

NUTRICIÓN Y SU RELACIÓN CON OTRAS CIENCIAS.

CATEDRATICO:

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LICENCIATURA EN NUTRICIÓN

ASIGNATURA:

INGLES

TAPACHULA, CHIAPAS.





MARKETING

influences the use of technology in order to improve the quality and healthy and functional criteria of foodstuff.

CHEMISTRY

nutrition and chemistry are related in chemicals reactions such as those of digestion. And thanks to chemistry we will be understand the process and chemical reactions that occur with dos and bodies.

BIOLOGY

It is the biological process by which organisms assimilate the food and liquids necessary for the functioning, maintenance and growth of their vital functions

MICROBIOLOGY

the study of microorganisms with positive effects on the intestinal microbiota and immunity of the individual, as well as those that cause foodbome diseases (ETAs) or are responsible for food spoilage.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

studies the relationship between diet and health from a population perspective, that is, the proportion of individuals who present a certain disorder (prevalence) and the frequency of new cases (incidence).

PSYCHOLOGY

Nutrition Psychology takes into account our emotions, behaviors, as well as our social context and relationships.

PHYSIOLOGY

Nutrition is the set of physiological processes through which the body ingests, absorbs and uses food, as well as all the associated metabolic processes.

BIOCHEMESTRY

provides the necessary knowledge to understand molecularly all the digestive and metabolic processes that nutrients undergo during normal nutrition and that serve to rationally plan a dietary regimen.

BROMATOLOGY

It helps to understand both the nutritional characteristics and the technical properties of a food and, therefore, to better understand how to consume, prepare, handle and preserve it.

GENETICS

studies how nutrients ingested in the diet interact and modify the genome. It has 2 main fields of study, nutrigenetics and nutrigenomics.

MEDICINE

Nutrition refers to the nutrients that make up food, it involves the processes that happen in your body after eating, that is, the obtaining, assimilation and digestion of nutrients by the body.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

For the control of chronic non-communicable diseases that have a direct association with nutrition, these continue to be the support for the prevention and control of these conditions, as well as determinants in their appearance

HEMATOLOGY

The relationship between blood and food, what is appropriate to eat according to blood type.

SOCIOLOGA

The sociology of food aims to address food practices not only as behaviors or habits, but also as social practices, entailing a dimension of meaning, symbolic and common to different social groups to which the individual belongs

MATH

to determine rates of overweight or malnutrition, or evaluate the number of calories that each person should consume according to their needs, among other tasks.

NUTRITION