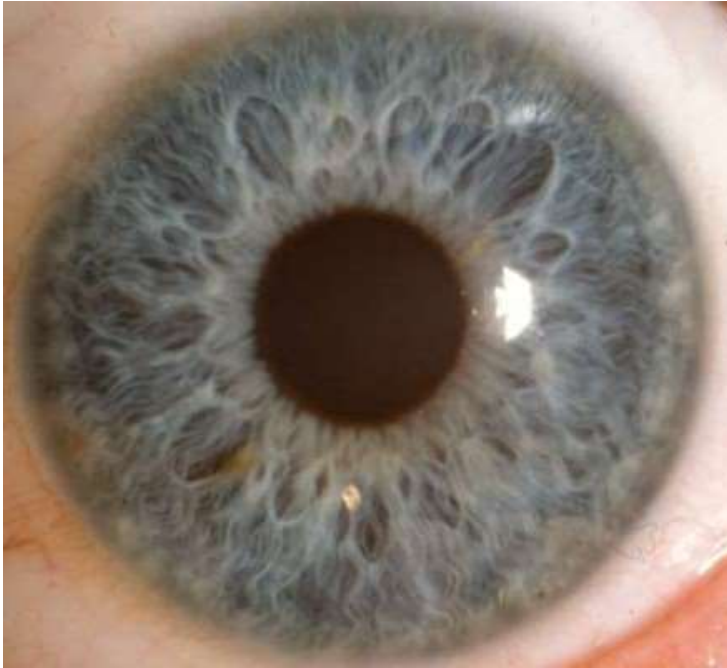


# IIPA Level III

Case Studies



Based on the iris types in RAYID, what is the personality type of this iris?

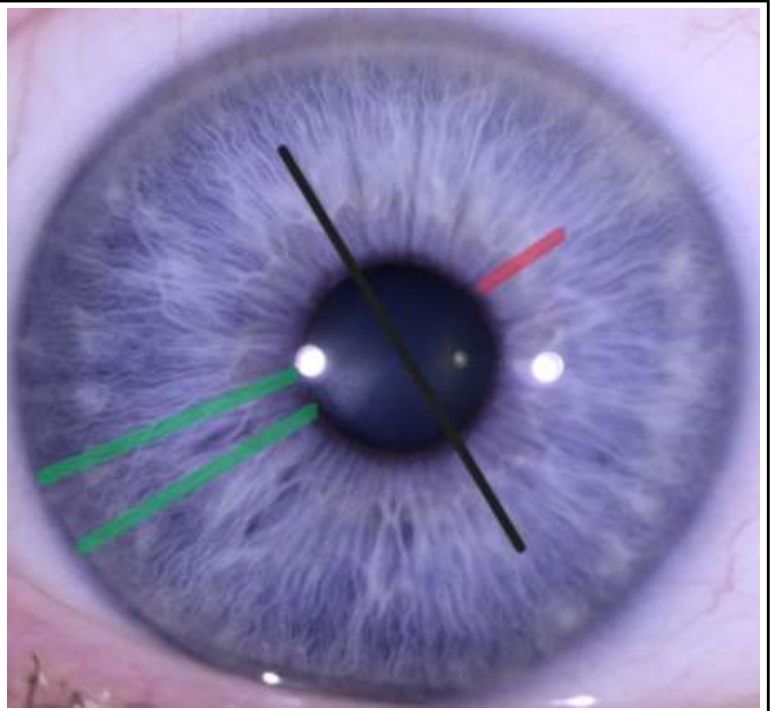
1. Shaker-Jewel
2. Stream-Jewel
3. Shaker-Flower
4. Flower

- **Shaker (driven) + tight fibers, lacuna, and pigment + Jewel (verbal - pigments) =Shaker Jewel (more jewel than lacuna)**
- **Stream (mental) straight fibers + Jewel (verbal) pigments = Stream Jewel**
- **Shaker (driven-lacuna, pigment, straight fibers) + Flower (emotion-lacuna) = Shaker Flower (more lacuna than pigment)**
- **Flower type- lacuna with no pigment present.**

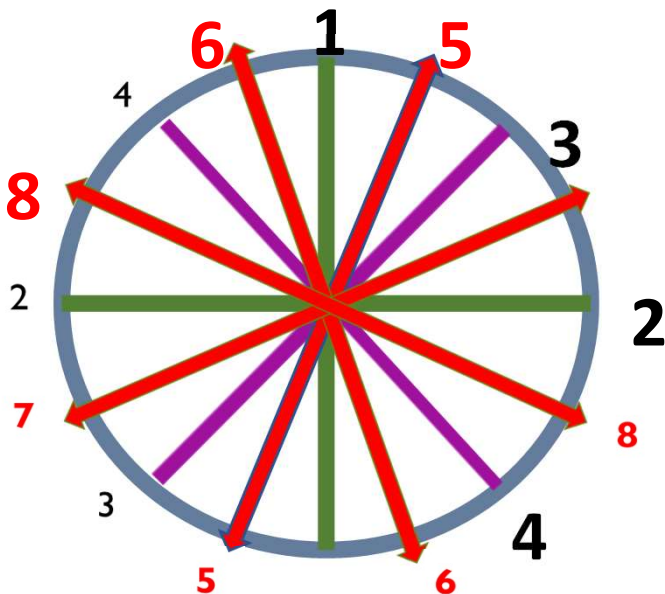
Think of Opposites Attract.

Look at the black line.  
Look across the iris on the  
line.  
What is on the opposite sides?  
What is the term used?

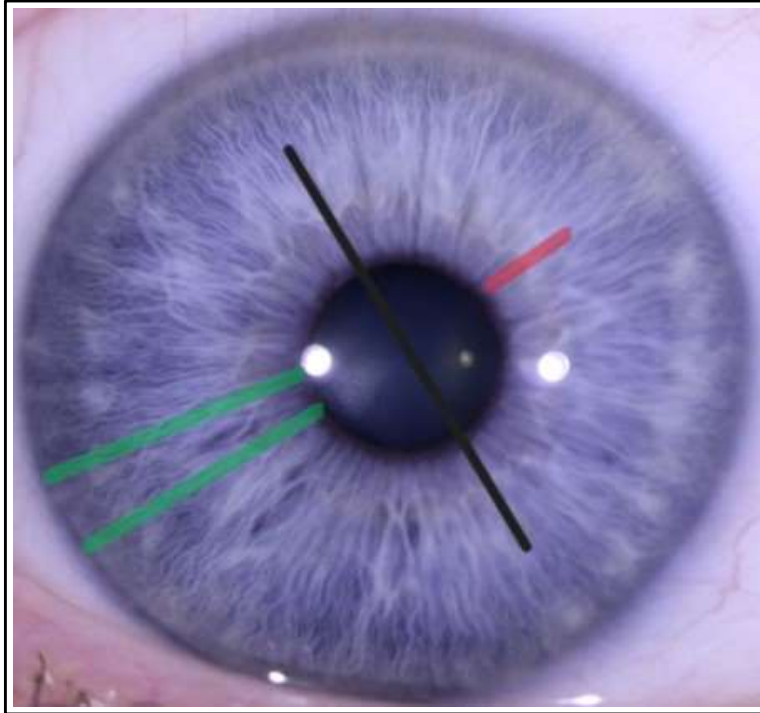
- Hand-Mouth
- Cerebellum-Uterus
- Axilla-Sacrum
- Ear-Bladder



Cerebellum-Uterus



1. Line of balance, coordination or vertex-foot line.
2. Disharmony line
3. Nose-diaphragm line
4. Ear-bladder line
5. Right: cerebellum-uterus line
6. Left: cerebellum- rectum line
7. Mouth-hand line
8. Axillary cross or line of support

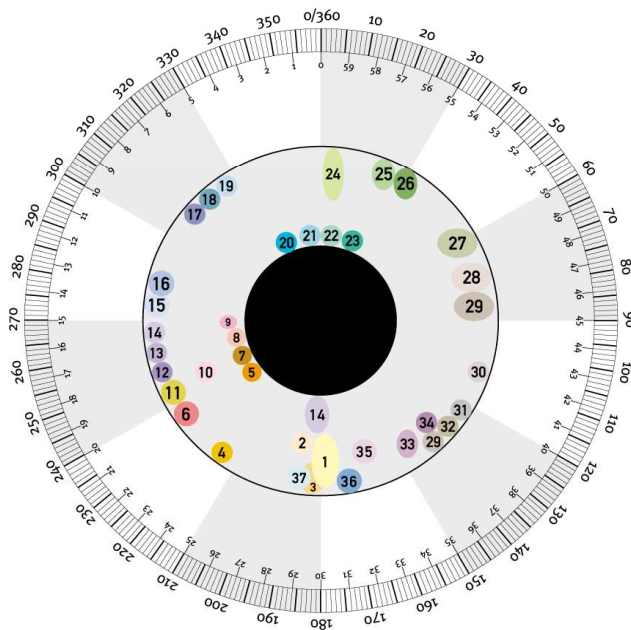


Look at the short red line.

When thinking about Embryology in relation to the iris, what organ would possibly be affected?

1. Neck
2. Eye
3. Tonsils
4. Larynx

Tonsils



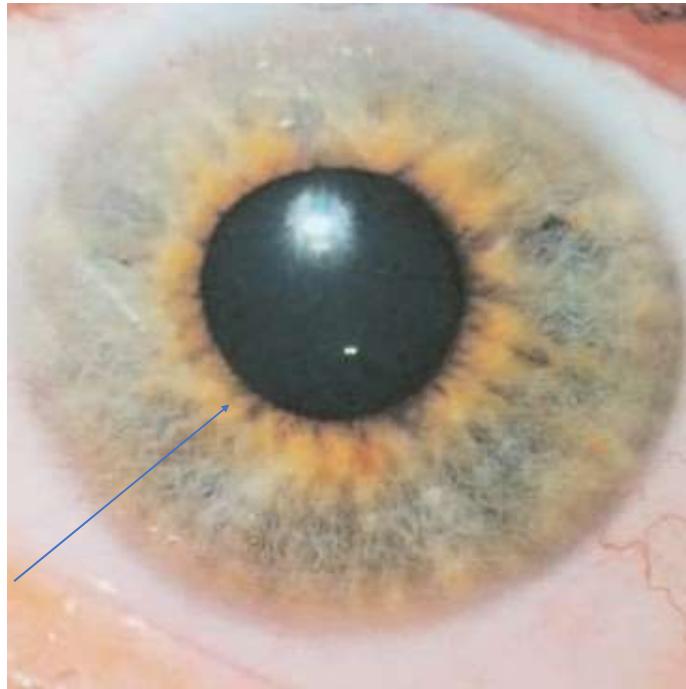
### EMBRIOGENESI E IRIDOLOGIA EMBRYOGENESIS AND IRIDOLOGY

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. CEFALEA - HEADACHE          | 21. ESOFAGO - OESOPHAGUS             |
| 2. EPIFISI - PINEAL GLAND      | 22. BRONCO - BRONCHUS                |
| 3. VERMINOSI - WORMS           | 23. GOLA - THROAT                    |
| 4. FEBBRE - FEVER              | 24. EPILESSIA - EPILEPSIS            |
| 5. ORECCHIO - EAR              | 25. PILORO - PYLORUS                 |
| 6. VERTIGINI - VERTIGO         | 26. STOMACO - STOMACH                |
| 7. TONSILLE - TONSILS          | 27. PANCREAS - PANCREAS              |
| 8. OCCHIO - EYE                | 28. SURRENE - ADRENAL                |
| 9. ADENOIDE - ADENOID          | 29. RENE - KIDNEY                    |
| 10. LINGUA - TONGUE            | 30. ANCA - HIP                       |
| 11. NASO - NOSE                | 31. CERVELLO - BRAIN                 |
| 12. SENI PARANASALI - SINUS    | 32. TESTICOLI, OVAIO - TESTES, OVARY |
| 13. ASMA - ASTHMA              | 33. VESCICA - BLADDER                |
| 14. MAMMELLA - BREAST          | 34. PROSTATA - PROSTATA              |
| 15. TIROIDE - THYROID          | 35. ARTI INFERIORI - LEGS            |
| 16. LARINGE - LARYNX           | 36. GLICEMIA - GLYCAEMIA             |
| 17. FEGATO - LIVER             | 37. UTERO - UTERUS                   |
| 18. CISTIFELLEA - GALL BLADDER |                                      |
| 19. CUORE - HEART              |                                      |
| 20. TRACHEA - TRACHEA          |                                      |

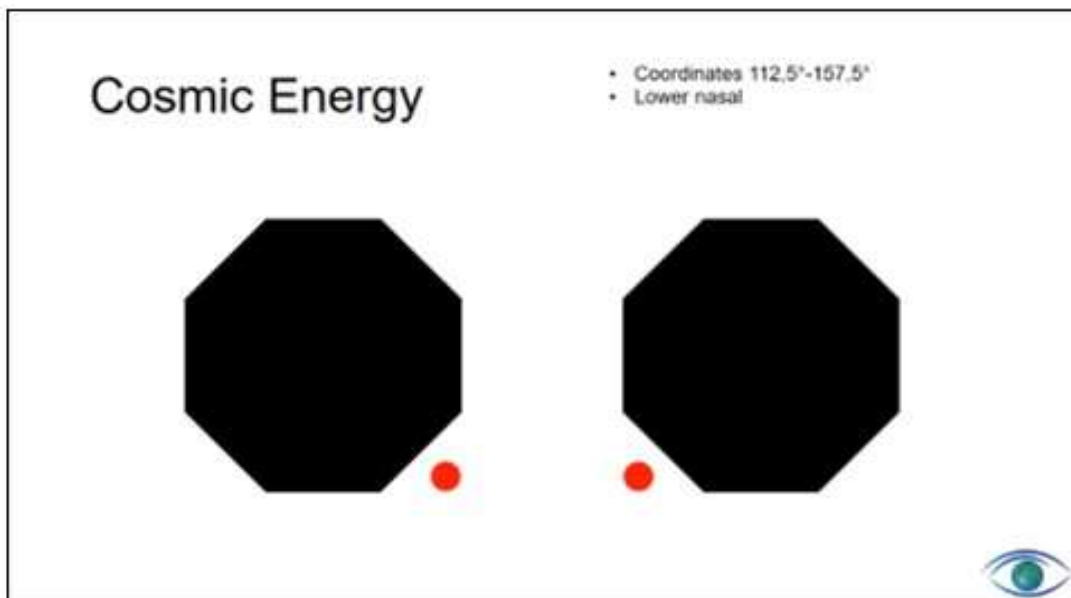
Think about  
Multidimensional  
Iridology.

When looking at the  
pupil flatness, what  
area do you notice?

1. Religion
2. Cosmic Energy
3. Family
4. Pleasure



Cosmic Energy





Which syndrome does this person most closely match?

1. Roemheld
2. Cardio Renal
3. Cardio Abdominal
4. Roemheld and Cardio Abdominal

**Roemheld**: This sign can be seen in both eyes, laterally. Lateral collarette appears “ballooned” and displaced. Named after Ludwig Roemheld, who first described this sign as a gastro-cardiac complex. Flatulence and bowel distention due to excessive gas production of the upper abdomen, transverse, and colon and splenic flexure.

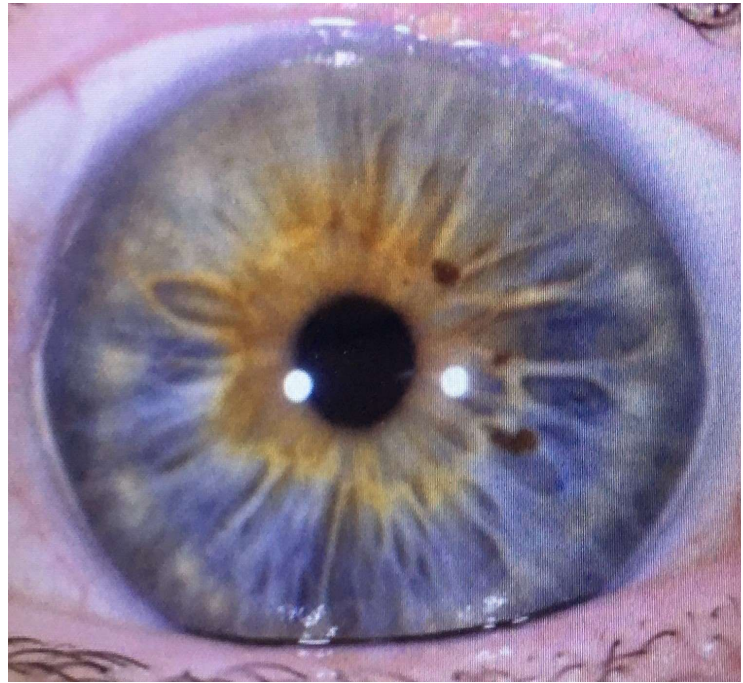
**Cardio Renal**: Large lacuna or honeycomb crypts in the heart and kidney region.

**Cardio Abdominal**: Large lacuna or honeycomb crypts in the heart reaction field and another in the splenic flexure or descending colon. The collarette is very distended in the splenic flexure or descending colon.

**Roemheld and Cardio Abdominal**: Two syndromes together.

At 3:00 and 9:00 o'clock there is a white opacity at the limbus known as:

1. Vogt's Limbal Girdle
2. Neurofibromatosis
3. Fuch's Heterochromatic Iridocyclitis
4. Waardenburg Syndrome

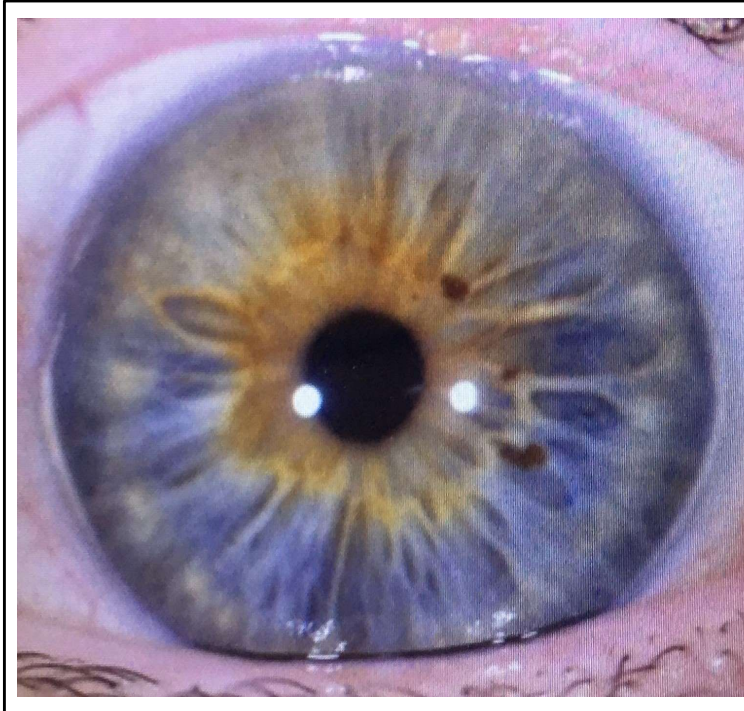


**Vogt's Limbal Girdle:** White opacities in the cornea central to the limbus. A type of calcific band with a clear peripheral zone. Different from corneal arcus or lipids in the cornea.

**Neurofibromatosis:** Melanocytic (pigmented) growths, yellow to brown. Well defined, dome-shaped elevation projecting from the surface of the iris. A slit lamp is the best way to view nodules to distinguish them from the general pigment, which is flat and has blurred margins. Thought not to cause concerns for vision. Most common finding in people over the age of 20 diagnosed with Type 1 Neurofibromatosis. (NF-1)

**Fuch's Heterochromic Iridocyclitis:** Inflammation of the uvea, including iris, choroid, or thin back layer in the back of the eye containing blood vessels, the ciliary body which joins the iris and choroid together. Usually, only one is affected, giving a lighter appearance than the other eye.

**Waardenburg Syndrome:** Different colored eyes (one blue, one brown). One eye may have a noticeable sectoral heterochromia

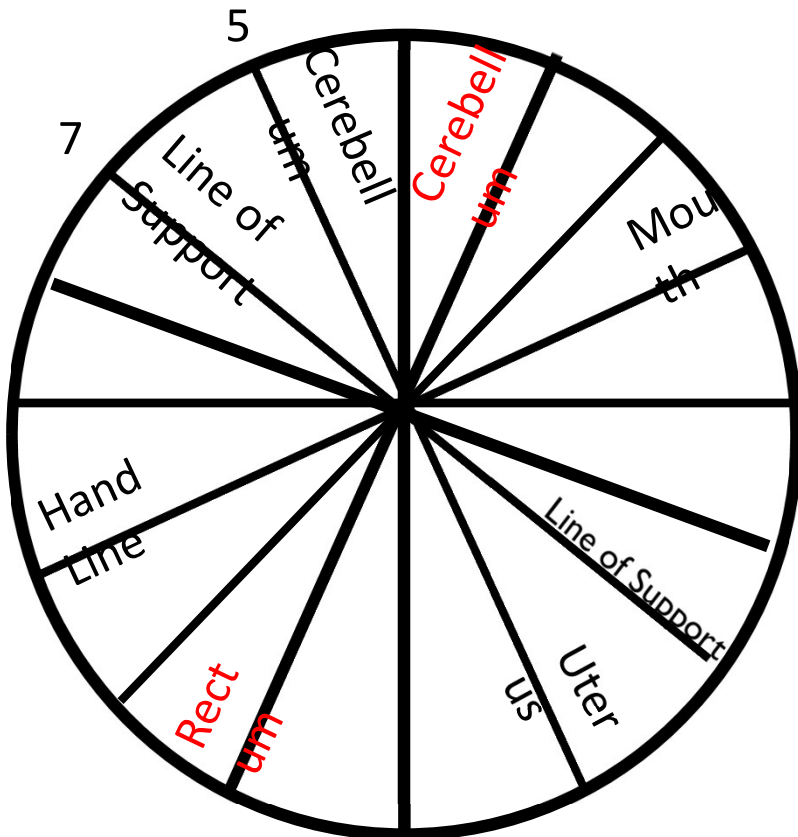


Find the Medulla Rectum line in this left eye.

This person would have more trouble with which of the following symptoms?

1. Balance
2. Thyroid/Adrenals
3. Vertigo
4. Headaches and Constipation

Headaches and Constipation (Cerebellum/Medulla Rectum Line)



5. Right: Cerebellum-Uterus line

Left: Cerebellum(Medulla) -Rectum line

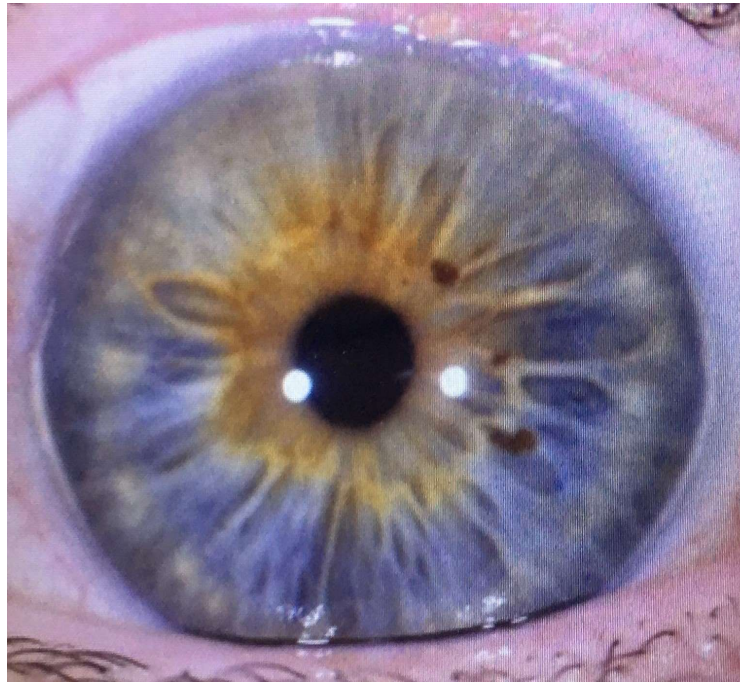
6. Hand- Mouth line

7. Axilla-sacrum or Line of Support

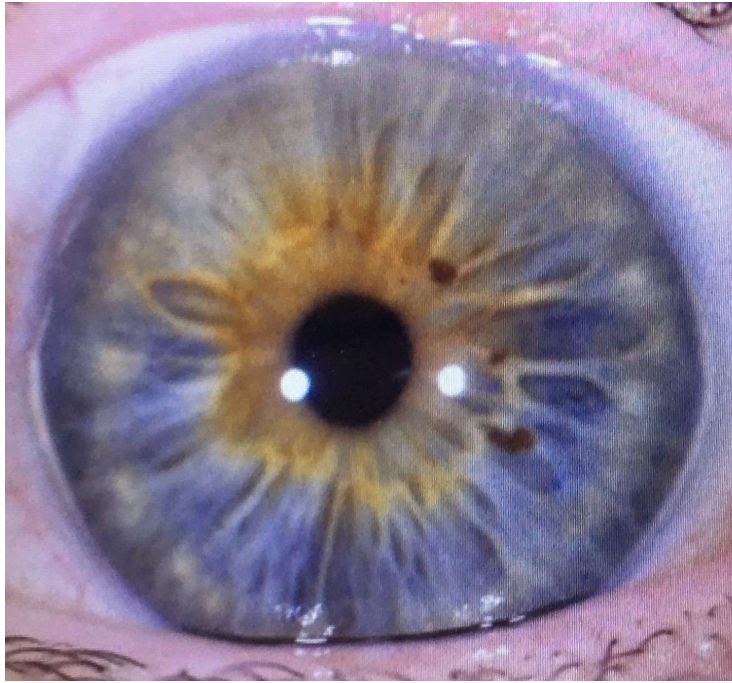
8. New Possibilities

Based on RAYID, this iris would be a:

1. Stream-Jewel
2. Shaker-Flower
3. Flower
4. Shaker-Jewel



- Stream (mental) straight fibers + Jewel (verbal) pigments = Stream Jewel
- **Shaker (driven-lacuna, pigment, straight fibers) + Flower (emotion-lacuna) = Shaker Flower (more lacuna than pigment)**
- Flower type- lacuna with no pigment present.
- Shaker (driven) + tight fibers, lacuna, and pigment + Jewel (verbal - pigments) = Shaker Jewel (more jewel than lacuna)



How would you classify this iris based on Toni Miller's Constitutional Diathesis presentation:

1. Hyper-Acidic
2. Febrile
3. Hydro-Lymphatic
4. Kidney-Lymphatic

**Hyper-Acidic:** Icy blue fibers look merged due to heavy white plaque – looks very very white. Fibers in the humoral zone are white, as are fibers in the ciliary body. White humoral zone. The degree of loading (white thickness) determines rheumatic disposition and collagen diseases. Scurf rim may be seen. Extreme lightening of fibers. Known as overacid subtype by IIPA.

**Febrile:** Greenish/yellow hues and tones characterize them. They may also appear grey or slightly greenish. Steal grey or greenish hue. The febrile is a subtype of the hyper acid diathesis. Thickened fibers meld together. Heavy plaque loading. Increased rheumatic issues – Inflammation, pain and tenderness, stiffness in the muscles and joints. This is an acquired diathesis. We know this as the Uric Acid Subtype with IIPA.

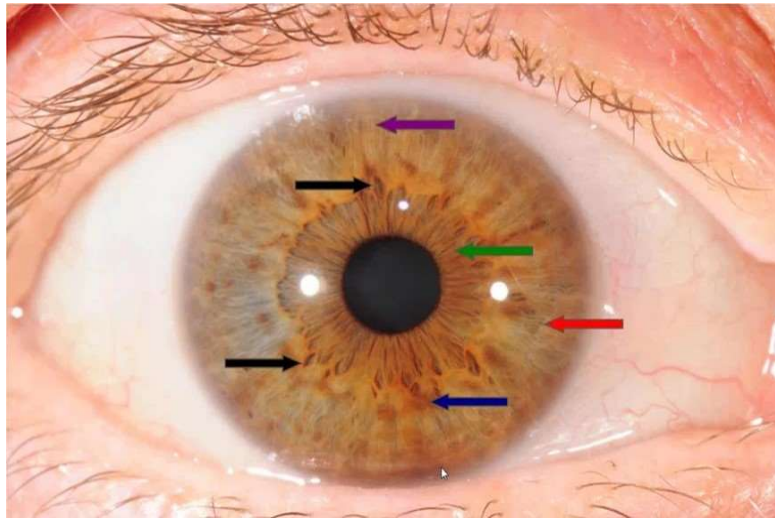
**Hydro-Lymphatic (Hydrogenic):** It may be seen in lymphatic or mixed irises. It can be seen in infancy within 3 months. You are either born with it or not. Tophi will not accumulate over time. 25% of the population have tophi. Toxic loading of the lymph. They do not want confrontations. They can be moody and impatient. They may complain about fluid retention. Known as Hydrogenoid Subtype with IIPA.

**Kidney-Lymphatic:** This diathesis also appears to have greenish or yellowish hues. There will be structural signs in the kidneys. This is what makes it different from the febrile: the structural markings. Blue iris with straw yellow pigment. Yellow structural sign in the kidney RF. Appears green to the naked eye. Yellow collarette and humoral zone. Structural marks in kidneys Tophi common may be yellow. Looks like Uric Acid Subtype from IIPA.

Think about the  
Precancerous Signs.

This iris would be a:

1. Psoric Constitution
2. Sycotic Constitution
3. Norris-Miliankos  
Constitution
4. None of the above

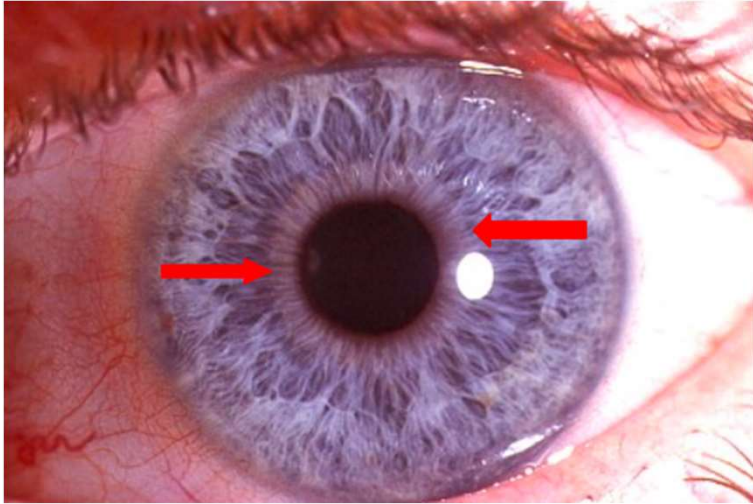


#### Psoric:

1. Blue-gray iris color (**lymphatic type**) though it may look brown due to a central heterochromia and brown pigmentations in the ciliary zone. It will always have a blue-gray background.
2. The two **pupils are often unequal in size** (anisocoria)
3. **Pigmentations** or Central heterochromia are located in the pupillary zone.
4. The fibers in **the ciliary zone are loose and /or filled with crypts**. Open or closed lacuna are on or close to the collarette, indicating organ deficiencies.
5. The ciliary zone contains several dark brown melanin pigments.

#### Sycotic:

1. The iris is generally **light brown** (biliary)
2. The **middle of the ciliary zone appears lighter** than the rest of the iris. The iris stroma has the appearance of a white ring due to contraction furrows (anxiety tetanic)
3. The periphery of the **pupillary zone and humoral zone region** appear milky in color, indicating poor, conditions of bodily fluids.
4. **Light colored tophi** are found in the periphery of the ciliary region.
5. There is usually a tarry **dark melanin pigment** or tarry pigments somewhere in one iris.



Think of the RAYID rings.

Which ring does this iris have?

1. Ring of Purpose
2. Ring of Perfection
3. Ring of Freedom
4. Ring of Determination

Ring of Purpose: Scurf Rim

Ring of Perfection: Stomach Ring: Overacid

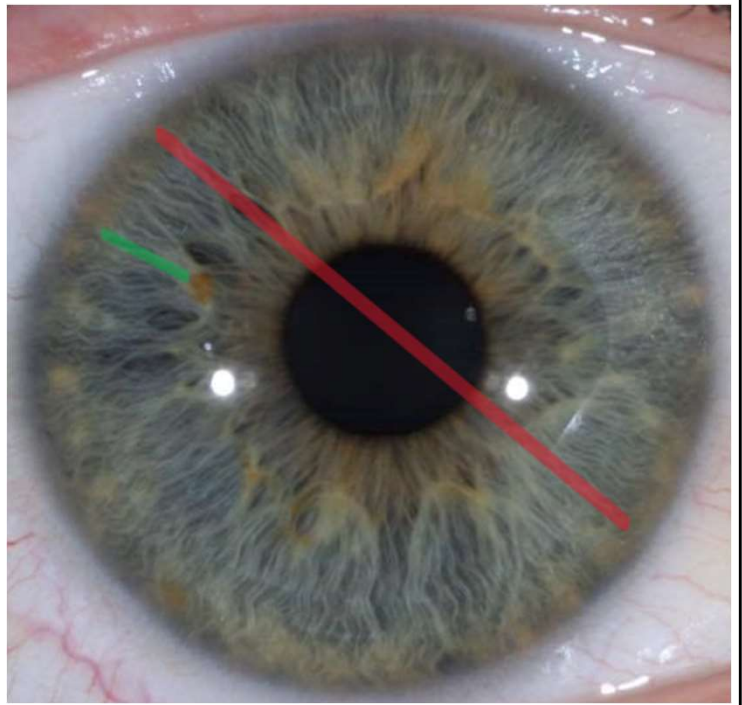
Ring of Freedom: Achievement – Contraction Furrows

Ring of Determination: Lipemic Ring

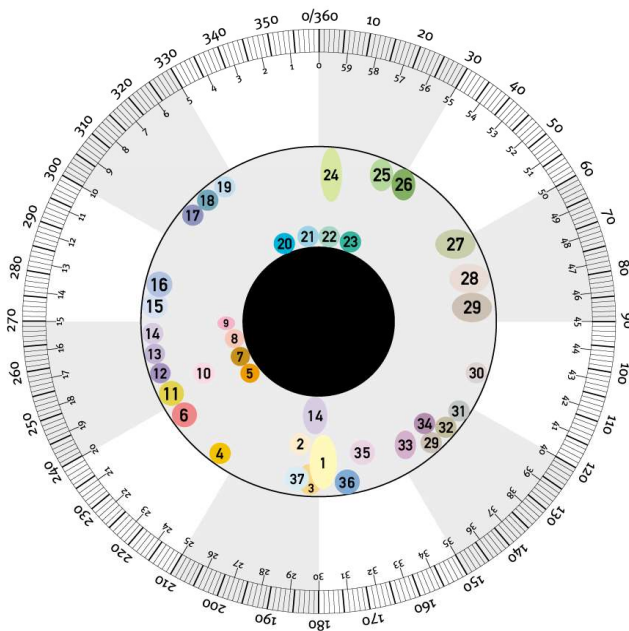
Notice the green line.

When you think about Embryology in relation to the iris, what organ could possibly be affected?

1. Adenoids
2. Heart
3. Bladder
4. Thyroid

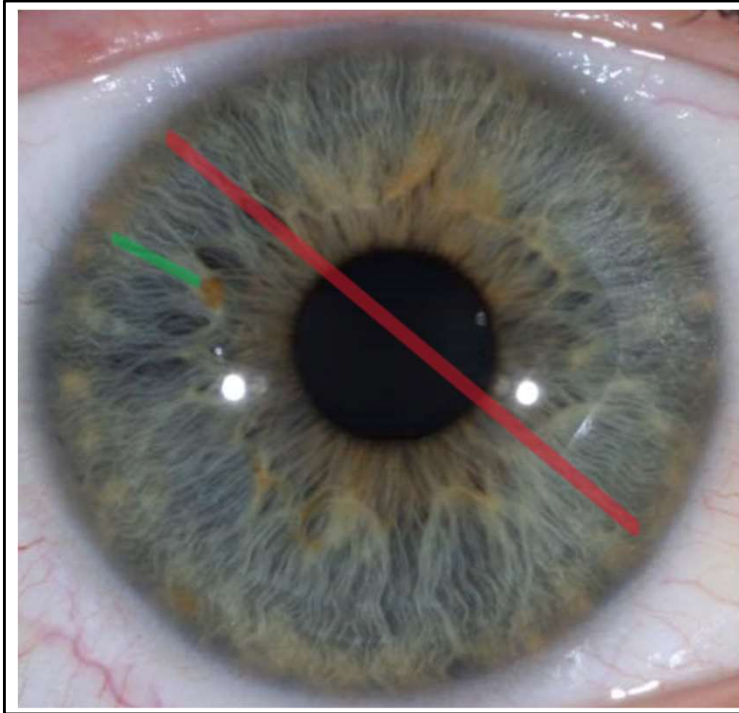


Thyroid



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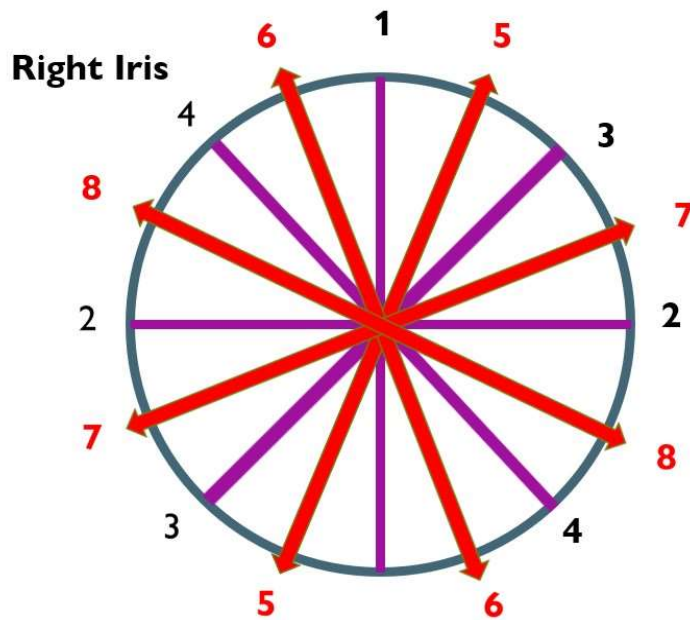


Think of Opposites Attract.

When you see the red line across the iris the line is the:

1. Disharmony Line
2. Ear-Bladder Line
3. Mouth-Hand Line
4. Cerebellum-Uterus Line

## Ear-Bladder Line



Mrs. Madaus first divided the iris into four quadrants.

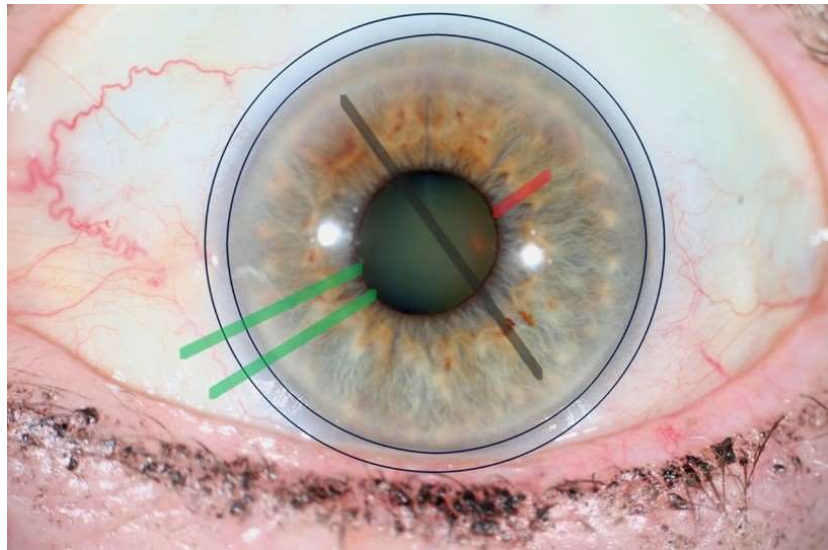
**Horizontal 1-2 Purple line**

**Vertical 3-4 purple line**

1. Line of balance, coordination or vertex-foot line.
2. Disharmony line
3. Nose-diaphragm line
4. Ear-bladder line
5. Right: cerebellum-uterus line
6. Left: cerebellum- rectum line
7. Mouth-hand line
8. Axillary cross or line of support

In between the green lines shows us a SpaceRisk Limbus marking that could affect what organ?

1. Gallbladder
2. Right breast
3. Diaphragm
4. Spine



Gallbladder

