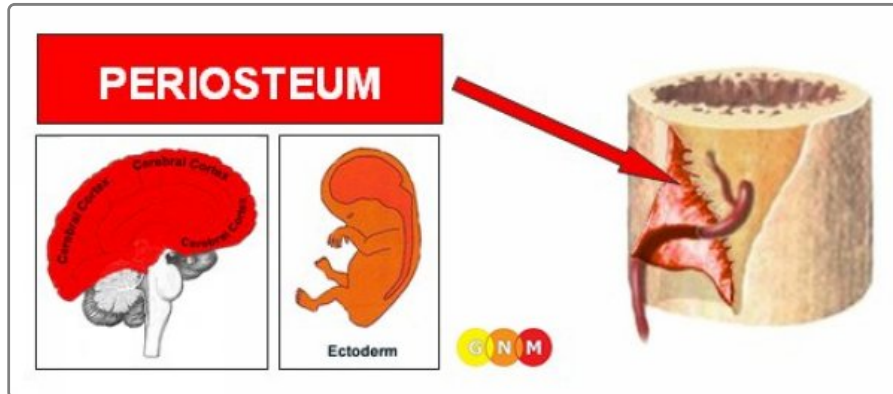
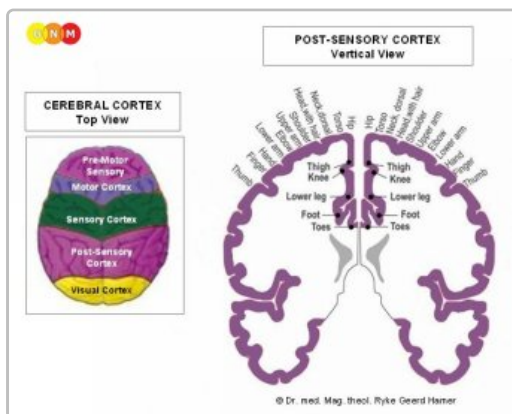


## PERIOSTEUM



Biological Conflict
Conflict-Active Phase
Healing Phase

**DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTION OF THE PERIOSTEUM:** The periosteum covers the outer surface of all **bones**, except the joints, which are capped with **cartilage**, and sites that attach to muscles, **ligaments and tendons**. It consists for the most part of **connective tissue** (see also **periodontium** of the teeth). At first, the periosteum was lined with squamous epithelium. After the muscles, ligaments, tendons and two skin layers (**corium skin** and **epidermis**) had given new support to the bones, the epithelial layer degenerated (in the fetal development this process occurs during the first two weeks of gestation). What remained was a sensitive network of nerves. The **neural network of the periosteum** has two layers: a lower layer, which registers the pain caused by the **swelling of a healing bone**, and an upper layer that generates **rheumatic pain**. The periosteal nerves originate from the **ectoderm** and are therefore controlled from the cerebral cortex. The innervation of the entire periosteum originates in the spinal marrow of the **cervical spine**.



**BRAIN LEVEL:** The periosteal nerves are controlled from the **post-sensory cortex** (part of the cerebral cortex). The periosteal nerves of the right side of the body are controlled from the left side of the cortex; the periosteal nerves of the left side of the body are controlled from the right cortical hemisphere. Hence, there is a cross-over correlation from the brain to the organ.

**NOTE:** The periosteal nerves of the dura mater (see **meninges**) are controlled from the pre-motor sensory cortex.

**BIOLOGICAL CONFLICT:** The **biological conflict** linked to the periosteum is a **severe separation conflict**.

In line with evolutionary reasoning, **territorial conflicts**, **sexual conflicts**, and **separation conflicts** are the primary conflict themes associated with organs of **ectodermal** origin, controlled from the **sensory, pre-motor sensory and post-sensory cortex**.

In comparison to the **separation conflict** related to the **skin**, the conflict linked to the periosteal nerves is experienced as more dramatic, even as brutal or cruel. Depending on the exact conflict situation, the separation might be associated with the arms (not being able to hold a beloved person of a pet), hands (a loved one slipped away), legs and ankles (wanting to push someone away), or feet (a separation from the familiar ground through an unexpected move or the loss of a home). The periosteal nerves lining the eye socket correlate to a visual separation conflict (having lost sight of someone). Like with the **epidermis**, the conflict also corresponds to wanting to separate from a person.

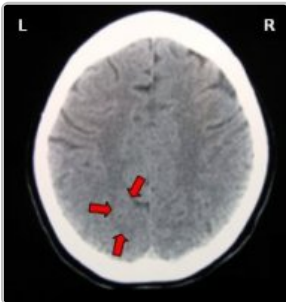
**NOTE:** The separation conflict related to the periosteal nerves only refers to people and animals such as a pet





the **conflict-active phase** the ulcerated area of the skin opens, creating a hole. Often, this occurs in the area of the lower leg or ankle (wanting to push someone away in defence). A person's handedness determines whether the conflict is **mother/child or partner-related**.

The periosteal nerves are part of the peripheral nervous system. In conventional medicine, the nerve pain as well as the **numbness** are referred to as "**peripheral neuropathy**". It is a wide-spread belief that high blood sugar causes damage to the arteries and "indirectly" to the nerves resulting in pain or a **loss of sensation**, especially in the extremities. Yet, not every diabetic develops the condition! Neither can this assertion explain why an elevated glucose level would, for example, affect the feet (or just one foot or toe) in one person and the arm(s) in another. Based on the knowledge of GNM, what is called "**diabetic peripheral neuropathy**" is a combination of two **Biological Special Programs** running simultaneously: one involves the **beta islet cells** of the pancreas linked to a "**resistance conflict**" causing **diabetes**, the other involves the periosteum related, in case of the legs, to "wanting to kick somebody away" (usually the person one resists) with the development of leg ulcers or gangrene, depending on the intensity and duration of the conflict (see also "diabetic **retinopathy**").



This CT scan presents a **Hamer Focus** in the area of the brain that controls the periosteal nerves of the right leg (**view the GNM diagram**). The **sharp border** of the ring structure indicates that the **separation conflict** is still active, presenting as neuralgic pain in the right leg.

**Trigeminal neuralgia** occurs when the **separation conflict** was associated with the face, either literally (loss of "cheek"-contact) or figuratively (a "slap in the face"). The sharp, electric-like pain along the **trigeminal nerve** (fifth cranial nerve) innervating the face is brief but strong and might reoccur many times over the course of the day. The condition is usually confined to one side (see also trigeminal neuralgia related to the **facial bones** and to the **facial skin**).

**NOTE:** The trigeminal nerve has sensory and motor branches. The motor branch of the nerve is affected with **facial paralysis**.

**HEALING PHASE: hyposensitivity.** Because of the **loss of sensitivity** the affected part of body (hands, arms, legs, feet) feels **numb** (compare with **hyposensitivity** related to the **epidermis** and a loss of sensation, for example in the lower extremities, due to a **compression of a spinal nerve**).

The short term memory loss reaches into **PCL-A**. For the period of the **Epileptoid Crisis**, the rheumatic pain returns; typically during the night hours. During **PCL-B**, the sensitivity slowly normalizes, provided there are no **conflict relapses** causing pain flare-ups.

**NOTE:** All **Epileptoid Crises** that are controlled from the **sensory, post-sensory, or pre-motor sensory cortex** are accompanied by **troubled circulation, dizzy spells**, short **disturbances of consciousness** or a complete **loss of consciousness** (fainting or "absence"), depending on the intensity of the conflict. Another distinctive symptom is a **drop of blood sugar** caused by the excessive use of glucose by the brain cells (compare with **hypoglycemia** related to the **islet cells of the pancreas**).