

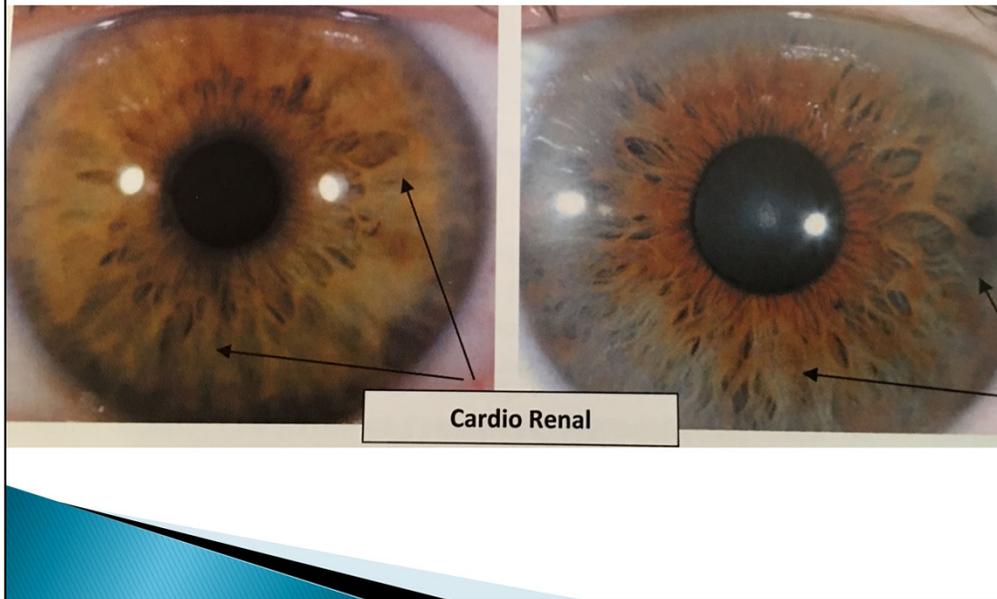


Syndromes

- There are 3 very important arrangements of markings to identify as syndromes.
- The polyglandular structural subtype is associated with:
 1. Cardio Renal Syndrome
 2. Cardio Abdominal Syndrome
 3. Pancreatic Syndrome
- All the syndromes appear as genetic markings by lacunae present in the eyes at an early age, but they may not be a problem until later in life.
- They are potential risk factors. When noticed in the eyes it is always good to question the client about:
 1. Family history
 2. Diet
 3. Physical attributes
 4. Lifestyle habits
- The markings can appear in all constitutional types. Because they are lacunae or genetic markings they are present at an early age in life.
- If the person with syndrome markings eats a healthy diet and lives a healthy lifestyle in body, mind, and spirit, the chance of the syndromes becoming health problems is reduced.
- It is a good idea to recommend changes in the diet along with proper enzyme and digestive aid.
- Refer client to follow up with their doctor.

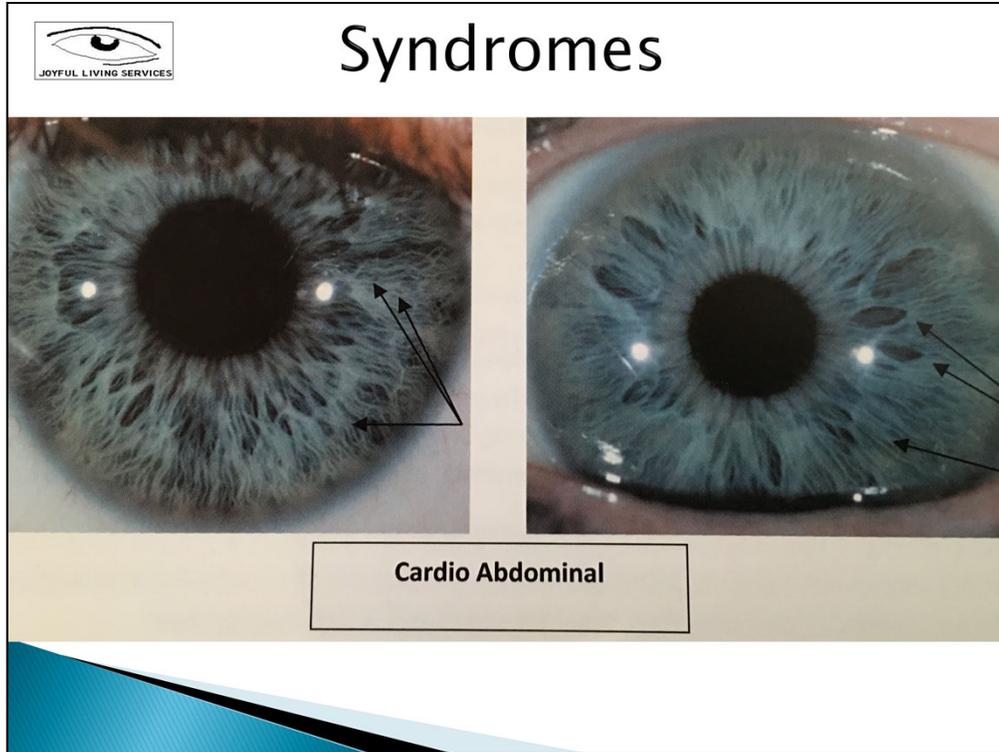


Syndromes



Cardio Renal Syndrome

- This is seen as large lacunae in the heart and kidney reaction fields.
- The symptoms related to this syndrome could be pressure in the chest or lungs, ascites, or edema.
- Ascites occurs when fluid accumulates in the abdomen. This buildup occurs between two membrane layers that together make up the peritoneum, a smooth sac that contains the body's organs. It is usual to have a small amount of fluid in the peritoneum cavity.
- The problem relates to left ventricle cardiac and kidney insufficiency.
- Stress is a contributing factor as is labored breathing, sweating and palpitations, weight gain, and loss of appetite.
- Distention of the abdomen is possible.
- Fatigue and sensitivity to cold temperatures are also common.
- People of middle age who have had stressful lives with deep seated insecurities overshadowed by eccentric self-indulgence.
- There is often an inability to value other people's needs and desires and an inability to surrender to another person in an intimate relationship.

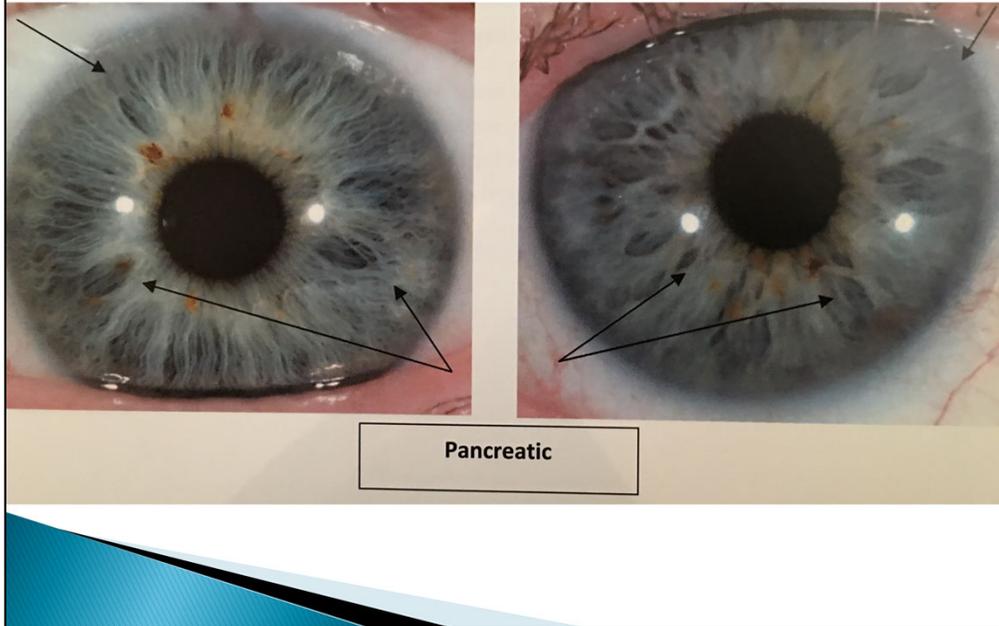


Cardio Abdominal Syndrome

- This can be seen with a large heart lacuna accompanied by a large expansion or funneling of the collarette into the descending colon.
- There may be protrusion into the splenic flexure.
- There would be actual pressure on the heart because of the intestines.
- Symptoms of this syndrome may be constant gas, chest tightness, or pressure and heartburn.
- Anxiety or sensation of pulse in the throat is common.
- Ascites in the peritoneum is possible.
- Ascites occurs when fluid accumulates in the abdomen. This buildup occurs between two membrane layers that together make up the peritoneum, a smooth sac that contains the body's organs. It is usual to have a small amount of fluid in the peritoneum cavity.



Syndromes



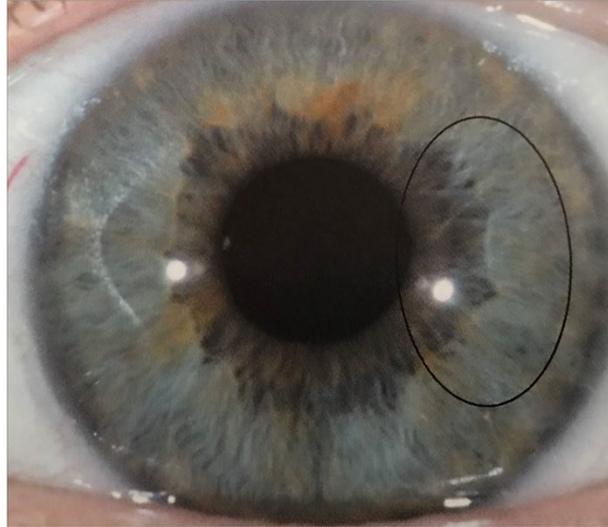
Pancreatic Syndrome

- This syndrome is also called the pancreatic triad due to the related organs.
- It will be seen by lacunae or crypts in the pancreas, lung, and sinus area of the iris.
- Headaches, dizziness, mood swings from dieting, a burst of energy after eating, and a “sweet tooth” can be some of the chief complaints.
- Look for markings or structures in the gallbladder area.
- There may be connective tissue weakness or breathing problems such as chronic bronchitis.



Syndromes

Roemheld Syndrome



Roemheld Syndrome

This syndrome is named after Dr. Ludwig Roemheld.

It is not found in a polyglandular structured system.

This syndrome can be identified by the protrusion or ballooning of the descending colon into the heart reaction field.

The expansion of the bowel places influence on the cardiac system creating flatulence or bowel distention due to excessive gas.

The transverse colon and diaphragm would also feel pressure.

Family history can be traced through the mother or father.

Pay close attention to physical signs of reddened complexion, broken capillaries on the cheek and nose, pointy or tapered fingertips and vertical creases in the earlobes.