IIPA IRIDOLOGY COURSE SYLLABUS
FOR INSTRUCTORS TO FOLLOW WHEN TEACHING
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Day 1

Welcome! Let us learn the language of the eyes.
Introduction to Iridology
Two Iris Colors
What is Iridology and How is it Used?
Definition: The study of color and structure of the iris of the eye as it relates to
the genetic predisposition and health of the body systems.
What Iridology Can and Cannot Do
Legal Wording
Important to look at the eyes with reverence, honor and respect

History of Iridology
World, European and American History
Iridology Charts
Combining the best of all iridology
IIPA History
Modern Studies and Research

Iris Positions
A. Frontal or Superior
B. Ventral or Inferior
C. Medial or Nasal
D. Temporal or Lateral

Iris Zones as They Relate to Bodily Functions
A. Pupillary Zone or Nutritive Zone
   a. Digestion – 1 Stomach
   b. Absorption – 2 Intestines
B. Collarette
C. Humoral Zone or First Zone in Ciliary Zone – 3 Blood and Lymph
   a. Transformation
   b. Distribution
D. Ciliary Zone
   a. Utilization – 4 Musculature
   b. Ultimate Utilization – 5 Bony Structure
   c. Detoxification- 6 Superficial Blood and Lymph
   d. Elimination – 7 Skin and Orifices

Iris Chart/ Reaction Fields/ Languaging
A. Review Iris Map
B. Learn How the Map has Changed Over Time With New Research
C. Review the Research Done That Helped Produce the Chart Today
D. Review Specific Organ Reaction Fields on the Chart

The Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye as it Relates to Iridology

A. Anterior Endothelium
B. Anterior Border Layer
C. Stroma, Vascular Layer and Mesenchyme
D. Posterior Membrane
E. Posterior Epithelium
F. Dilator Muscle
G. Sphincter Muscle

Rating Constitution

- Density=Resistance or Resilience, the body’s ability to resist disease
- Shading (from light to dark)= Reaction, the body’s ability to react to illness

Iris Signs – Definitions

A. Radial Furrows or Trabecula(e)
B. Rarification or Rarefaction of Fibers
C. Lacuna(e) Types
   a. Open lacuna
   b. Closed lacuna
   c. Crypts
   d. Defect Signs
D. Cords
E. Reflexive Signs
F. Perifocal Lightening
G. Transversals
   a. Vascularized Transversals
   b. Osseous Netting
   c. Roof Top Transversals
   d. Spleen/Heart Transversal
H. Contraction Furrows
I. Funnel
J. Gateway Arch or Bridge
K. Tophi
L. Scurf Rim
M. Circulatory Ring

Former and Newer Iridology Terms

- Lesion(s)
- Lacuna(e)
- Nerve/Stress Rings
- Contraction Furrows
- Cholesterol Ring
- Corneal Arcus/Corneal Opacity
- Venous Congestion
- Circulatory Ring
- Radii Solaris
- Radial Furrows
- Psora(e)
- Pigment(s)
- Scurf Rim
- Scurf Rim
Rheumatic Eye  Febrile/Overacid Eye
Murky Eye       Mixed or Biliary Eye
Weak Constitution Connective Tissue Subtype
Strong Constitution Neurogenic Subtype
Bowel Pockets    Collarette Crypts

Ways the Eyes Change

1. A cholesterol ring may form
2. A pigment may appear
3. Pupil may change giving the appearance of iris change
4. A transversal may become vascularized

Demonstration of the Use of a Magnifying Glass and Light
How to Do an Iris Analysis
Iris Photography

The Health Equation by Dr. Bill Caradonna

Day 2

Constitutional Types – Genetic and Nutritional Considerations
   A. Lymphatic
   B. Biliary
   C. Hematogenic
Constitutional Subtypes by Color – Genetic and Nutritional Considerations
   Shading=Reaction
      A. Lymphatic
         a. Overacid
         b. Febrile
         c. Hydrogenoid
         d. Uric Acid
         e. Scurf Rim
      B. Biliary
         a. Hydrogenoid
         b. Ferrum Chromatose
      C. Hematogenic

Lipemic Diathesis – a corneal sign, not an iris sign
   Lymphatic, Biliary, Hematogenic

Constitutional Subtypes by Structure
   Density=Resistance or Resilience – the body’s ability to resist disease.
Subtypes by Structure Appearing in Lymphatic, Biliary and Hematogenic Irises

A. Lymphatic
   a. Neurogenic
   b. Anxiety Tetanic
   c. Polyglandular
   d. Connective Tissue

B. Biliary
   a. Neurogenic
   b. Anxiety Tetanic
   c. Polyglandular
   d. Connective Tissue

C. Hematogenic
   a. Neurogenic
   b. Anxiety Tetanic
   c. Polyglandular
   d. Connective Tissue

Observe Eyes, Practice

Day 3

Review
Pigments and Pigment Irregularities
   A. Straw Yellow
   B. Orange
   C. Fluorescent Orange
   D. Brown
   E. Tarry Black
   F. Central Heterochromia
   G. Partial Sectoral Heterochromia
   H. Hypertrophic and Hypotrophic Heterochromias
   I. Topostabile
   J. Topolabile

Lacuna Types
Review Topolabile and Topostabile with each lacuna type.
   A. Honeycomb
   B. Stairstep
   C. Torpedo or Cigar
   D. Beak Straight or Curved
   E. Collarette Crypt
   F. Tulip Lacuna
   G. Shoe Lacuna
   H. Asparagus Lacuna
   I. Medusa/Jellyfish Lacuna
J. Neuronal Netting
K. Leaf Lacuna
L. Polypose Lacuna

Pupil Tonus
A. Connection pupil has to brain and spinal cord
B. Connection spinal cord has to body organs
C. Pupil Tonus Signs and how they relate to spine and organs
D. Ellipses
E. Flattenings

Practice Looking in Eyes

Day 4

Collarette Signs

A. What is a collarette? What is its function? Where is it located?
B. Placement
   a. balanced
   b. constricted
   c. atonic
   d. irregular
C. Quality/Appearance
   a. normal
   b. absent
   c. thin/wispy
   d. thick/ropey
D. Shape
   a. normal
   b. star shaped or jagged
   c. double
   d. intermittent
   e. square
   f. raised, gateway arch or bridge

Contraction Furrow Signs

A. Concentric Furrows
B. Humoral Furrows
C. Intersecting Furrows
D. Peripheral Furrows
E. Sectoral Opening of Furrows
F. Sloped Furrows
G. Stair Step Furrows
Sclera Signs
   A. Trauma Fork
   B. Indicator Vessel
   C. Tangential Vessel
   D. Vessel Pools
   E. Meandering Vessel
   F. Bordered Meander
   G. Spiral Vessel
   H. Fermentation Sign
   I. Encapsulation Sign
   J. Netting Vessels
   K. Pinguecula
   L. Pterygium

Day 5

Using the Iris Evaluation Form

History Intake Form
Doing a Complete Iris Analysis
Practice Iris Analysis
Do Ten Iris Evaluations in Class

Review How to study for the Certification Exam

Note: Instructors can teach in whatever order they feel is best, and add in the own personal flavor, just ensure the above curriculum is covered.

Have Fun Teaching!