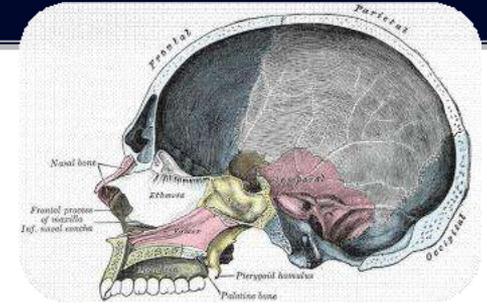
Se presentan mareos, irritabilidad, confusión mental, síntomas neurológicos, fatiga.



Temporoccipital – Temporoccipital

MYCOPLASMA 1

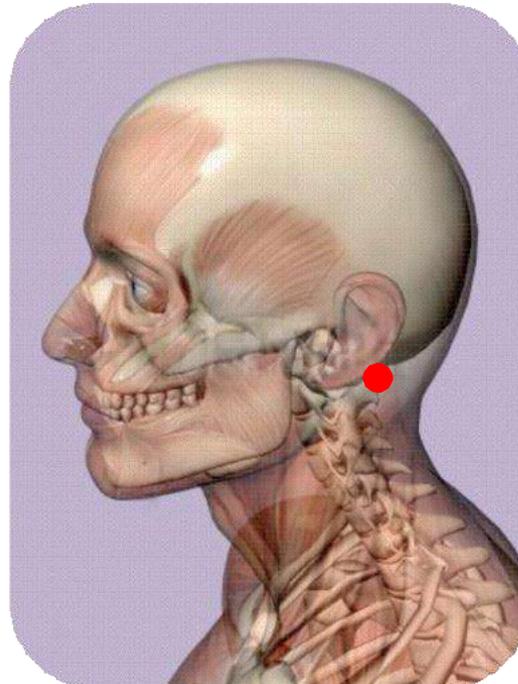
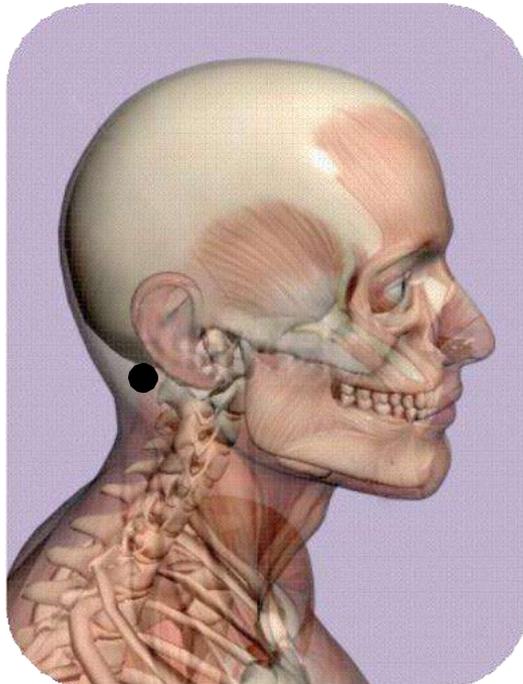
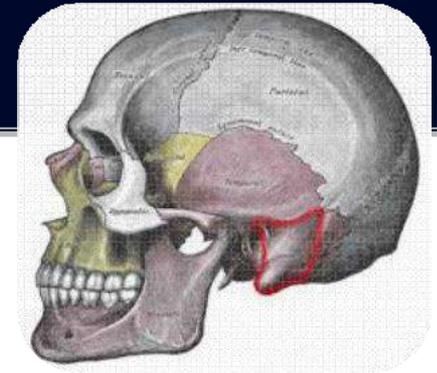
Inflamación oportunista de los órganos reproductores. Es transmitido por plumas de aves, algodón.



Mastoides - Mastoides

FILARIA

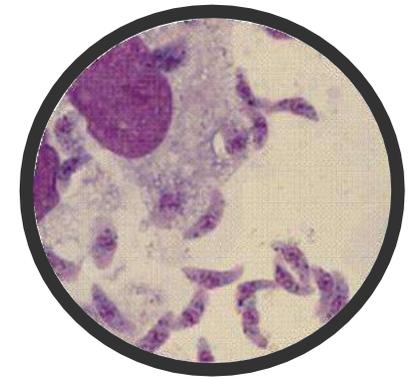
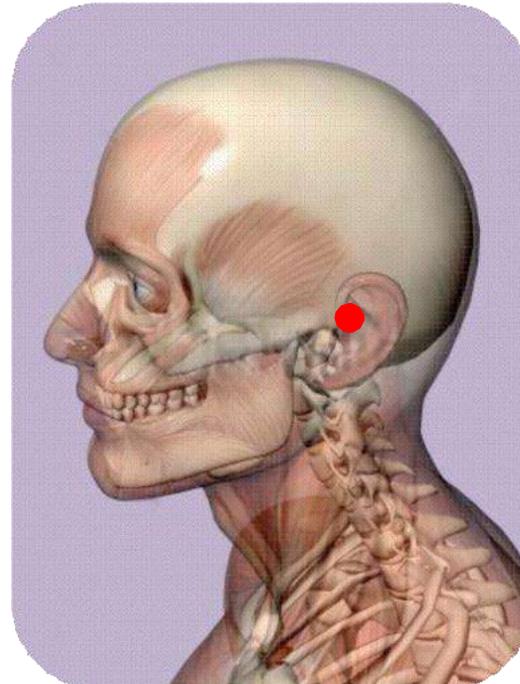
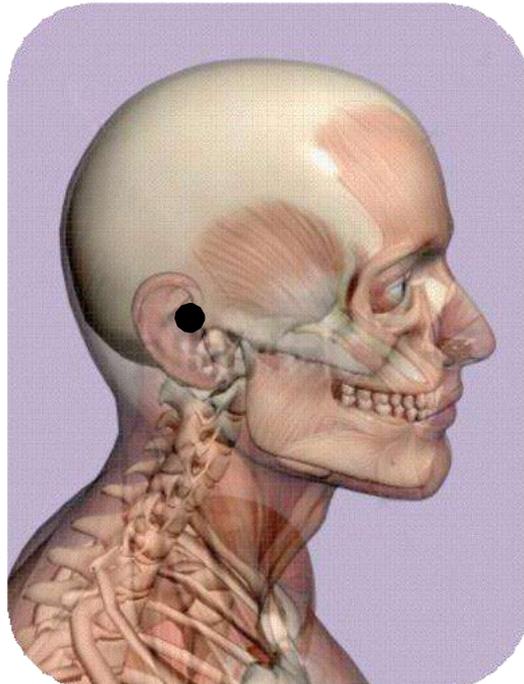
Se presentan desde alteraciones hasta tumores intracraneales. Pasa al cerebro y es grave.



Oído - Oído

TOXOPLASMA

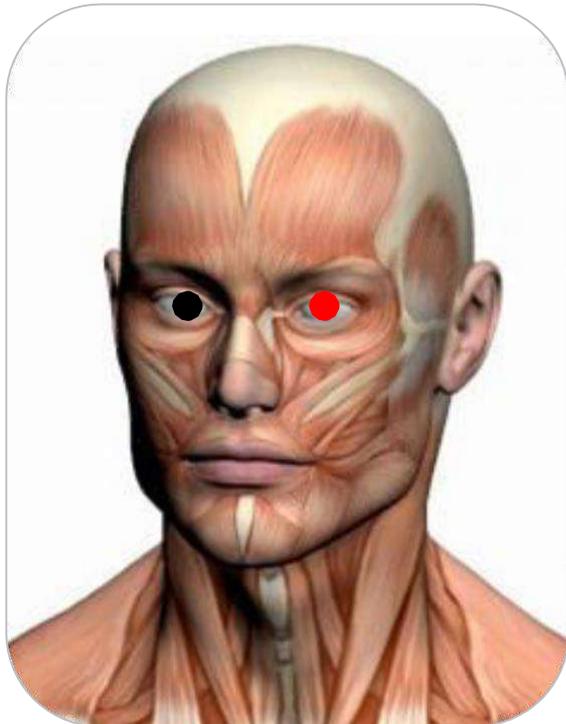
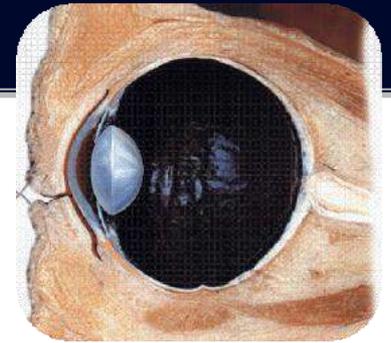
Produce convulsión repetida causada por el *Toxoplasma Gondii*, lo contagian los gatos a través de sus heces. Es malo para el embarazo.



Ojo - Ojo

CITOMEGALOVIRUS

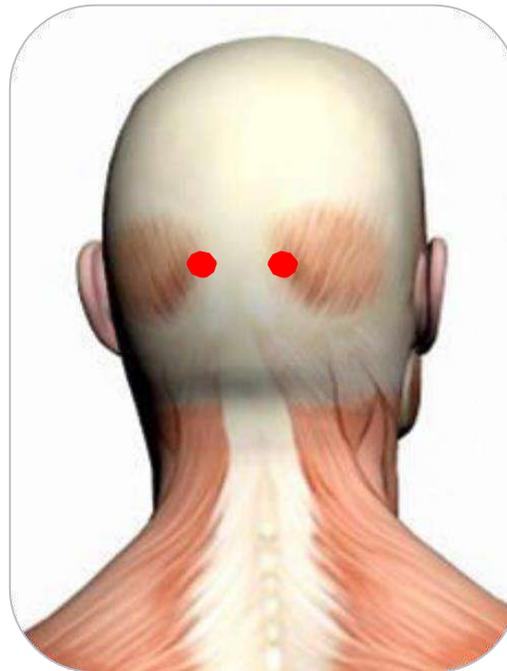
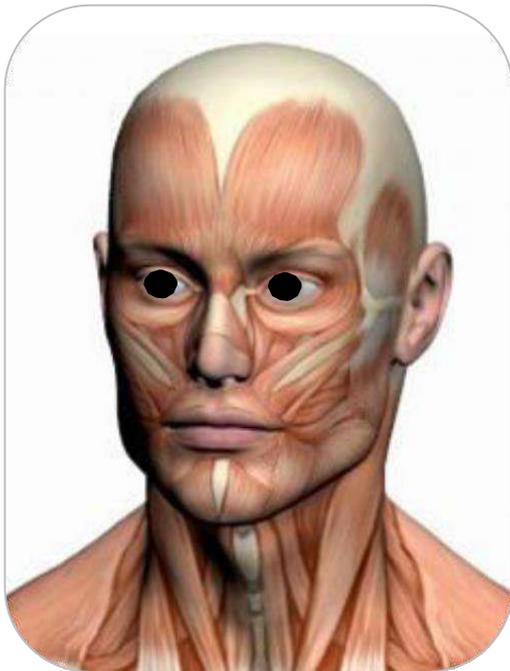
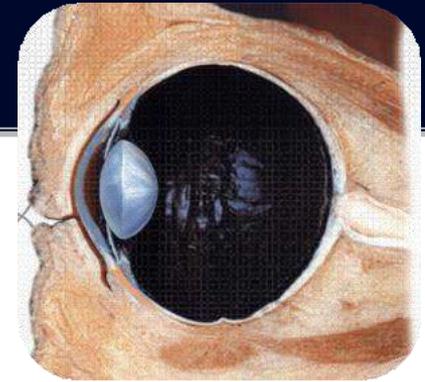
Ataca a la médula espinal y se produce esclerosis múltiple, es curable hasta que haya daños medulares.



Ojo - Cerebelo

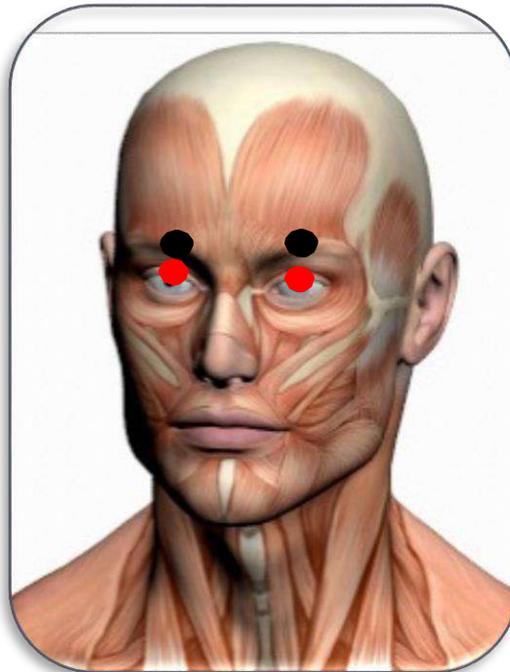
CALLE

Para edema del nervio óptico.



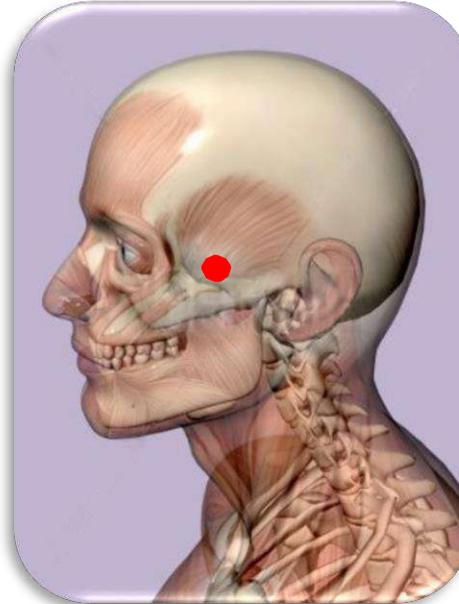
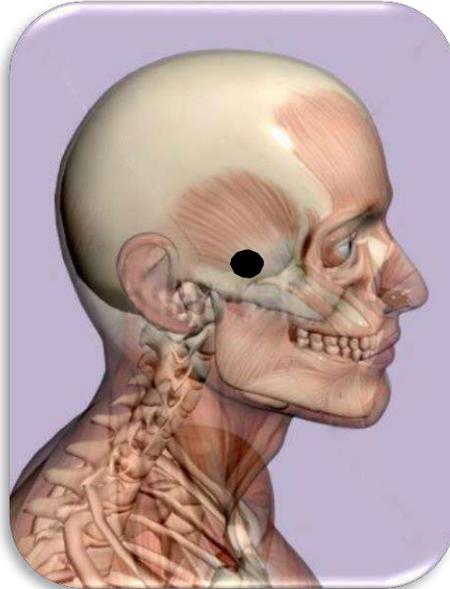
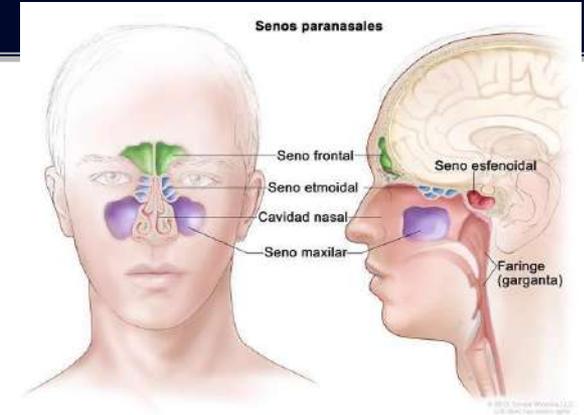
Ojo Der./Izq. – Párpado Der./Izq.

Falso VIH



Seno Esfenoidal – Seno Esfenoidal

Especial

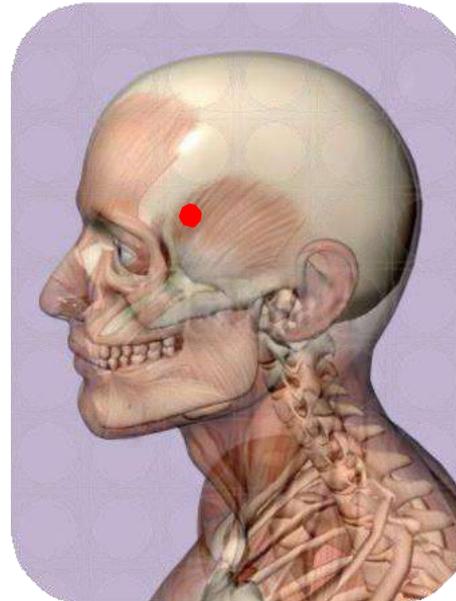
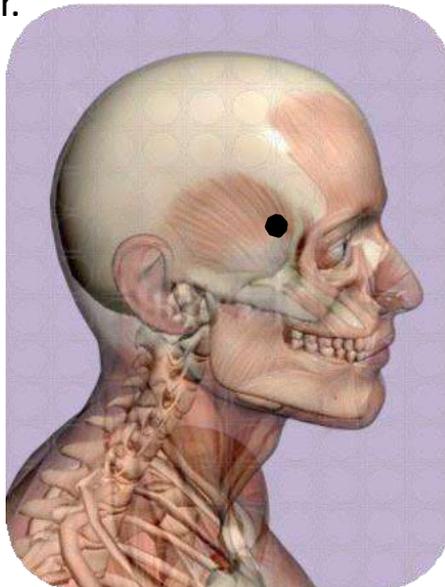
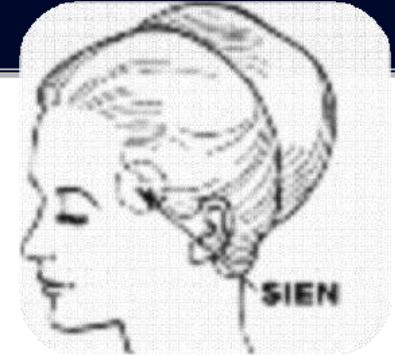


Sien - Sien

ISAAC

Este par puede ser una glándula de secreción interna, o plexo que tienen efecto sobre la vascularización principalmente del pulmón, porque se encuentra en pacientes con enfisema pulmonar y en otros pacientes con síndrome migrañoso o donde existan trastornos de la circulación fina del cerebro.

En el paciente con enfisema pulmonar se asocia al *Mycobacterium leprae* y se produce el fenómeno degenerativo del parénquima pulmonar.



Sien - Sien

REOLOGISMO INTRATORAXICO

Obedece a una ley de la física elemental.

En un espacio cerrado, por donde circulan fluidos, el aumento de uno condiciona la disminución de otros.

En el tórax se llevan a cabo cuatro drenajes, que deben conservarse en equilibrio cinético para permitir la correcta ventilación pulmonar.

AIRE, SANGRE, LINFA Y HUMORES.

Desde el punto de vista de la fisiología tradicional, todas las enfermedades obstructivas crónicas se deben al atrapamiento del aire ventilatorio por obstrucción bronquial y secundariamente por espasmo vascular.

Pero la detección y clasificación de estas enfermedades, de acuerdo al síntoma principal de obstrucción bronquial, nos confunde más que aclara el fenómeno etiológico de cada una.

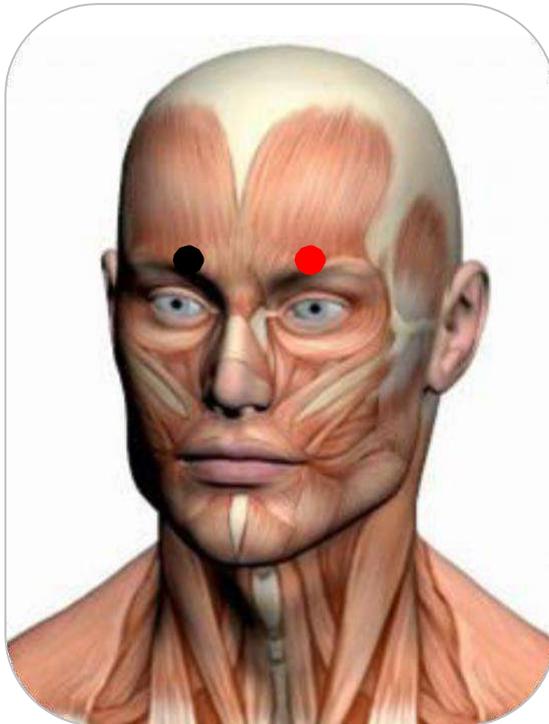
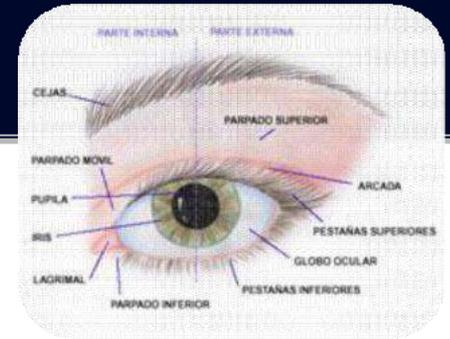
De acuerdo a las observaciones del Dr. Goiz, los dos fenómenos son simultáneos pero independientes uno del otro y además son curables.



Párpado - Párpado

NEISSERIA CATARRHALIS

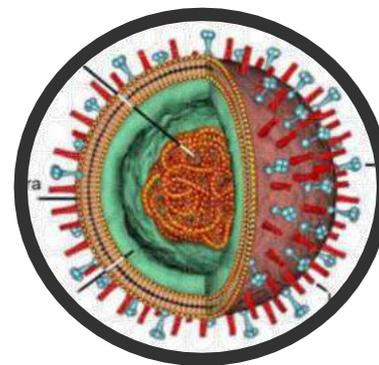
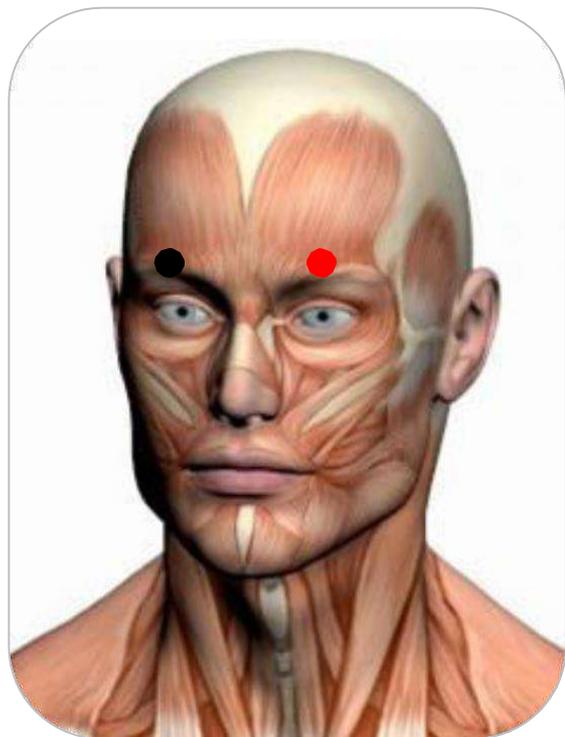
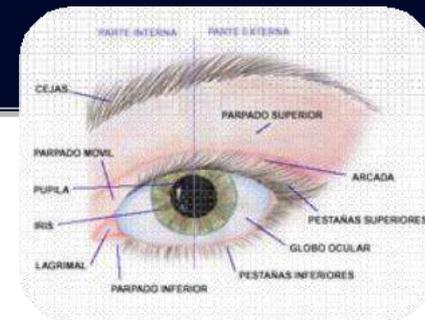
Si se combina con Neisseria Gonorrhoeus, se caen los dientes, gingivitis, otitis. Se confunde con sinusitis.



Ceja - Ceja

SINCICIAL

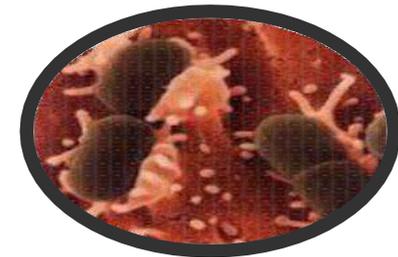
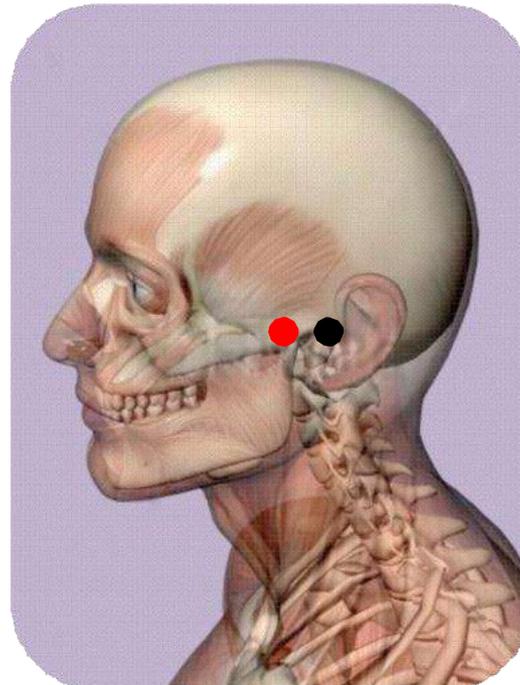
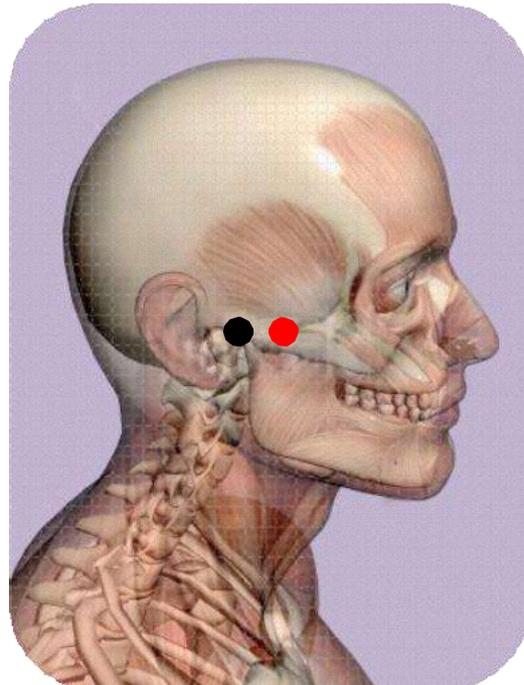
Causa síntomas gripales.



Pre-Auricular dd – Pre-Auricular ii

NEOCARDIA AMERICANA

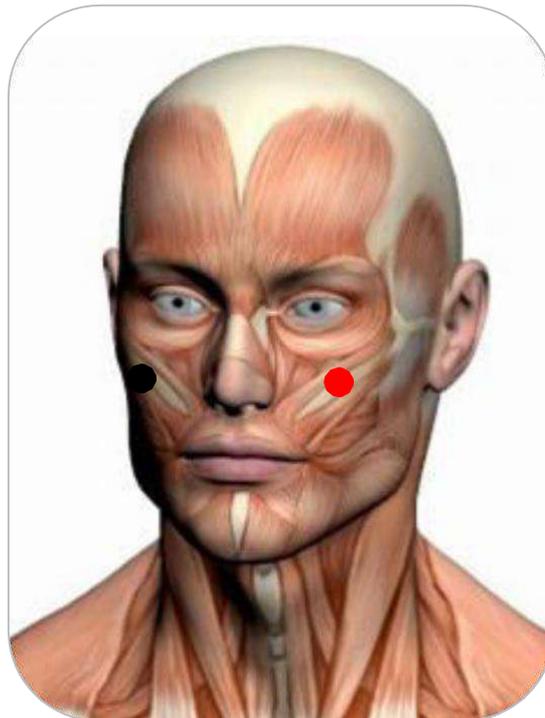
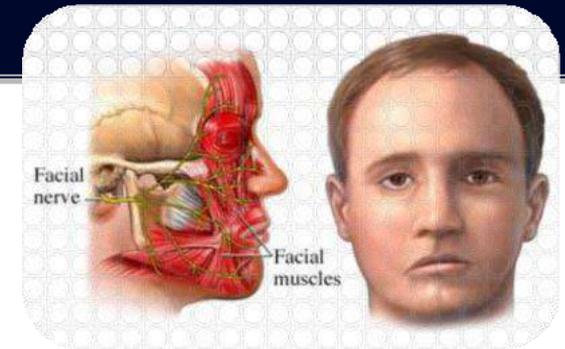
Parálisis facial del 7º par craneal. Es causada por aves. Se presenta dolor de oídos por agua o diferencia de presión. Enfermedad bronco pulmonar. Infección linfocutánea. Celulitis.



Nervio Facial – Nervio Facial

PARÁLISIS FACIAL

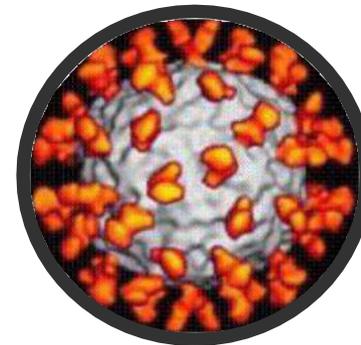
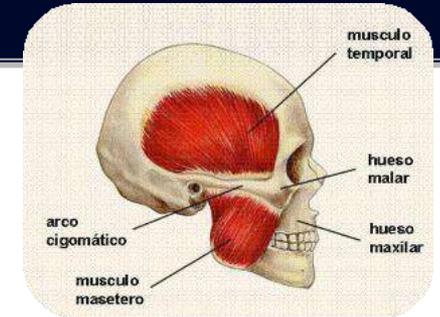
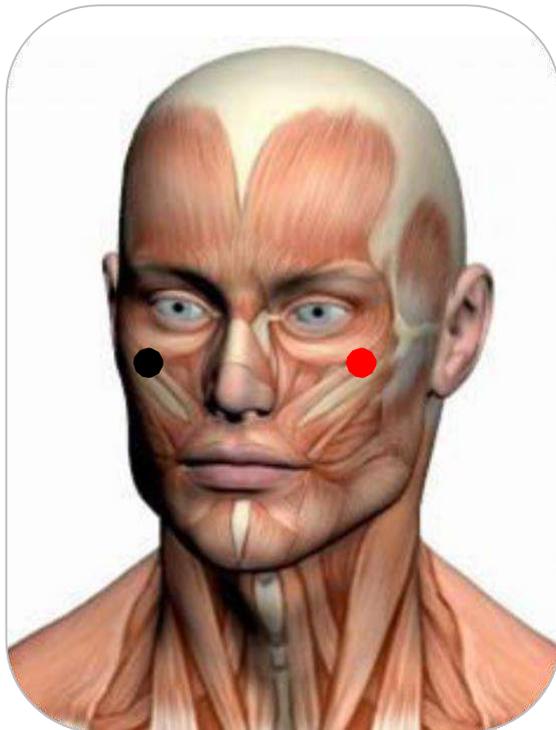
Causa un aspecto facial deformado e incapacidad de mover músculos en el lado afectado de la cara. Se presentan tics, caída del párpado y de la comisura de la boca, lagrimeo excesivo de un ojo.



Arco Cigomático – Arco Cigomático

RINOVIRUS

Agente infeccioso más común.
Causante del resfriado común.

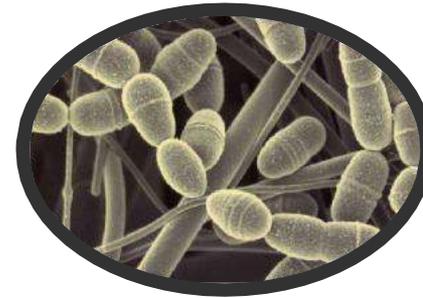
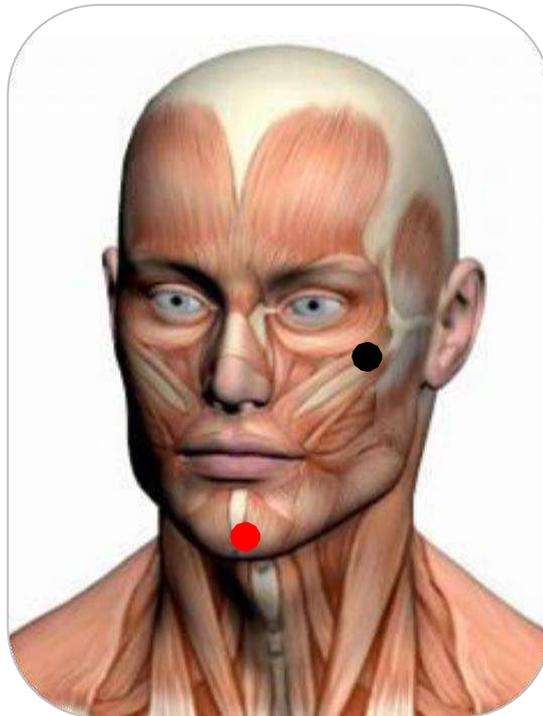
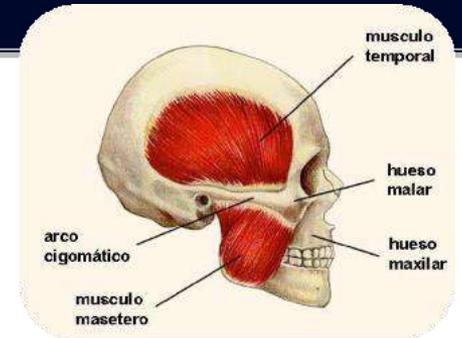


Arco Cigomático - Mandíbula

ESTREPTOCOCO MUTANS

Causa la caries.

Se caracteriza por la destrucción de los tejidos duros del diente.

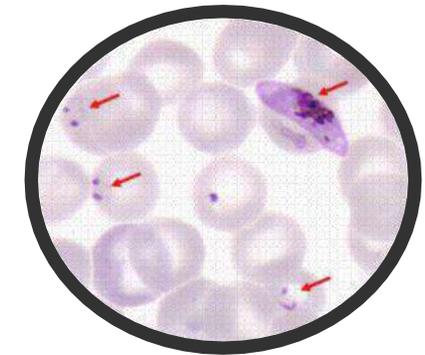
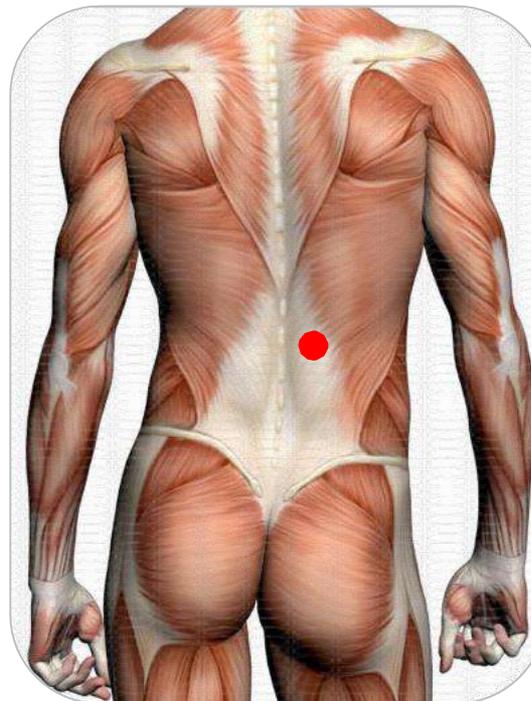
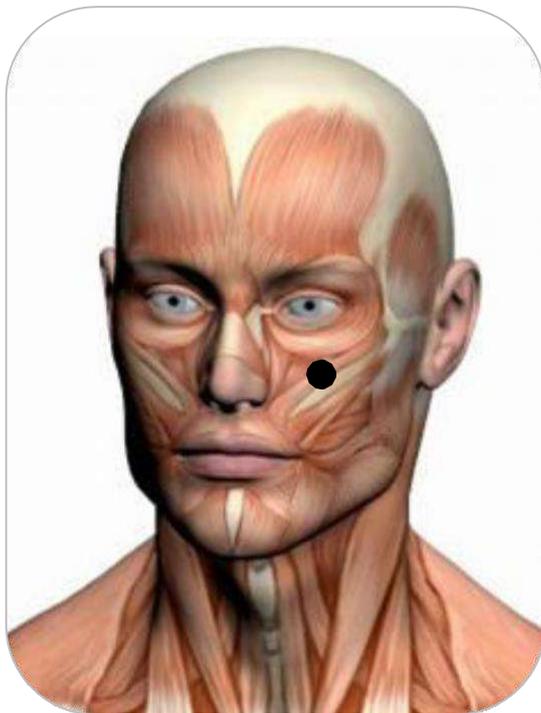
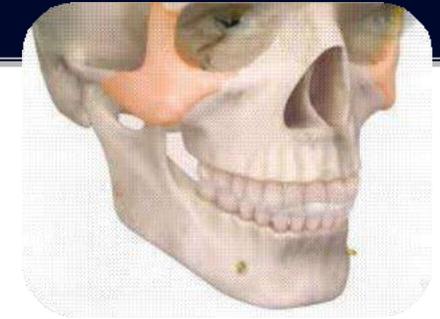


Pómulo – Riñón Contra Lateral

PALUDISMO O MALARIA

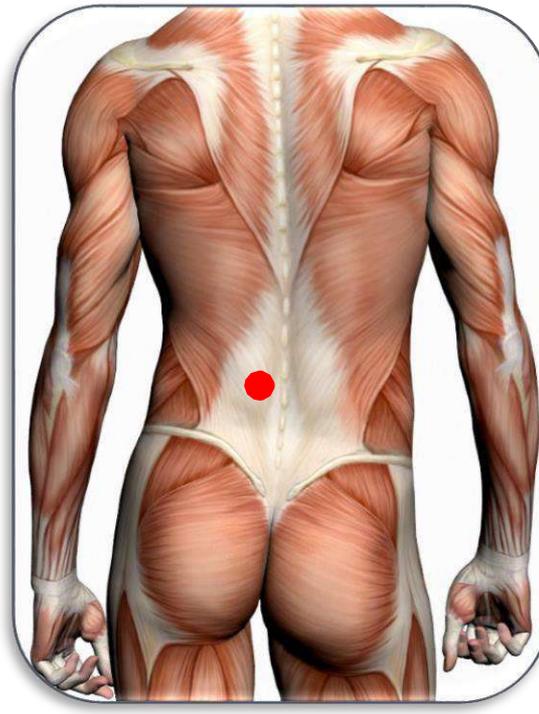
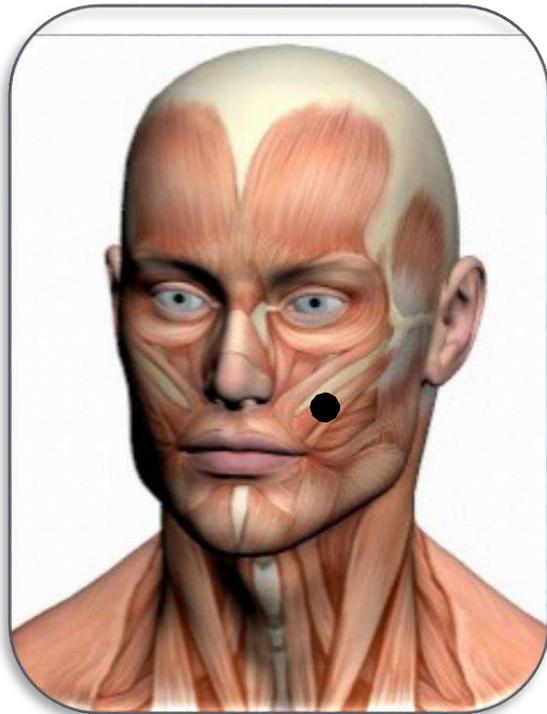
Rastrear los 2 pómulos.

Produce fiebre, escalofríos, sudoración y dolor de cabeza.



Pómulo Der/Izq – Riñón Mismo Lado

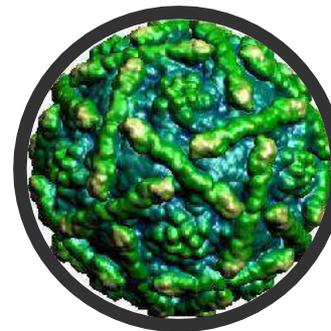
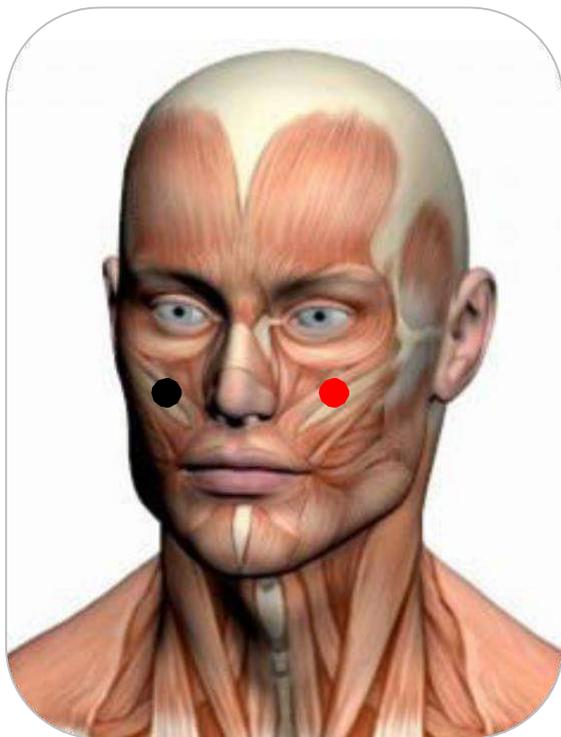
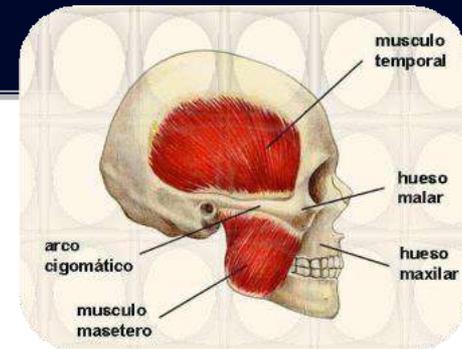
FIBROMIALGIA



Malar - Malar

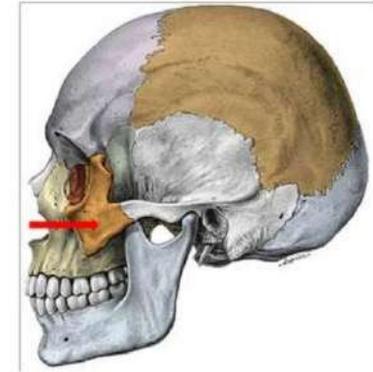
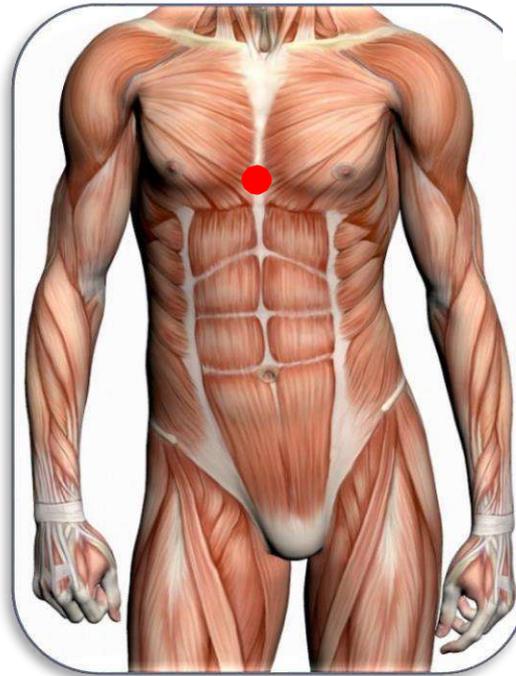
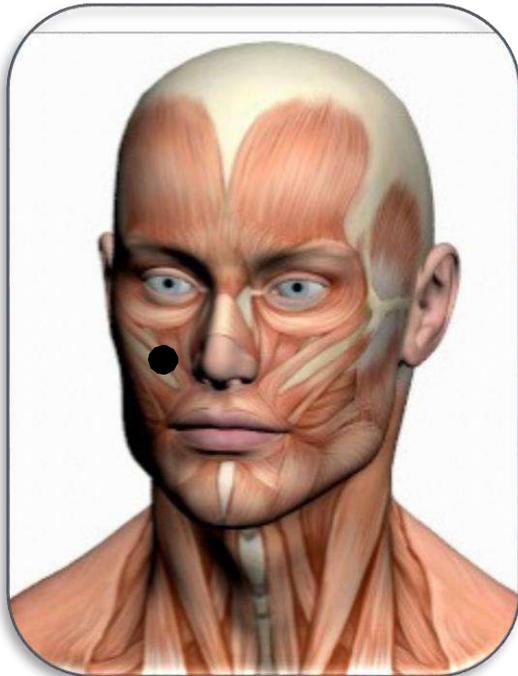
ENTEROVIRUS

Dolor de cabeza , mareo, diarrea, se confunde con VIH.



Malar – Esternón

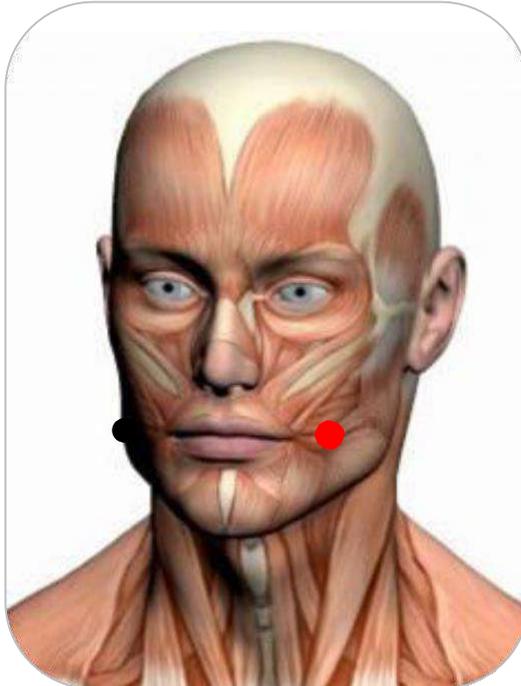
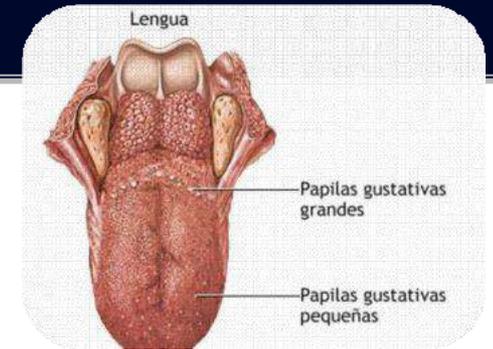
VIRUS



Lengua - Lengua

ESCABIOSIS O SARNA

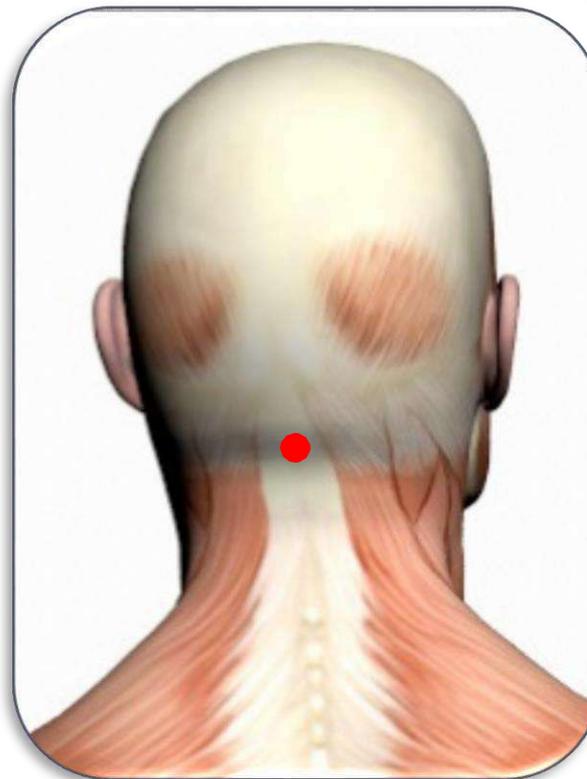
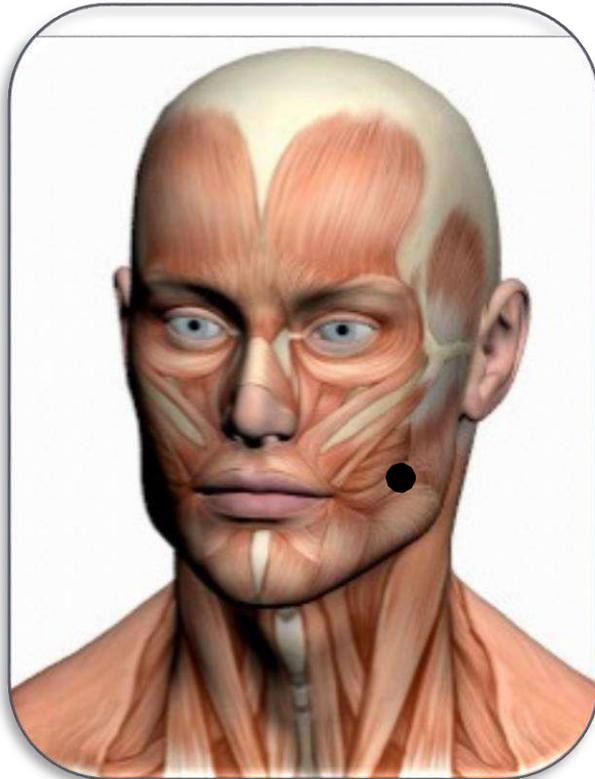
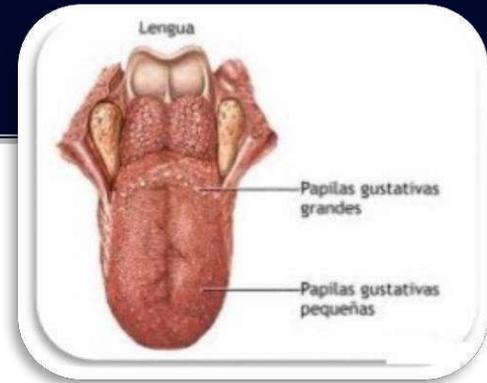
Problemas cutáneos, tipo dermatitis, causa alopecia ariata, se cae el pelo por mechones. Se transmite por el pelo de animales, al asociarse con otros patógenos da falso cáncer de lengua o faringe.



Lengua Der/Izq – Bulbo

BACTERIA DESCONOCIDA

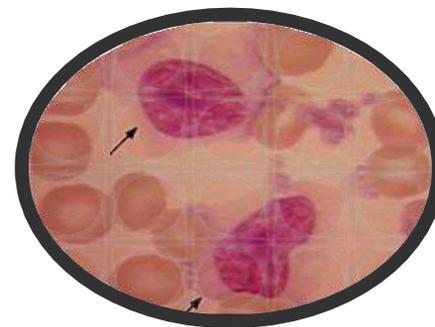
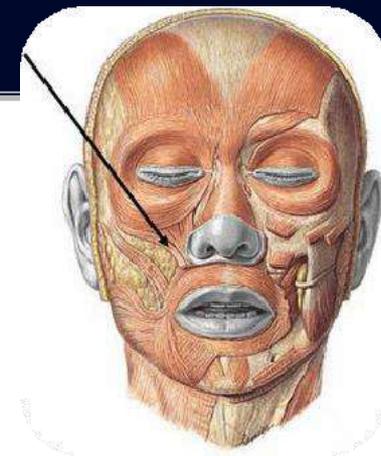
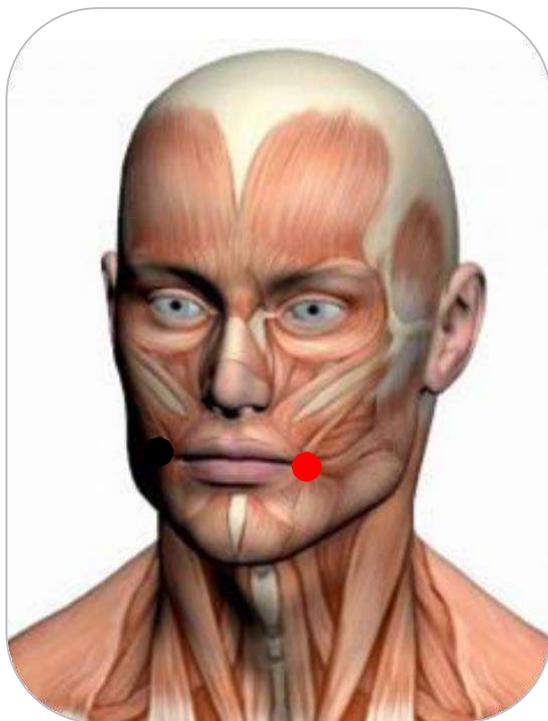
Por aguas



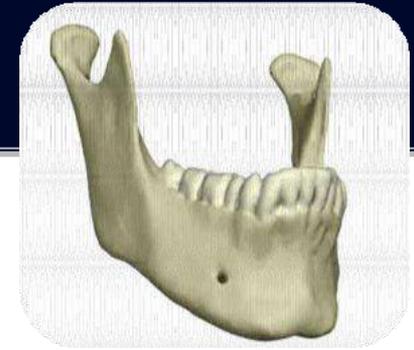
Comisura - Comisura

HERPES (4)

Es asintomática y se presenta como una faringitis con o sin tonsilitis. Lesión cutánea.

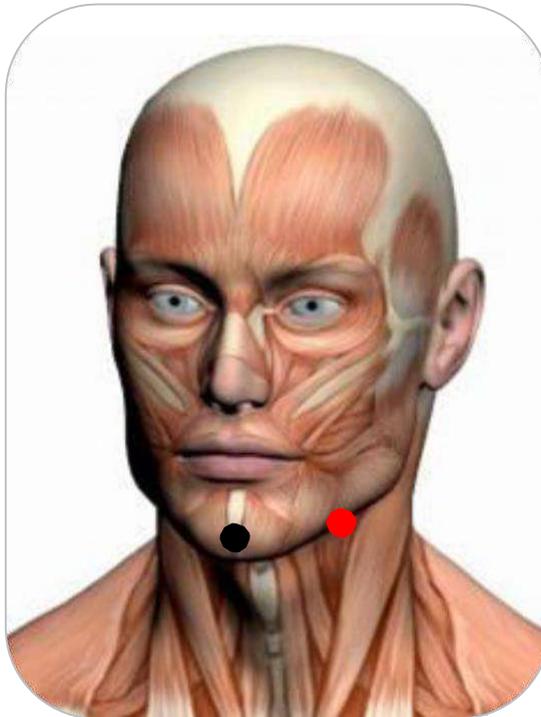


Mandíbula – Gonión Der/Izq



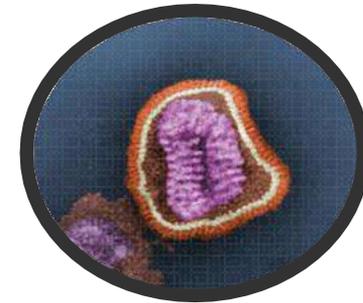
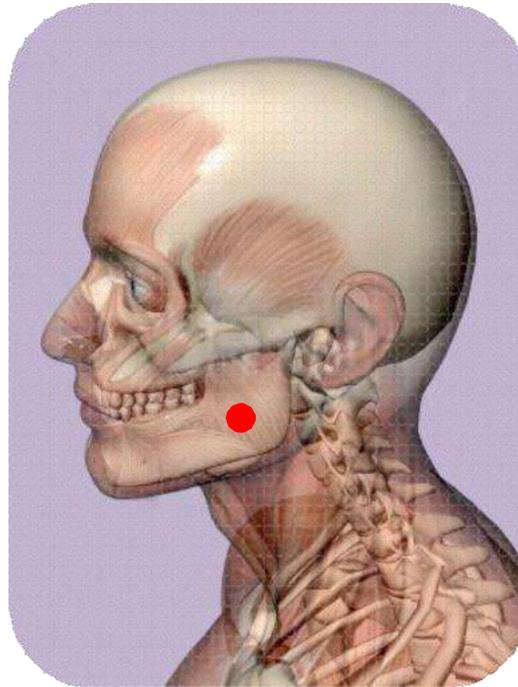
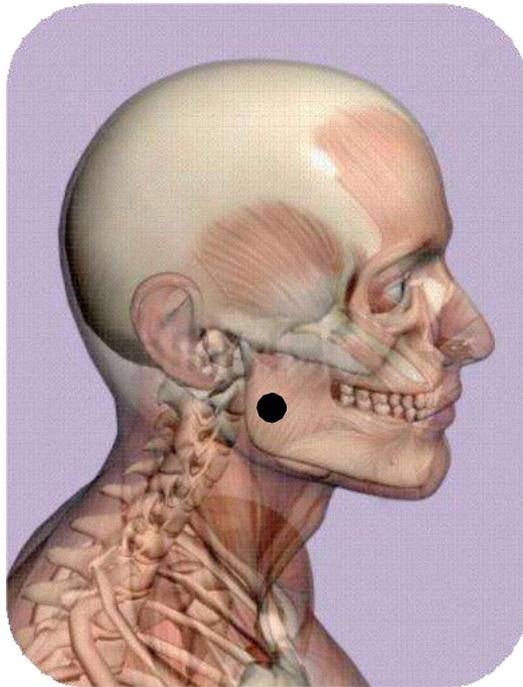
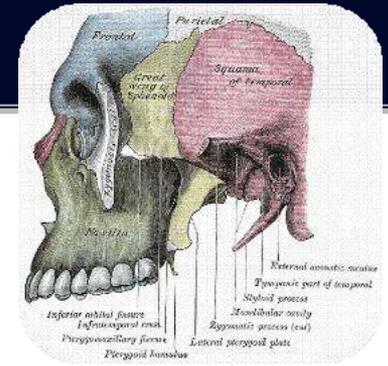
NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE

Gingivitis, gonorrea. Causa dolor al orinar, excreción vaginal, aumento de ganas de orinar y molestias urinarias.



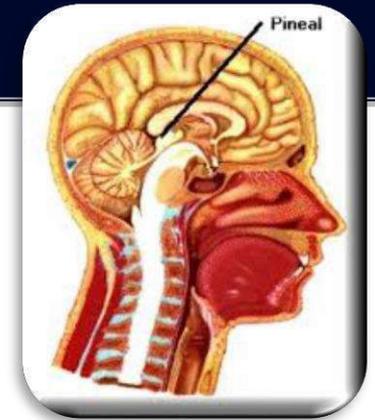
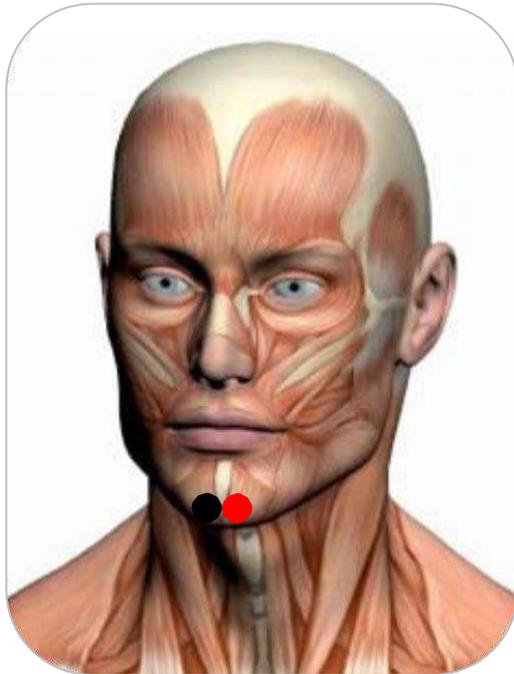
Rama Mandibular – Rama Mandibular

STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIS



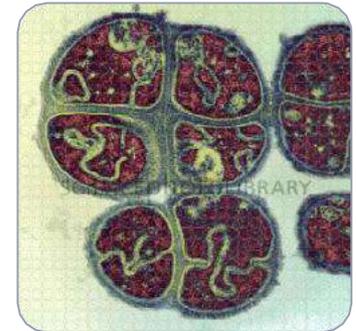
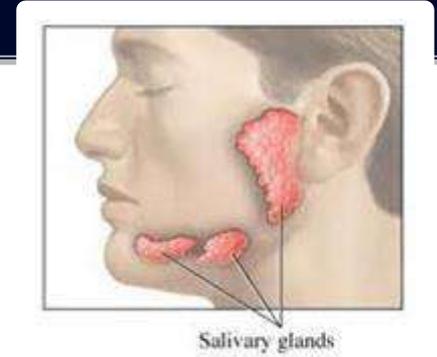
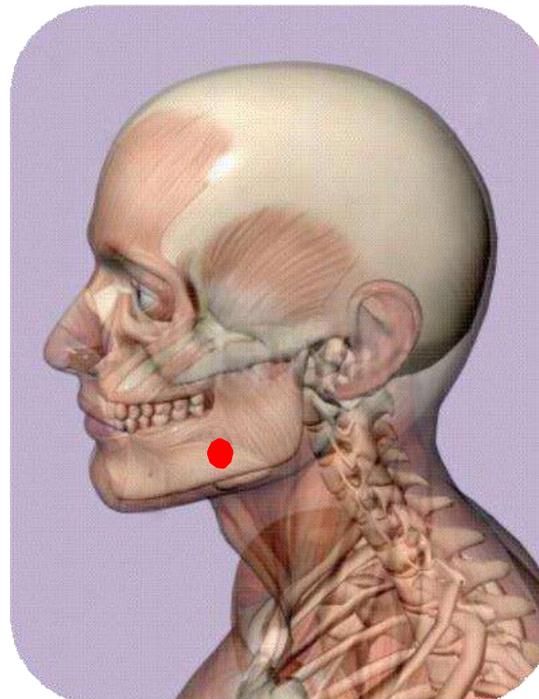
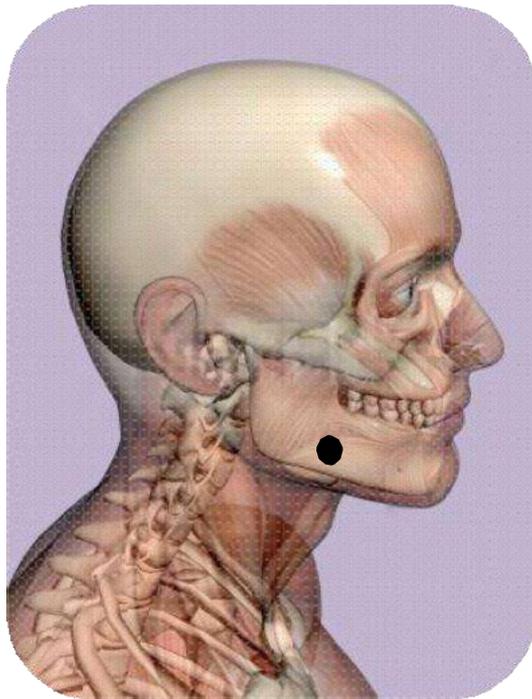
Inframentón – Inframentón

PROTEUS BULGARIS



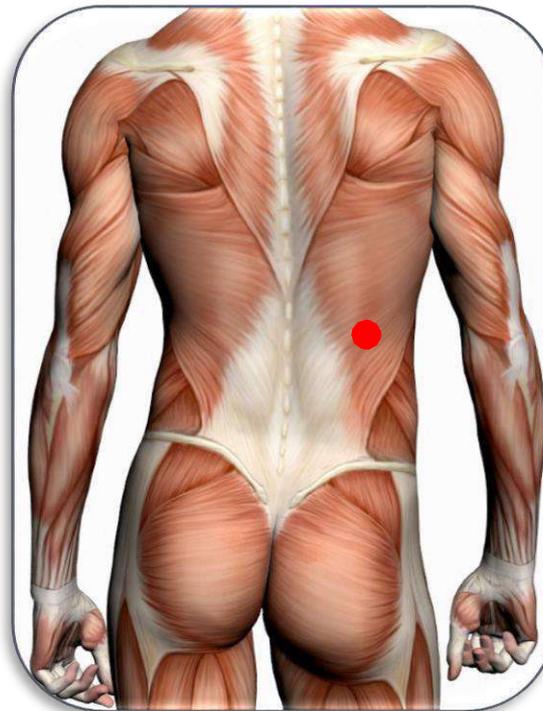
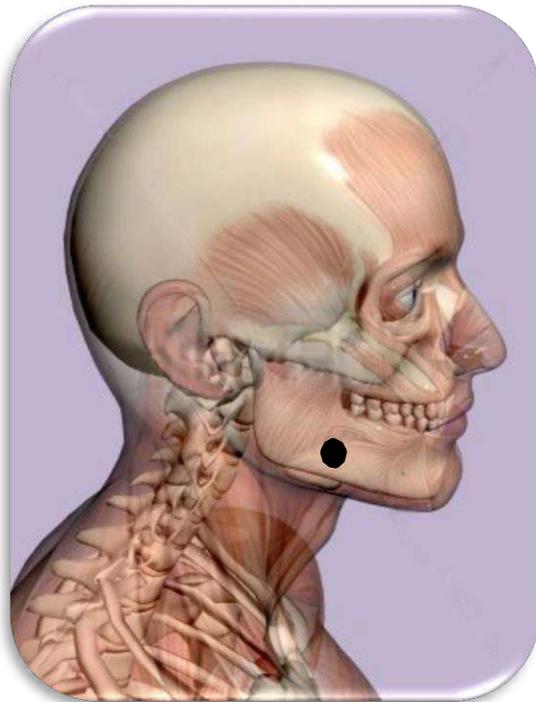
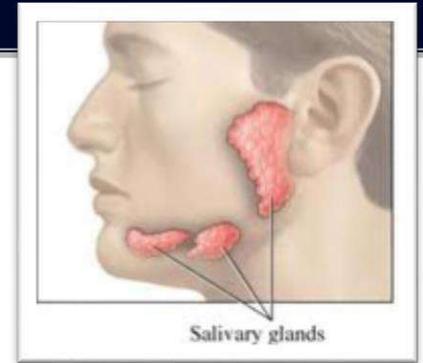
Glándula Salival – Glándula Salival

MICROCOCUS TETRAGINUS



Glándula Palatina – Riñón Derecho

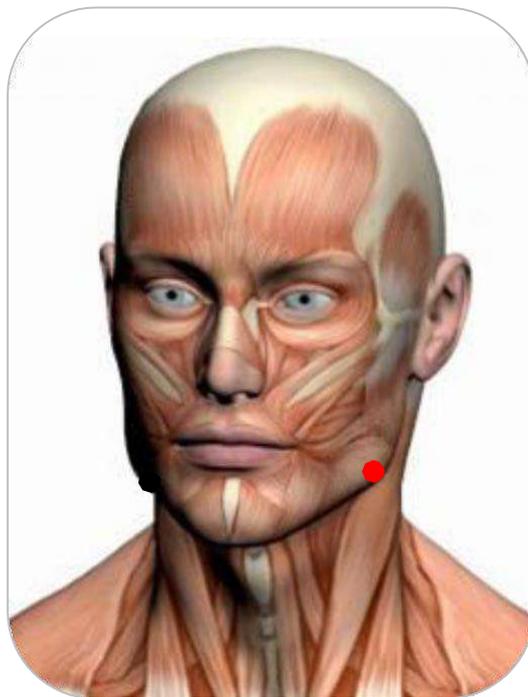
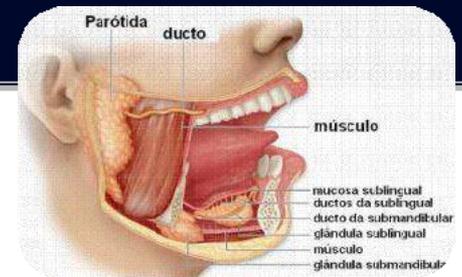
Intoxicación Crónica



Parótida – Parótida

LOLITA

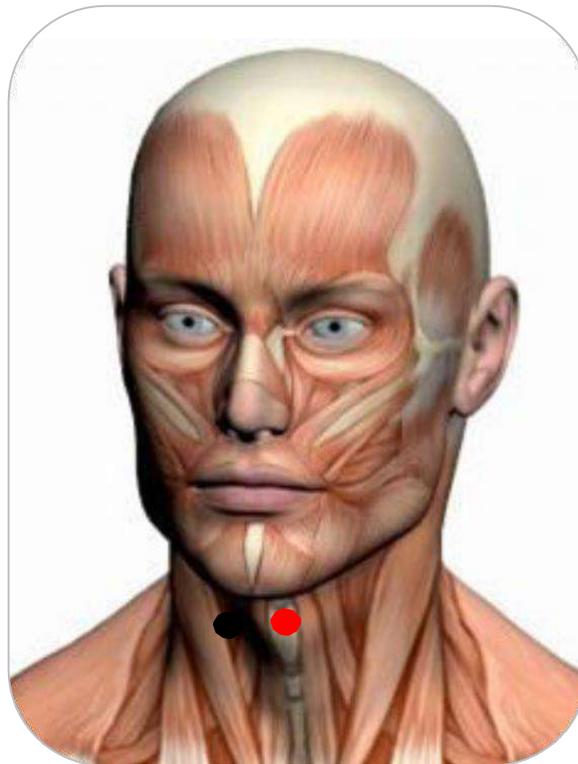
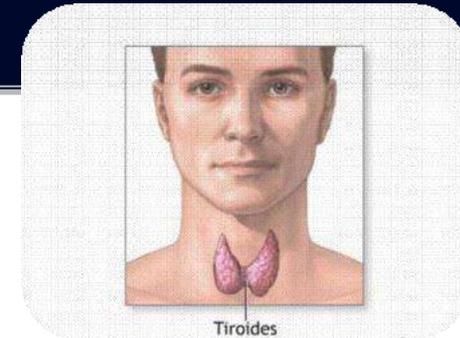
Basado en un estudio de Japón Ogata, la composición histológica de las parótidas es similar a la porción del páncreas y además produce una hormona, la parotina. Ésta excita la producción de tiroxina, calcitonina e insulina, para completar la digestión posterior del alimento.



Tiroides - Tiroides

DISFUNCIÓN DE LA TIROIDES

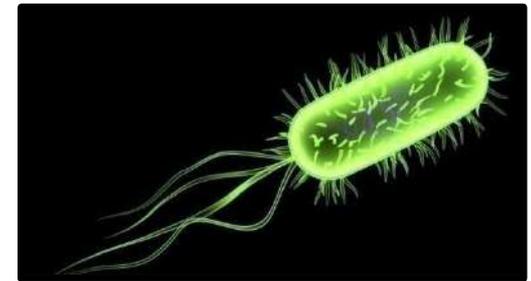
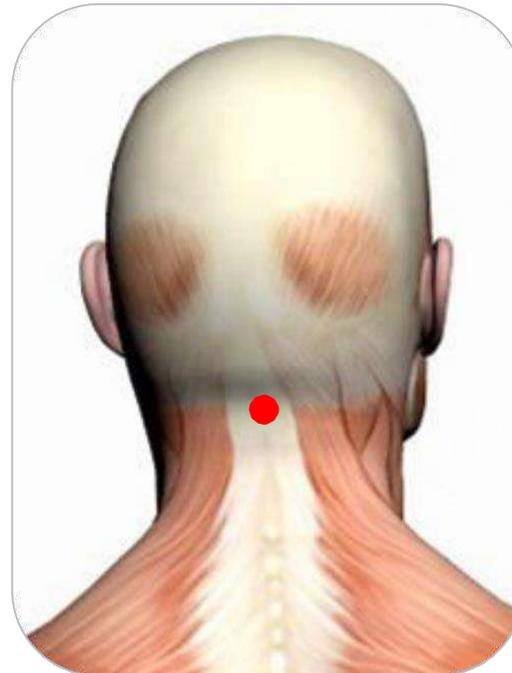
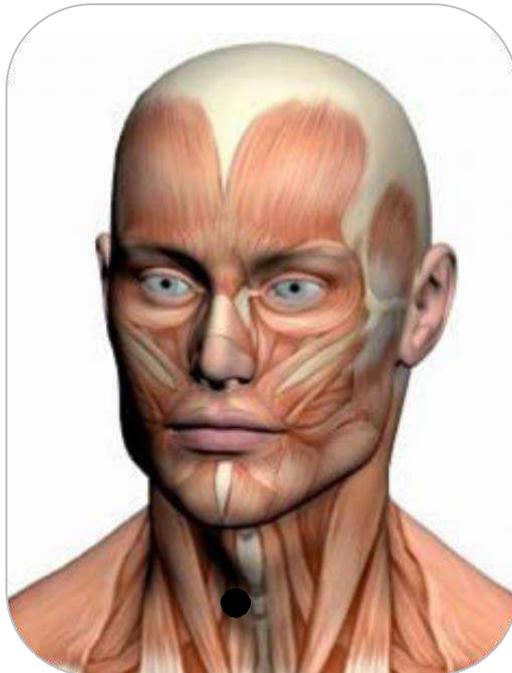
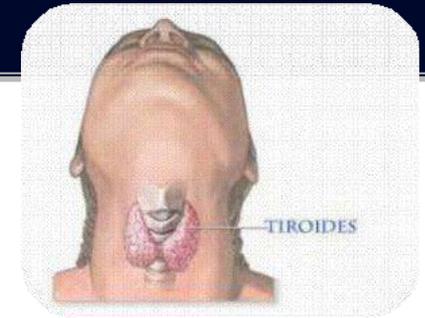
Chequear a los lados, da obesidad, bocio exoftálmico, temblor de manos y retención de líquidos.



Tiroides - Bulbo

MENINGITIS VIRAL

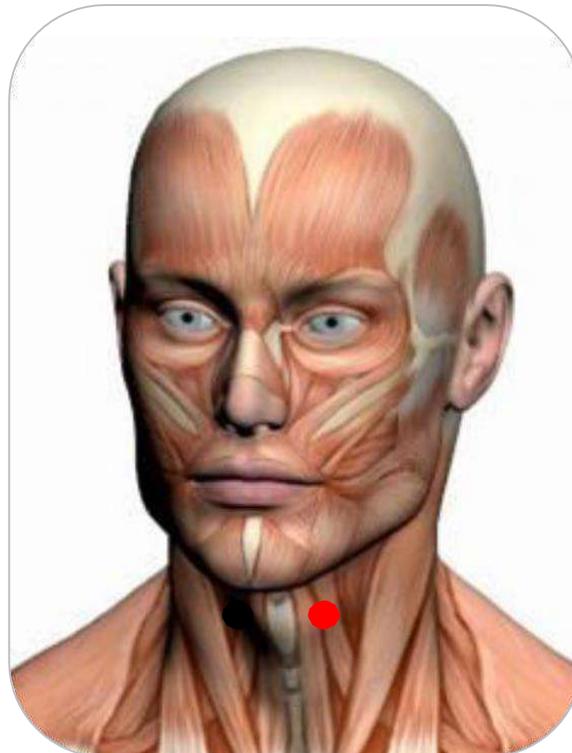
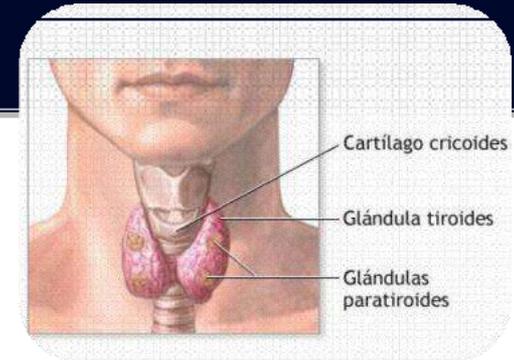
Causa fiebre, dolor de cabeza, rigidez de nuca, sarpullido de color rojo o púrpura, náuseas, fotofobia, somnolencia, confusión mental.



Paratiroides - Paratiroides

DISFUNCIÓN DE LA PARATIROIDES

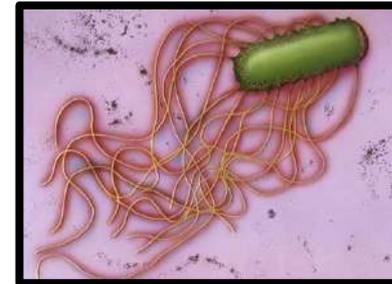
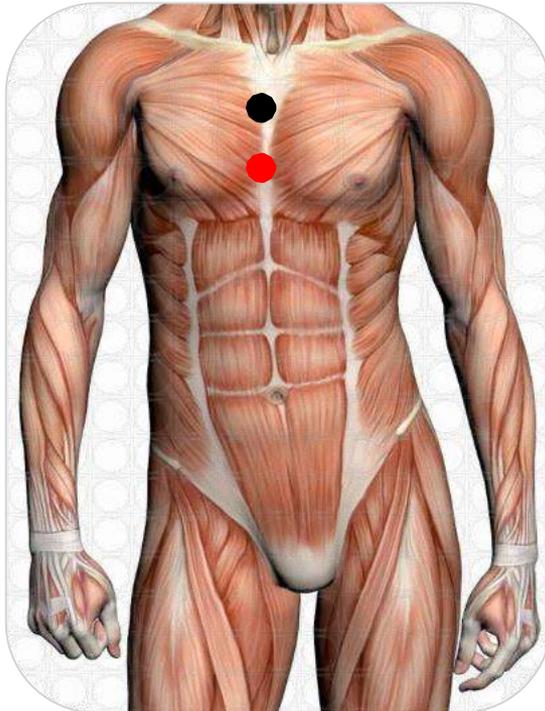
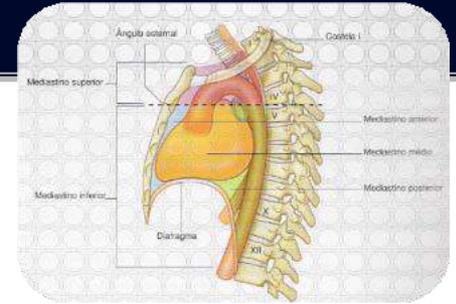
Síndrome de hipo calcemia, osteoporosis, esto se da por traumatismo, edad, infecciones y disfunción.



Mediastino Superior – Mediastino Inferior

PROTEUS MIRIABILIS

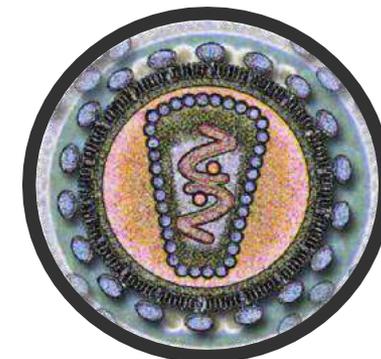
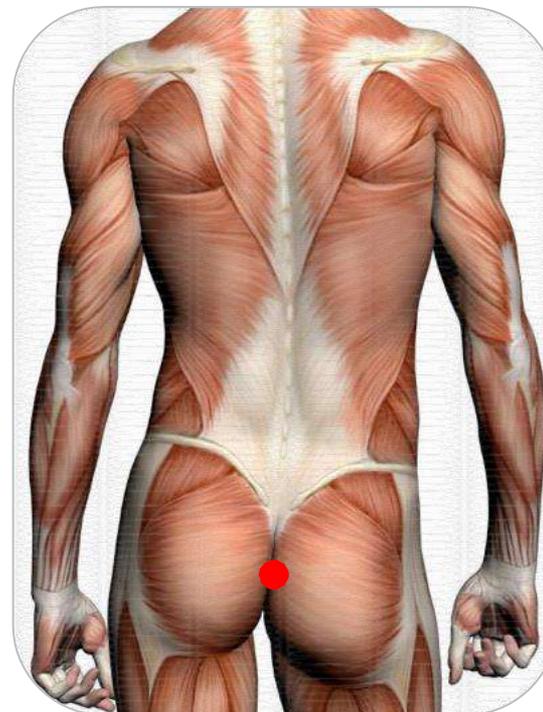
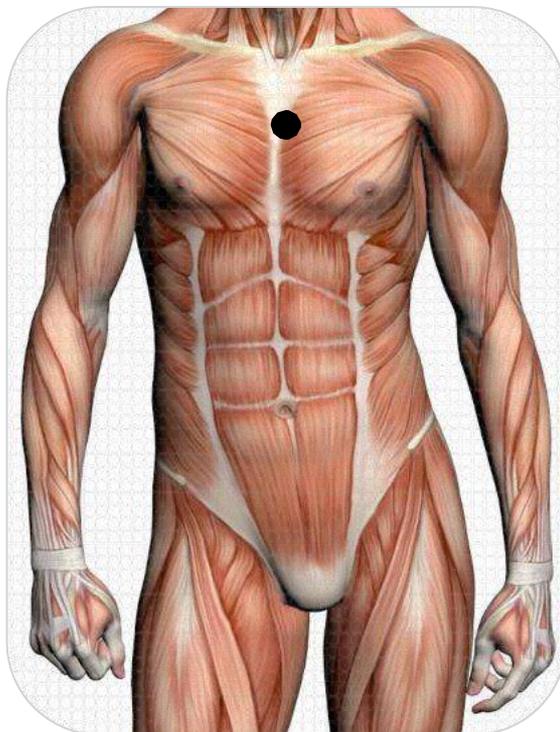
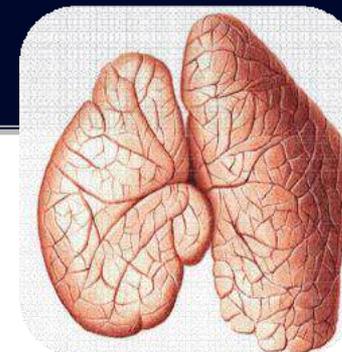
Mediastinitis con síntomas laríngeos, pulmonares o bronquiales, da falso sida al combinarse con otro virus. Atrapa al timo tanto anatómica como funcionalmente. Da inmunodeficiencia.



Timo - Recto

V.I.H 1

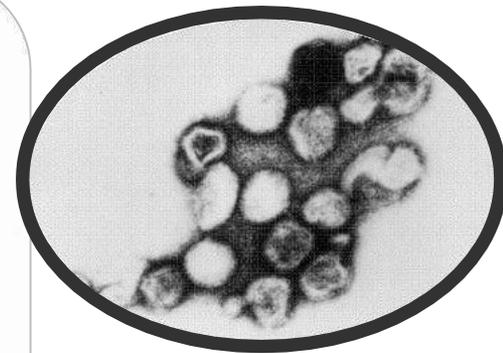
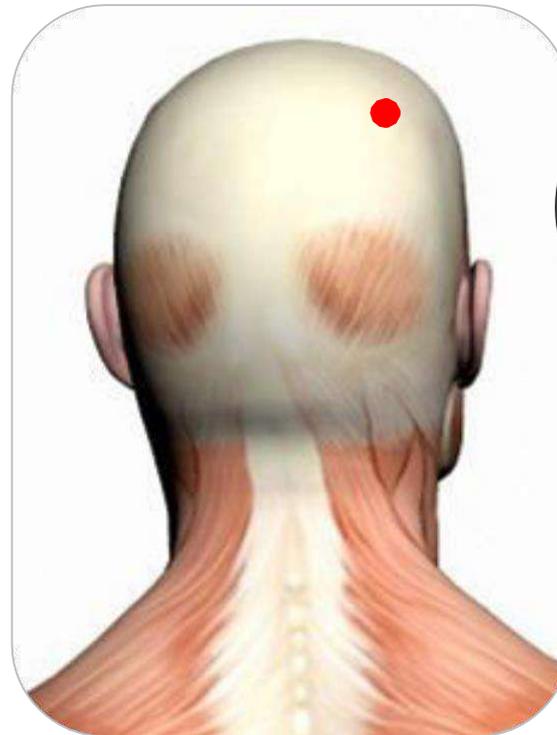
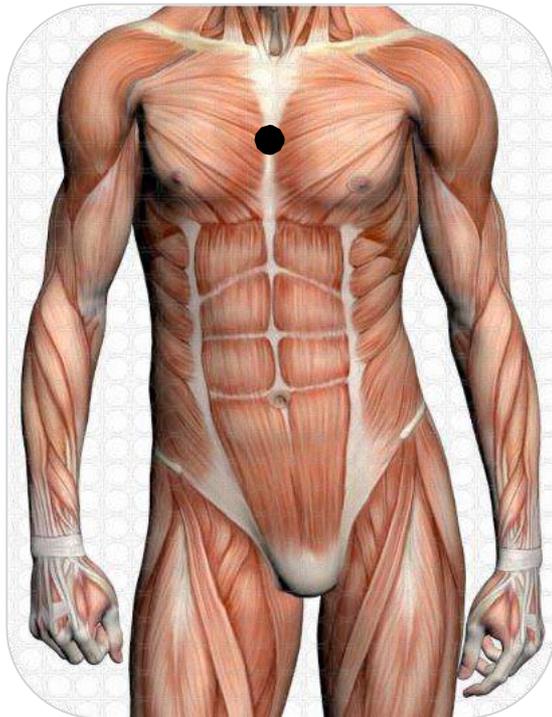
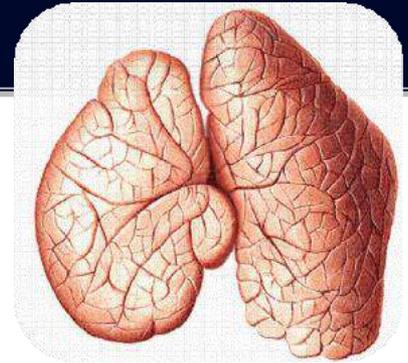
Afecta la producción de hormonas del tipo CD3, CD4, así como de linfocitos T4.



Timo – Parietal Der.

RUBEOLA VIRUS

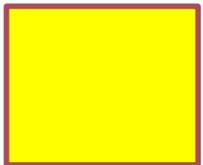
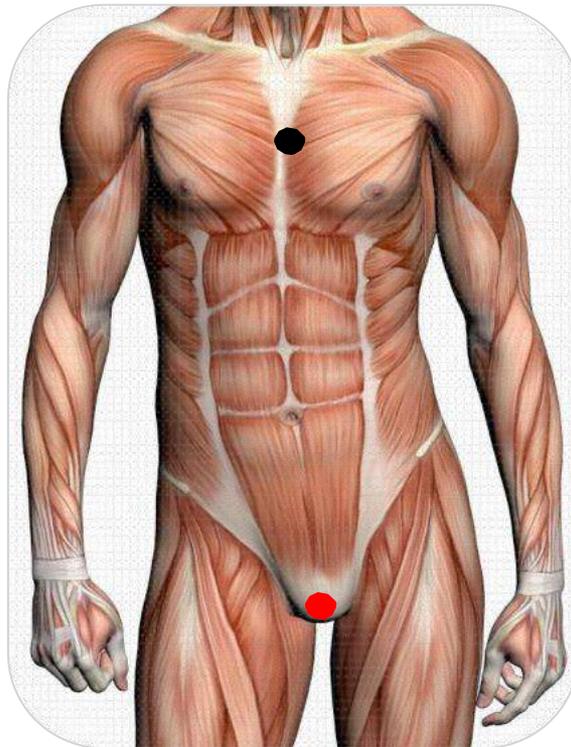
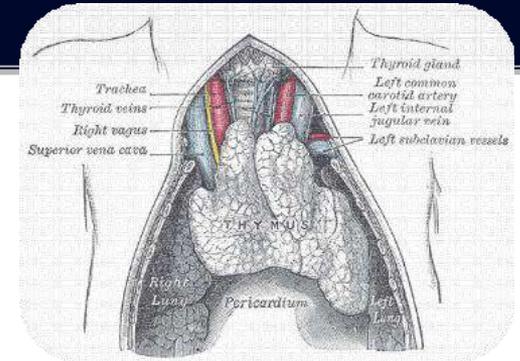
Dolor de cabeza, malestar general, no da inmunodeficiencia.



Timo - Pene

ANDRÉS

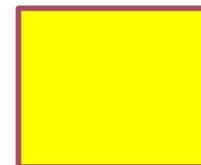
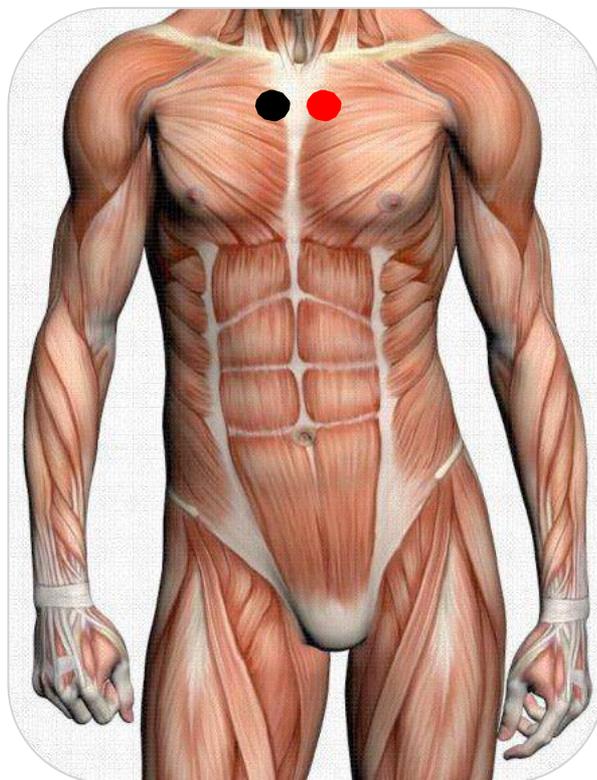
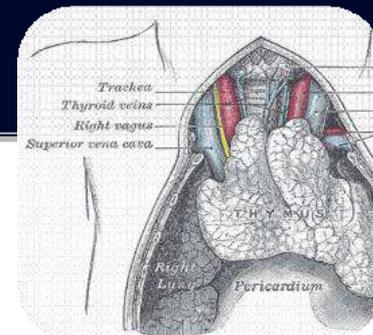
Disfunción Eréctil



Timo - Timo

Disfunción del Timo.

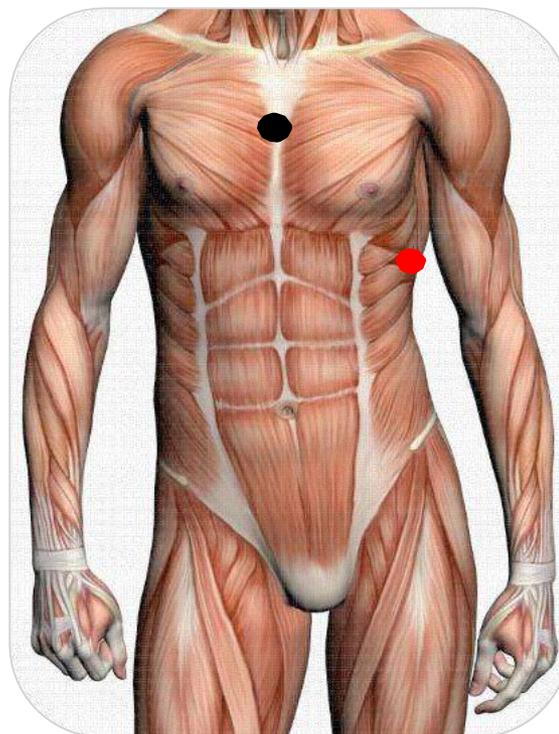
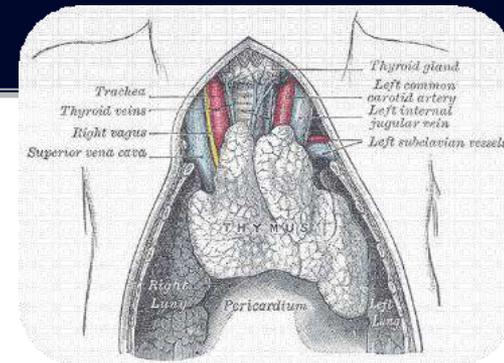
Rige la producción de linfocitos y al fallar se produce inmunodeficiencia.



Timo - Bazo

MARCO ANTONIO

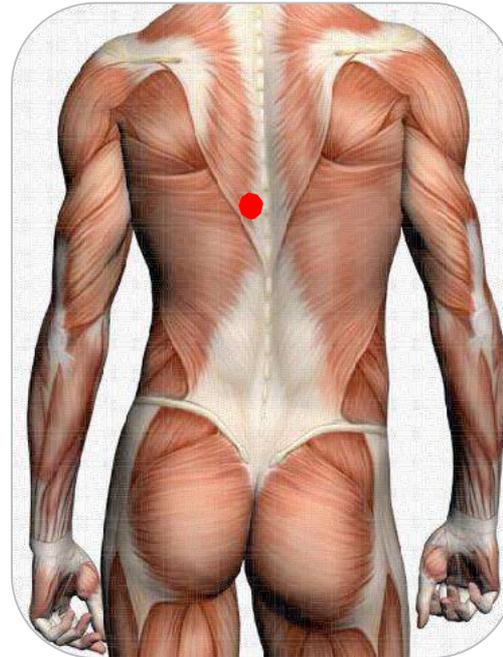
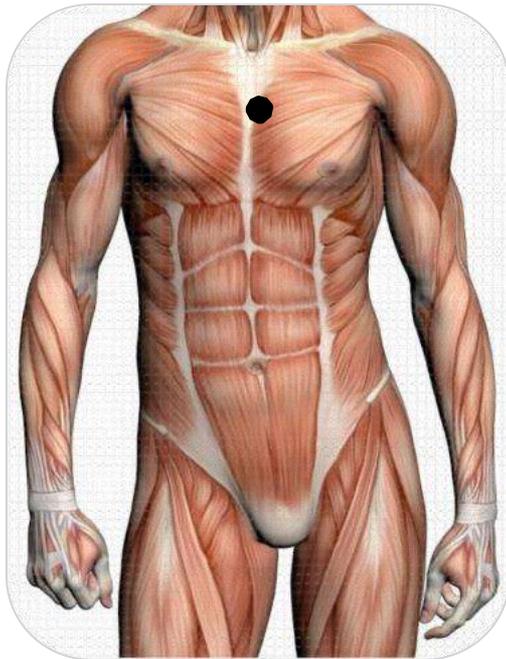
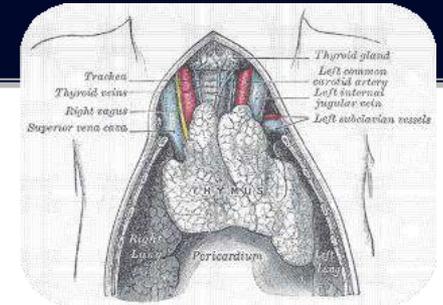
Para insuficiencia respiratoria.
Restituye sulfatante de los alveolos.



Timo - Suprarrenal

ÁLVARO

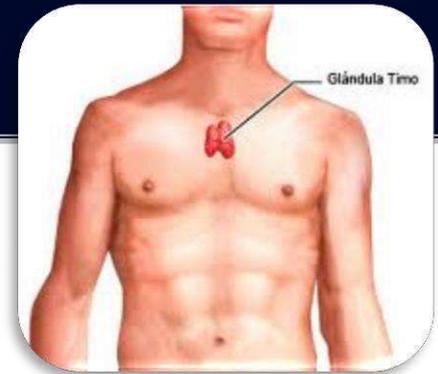
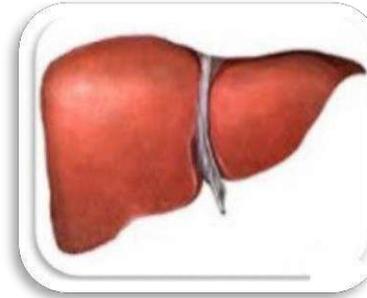
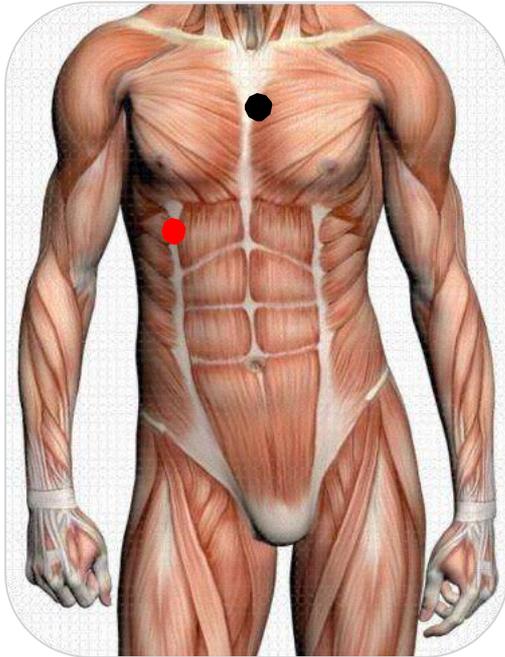
Este par armoniza la función de las otras glándulas o las rige.
La producción de hormonas no es continua sino alterna y esto permite que en tanto unas trabajan otras descansan en su actividad metabólica.



Timo – Hígado

ESCHERICHIA COLI

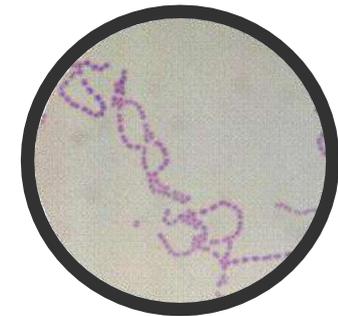
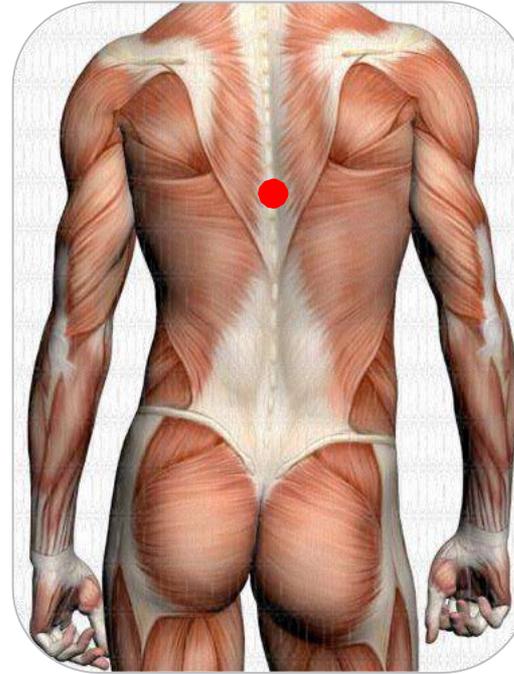
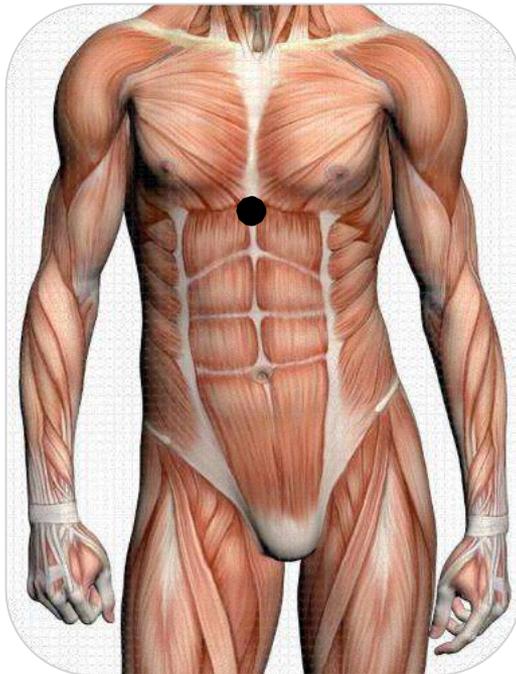
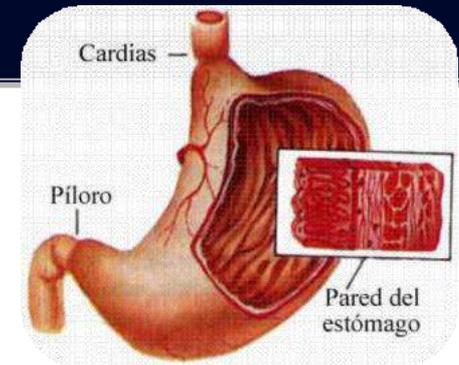
HEPATITIS M -
Infección urinaria.



Cardias - Suprarrenales

ESTREPTOCOCO BETA-HEMOLÍTICO

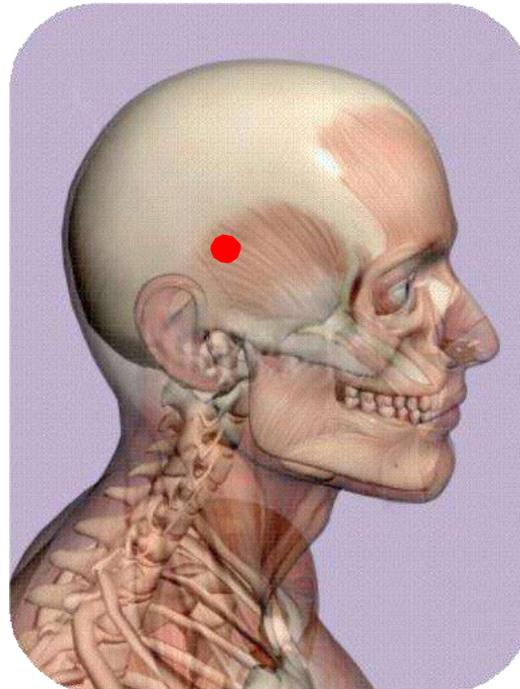
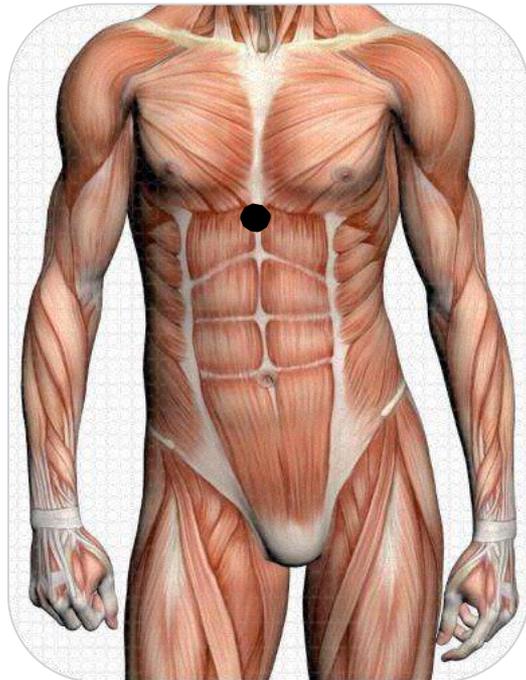
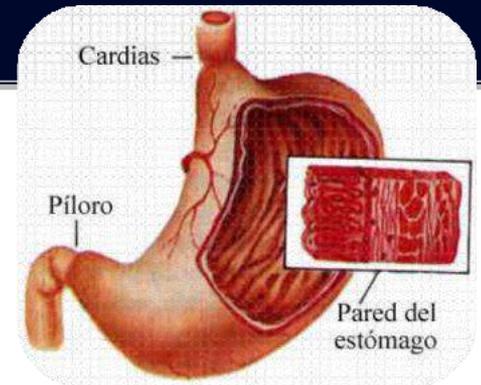
Alteraciones a nivel de cardias, varices esofágicas y fiebre reumática.



Cardias – Temporal Derecho

ALEJANDRO WONG

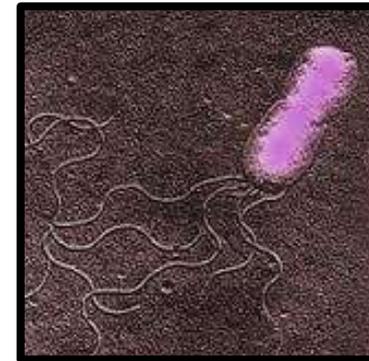
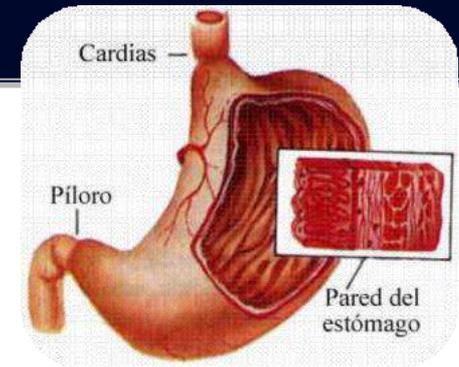
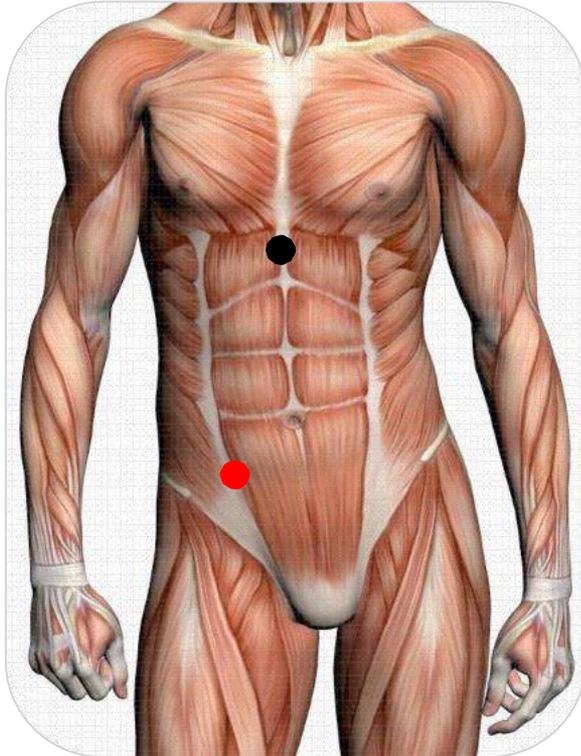
Priones, restos de vacunas. Proteínas que se quedan como secuela de una infección por virus o vacunaciones.



Cardias - Apéndice

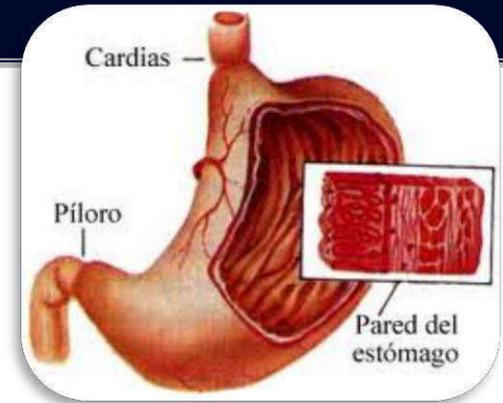
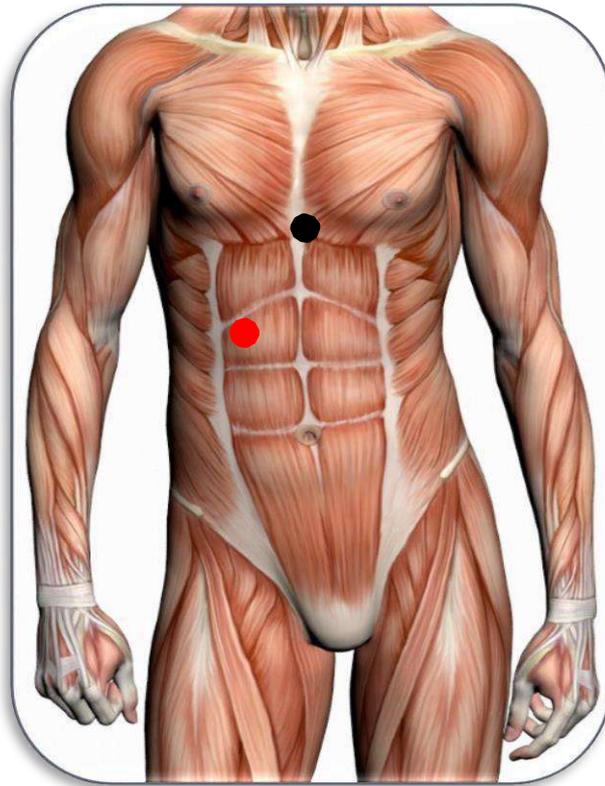
BARTONELLA

Uno de los síntomas es el aumento del tamaño de los ganglios linfáticos. Malestar y fiebre.



Cardias – Píloro

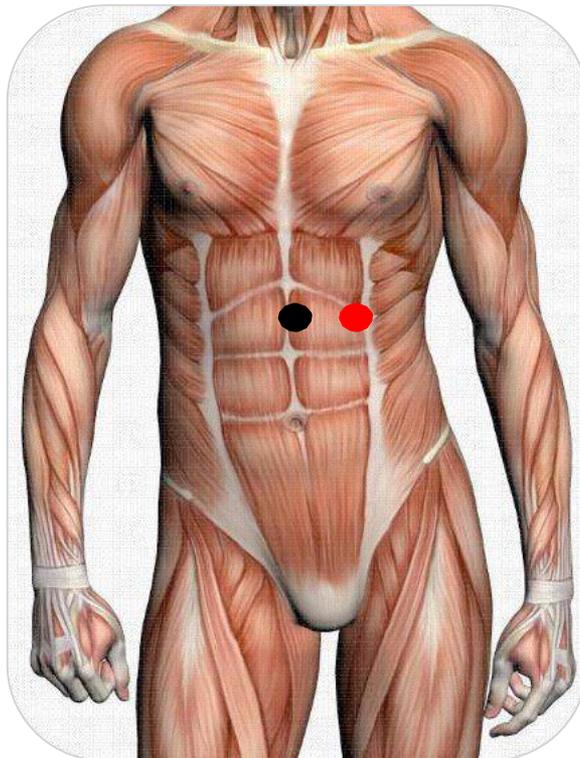
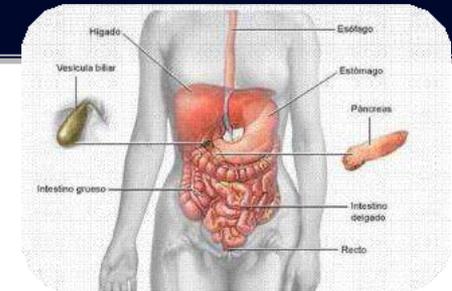
STREPTOCOCO B



Estómago - Estómago

DISFUNCIÓN ESTOMACAL

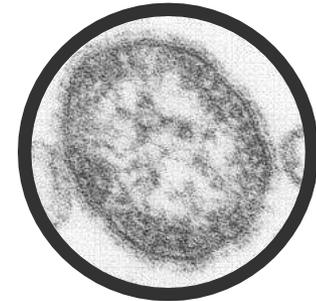
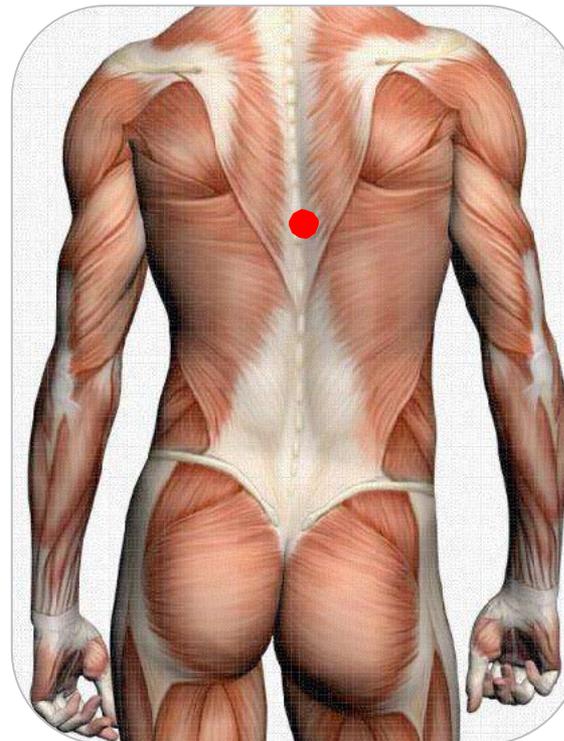
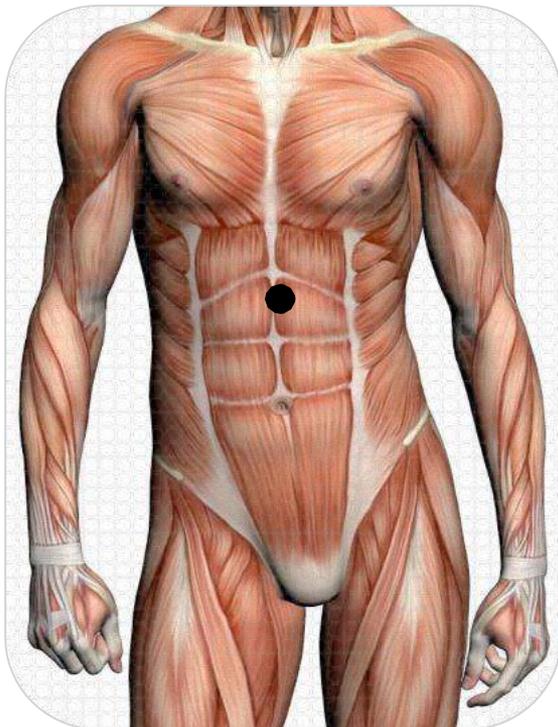
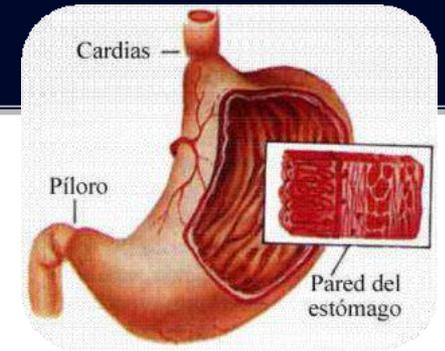
Cólicos, estomacales, mala digestión, eructos.



Estómago - Suprarrenales

SARAMPIÓN

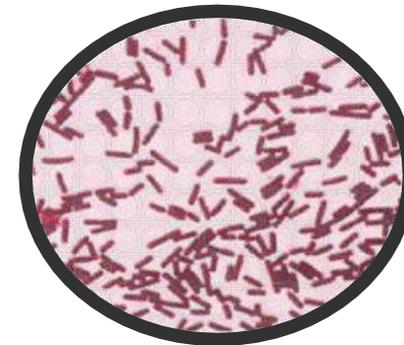
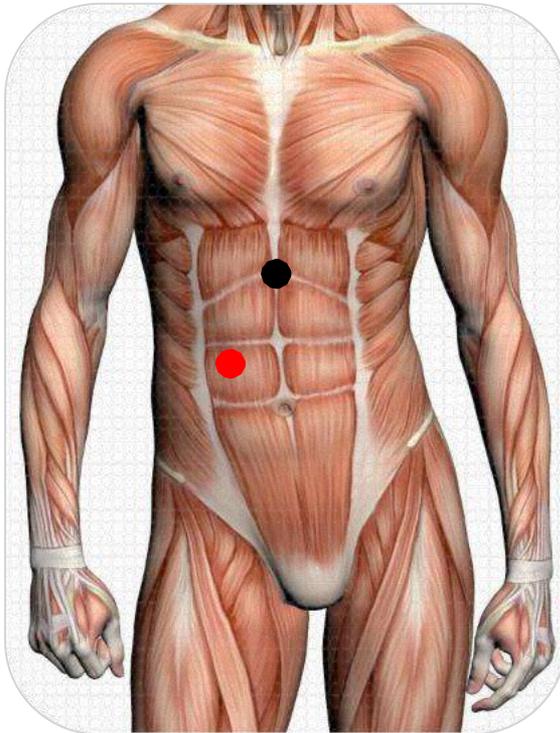
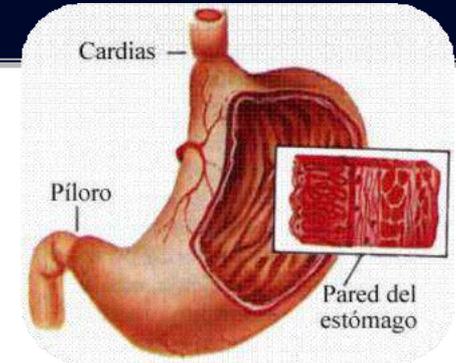
En el niño es algo pasajero. En el adulto se manifiesta con sangrado de tubo digestivo alto y puede dar úlceras.



Estómago - Píloro

BACILO PERFRINGENS

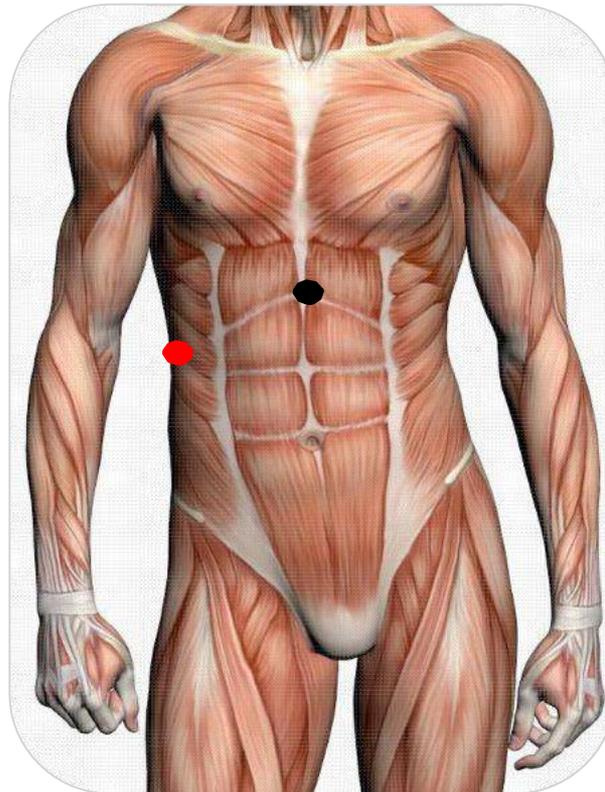
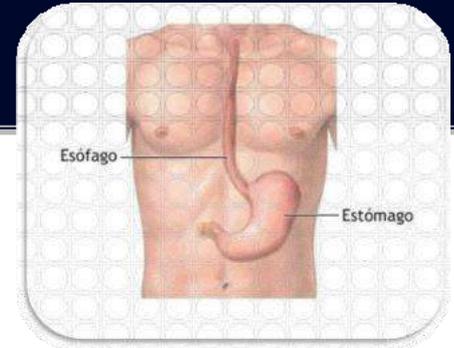
Es el causante de la gangrena. El sitio de infección resulta inflamado, presentándose una hinchazón del tejido de color rojo pálido a parduzco y muy dolorosa.



Estómago – Hígado

TUQUI

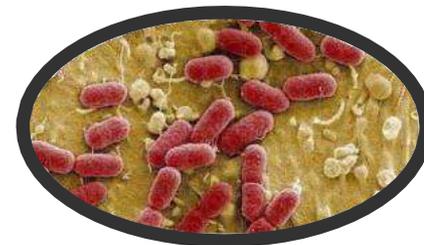
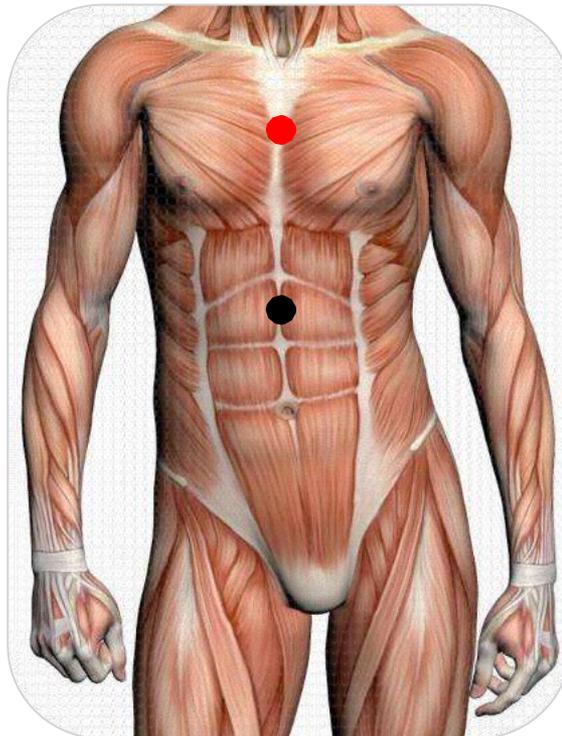
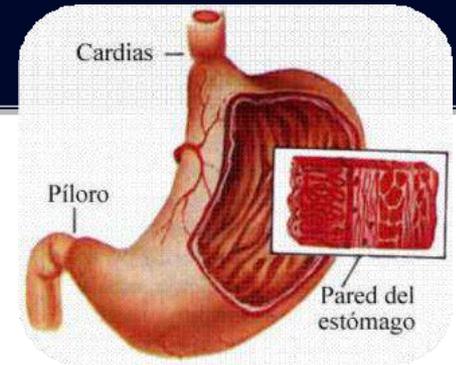
Para la obesidad.



Estómago - Timo

BACTERIA ESCHERICHIA COLLI (TRANSGÉNICA)

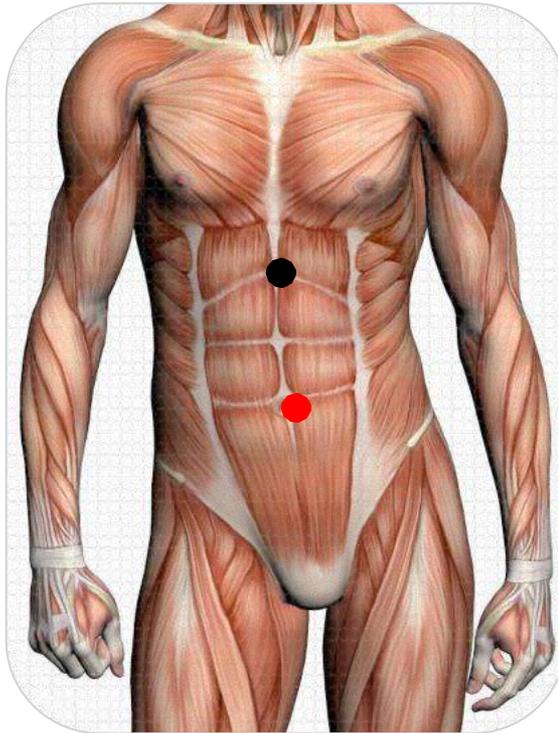
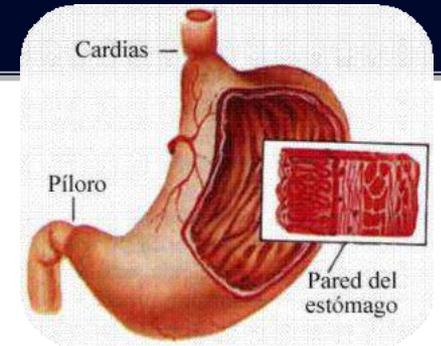
Síntomas variados. Diarrea, fiebre, gases, inapetencia, cólicos estomacales, vómitos.



Estómago – Colon transverso

CLAMIDIA TUCKANS

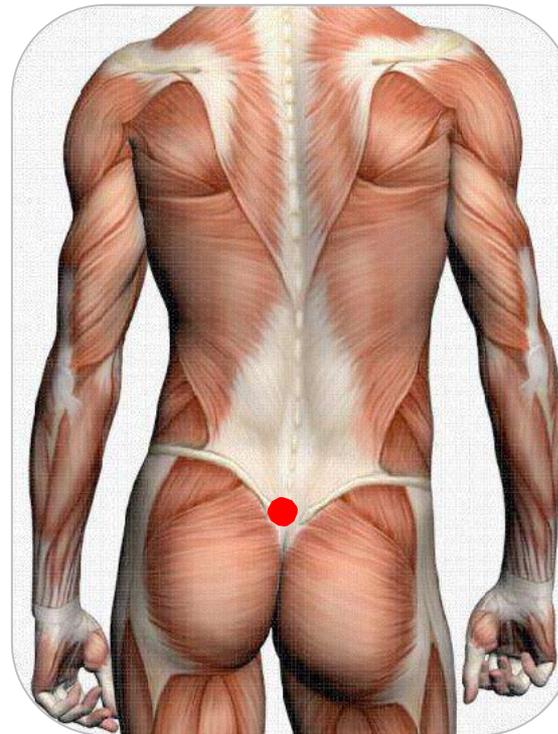
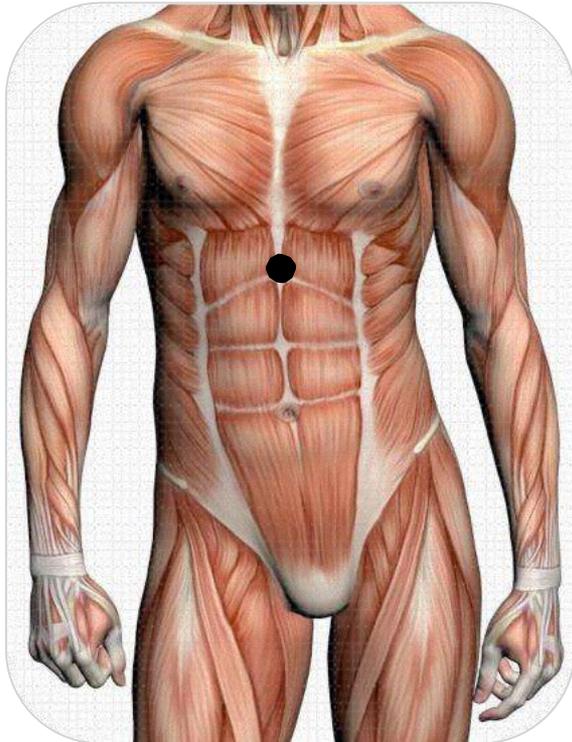
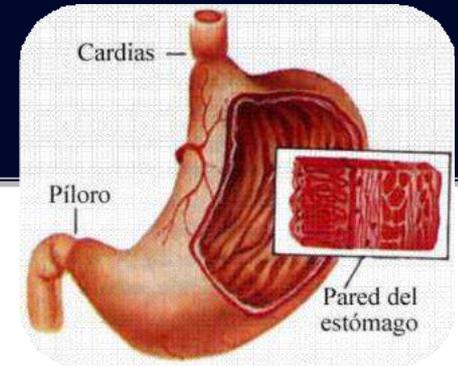
Infección genital. Síntomas variados



Estómago – Sacro

CLAMIDIA INTESTINALIS.

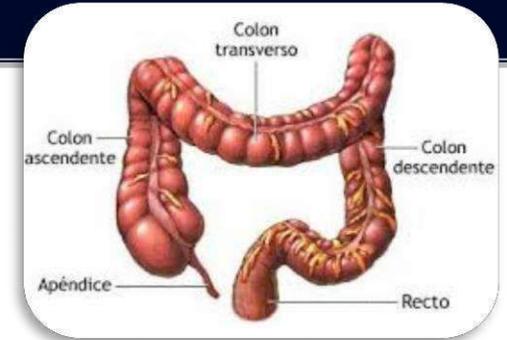
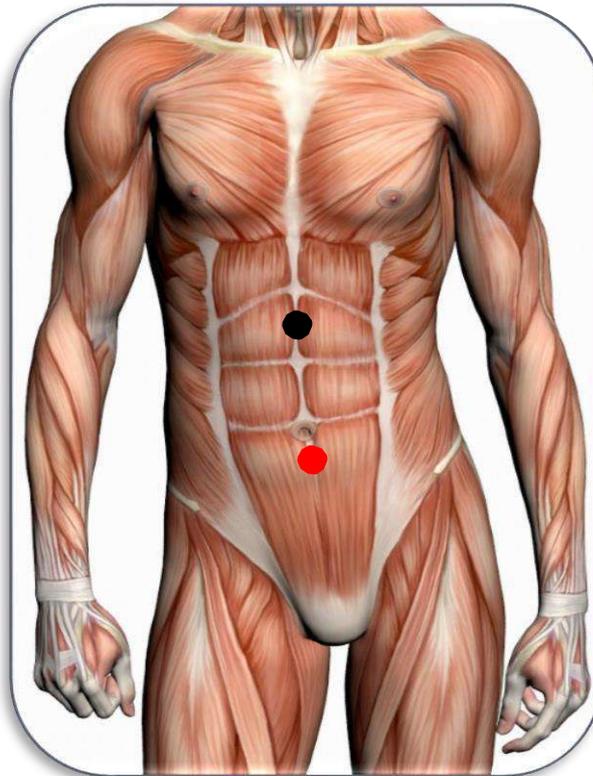
Dolor abdominal. Secreción vaginal, del pene, del ano.
Síntomas variados



Sub-Estómago – Colon Transverso

CLAMIDIA PSITTACI

Afecta a pared del estómago y se infiltra en digestivo produciendo sangrados. Por Plumas de aves.

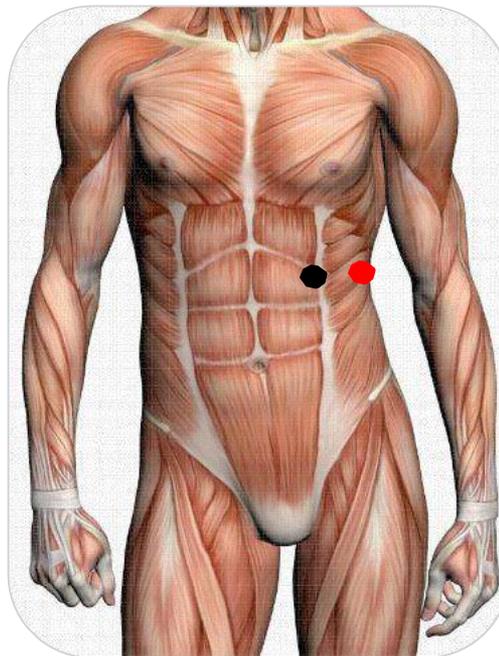
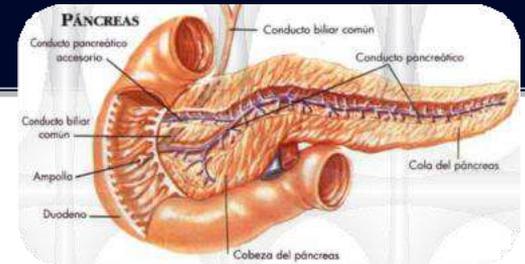


Páncreas – Páncreas

RAMSÉS Porción media del páncreas Cola de páncreas

Este par se descubrió en un joven que presentaba alteración mental que inicialmente cedió con Biomagnetismo, pero nuevamente se alteró.

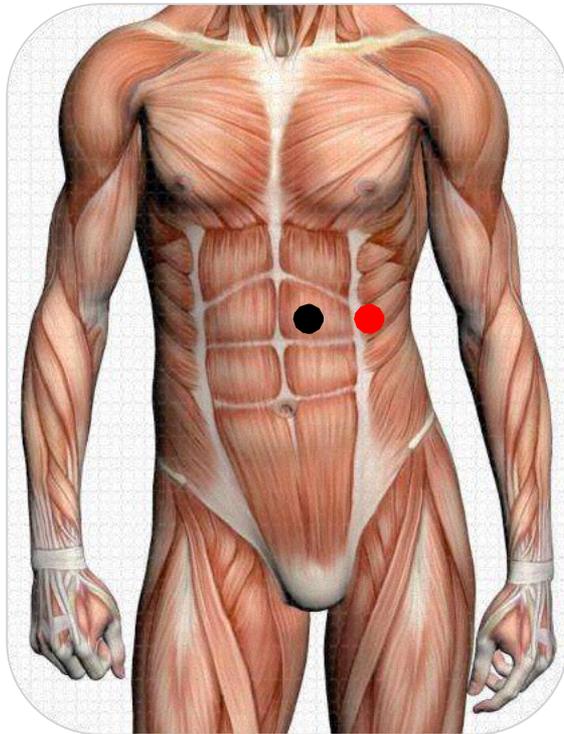
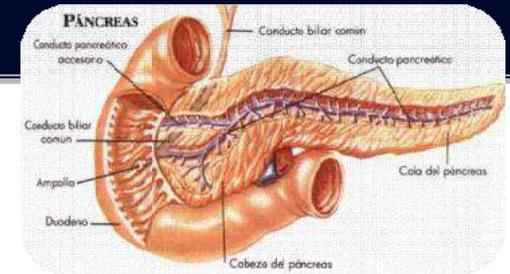
Esta alteración se producía por posible intoxicación medicamentosa y/o ingesta de alimentos por exceso de proteínas.



Páncreas - Páncreas

ADENO VIRUS 36

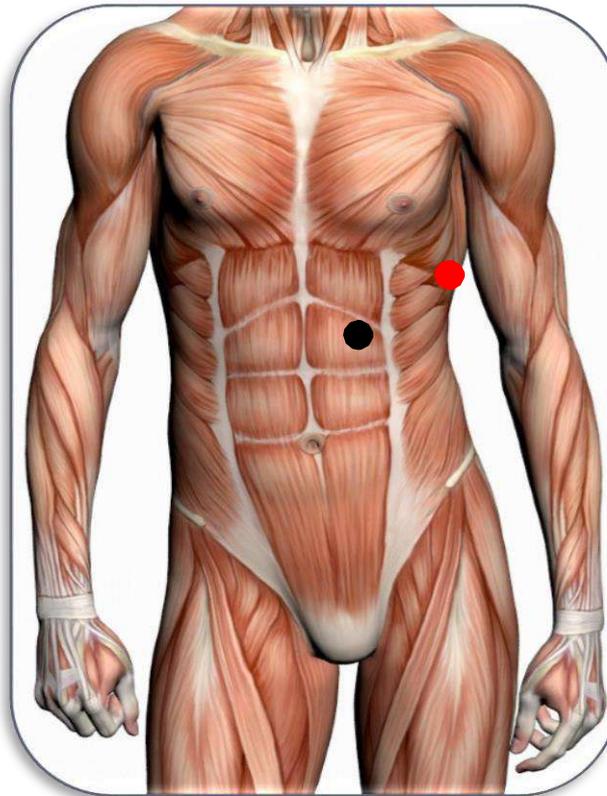
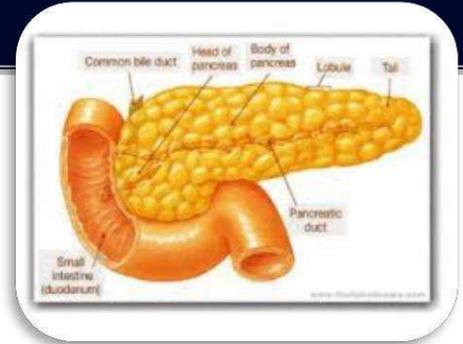
Un virus común que causa resfriados es un factor causante de obesidad.



Páncreas – Bazo

ECHINOCOCCUS GRANULOSO

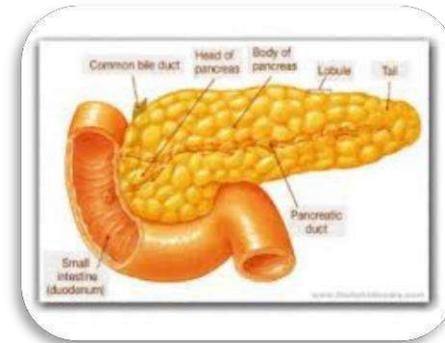
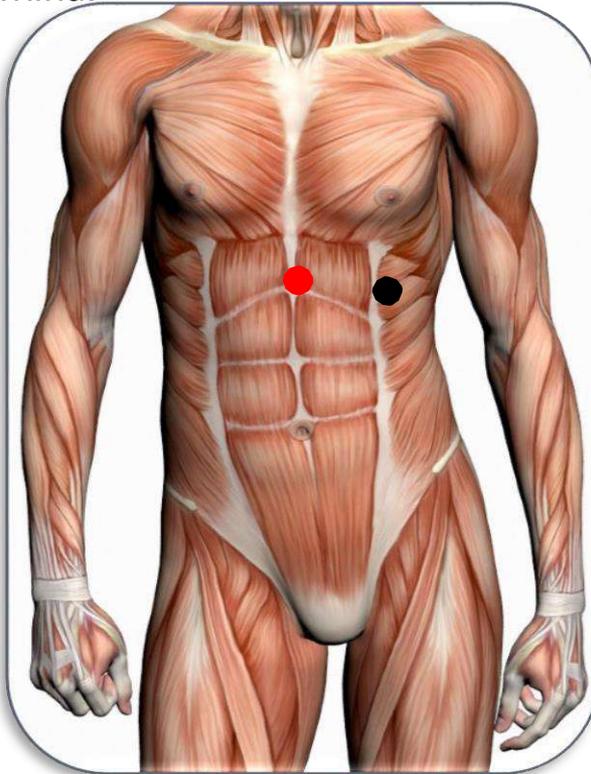
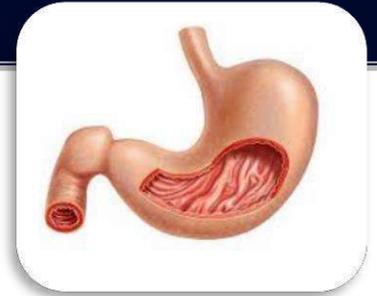
Actúa como bacteria. Granos. Diabetes.



Páncreas – Estómago

CHACO - ALERGIAS ALIMENTARIAS

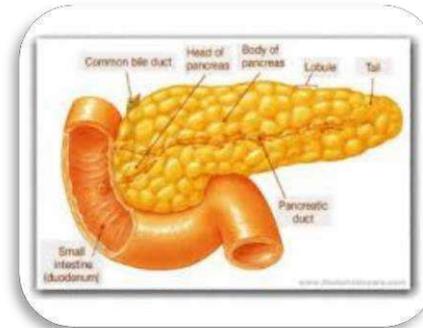
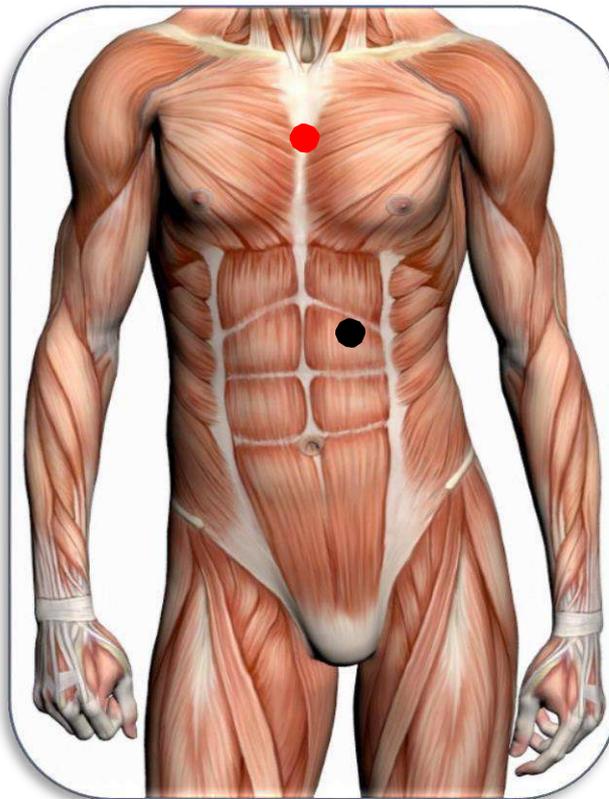
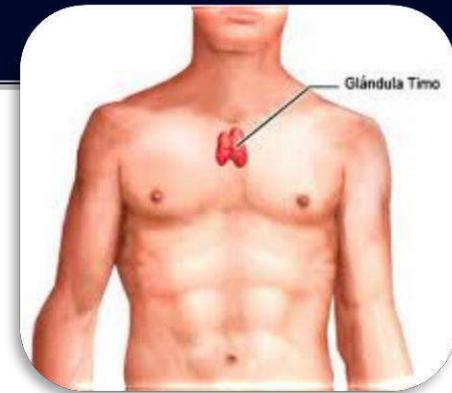
Momentáneas. Y ombligo – ombligo(bilateral) para producir histamina.



Páncreas – Timo

LARVA FASCIOLOPSIS BUSQUI ?

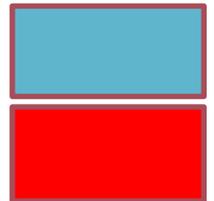
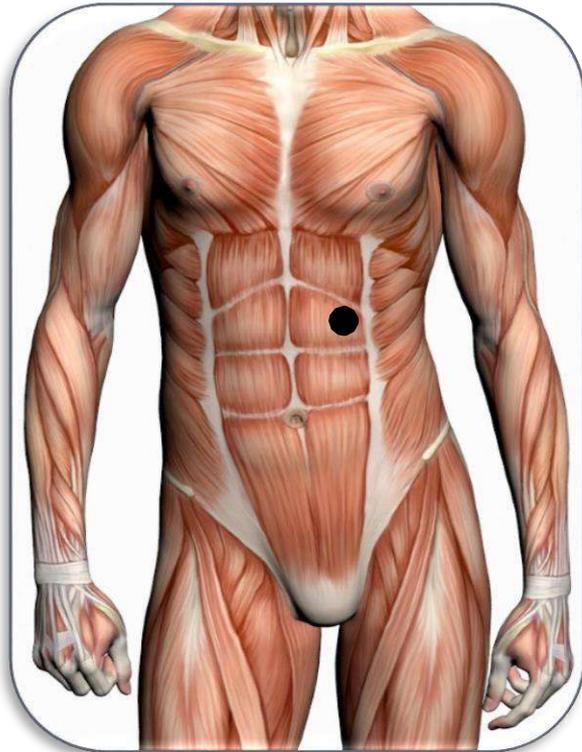
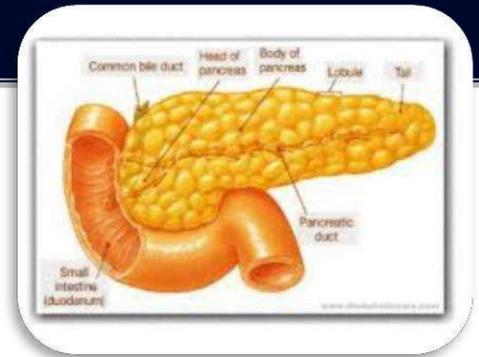
En sangre. Tumoraciones o procesos digestivos. Muy agresivo.



Páncreas – Riñón Derecho

ESCHERICHIA COLI

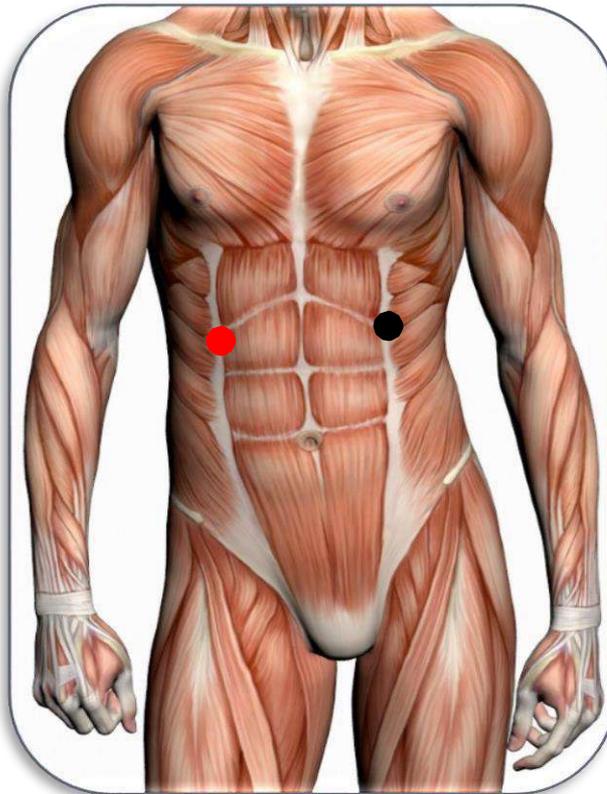
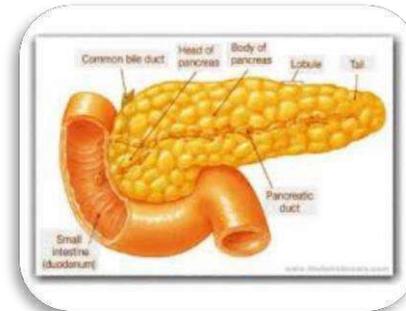
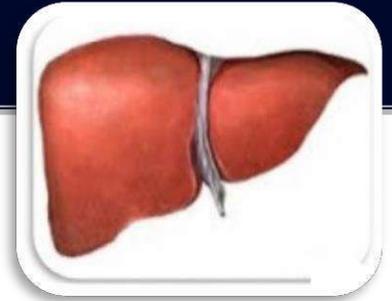
Infección de orina.



Páncreas - Hígado

ESCHERICHIIA COLI

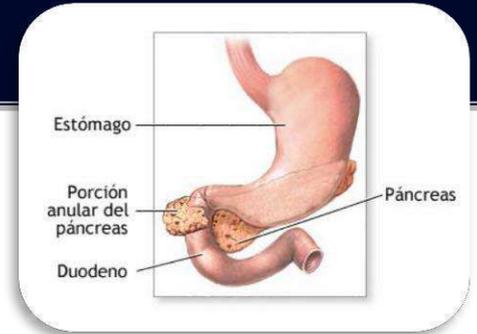
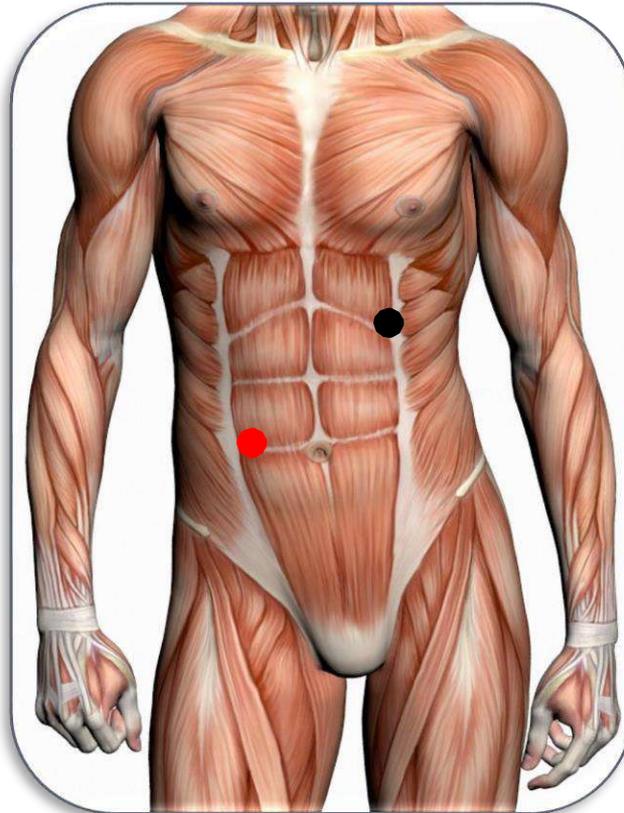
BAJAR DE PESO. Infección de orina.



Páncreas - Duodeno

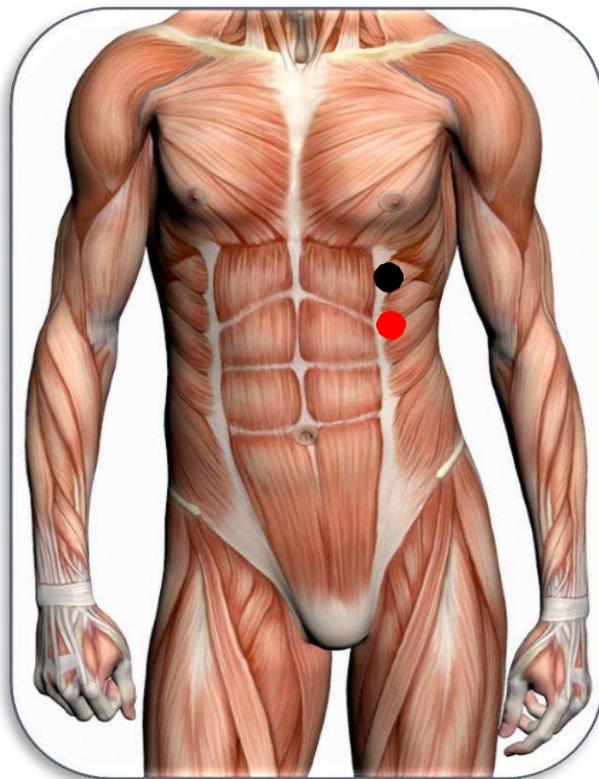
ANISAKI

El parásito porta el virus que nos daña.
Marisco. Pescado.



Páncreas Inferior – Páncreas Superior

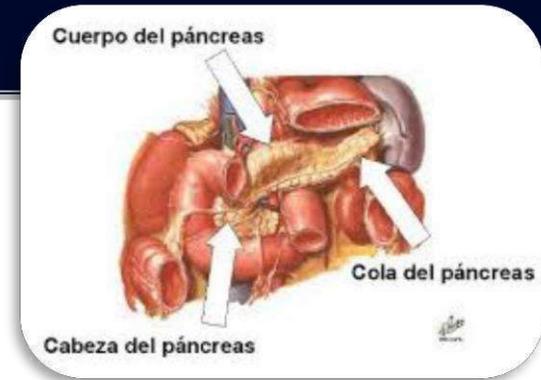
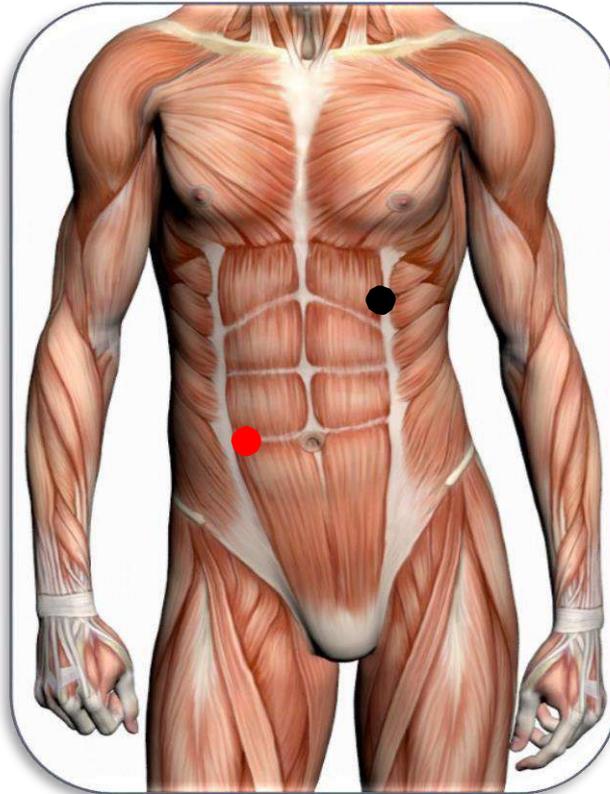
RABIA 2



Cabeza de Páncreas – Píloro

CLOSTRIDIUM DIFICILE

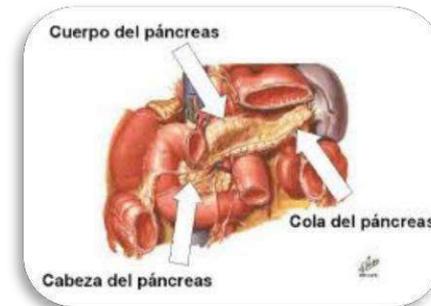
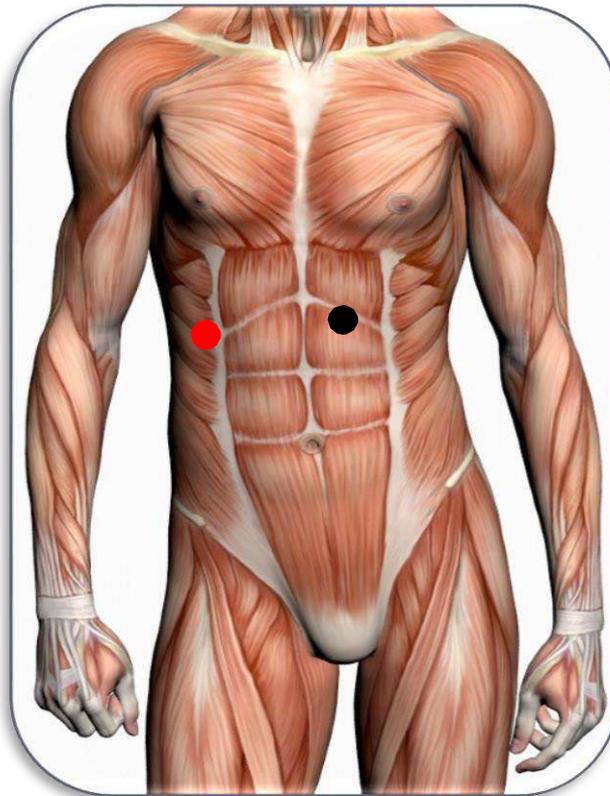
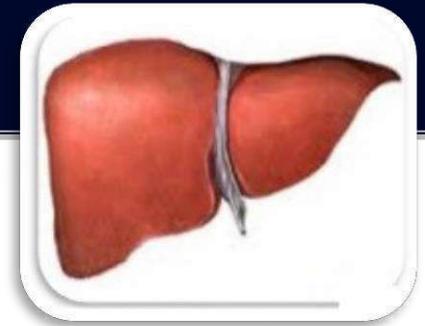
Pancreatitis. Disfunción pancreática. Problemas digestivos.
Diabetes. Mellitus.



Cabeza de Páncreas – Hígado

CLOSTRIDIUM DIFICCILE

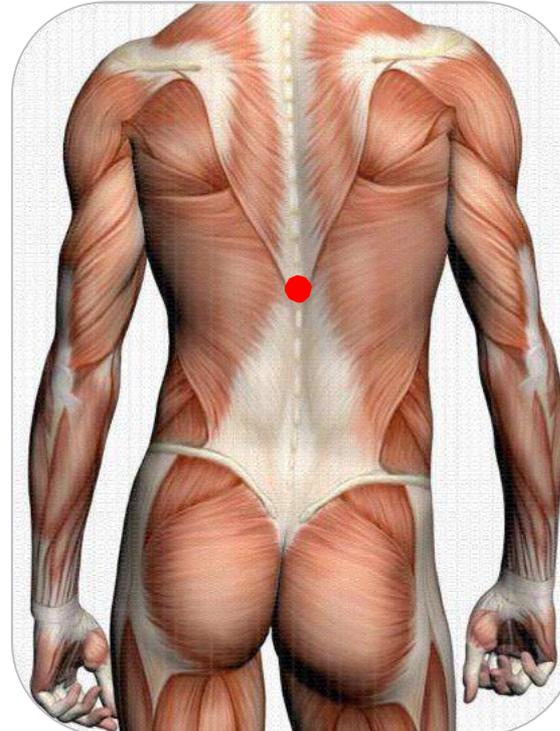
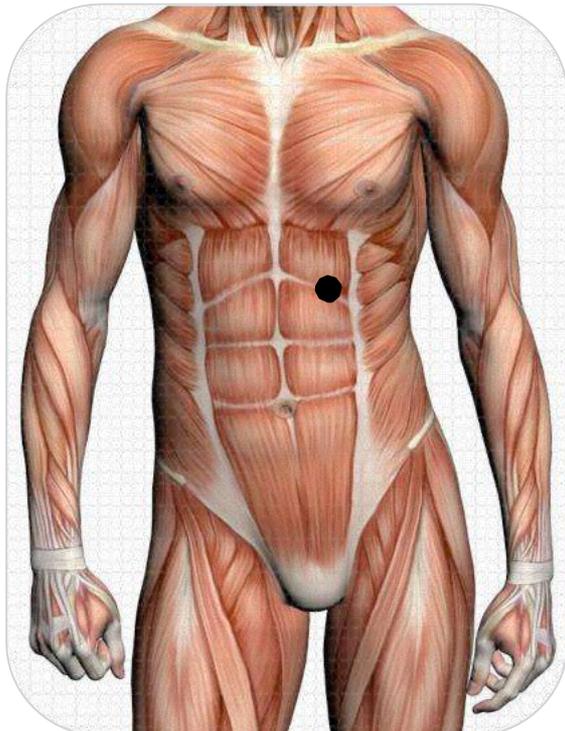
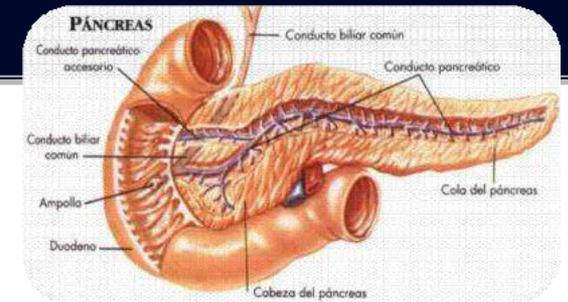
Pancreatitis. Disfunción pancreática. Problemas digestivos.
Diabetes. Mellitus.



Cabeza De Páncreas – Suprarrenales

STAPHYLOCOCCUS AEREUS COAGULASA NEGATIVO

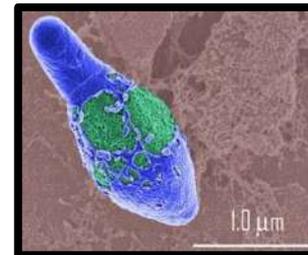
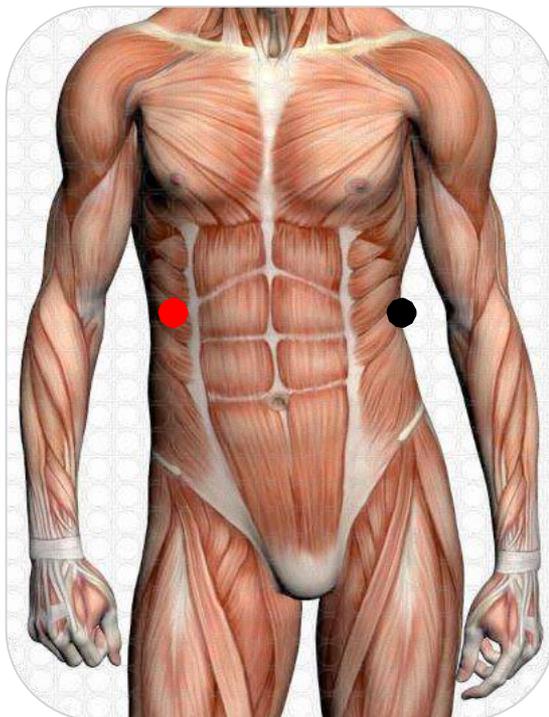
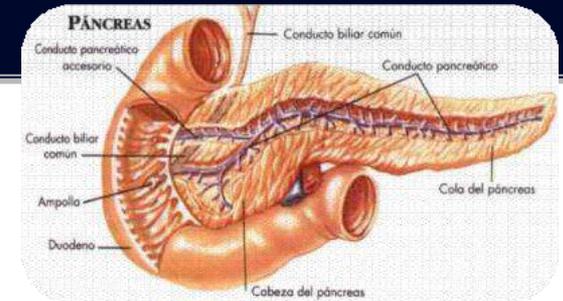
Reflujo gastro-esofágico en niños. En adultos es causante de cáncer de cabeza de páncreas. Diabetes falsa. Halitosis.



Cola De Páncreas- Hígado

CLOSTRIDIUM BOTULINUM

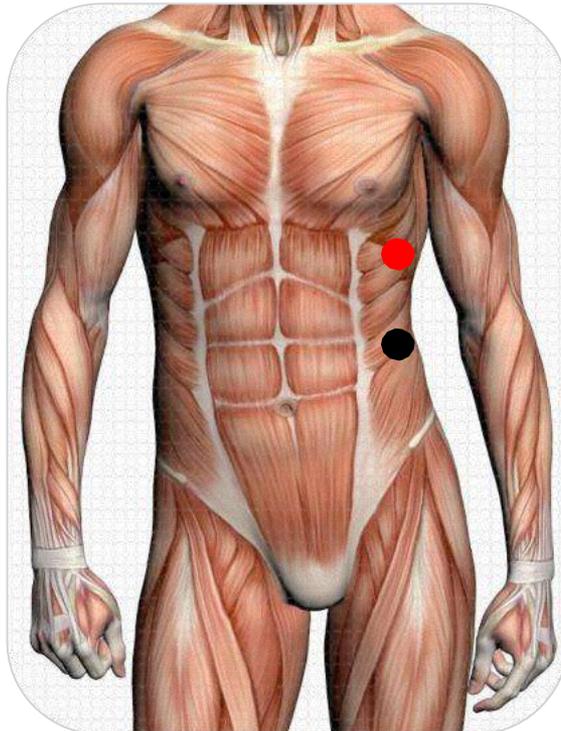
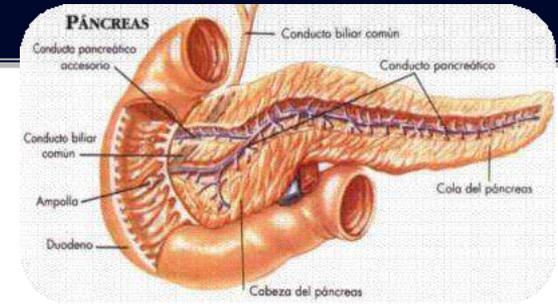
Se presentan problemas intestinales, dolor muscular, cólicos y gases, por comer embutidos, enlatados, embotellados y lácteos.



Punta De Páncreas - Bazo

VIRUS DEL PAPILOMA HUMANO.

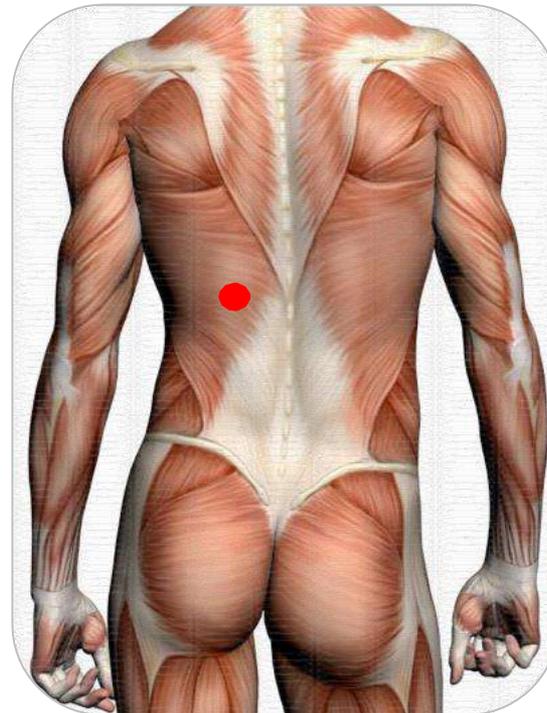
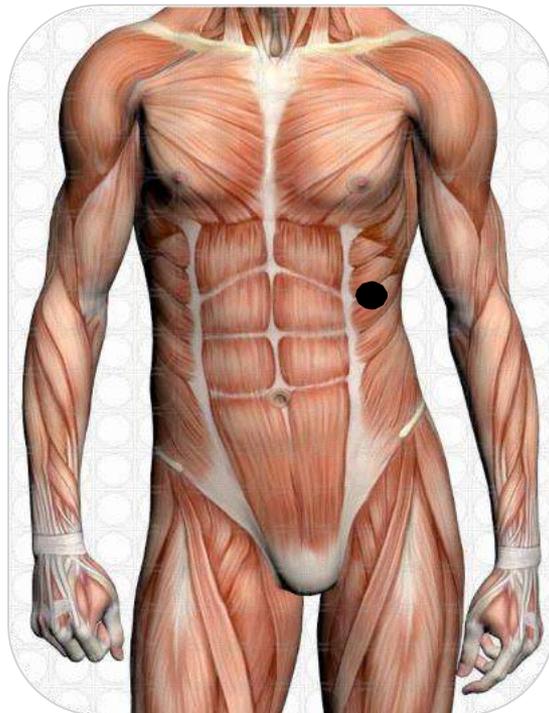
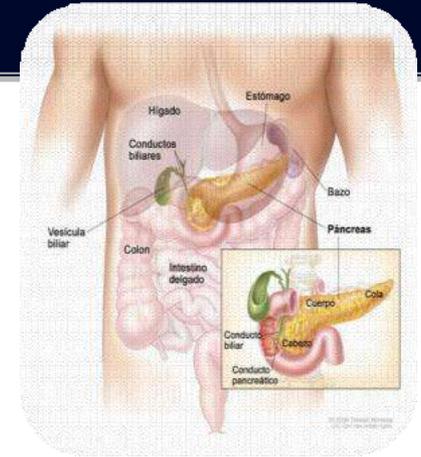
Verruga común.



Punta De Páncreas – Riñón Izquierdo

TUMBACO

Intoxicación por arsénico.

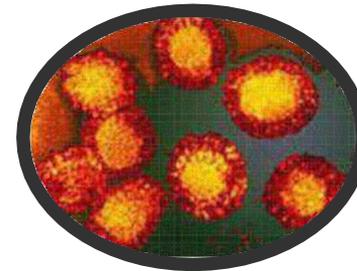
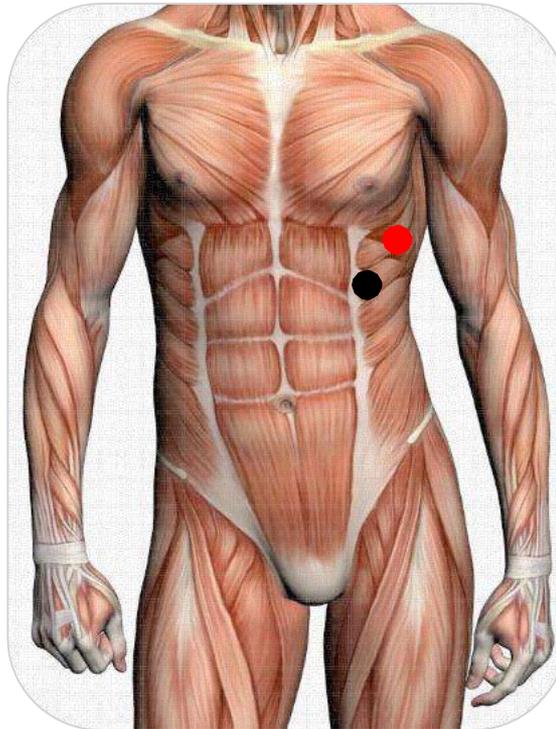
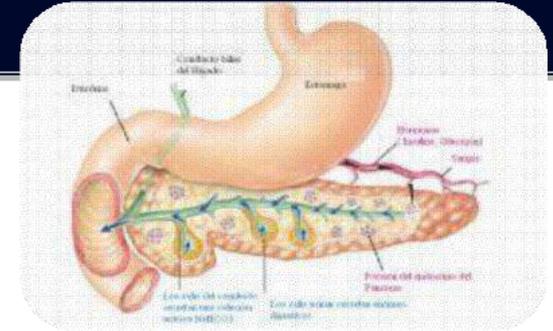


Ligamento Pancreático - Bazo

VIRUS DEL NILO

Produce inflamación difusa del tálamo, el puente cerebral y la médula espinal proximal. Se propaga de un ave a otra a través de la picadura del mosquito infectado.

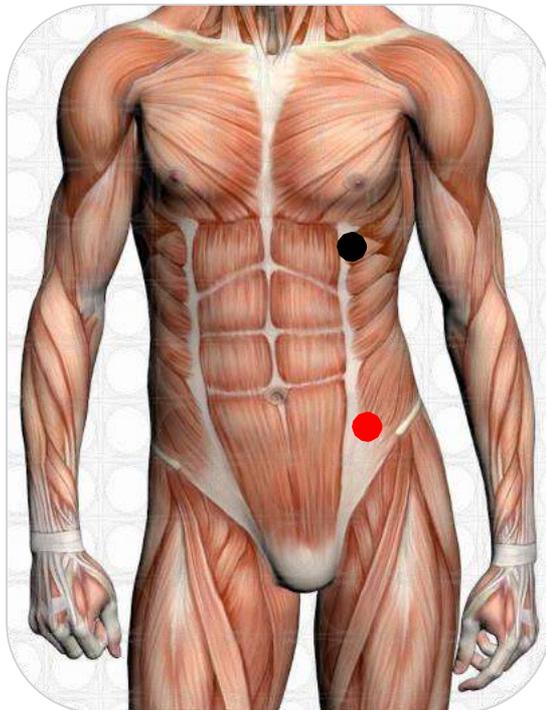
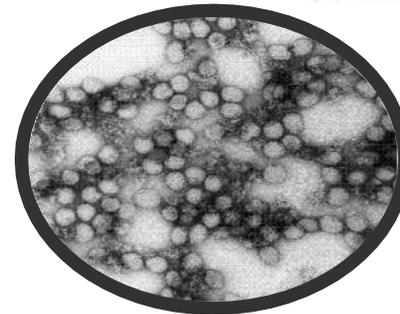
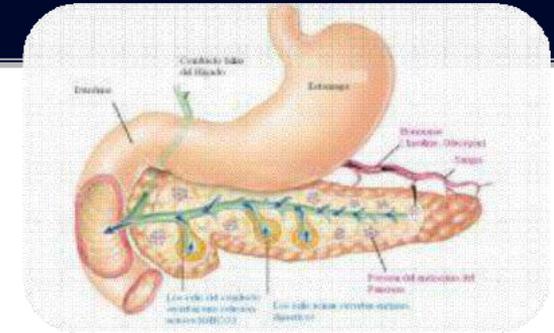
AH1N1



Ligamento Pancreático – Colon Descendente

FIEBRE AMARILLA

Principal vector es el *Aedes Aegypti*. Presenta signos de ictericia, fiebre, cefalea, mialgias, náuseas y vómitos. (Bact. *Pasteurella*)



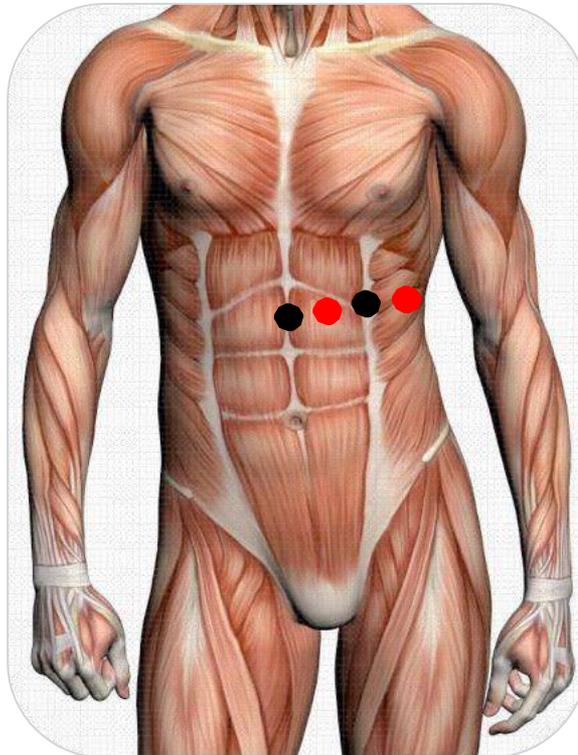
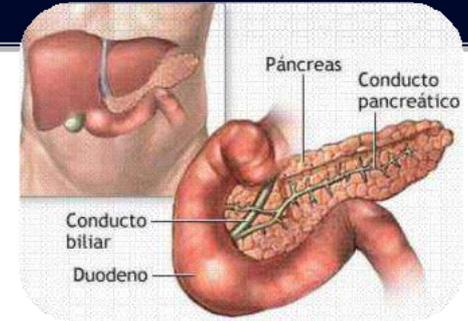
Cinturón Pancreático – Cinturón Pancreático

SOFÍA

Impactar 4 imanes - + - +

Intoxicación por metales.

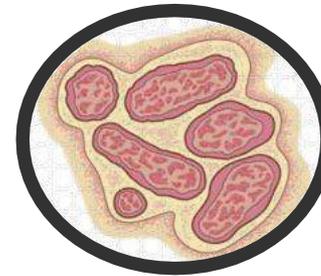
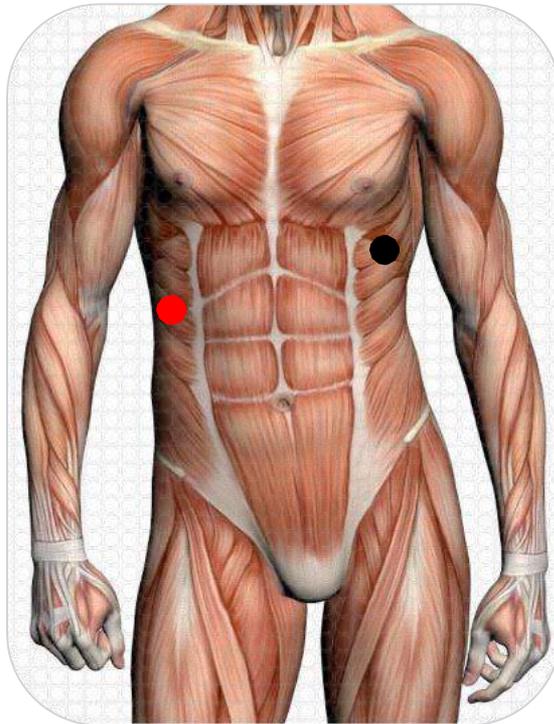
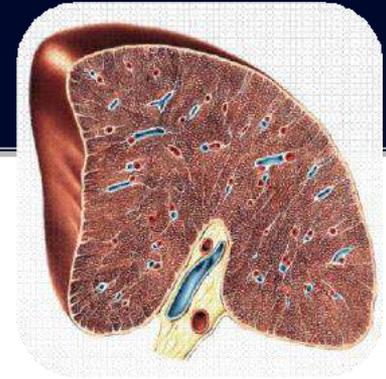
Causa temblor en labios, lengua y dedos.



Bazo - Hígado

BRUCELOSIS O FIEBRE DE MALTA

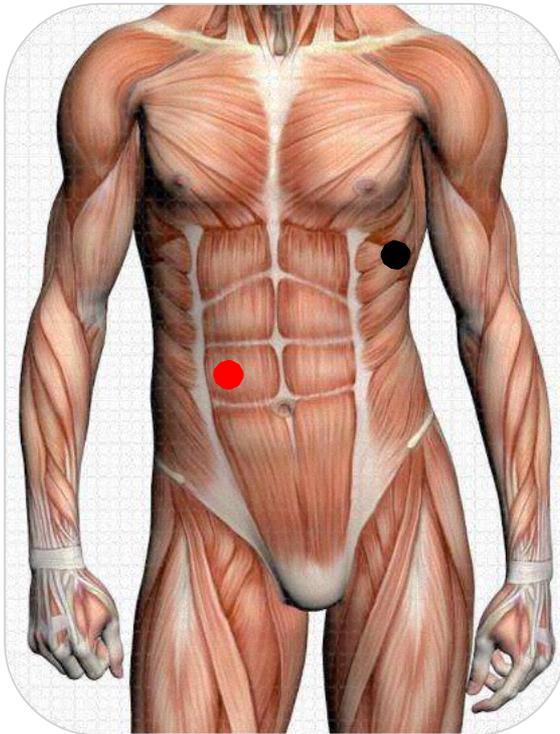
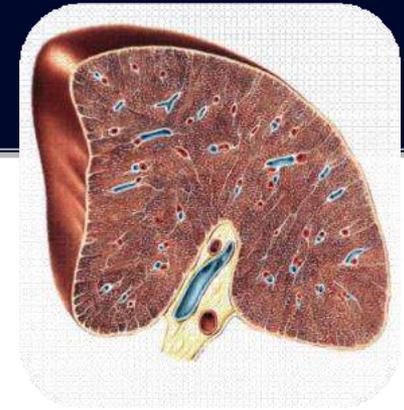
Se presentan problemas respiratorios, pulmonares, bronquitis.
Falsa Leucemia.



Bazo - Duodeno

LEUCEMIA VERDADERA

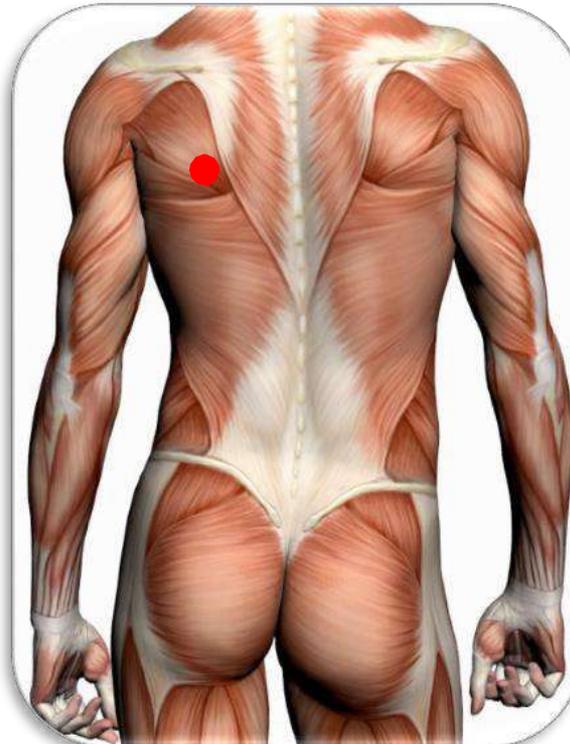
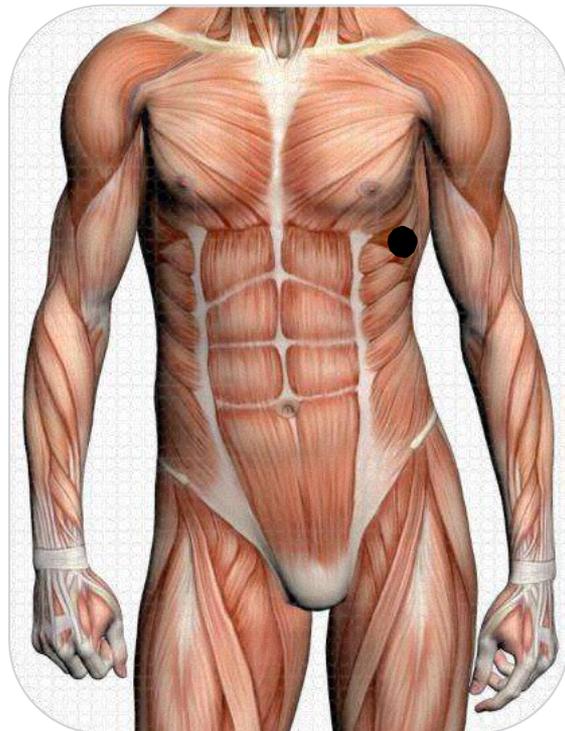
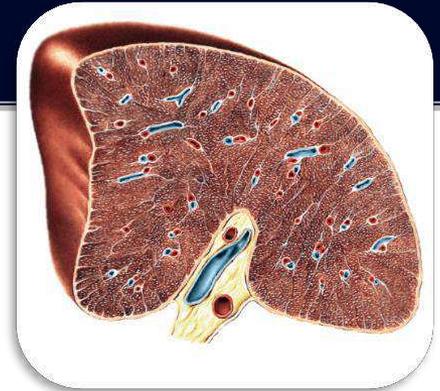
Se presentan problemas pulmonares. Se confunde con Brucelosis.



Bazo - Pulmón

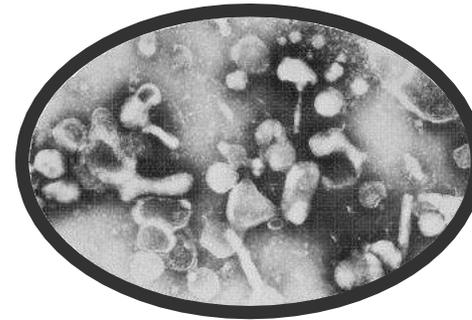
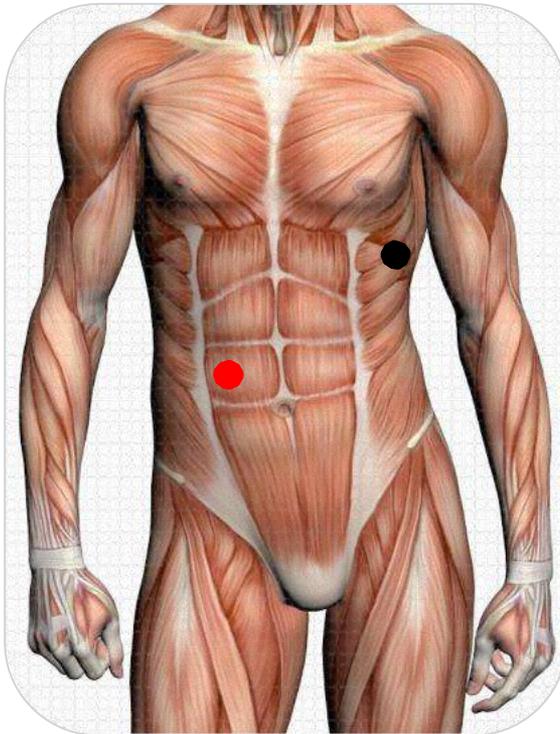
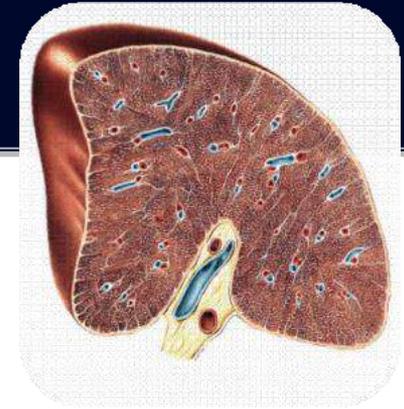
RUBÉN

Reservorio de bacterias.



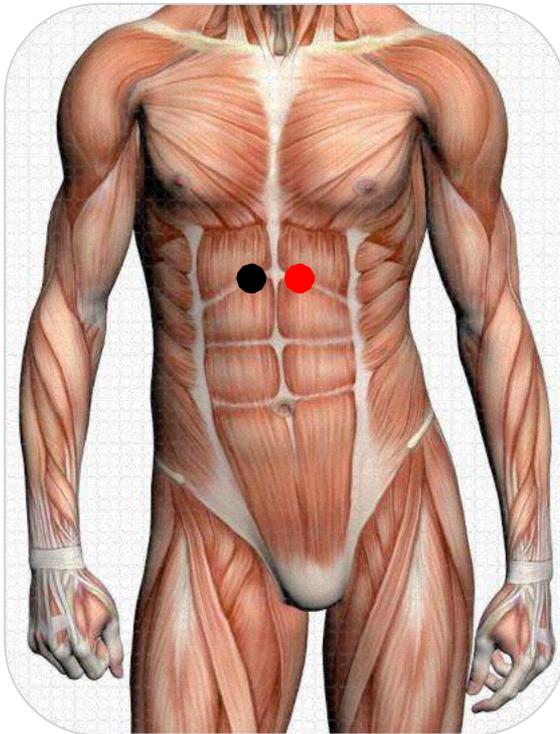
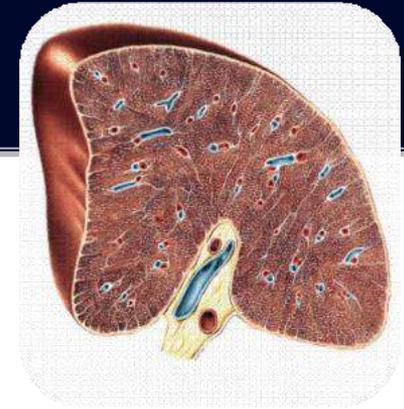
Bazo – Duodeno

DISFUNCIÓN DEL BAZO



Epigastrio – Epigastrio

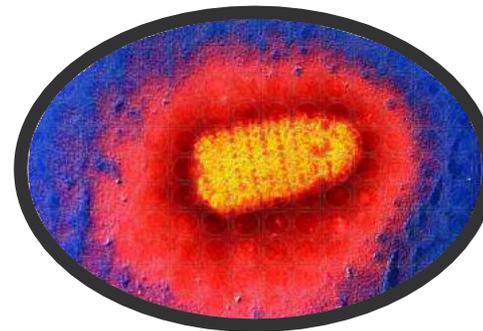
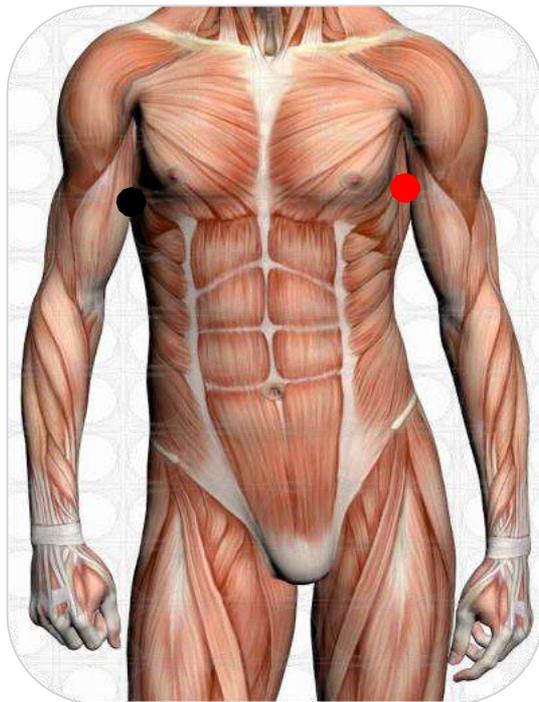
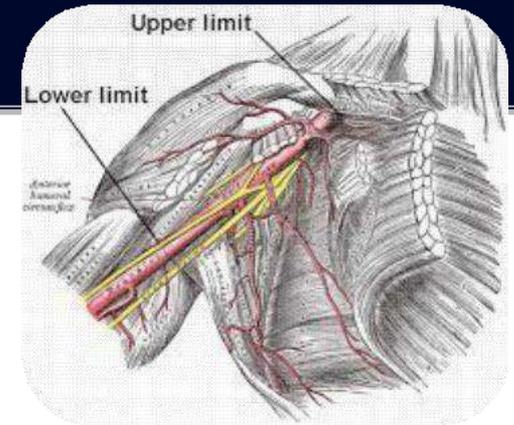
GIARDIA LAMBIA



Axila - Axila

RABIA VIRUS

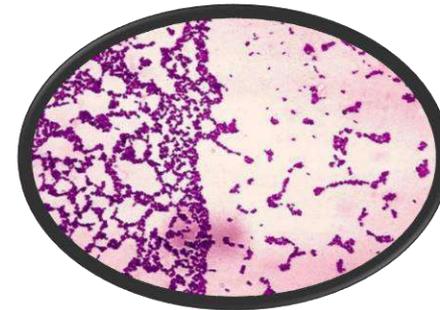
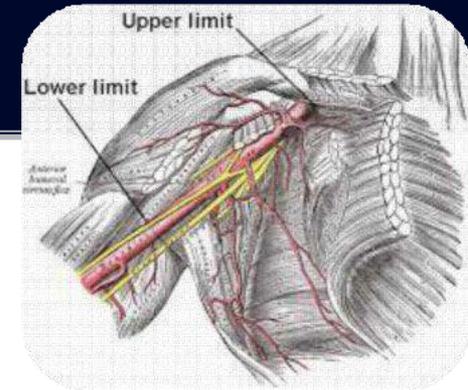
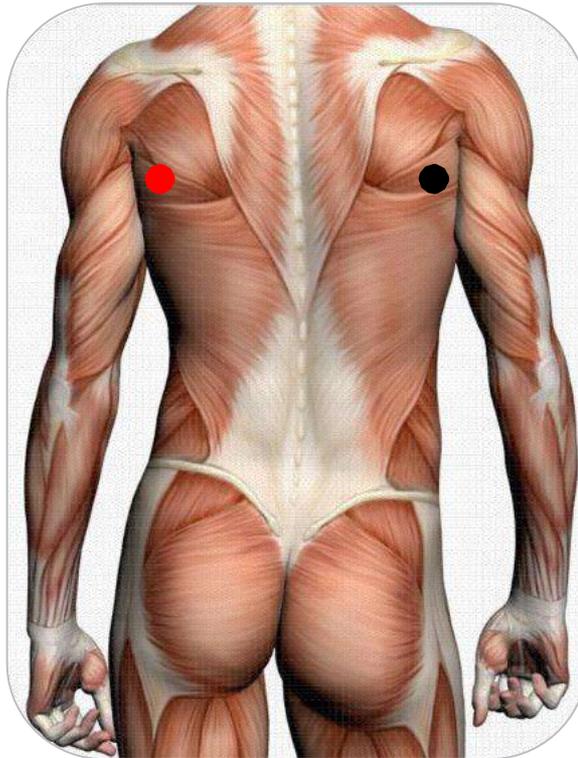
Sintomatología laríngea, otitis crónica, sinusitis crónica, problemas en SNC, conductas irritativas, asma, alteración en tiroides, paratiroides y parótida.



Retroaxilar - Retroaxilar

ESTREPTOCOCCUS G

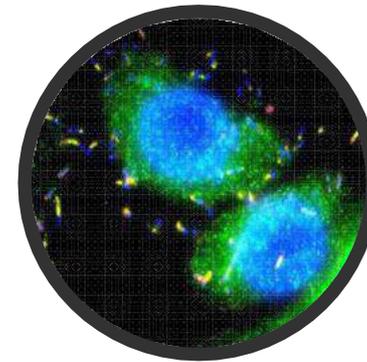
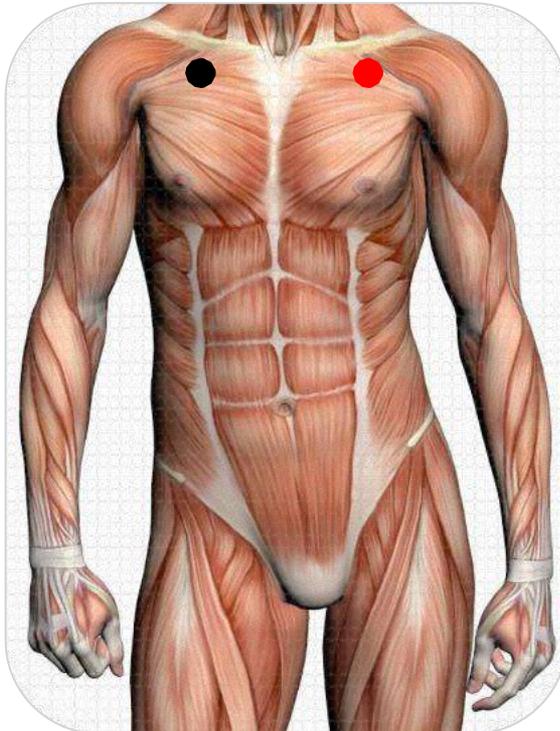
Síntomas variados. Puede producir neumonía o meningitis en neonatos (en el parto) y en personas jóvenes. También faringitis.



Subclavia - Subclavia

BACILO DIFTEROIDE

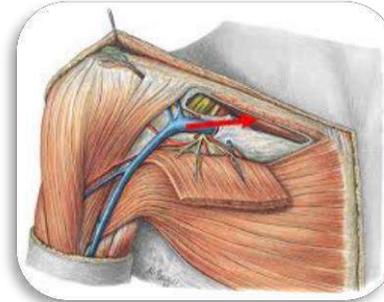
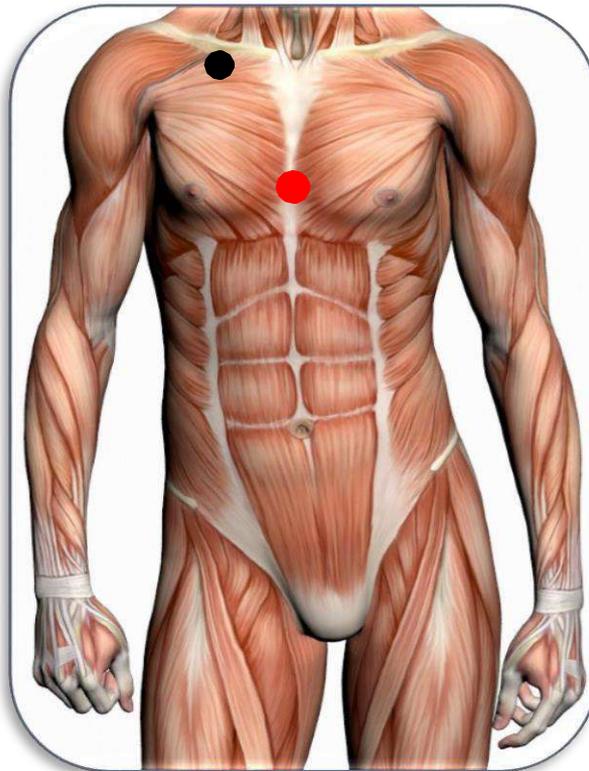
Problemas traqueo bronquiales, tos crónica, diarrea, edema general, se transmite por lácteos.



Subclavia Derecha – Esófago

STREPTOCOCO A PYOGENES

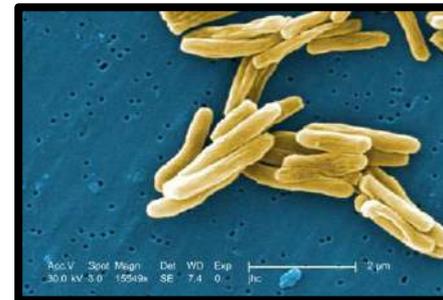
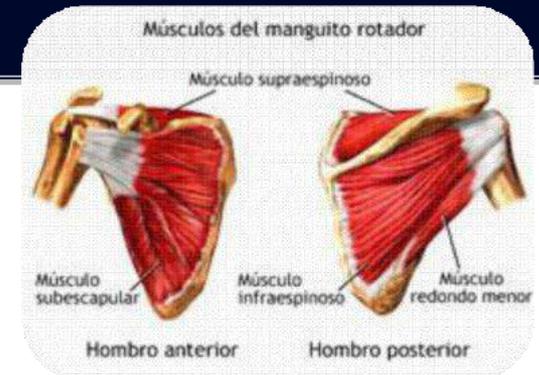
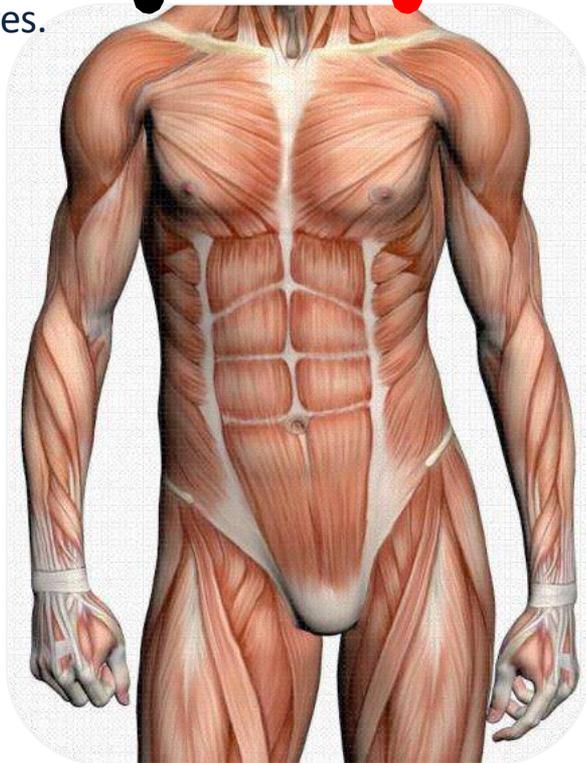
Problemas de piel.



Supraespinoso - Supraespinoso

MICOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSO 1

Infección pulmonar que estimula la formación de abscesos en el cuerpo y destrucción de los tejidos pulmonares.

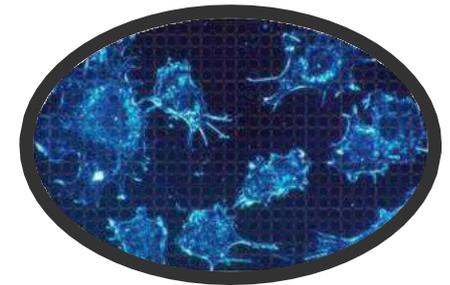
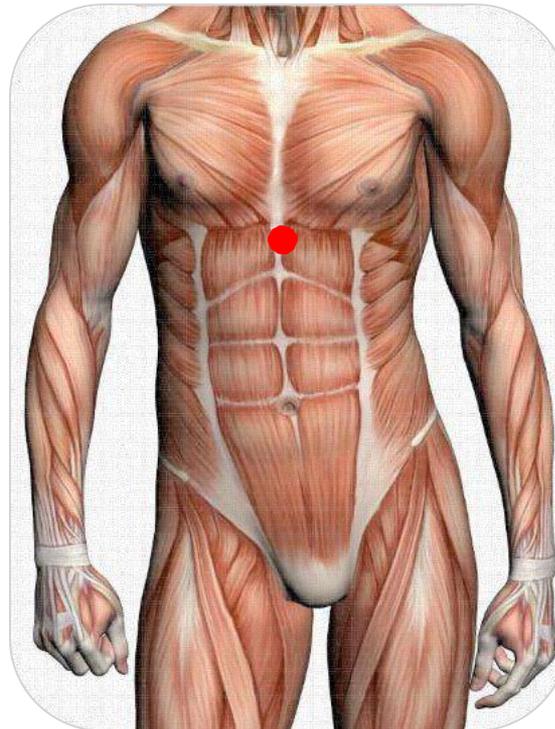
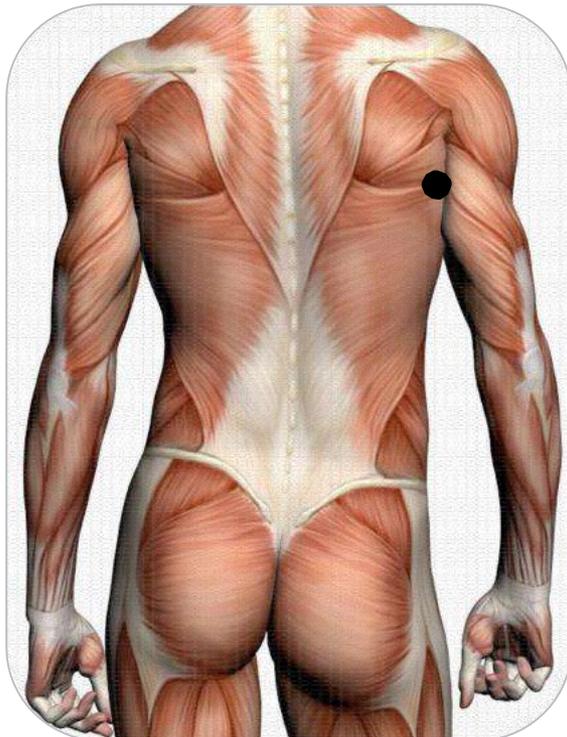
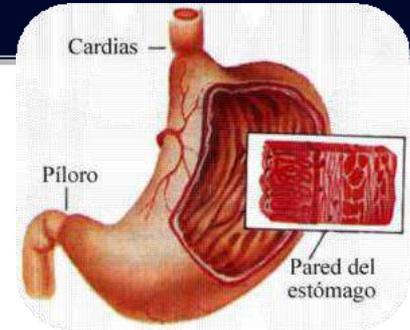


Hombro Post. Izq, Der.

Cardias

CRYPTOCIDES PRIMORDIALES

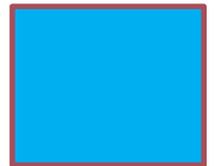
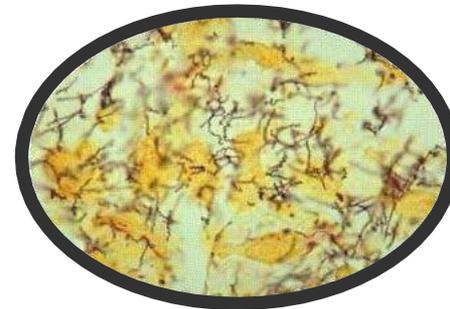
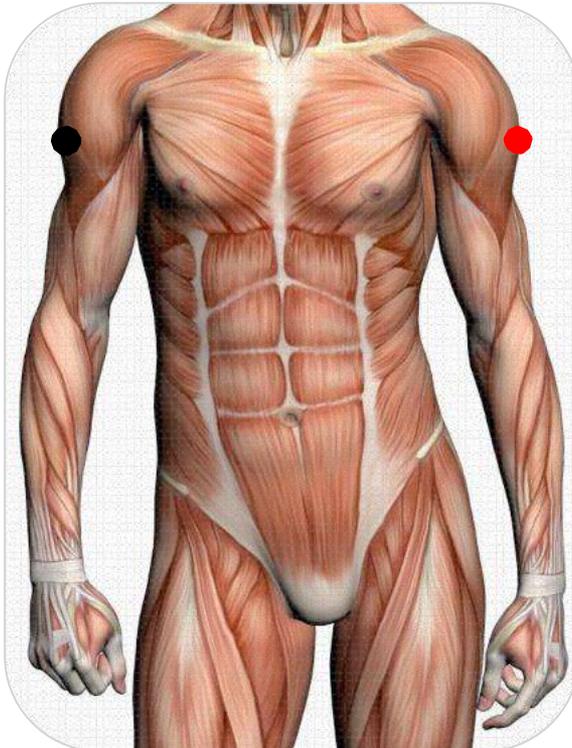
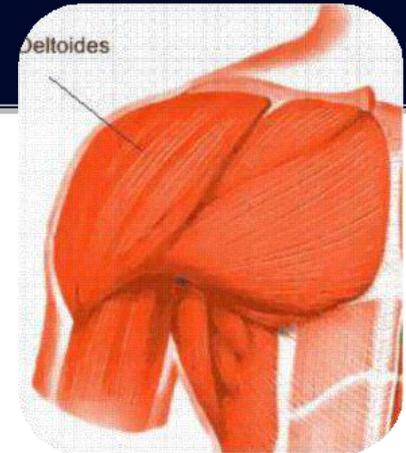
Virus (Estudios del Dr. Royal Raymond Reife)



Deltoides – Deltoides

TREPONEMA PALLIDUM

Se confunde con falsa artritis causando reumatismo articular falso, se producen por transmisión vaginal o uretral, no solamente sexual. Se presentan también dolores dorso lumbares.



Deltoides – Riñón Del Mismo Lado

LEISHMANIA PARÁSITO

La primera manifestación es una pápula en la picadura del mosquito.
La lesión evoluciona a nodular y ulcerativa con una depresión central rodeada de un borde endurecido.

El agente se transmite al humano y a los animales a través de la picadura de hembras de los mosquitos chupadores de sangre.

