

ANAVRIN WELLNESS

BIOPLASM-NLS PRACTITIONER REFERENCE

Etalon Guide for Body Cells

A structured guide to cellular etalons, their biological context and practitioner reflection prompts.

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Complementary wellness education - not a diagnostic or treatment guide

How to use this guide

A concise orientation for thoughtful practitioner use

01 LOCATE	Find the etalon exactly as it appears in the Bioplasm-NLS database.
02 CONTEXTUALISE	Use the biological description as orientation - not as a diagnosis.
03 CORRELATE	Consider the wider session picture, client history and practitioner observations.
04 REFER	Encourage conventional medical assessment whenever symptoms or concerns require it.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTE

Bioplasm-NLS provides a complementary energetic assessment. It is not a medical device for diagnosing, treating or curing any condition. Etalons represent reference frequency patterns, not physical diseases. An energetic stress finding may help guide a wellness conversation, but it does not replace examination, diagnosis or care by a qualified medical professional. Clients with health concerns should be referred to an appropriate healthcare provider.

The strongest interpretation is always contextual, cautious and client-centred.

01 Blood & Immune System

Transport, defence and circulatory support

ETALON	BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT	PRACTITIONER REFLECTION
Erythrocytes (Red Blood Cells)	Transport oxygen from the lungs to body tissues.	Consider patterns associated with energetic vitality, oxygenation and fatigue.
Leukocytes (White Blood Cells)	General term for immune cells involved in defending the body.	Consider patterns associated with overall immune function and response.
Lymphocytes (B & T Cells)	Key immune cells that recognize and target specific pathogens.	Consider patterns associated with specific immune responses and chronic energetic immune burden.
Neutrophils	The most abundant white blood cell type and an early responder in bacterial infection.	Consider patterns associated with energetic stress linked to bacterial microorganisms.
Platelets (Thrombocytes)	Small blood components that support clot formation and help stop bleeding.	Consider patterns associated with blood viscosity and energetic circulation.

Practice note

Use this page as an orientation aid. Review patterns alongside the broader session, client context and appropriate professional referral pathways.

02 Nervous System

Signalling, protection and neural communication

ETALON	BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT	PRACTITIONER REFLECTION
Neuron	The primary signalling cell of the nervous system; transmits electrical and chemical signals.	Consider patterns associated with neurological function, signal integrity and cognitive function.
Glial Cells	Supportive nervous-system cells that surround neurons and assist with protection and insulation.	Consider patterns associated with nerve-tissue integrity and cellular communication.
Schwann Cells	Peripheral nervous-system cells that form myelin around nerve fibres.	Consider patterns associated with nerve-transmission speed and integrity.

Practice note

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03 Connective Tissue & Bone

Structure, support, turnover and repair

ETALON	BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT	PRACTITIONER REFLECTION
Osteoblasts	Cells responsible for building new bone tissue.	Consider patterns associated with bone formation, density and vitality.
Osteoclasts	Cells that break down and resorb old bone tissue.	Consider patterns associated with bone turnover and energetic mineral balance.
Chondrocytes	Cartilage cells that produce and maintain the cartilage matrix.	Consider patterns associated with joint flexibility and cartilage integrity.
Fibroblasts	Major connective-tissue cells that produce collagen and other fibres.	Consider patterns associated with skin elasticity, wound healing and connective-tissue strength.
Adipocytes (Fat Cells)	Cells that store energy in the form of fat.	Consider patterns associated with metabolic function, energy balance and inflammation.

Practice note

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04 Muscle

Contraction, movement and organ motility

ETALON	BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT	PRACTITIONER REFLECTION
Cardiomyocytes	Heart muscle cells that contract to pump blood.	Consider patterns associated with heart rhythm, contractility and overall cardiac function.
Myocytes (Skeletal Muscle)	Muscle cells of the voluntary skeletal muscles.	Consider patterns associated with muscle strength, fatigue and repair.
Smooth Muscle Cells	Muscle cells in the walls of internal organs and blood vessels.	Consider patterns associated with organ motility and blood-pressure regulation.

Practice note

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05 Epithelial & Organ-Specific

Barrier function, metabolism and filtration

ETALON	BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT	PRACTITIONER REFLECTION
Hepatocytes	The main functional cells of the liver; involved in metabolism and detoxification pathways.	Consider patterns associated with metabolic function, detoxification pathways and liver integrity.
Nephrons*	Functional units of the kidneys responsible for filtering blood.	Consider patterns associated with kidney function, fluid balance and elimination pathways.
Keratinocytes	The main cell type in the epidermis; helps form the skin barrier.	Consider patterns associated with skin-barrier function, integrity and renewal.
Melanocytes	Skin cells that produce melanin for pigmentation and protection.	Consider patterns associated with pigmentation patterns and skin protection.

* Terminology note

A nephron is the kidney's microscopic functional unit rather than a single cell. The term is retained here because it may appear as a database etalon; interpret it as a renal functional reference.

Practice note

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06 Reproductive

Core reproductive-cell reference patterns

ETALON	BIOLOGICAL CONTEXT	PRACTITIONER REFLECTION
Sperm	The male reproductive cell.	Consider patterns associated with male reproductive vitality.
Ovum (Egg Cell)	The female reproductive cell.	Consider patterns associated with female reproductive vitality and hormonal balance.

Practice note

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