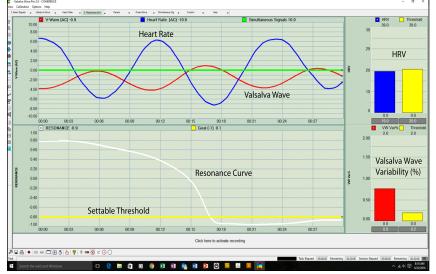
## THE PHYSIOLOGY OF RESONANCE

16. SYNCHRONY OF THE HEART RATE WITH BREATHING IS MAINTANED AND THE CIRCLE IS COMPLETE.

15. EXHALATION IS COMPLETE. INHALATION NATURALLY BEGINS, THE DIAPHRAGM MOVING DOWNWARD. FLOW RISES IN THE VENOUS TREE EXERTING NEGATIVE PRESSURE ON THE CELLUAR ENVIRON, EXPORTING CELLUAR WASTE, LYMPH.

## RESONANCE PHASE SYNCHRONY OF HEART RATE WITH BREATHING INDUCED VALSALVA WAVE



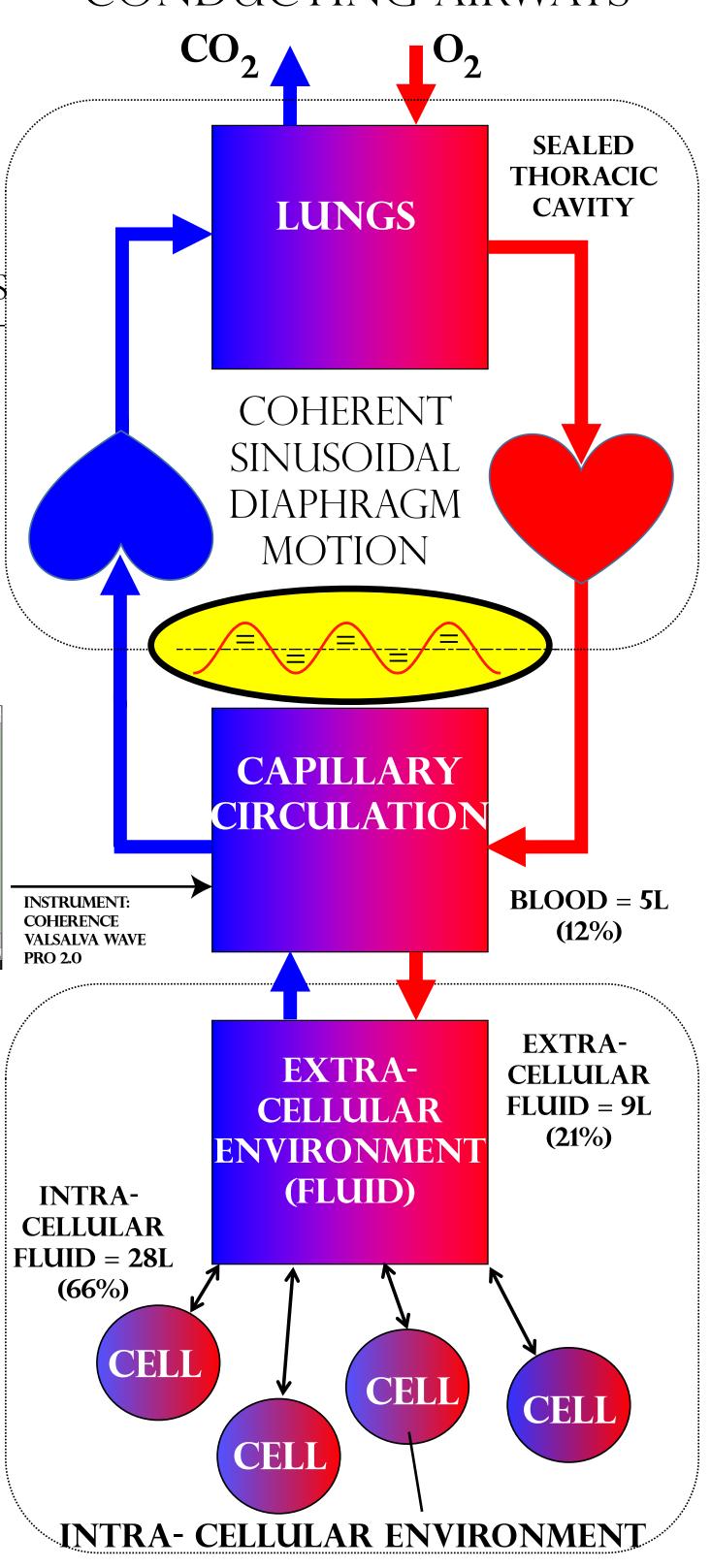
OBSERVED AT CAPILLARY CIRCULATION (EARLOBE)

14. WAVE RISES IN ARTERIAL TREE, PROPAGATING TO FAR REACHES OF CELLULAR ENVIRON.

13. ARTERIAL WALLS RELAX - ARTERIES WIDEN TO ACCOMMODATE BLOOD VOLUME.

12. HEART RATE SLOWS AND BUCKET SIZE INCREASES TO ACCOMMODATE VOLUME EXITING LUNGS.

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT
CONDUCTING AIRWAYS



BLOOD AND FLUIDS ARE FLOWING IN A CIRCLE, HENCE "CIRCULATION". THE MOTIVE FORCE IS SINUSOIDAL DIAPHRAGM MOVEMENT.

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1. DIAPHRAGM MOVES DOWN. PRESSURE IN SEALED THORACIC CAVITY BECOMES RELA-TIVELY NEGATIVE. 2. LOW PRESSURE DRAWS VENOUS BLOOD INTO LUNGS VIA RIGHT HEART. 3. VIA COMPLIANCE, LUNGS EXPAND TO AC-COMMODATE INCREASED VOLUME OF BLOOD. 4. HEART RATE INCREAS-ES TO SHUTTLE BLOOD INTO LOW PRESSURE EN-VIRONMENT OF LUNGS. 5. ARTERIAL FLOW AND PRESSURE FALL. **6.** ARTERIAL WALLS CONSTRICT, NARROW-ING ARTERIES SO AS TO MAINTAIN ARTERIAL PRESSURE AND FLOW. **7.** AIR MOVES FROM ENVIRONMENT TO FILL LUNGS, MEETING VENOUS BLOOD. 8. GAS EXCHANGE OCCURS, CO<sub>2</sub> FOR O<sub>2</sub>. 9. INHALATION IS COM-PLETE. EXHALATION BEGINS. 10. DIAPHRAGM MOVES UP. PRESSURE IN THO-RACIC CAVITY BECOMES RELATIVELY POSITIVE. 11. VIA ELASTICITY, LUNGS SHRINK, EJECTING A VOLUME OF BLOOD EQUAL TO THAT ACCU-

TOTAL BODY FLUIDS
INCLUDING
CEREBROSPINAL
FLUID, LYMPH, AND
SYNOVIAL FLUID =
42L (100%)

MULATED DURING

HEART.

INHALATION TO LEFT