



*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. Disgestion – 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

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

Former:

Psora(e)
Scurf Rim
Rheumatic Eye
Murky Eye
Weak Constitution
Strong Constitution
Bowel Pockets

Newer:

Pigments
Scurf Rim
Febrile/Overacid Eye
Mixed or Biliary Eye
Connective Tissue Subtype
Neurogenic Subtype
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 Diatheses – 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

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

- 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.