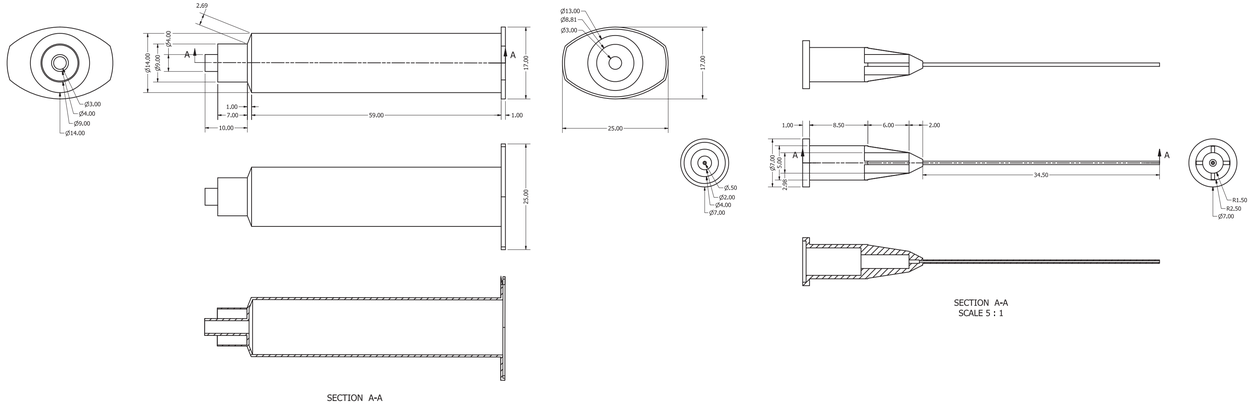
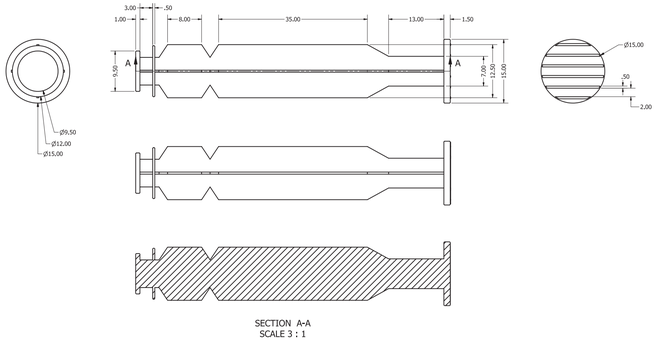
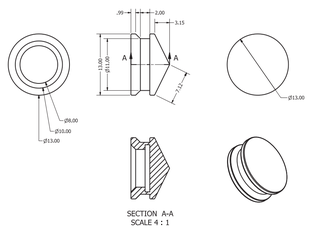
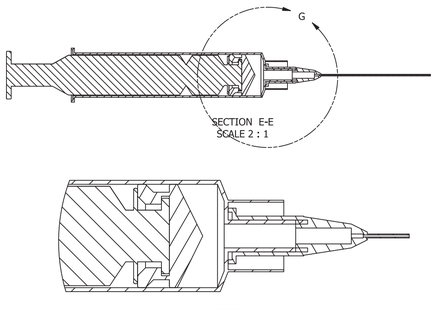
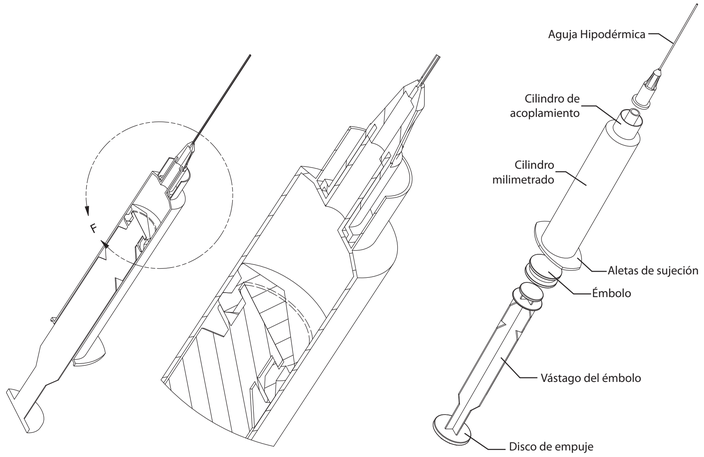
JERINGA

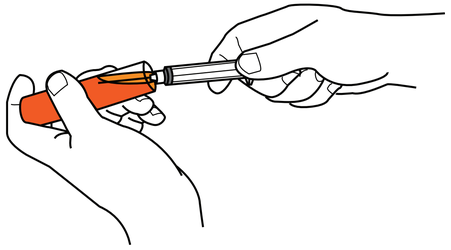


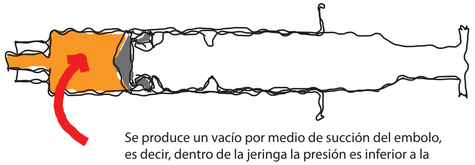




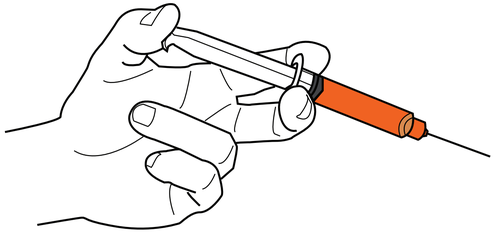


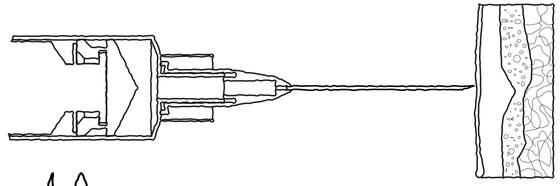


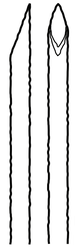




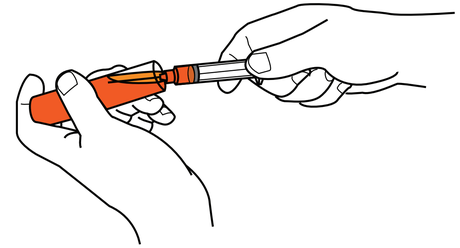
Se produce un vacío por medio de succión del embolo, es decir, dentro de la jeringa la presión es inferior a la atmosférica obligando a las particulas (gases, liquidos, etc.), entrar en el tubo de la jeringa.

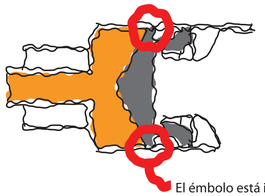




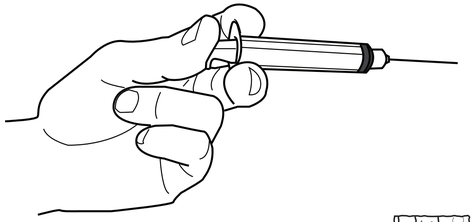


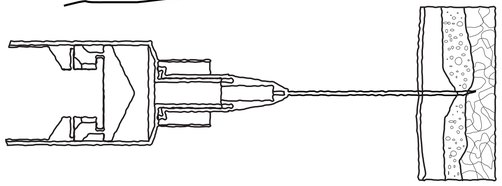
La aguja posee una superficie menor en la punta para poder pentrar con mayor facilidad en la piel.





El émbolo está introducido a presión dentro del tubo, lo que impide que las partículas que se introducen en él por medio de la aguja, no pasen hacia el otro lado.





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