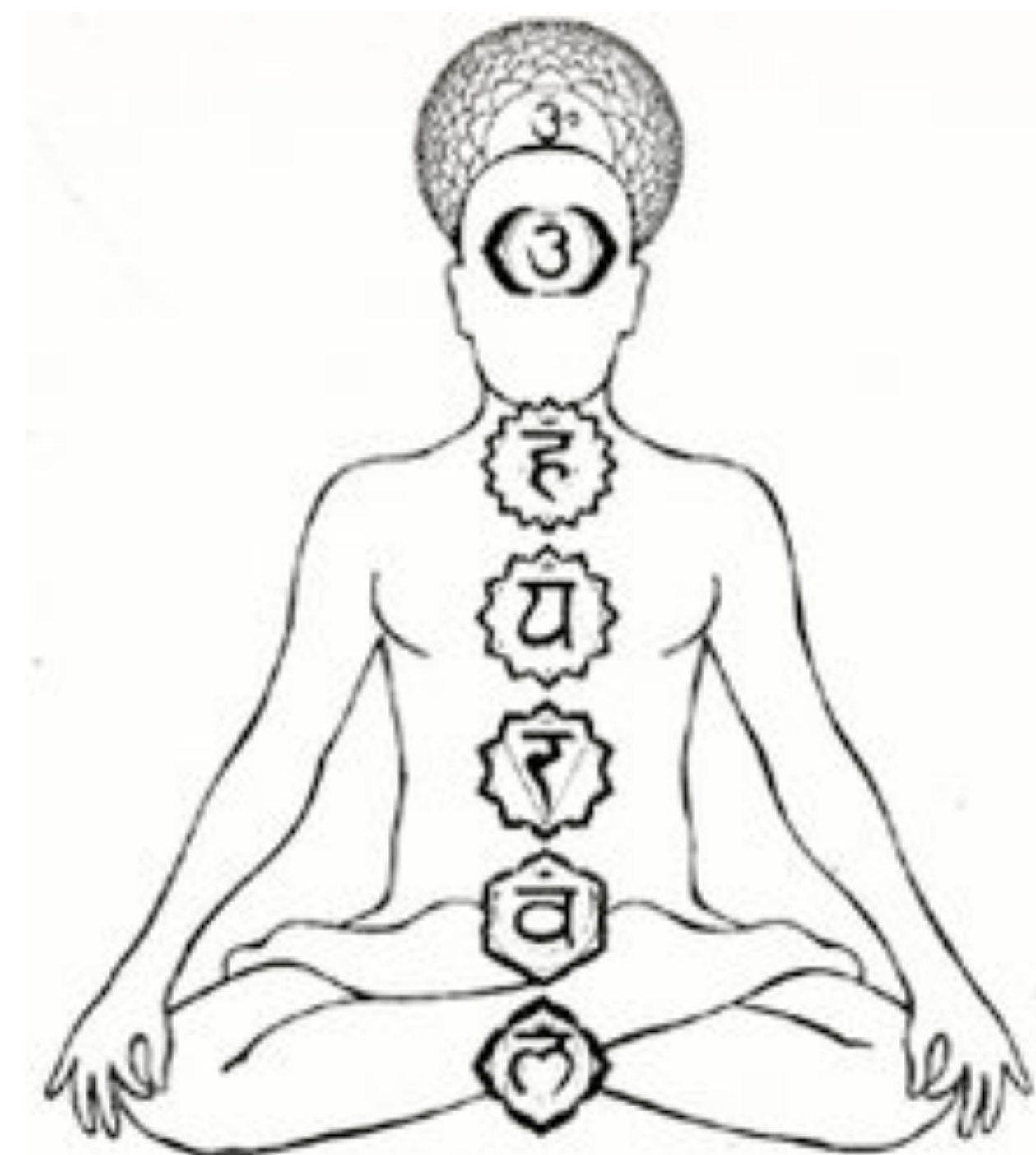
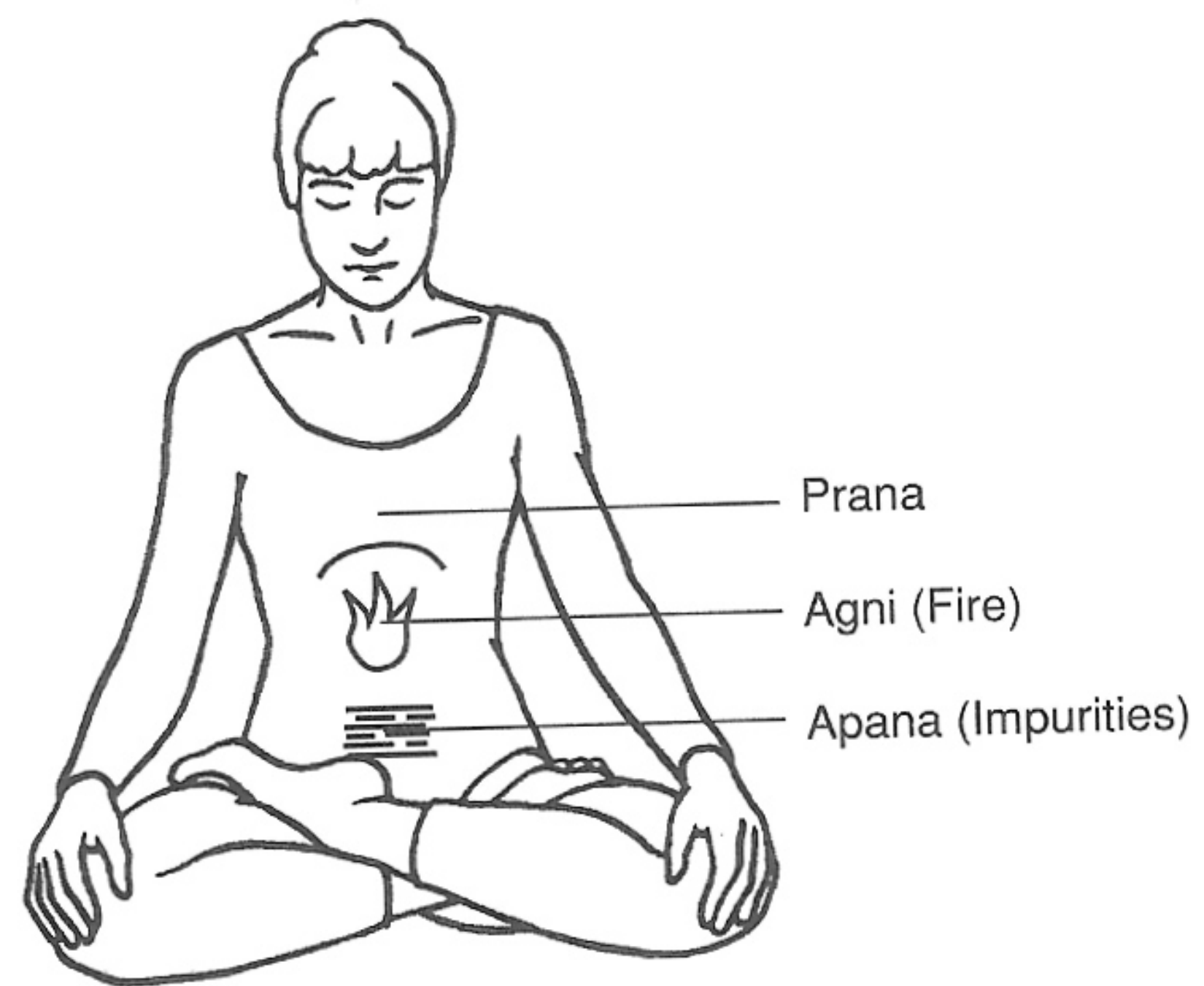


# Sunday, October 6

## Key Images

The Sage's Seat

























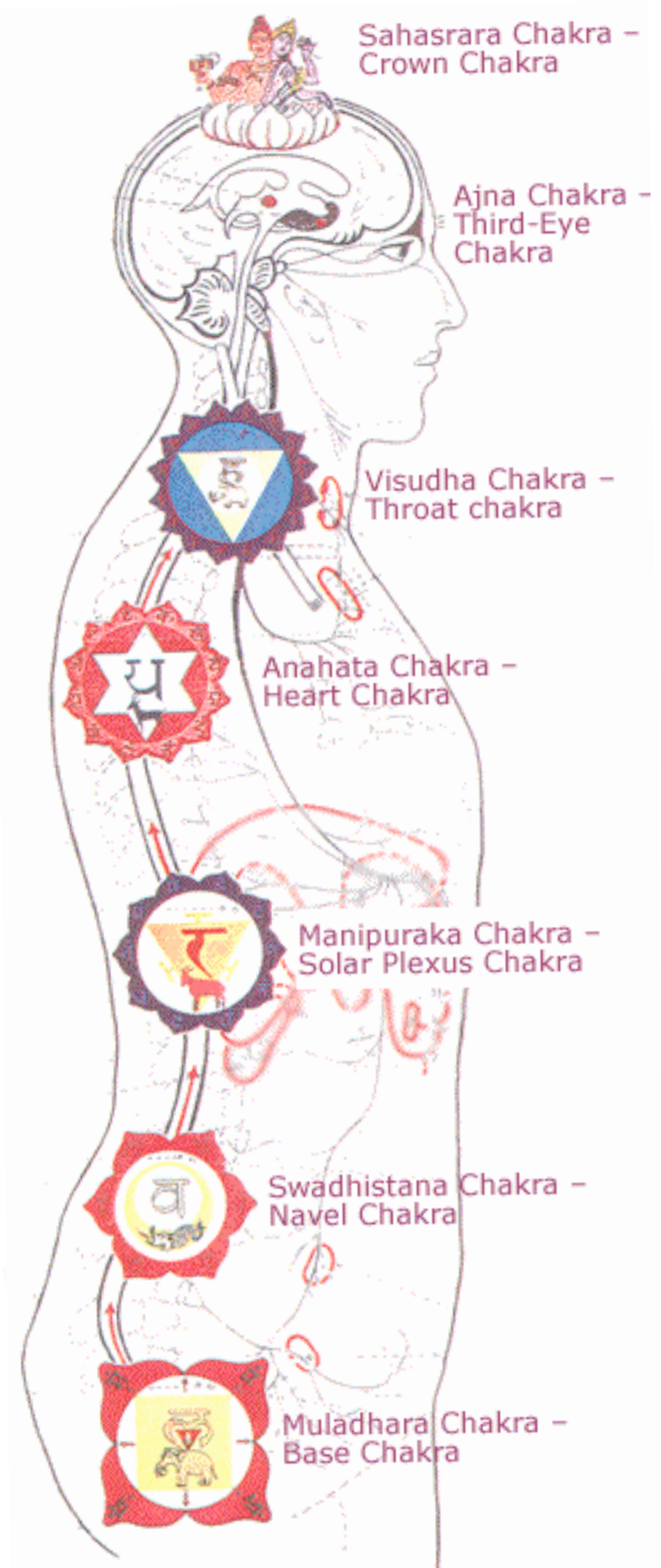
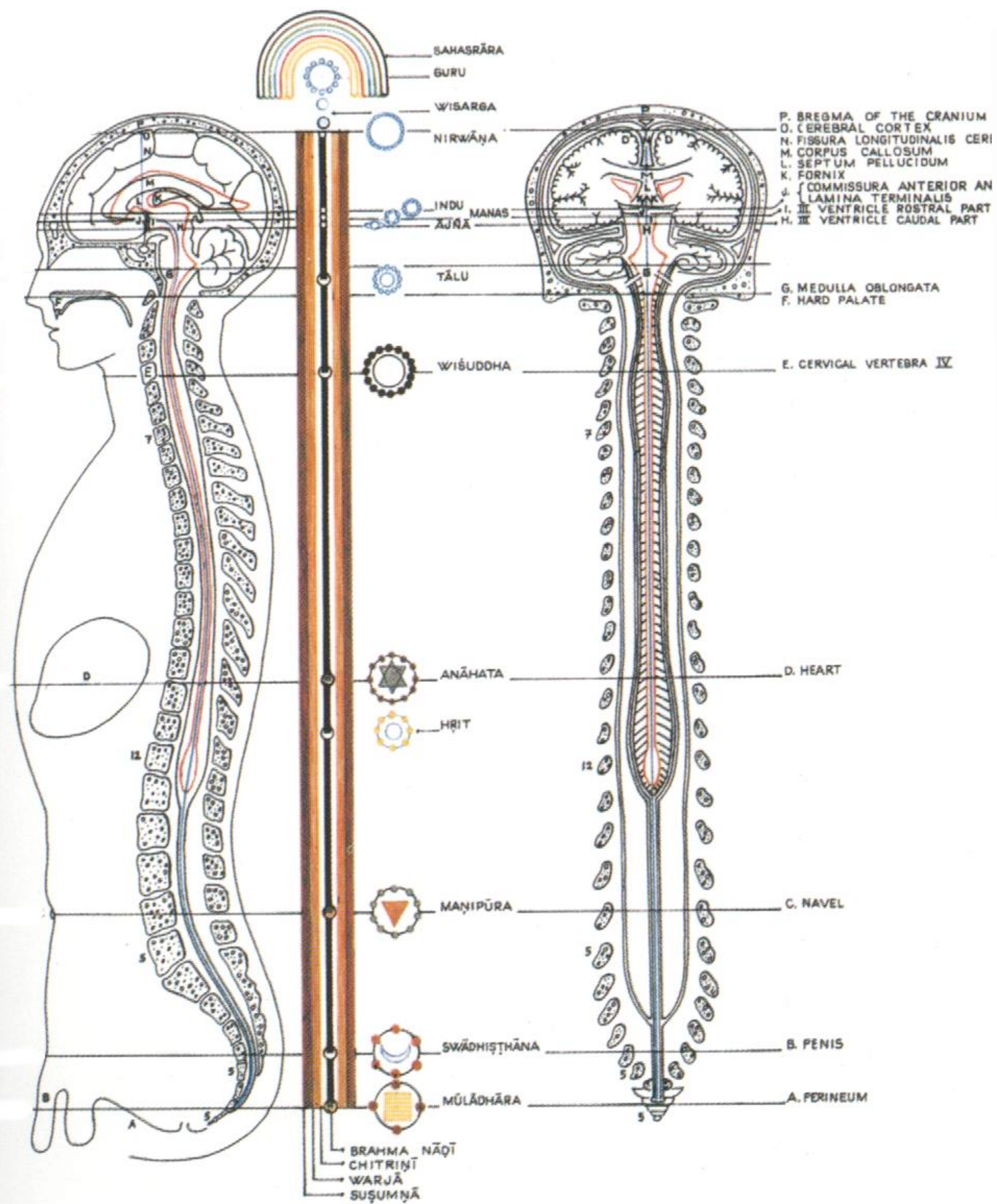




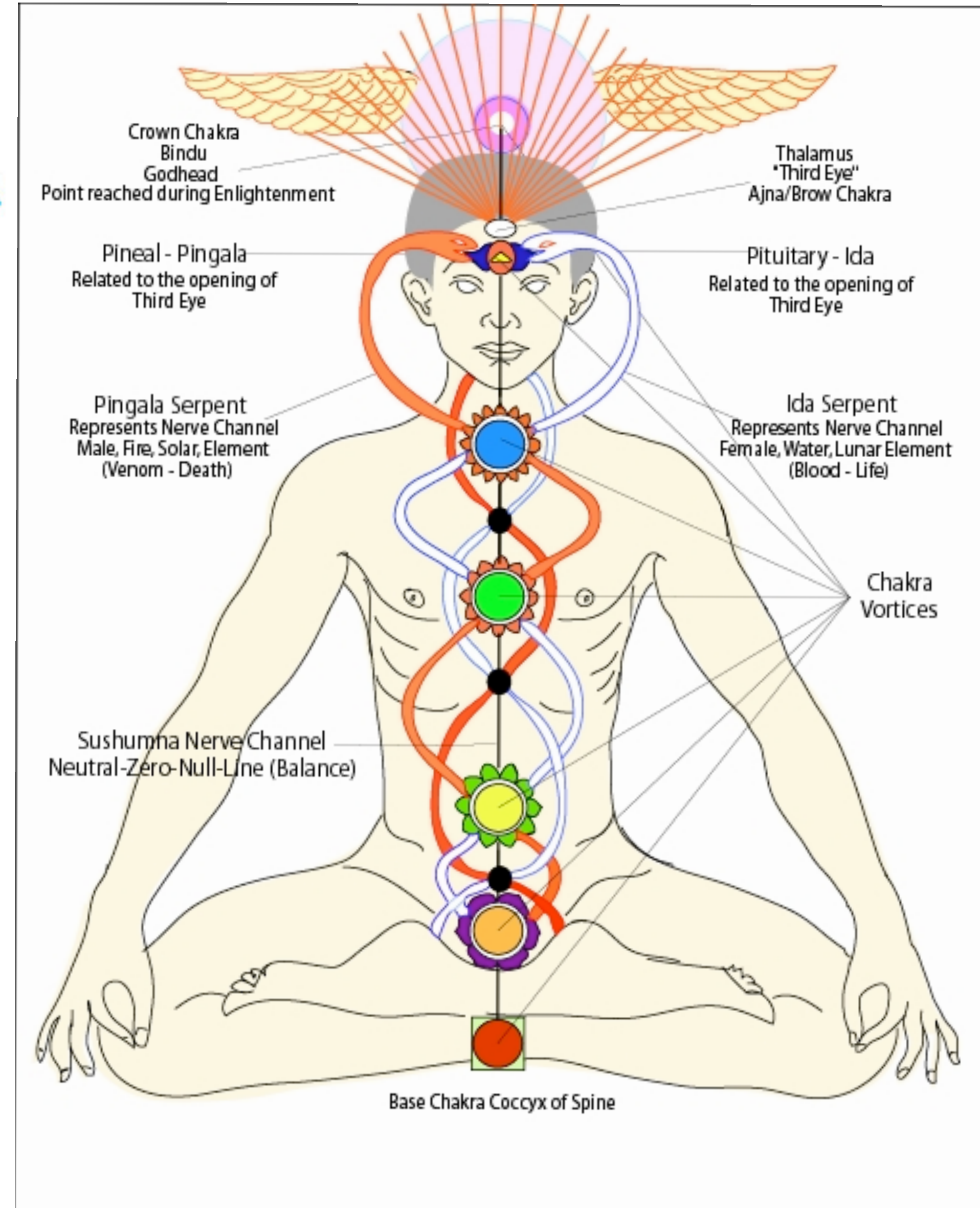




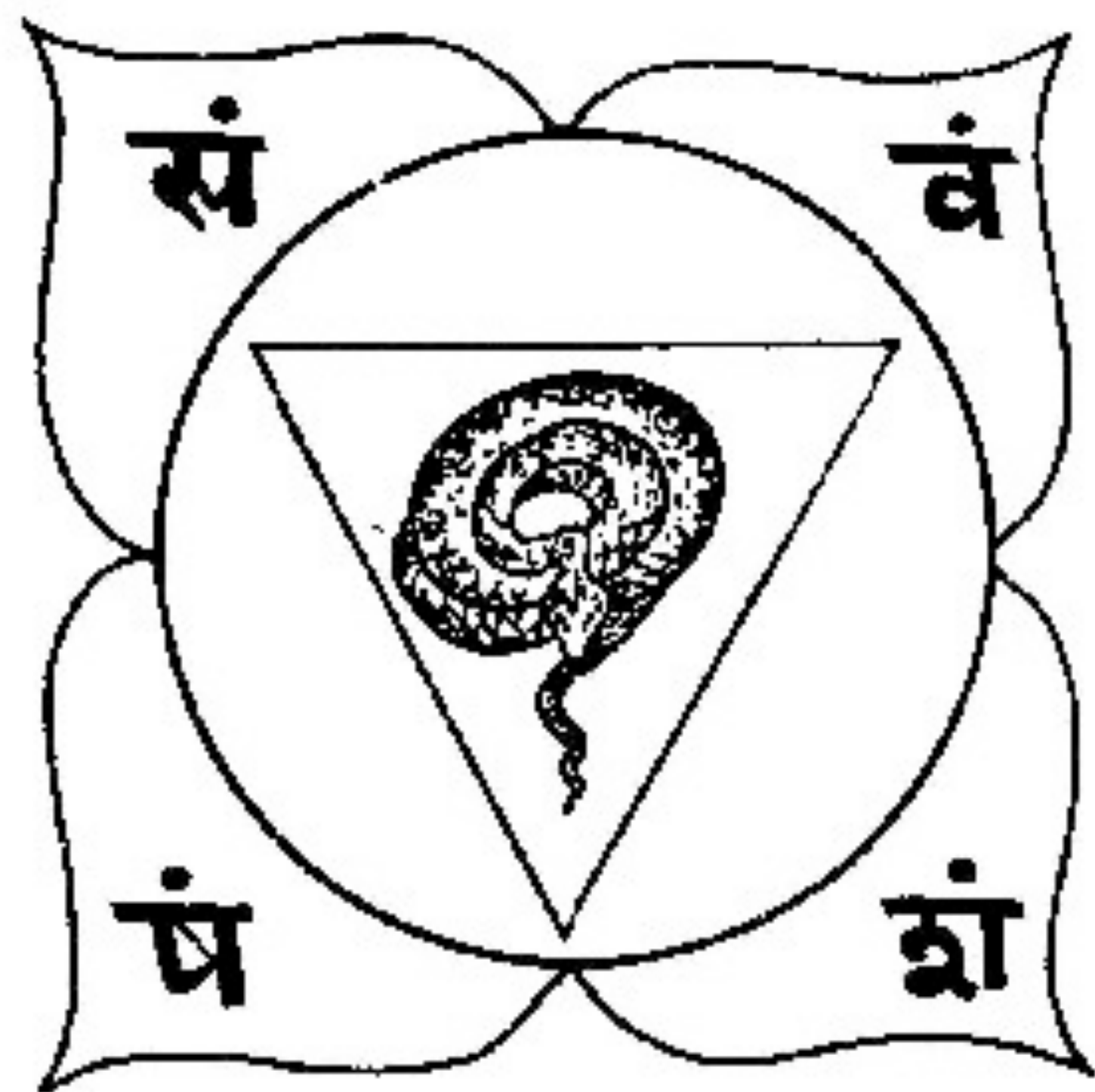






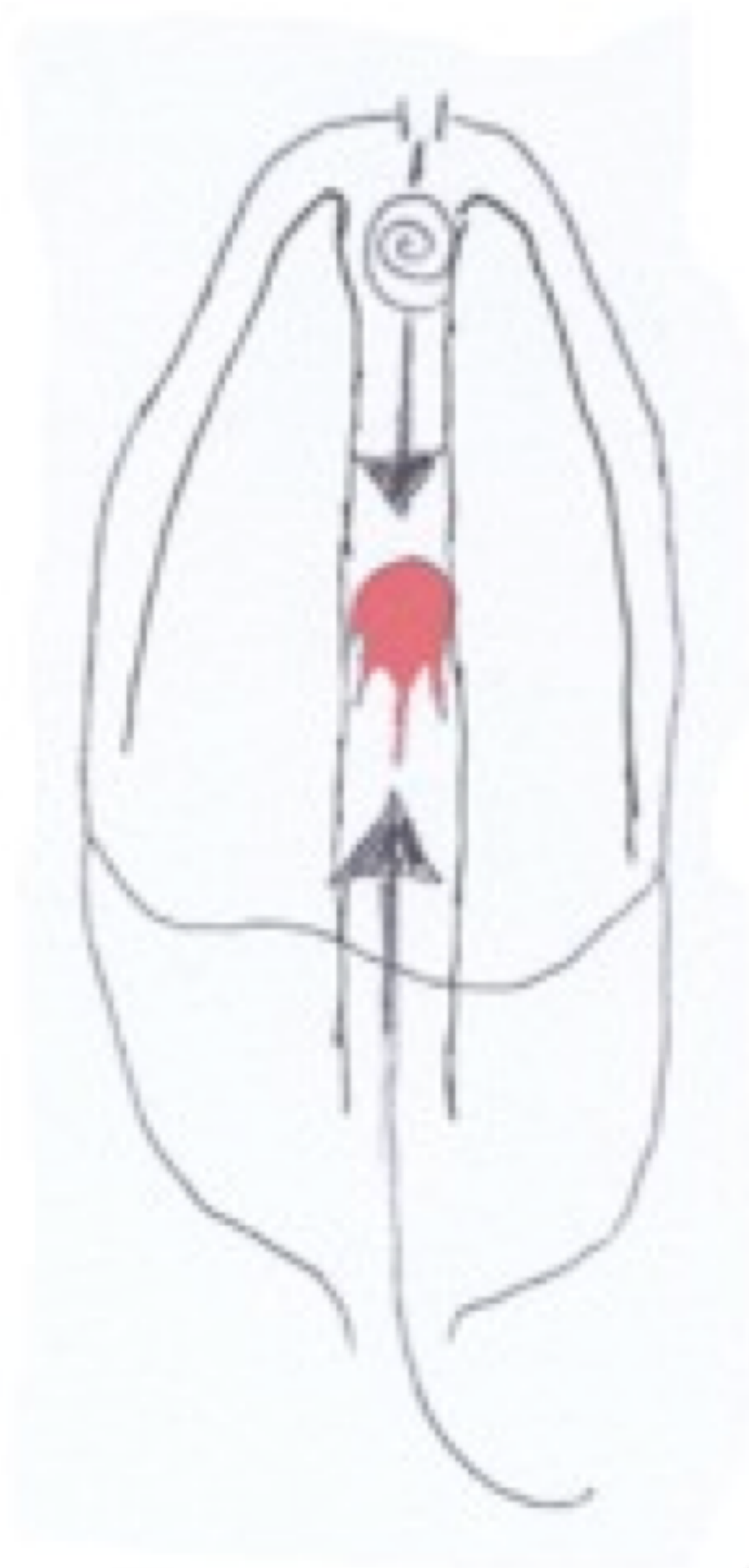












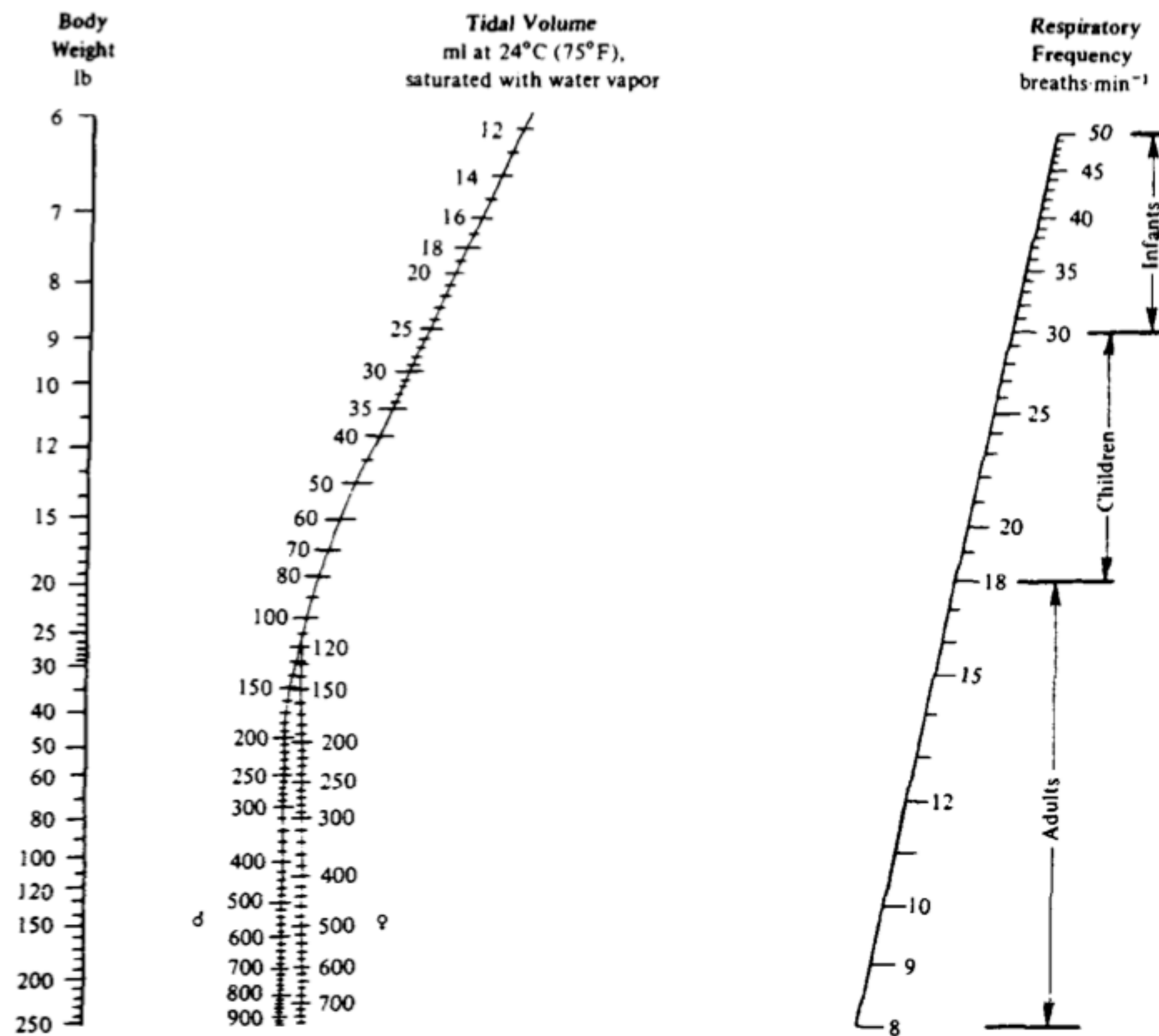




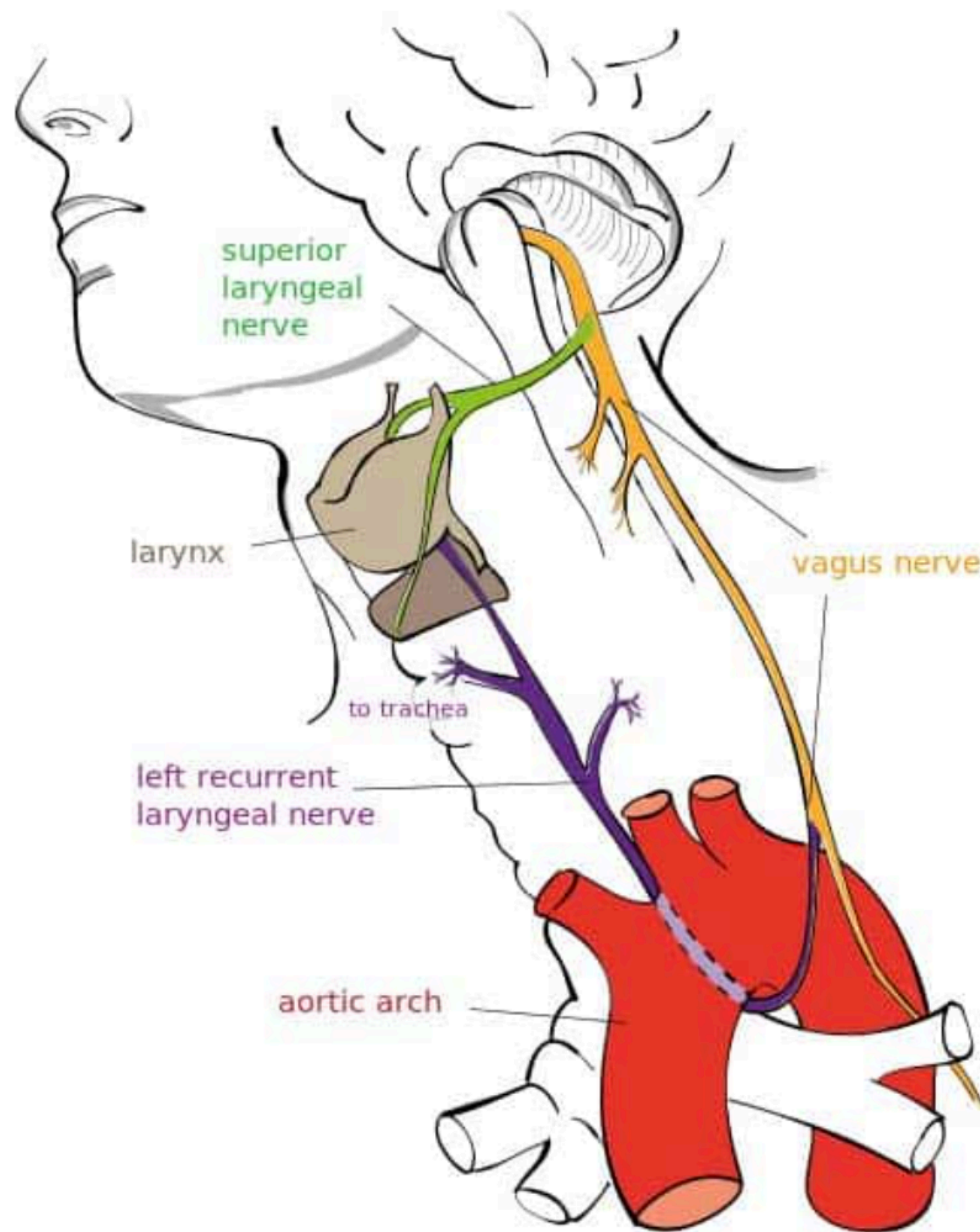
Cause	Physiological or anatomical basis
Metabolism ↑	O <sub>2</sub> consumption ↑
Risk of apnoea ↑	Immaturity of control of breathing
Airway resistance ↑	Nose breathing
Upper airway resistance ↑	Large tongue
	Airway size ↓
	Collapsibility ↑
	Pharyngeal muscle tone ↓
	Compliance of upper airway structures ↑
Lower airway resistance ↑	Airway size ↓
	Collapsibility ↑
	Airway wall compliance ↑
	Elastic recoil ↓
Lung volume ↓	Numbers of alveoli ↓
	Lack of collateral ventilation
Efficiency of respiratory muscles ↓	Efficiency of diaphragm ↓
	Rib cage compliance ↑
	Horizontal insertion at the rib cage
	Efficiency of intercostal muscles ↓
	Horizontal ribs
Endurance of respiratory muscles ↓	Respiratory rate ↑
	Fatigue-resistant type I muscle fibres ↓

Physiological reasons for the increased susceptibility of infants  
for respiratory compromise in comparison to adults

Hammer J. Eber (eds): Paediatric Pulmonary Function Testing.  
Prog Respir Res. Basel, Karger, 2005, vol 33, pp2-7



Radford nomograph. Reproduced with permission from the *Journal of Applied Physiology*. Vol. 7, p. 451.





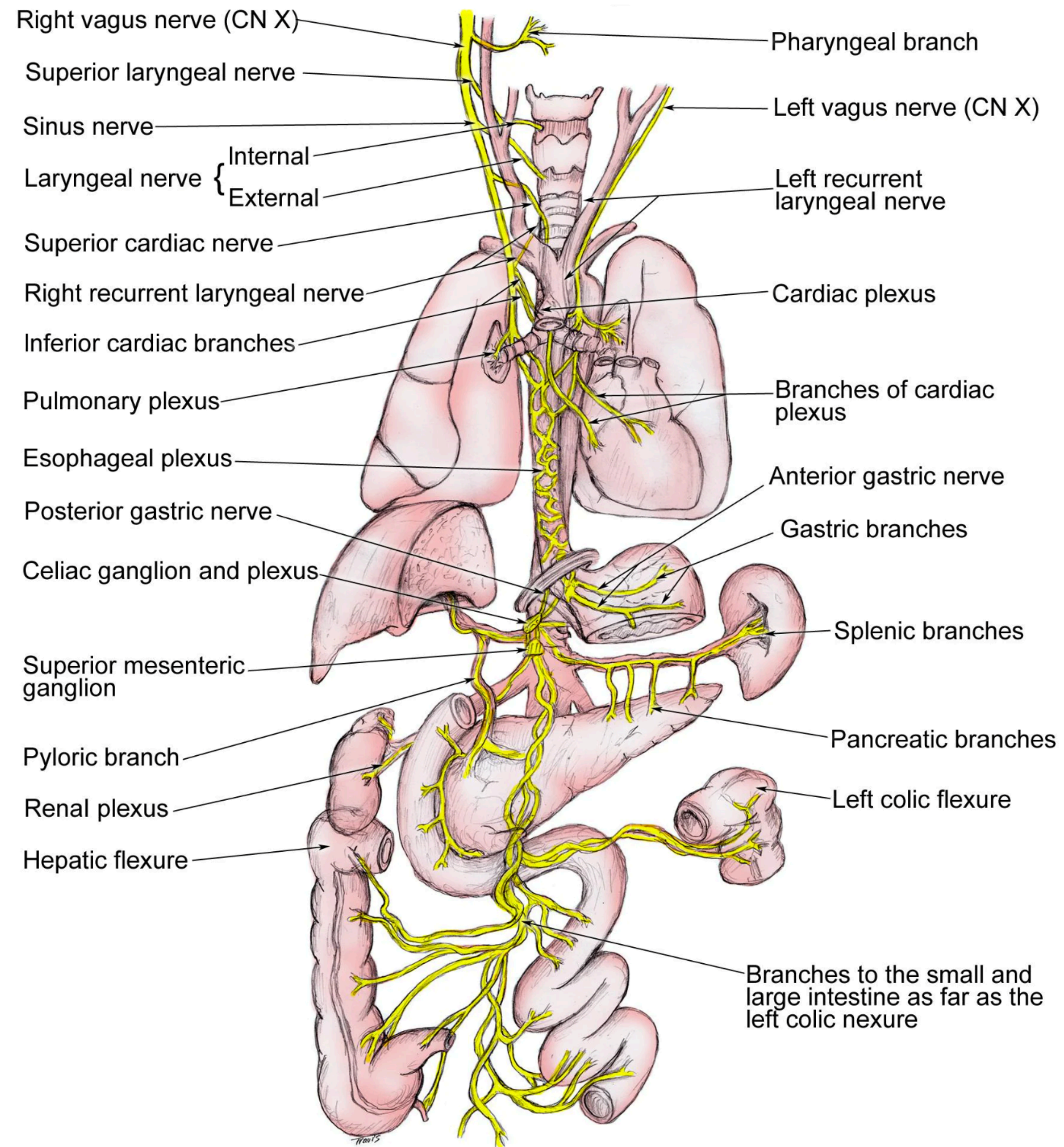
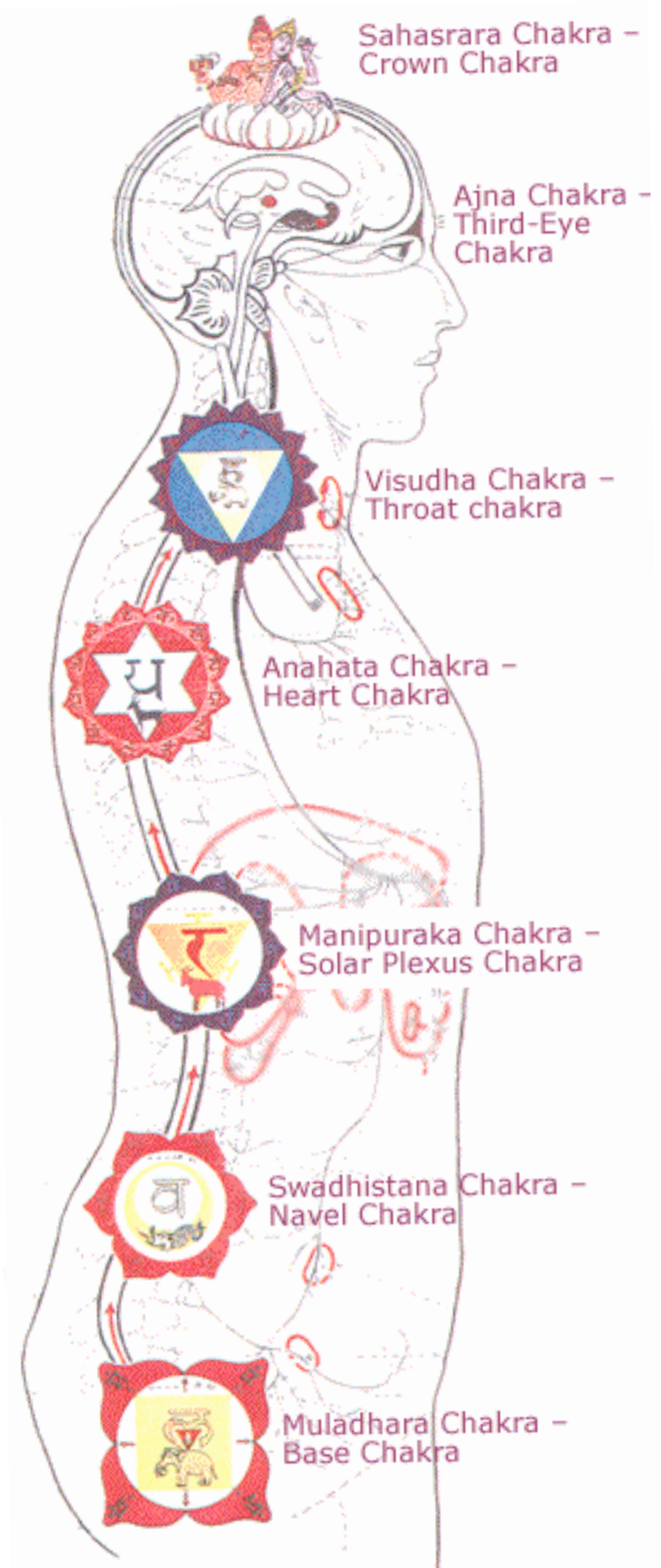
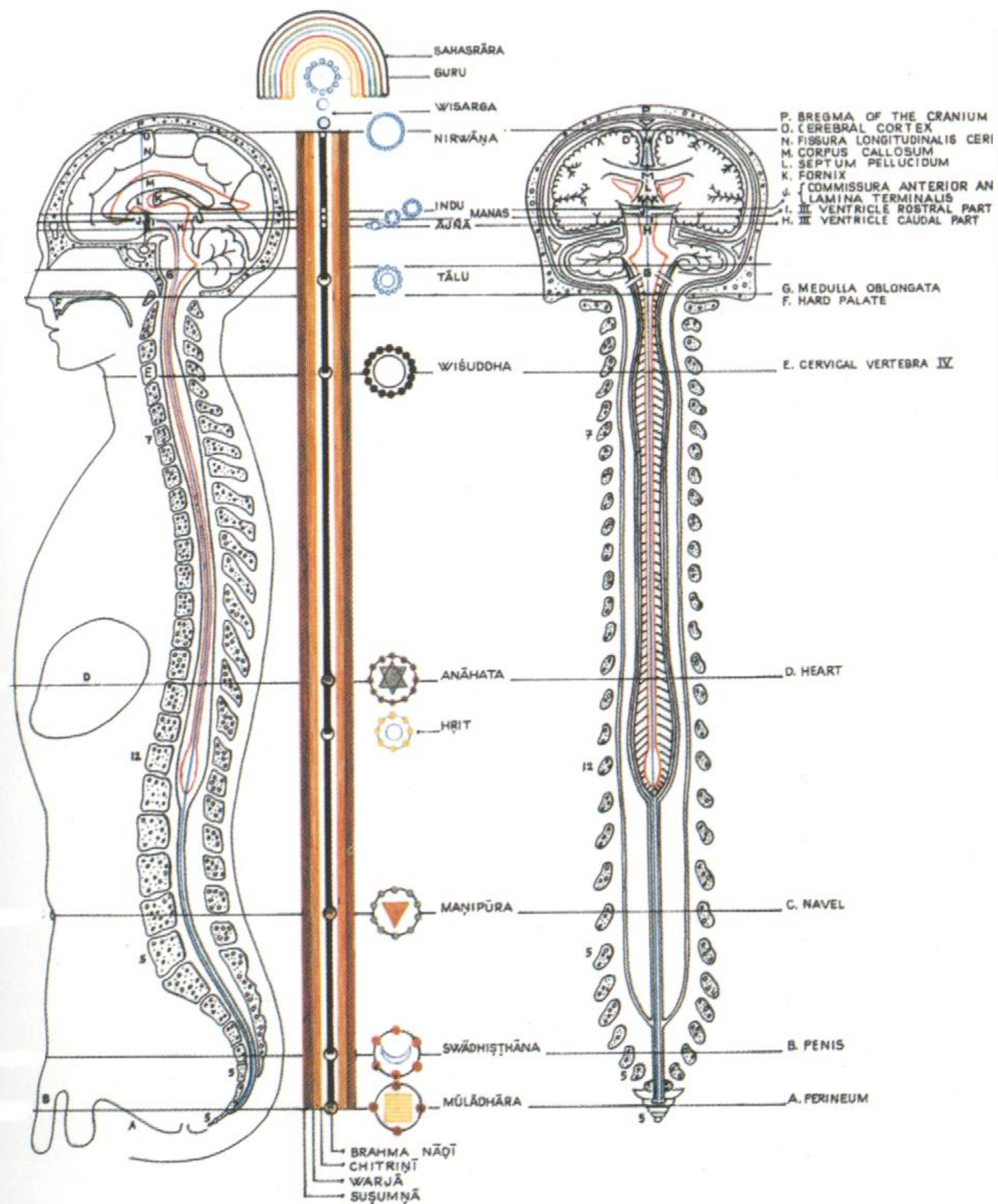
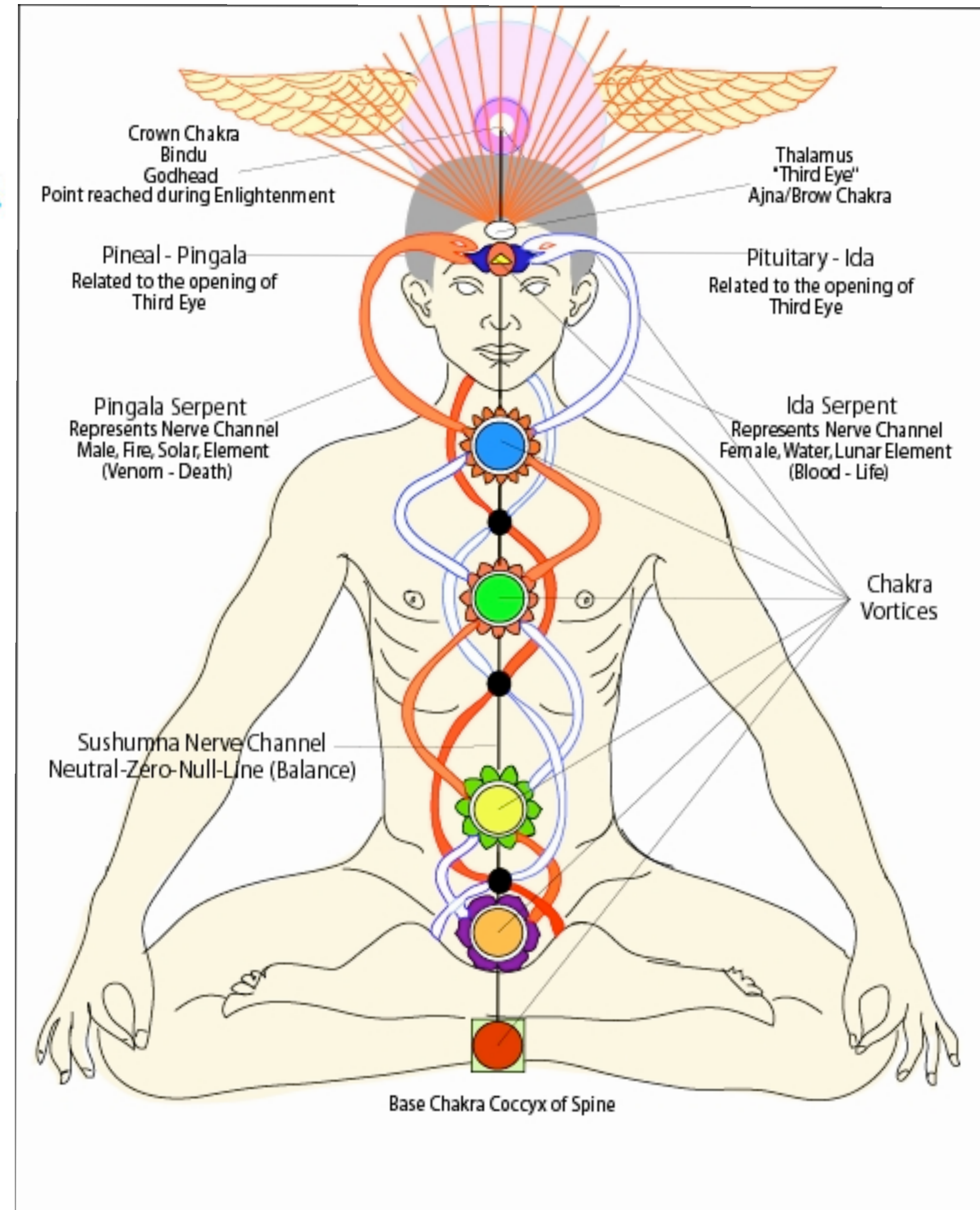


Diagram of the vagus nerve demonstrating the different branches.

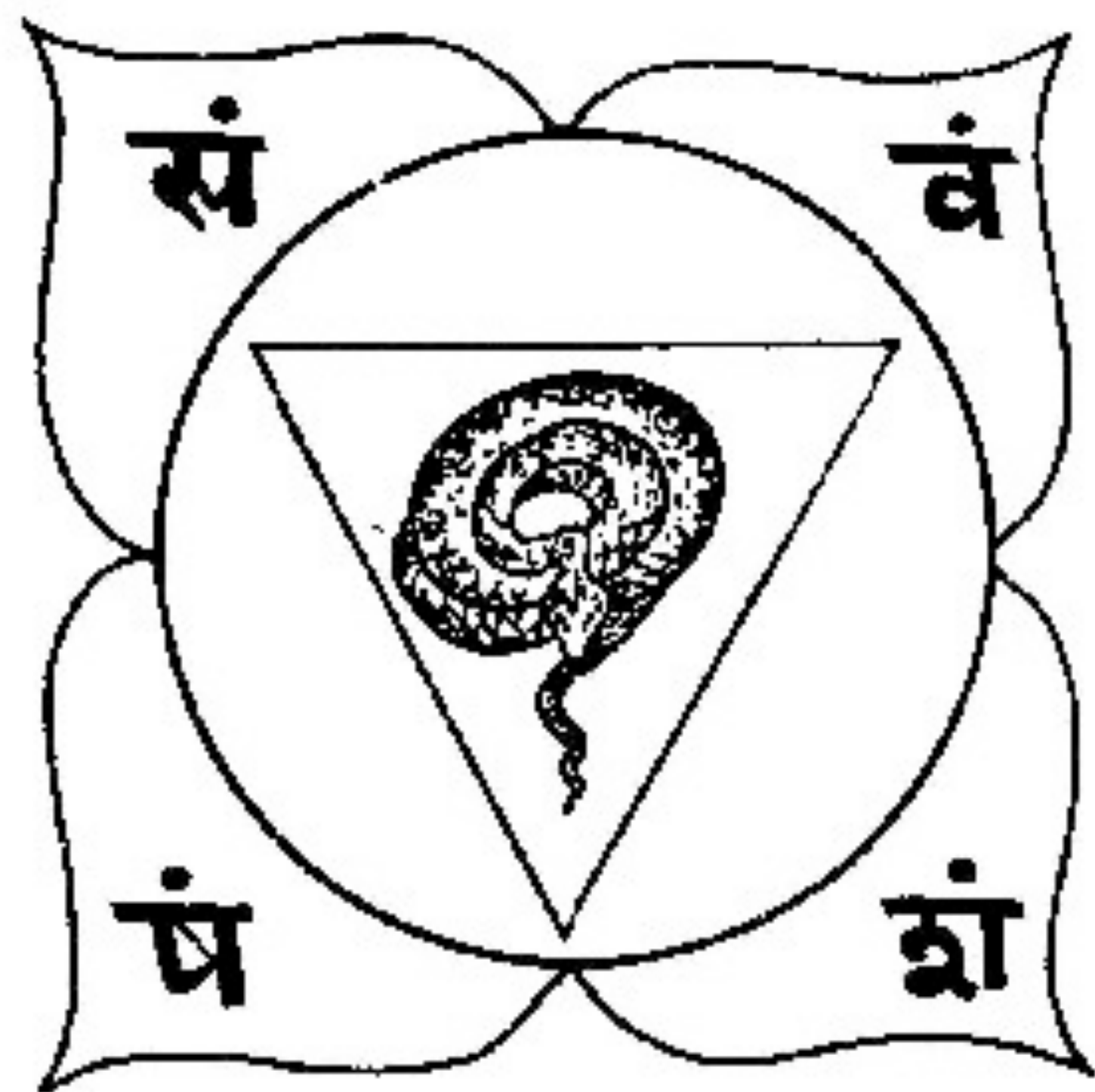




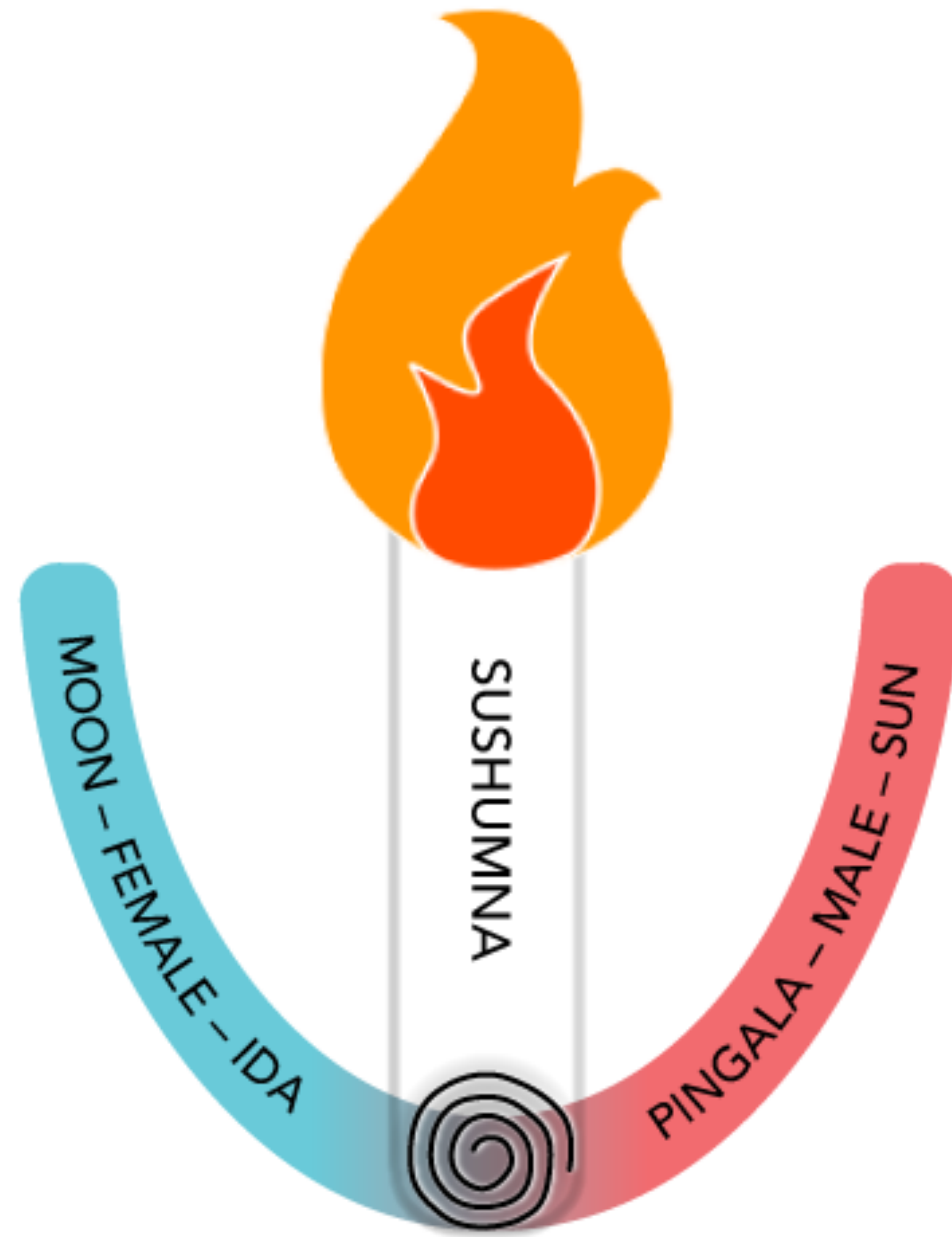












**Kundalini blocking the entrance to Sushumna**



