

IIPA Level 3 Notes

Integrated Iridology – Pigments and Eye Color by Toni Miller

Three primary colors

- **Brown - gregoreous**
- **Blue – more conservative**
- **Mixed – problems making decisions. Can see both viewpoints.**

Iris color is constitutional.

The word 'iris' means eye color.

Melanin Pigments – generated by liver. Hepatic mar cations.

Location, Color, Number.

Less is more. Significant if only 1 pigment.

Secondary pigment refers to random flecks of color used to determine:

- Brown, yellow, orange, and black
- The origin
- Influence of organ (by placement)

Pigments are topo stabile and/or topo labile

- Topostabile – in reflex area of generating organ
- Topolabile – other than generating organ

Pigments inside or outside collarette:

- **Outside of collarette-** Straw yellow relates to the kidney. **Urosein** (yellow) color “tea roses” indicates, fevers, wrong liquids. Putrification in the kidneys: dehydration.
- **Inside of collarette-** digestive fermentation, reduced enzyme production, or too many carbs in the diet. Enzymes and diet.
- **Dark yellow color or ochre-** pay attention to the pancreas. There may be an increased likelihood of developing stones. The client needs pancreatic enzymes. Gallstones. Trouble breaking down carbs.
- **Ochre** color is associated with the liver. In ciliary zone.

- **Orange-** stressed pancreas. When noticing the location of orange color, look at the reflex zones. A lacuna in the pancreas reaction field on the left eye may be issues with sugar metabolism on the mother's side of the family. The right eye would indicate the father's side.
- Orange pigment near or on a lacuna = a familial pattern, and the color = activity.
- Color noted inside the collarette indicates an exocrine nature meaning it is not producing proper enzyme function for carbohydrate digestion.
- Color noted outside is an endocrine nature representing the regulation of blood sugar.
- Always check the areas of 2,4,8, and 10 o'clock pancreas zones.

Pancreas performs 2 functions:

- Exocrine organ – produces enzymes, problems with carbohydrate metabolism, pancreatic enzymes.
- Endocrine organ – regulates blood sugar.

Brown-liver

- Brown pigments indicate liver function or areas of nurture. Single pigments are more important than multiple pigments.
 - Melanin pigments – less is more
 - When we have many pigments, each are less significant especially if they are black.
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- Always notice black pigment. Please do not ask if the client has cancer. This may relate to a familial history of cancer.
 - Ask: Is there anyone in your family with cancer.
 - Secondary pigment accumulates with age; just as someone may gather pigments on the skin (liver spots), the iris may gather pigments as well.
 - Less than 5% of children under 5 have brown pigments which is why it's believed to be accumulative.
 - **Transparent Pigment** – Pigment has been activated if lacuna is in the thyroid and pigment is in the thyroid reaction field. Thyroid disposition has been activated.
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- Glaucoma medication may cause an increase in pigment as other medications.
- Some medications and laser treatment can cause loss of pigment.
- **Perifocal pigments** are a development of pigment around in on other signs, lacuna, transversals, or tophi. This can indicate activation of disposition. Pigment develops on lacuna or another sign.
- **Yellow** in the sinus region (11-1) in the humoral zone can indicate sinus congestion. Ask person if they've been a smoker.

Questions to ask?

- Transgenerational pigment = Ask about the family history because the area could be at risk for client.

Orange Pigment

- **Number & location**- more pigment indicates dysglycemia while one pigment is more noteworthy.
- **Heterochromia – Hetero = additional color, Chromia = Color**
- **Central** covers the collarette from the pupillary border to the humoral zone.
- **Sectoral** covers a section.
- **Pupillary** only around the stomach zone or outside of PB.
- **Collarette** pigment in the humoral zone. When it's in the sinus RF can be thick. Indicates solid sinus congestion. Could person be a smoker?

Pigments can develop after physical injury or exposure to noxious chemicals due to the fact that the liver processed the issues and it's letting you know via the pigment.

16-42 month old:

There is a gradual laying down of pigment like steam on a shower door.

Tophi: High potential for fibrocystic breast disease.

- Central Heterochromia: In the center of nutritive zone
 - Sectoral Heterochromia: Color in a sector
 - Pupillary Heterochromia: In the stomach RF. Impacted by the pancreas. Problems processing carbohydrates.
 - Collarette Heterochromia: Color is outside the collarete. Endocrine regulation.
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