
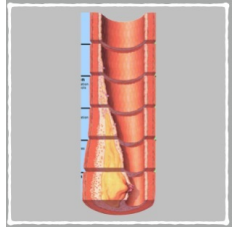


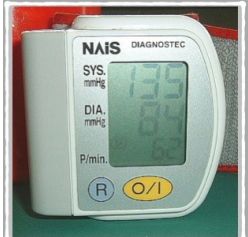


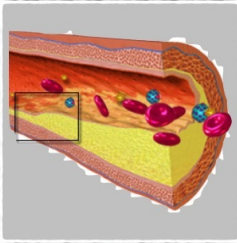
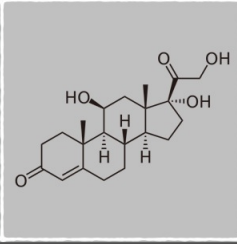
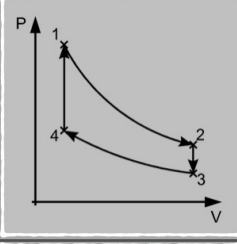
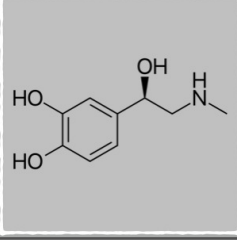
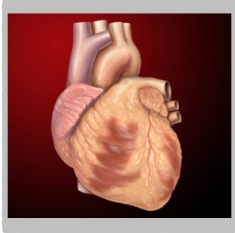

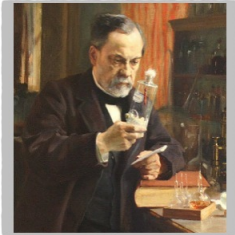
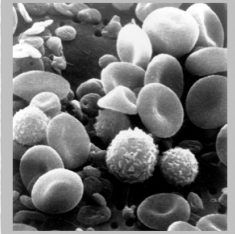


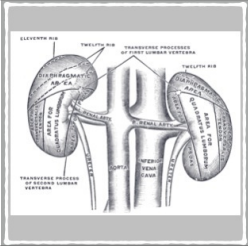
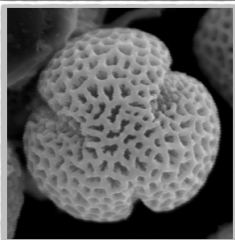
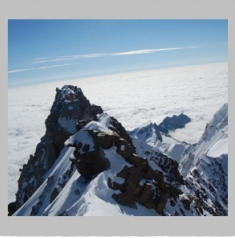
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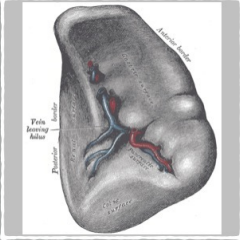

1	acute	agudo		Of abrupt onset, in reference to a disease. It also connotes an illness that is of short duration, rapidly progressive, and in need of urgent care.
2	adrenaline	adrenalina		a stress hormone produced within the adrenal gland that quickens the heart beat, strenghtens the force of the heart contraction, and opens up the bronchios in the lungs, among other effects.
3	arteries	arterias		a vessel that carries blood high in oxygen content away from the heart to the farthest reaches of the body.
4	atherosclerosis	arteriosclerosis		it is the hardening and narrowing of the arteries. It is the usual cause of heart attack, strokes and peripheral vascular disease.
5	autoimmune disorders	desórdenes autoinmunes		an illness that occurs when the body tissues are attacked by its own immune system.

6	blood	sangre		<p>a reddish fluid in vertebrates that is pumped by the heart through the arteries and veins, supplies tissues with nutrients, oxygen, etc, and removes waste products.</p>
7	blood pressure	presión sanguínea		<p>When your heart beats, it pumps blood round your body to give it the energy and oxygen it needs. As the blood moves, it pushes against the sides of the blood vessels. The strength of this pushing is your blood pressure.</p>
8	bloodstream	flujo de sangre		<p>the flow of blood through the vessels of a living body</p>
9	cardiovascular system	sistema cardiovascular		<p>is an organ system that permits blood to circulate and transport nutrients, oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones, and blood cells to and from the cells in the body to provide nourishment and help in fighting diseases, stabilize temperature and pH, and maintain homeostasis.</p>
10	chemical	químico		<p>relating to chemistry, or the interactions of substances as studied in chemistry.</p>
11	chronic	crónico		<p>continuing or occurring again and again for a long time.</p>

12	clogged arteries	arterias obstruidas		result from a buildup of a substance called plaque on the inner walls of the arteries. Arterial plaque can reduce blood flow or, in some instances, block it altogether.
13	cortisol	cortisol		is a hormone involved in the regulation of metabolism in the cells and helps us regulate stress within the body.
14	cycle	ciclo		a set of events or actions that happen again and again in the same order.
15	epinephrine	epinefrina		a hormone that causes blood vessels to narrow and the blood pressure to increase.
16	exposure	exposición		The fact of experiencing something or being affected by it because of being in a particular situation or place.
17	glucocorticoids	glucocorticoides		Chemicals that can stop inflammation, but they have many side-effects and risks.
18	harass	atormentar		to continue to annoy or upset someone over a period of time.

19	heart	corazón		The muscle that pumps blood received from veins into arteries throughout the body.
20	homeostasis	homeostasis		The tendency of an organism or a cell to regulate its internal conditions, usually by a system of feedback controls, so as to stabilize health and functioning, regardless of the outside changing conditions.
21	hypertension	hipertensión		common condition in which the long-term force of the blood against your artery walls is high enough that it may eventually cause health problems, such as heart disease.
22	immune	inmune		protected against a particular disease by particular substances in the blood.
23	immune system	sistema inmunológico		the system that protects your body from diseases and infections.
24	immunosuppression	inmunosupresión		suppression of the immune system and its ability to fight infection.

25	intake	ingesta		the amount of a particular substance that is eaten or drunk during a particular time.
26	kidneys	riñones		one of a pair of organs located in the right and left side of the abdomen. The kidneys remove waste products from the blood and produce urine.
27	neuroendocrine system	sistema neuroendócrino		Pertaining to neural and endocrine influence, and particularly to the interaction between the nervous and endocrine systems. This system controls and regulates vital functions through hormones.
28	onset	comienzo		the moment at which something unpleasant begins.
29	parasympathetic	parasimpático		the part of the involuntary nervous system that serves to slow the heart rate, increase intestinal and glandular activity and relax the sphincter muscles.
30	pathogens	patógenos		in the oldest and broadest sense is anything that can produce disease.
31	peak	máximo		to reach the highest level.
32	primed	preparar		to make something ready for use.
33	reprieve	respiro		an escape from a bad situation or experience.

34	response	respuesta		a reaction, as that of an organism or a mechanism, to a specific stimulus.
35	secrete	secretar		to discharge, generate, or release by the process of secretion.
36	spleen	bazo		an organ that is located in the upper-left part of the abdomen, not far from the stomach, that produces lymphocytes, which are important elements in the immune system.
37	stress	estrés		something that causes strong feelings of worry or anxiety.
38	sympathetic	simpático (parte del sistema nervioso)		a part of the nervous system that serves to accelerate the heart rate, constrict blood vessels, and raise blood pressure.

