It is required for IIPA Approved Instructors to cover all of the topics in this syllabus. This syllabus is in outline format to assist all Instructors. Please use your discretion.

Syllabus for IIPA Comprehensive Iridology

DAY ONE:
1. Introduction to Iridology
   A. Three Iris Colors
   B. What is Iridology and how is it used?
   C. 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.
   D. What Iridology can and cannot do
   E. Legal wording
   F. Important to look at the eyes with reverence, honor and respect.

2. History of Iridology
   A. World, European and American History
   B. Iridology charts
   C. Combining the best of all Iridology
   D. IIPA history
   E. Modern studies and research

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

4. 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

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5. **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.

6. **The Anatomy and Physiology of the Eye as it related 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

7. **Rating Constitution**
   A. Density = resistance or resilience, the body’s ability to resist disease
   B. Shading (from light to dark) = reaction, the body’s ability to react to illness

8. **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. Reflective 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

9. **Iridology Terms**
   **Former:**
   - Lesion(s)
   - Nerve/Stress Rings
   - Cholesterol Ring
   - Venous Congestion
   - Radii Solaris
   **Newer:**
   - Lacuna(e)
   - Contraction Furrows
   - Corneal Arcus/Corneal Opacity
   - Circulatory Ring
   - Radial Furrows
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Former:        Newer:
Psora(e)        Pigments
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

10. Ways the Eyes Change
    A. A cholesterol ring may form.
    B. A pigment may appear.
    C. Pupil may change giving the appearance of iris change.
    D. A transversal may become vascularized.

11. Demonstration of the Use of a Magnifying Glass and Light

12. How to Do an Iris Analysis

13. Iris Photography

14. The Health Equation by Dr. Bill Caradonna

DAY TWO:
1. Constitutional Types - Genetic and Nutritional Considerations
    A. Lymphatic
    B. Biliary
    C. Hematogenic

2. 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
       a. Ferrum Chromatose

3. Lipemic Diaatheses – A Corneal Sign, Not an Iris Sign
    A. Lymphatic
    B. Biliary
    C. Hematogenic
4. **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 THREE:**

Review

1. **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

2. **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

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3. **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 FOUR:**

1. **Collarette Signs**
   A. What is a collarette? What is its function? Where is it located?
   B. Placement
      a. Balanced
      b. Constructed
      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/Angle of Funch’s

2. **Contraction Furrow Signs**
   A. Concentric Furrows
   B. Humoral Furrows
   C. Intersection Furrows
   D. Peripheral Furrows
   E. Sectoral Opening of Furrows
   F. Sloped Furrows
   G. Stair Step Furrows

3. **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
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J. Netting Vessels
K. Pinguecula
L. Pterygium

DAY FIVE:
1. Using the Iris Evaluation Form
2. History Intake Form
3. Doing a Complete Iris Analysis
4. Practice Iris Analysis
5. Do Ten (10) Iris Evaluations in Class
6. Review how to study for the IIPA Certification Examination
7. How to Become a Successful Iridologist
   
   Give each student the handout to take for reference for the future. Document is listed under the Candidate-Student Section folder.