

INTRODUCTION

Aging is multifactorial and the hormone replacement therapy exists to treat it. The aging process is a period that encompasses biological events (Braga et al, 2015). Furthermore, it is universal, inevitable, inherent to the human condition, and despite all the advances in medicine, it is irreversible, involving several aspects, such as changes biological, psychological, chronological and social. There are features between degenerative skin disorders and hormonal disorders. It is important to emphasize food, sleep quality, stress control in the fight against aging. Problems that are expressed on the skin by internal factors that have an external impact cannot be solved only with external procedures.



Figure 1 – Font: baudasdicas.com.br

OBJECTIVE

Envision of the influence of endogenous factors on aging and the therapeutic

METHODS & MATERIAL

The study was developed through research based on PUBMED articles, reviewing the scientific literature from 1995 to 2021, the keywords used for the research were hormones, metabolism, anabolism, catabolism, stress, aging, rejuvenation.

DISCUSSION

The decrease in hormonal activity during the aging process has been considered harmful due to the related decline in bodily functions. The concept of hormone replacement therapy has been suggested as a therapeutic intervention to stop or reverse this decline. The various functions of the organism must be able to respond, in a coordinated and appropriate way, to diverse physical and chemical changes, coming from inside or outside the organism. The nervous and endocrine systems are studied separately, but act in an integrated way in the regulation of metabolism. In the first, communication operates through neurotransmitters, such as noradrenaline, acetylcholine or serotonin, which cover a very short synaptic cleft between neurons. In the second, they act like a chemical messengers called hormones, which are synthesized and stored in the endocrine glands, and ready to be released into the bloodstream by the exocytosis process when required. Once in the bloodstream, hormones can reach distant target cells, and retention and absorption are dependent on specific receptors with high affinity, located on the surface of the cell's plasmatic membrane, or in the cell nucleus. They are modulators of enzymatic metabolism reactions, participating in specific functions, such as cell and tissue growth, metabolism (Brigoni et al, 2010).

RESULTS

The physiology of glycemic balance is a complex and coordinated process. It is essential to know the physiological mechanisms involved in the hormonal machinery of the healthy individual, so that the search for nutritional strategies in the maintenance and recovery of the sick individual is coherent and precise before the orofacial harmonization procedures.

CONCLUSION

Several hormonal changes occur. They often occur slowly, and their relationship with the functional changes of aging remains uncertain. Hormones can promote or inhibit aging depending on the experimental conditions employed. At menopause, decreasing estrogen levels can result in the loss of collagen and elastin in the skin, leading to wrinkles, sagging and loss of facial volume. Hormone replacement and orofacial harmonization can help minimize these effects. It is estimated that in 2025 there will be approximately 32 million elderly people in the world and that in 2050 life expectancy in advanced countries will be 92.5 years for women and 87.5 for men, in contrast to 1998 data, which were 78.4 and 70.6, respectively. It is important to note that this increase in life expectancy is due to advances in health and the development of technologies that help medicine. In the context of orofacial harmonization, it is important to consider individual hormonal changes, as they may affect tissue response to aesthetic procedures, such as fillers, collagen biostimulators, application of botulinum toxin and sustaining threads.

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