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Talk Title: The Anatomy Behind Iridology

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Iridology Introduction

- The iris mainly reveals tendencies to under or over activity, it records medical events, as parting of fibers, and it expresses the constitution and inherited weaknesses of the person.
- It is the science of revealing pathological, structural and functional disturbances in the body.
- Iridology reveal where inflammation is situated and in what stage is manifesting.
- Over or under activity of specific organ of body
- For example, an under-active pancreas might indicate a diabetic condition.
- The information can be used to prevent or delay major illnesses.

Iridology Facts

- Ancient China records show that the use of iris diagnosis as far back as 1000 B.C. The Egyptians and Babylonians also used Iridology.
- Physician Philippus Meyens in his book ”Physiognomia Medica” , described the organ divisions of the iris according to body regions.
- In 1813 the Viennese optician Beer wrote about iris diagnosis: "Everything which affects the organism affects the iris, it cannot remain without affecting the eye, and in reverse”.
- R. Schnabet (1882-1952) is the most well-known representative of scientific eye diagnosis. He wrote three books concerning iris diagnosis.
- In 1881 a Hungarian doctor, Dr. Ignaz von Pecezly published a book entitled ”Discovery In Natural History And Medical Science, A Guide To The Study And Diagnosis From The Eye”.

Iridology Facts

- The priest Emanuel Felke (1856-1926) made Iridology more popular still and Iridology spread throughout the whole Europe.
- In 1904 Dr. Henry Lahn (Lane), writes the book "The diagnosis from the eye“.
- Iridology was given a boost In Germany between 1950 – 1954, clinical studies conducted on 640 patients by Dr. Walter Lang and Joseph Deck in the hospital in Karlsruhe under the supervision of Dr. Vida. The patients were diagnosed by Iridology as well as by traditional means.
- The reliability was found to be around 75% At that time. However, a follow-up study found that in the next 5 years, 95% of the findings had eventuated!
- Two pioneers are Dr. Bernard Jensen of the USA and the late Joseph Deck of Germany.
- Currently, Iridology is practiced worldwide.

How Does It Claim to Work?

Mirror for health condition of body

Organ health status

Connection with the central nervous system (CNS)

Neuro-optic reflex

Connected to organ and tissue by the nervous system.

Through the optic nerve, which are attached to the eyes, vision data are sent to the brain.

The eye works both ways the nerves also relate back information about what is going on in the body.

Nerve fibers in the iris respond to changes in body tissues by manifesting a reflex physiology that corresponds to specific tissue changes and locations

How Does It Claim to Work?

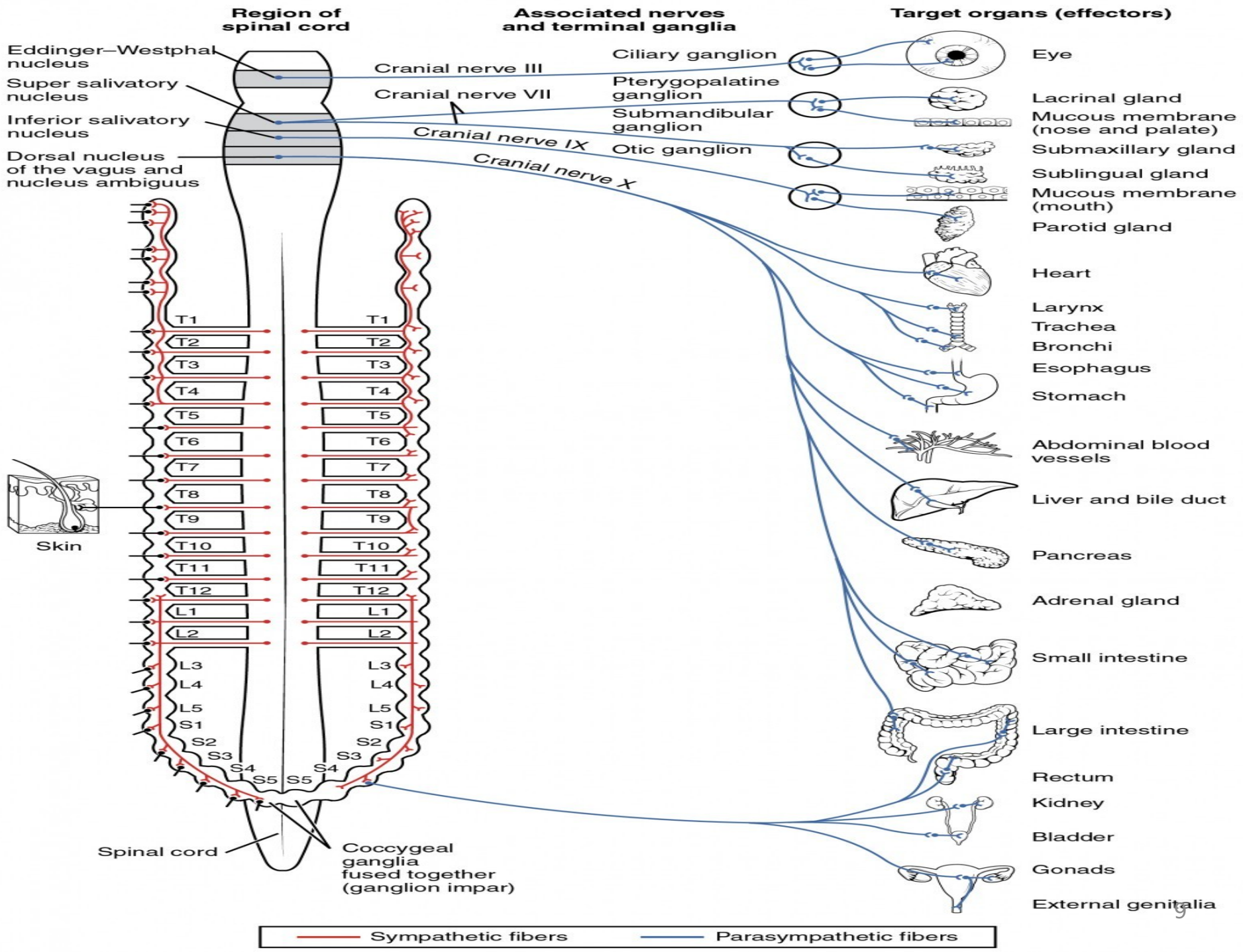
- Iris has nerve filaments.
- Muscle fibers and blood vessels are within the eye.
- In cooperation the nerve filaments, muscle fibers and blood vessels duplicate tissue changes simultaneously with reflex associated organs of the body.
- Thus, by examining the markings, discolorations, textures and other iris manifestations, the practitioner is able to analyze the health level of all major organs and tissues.

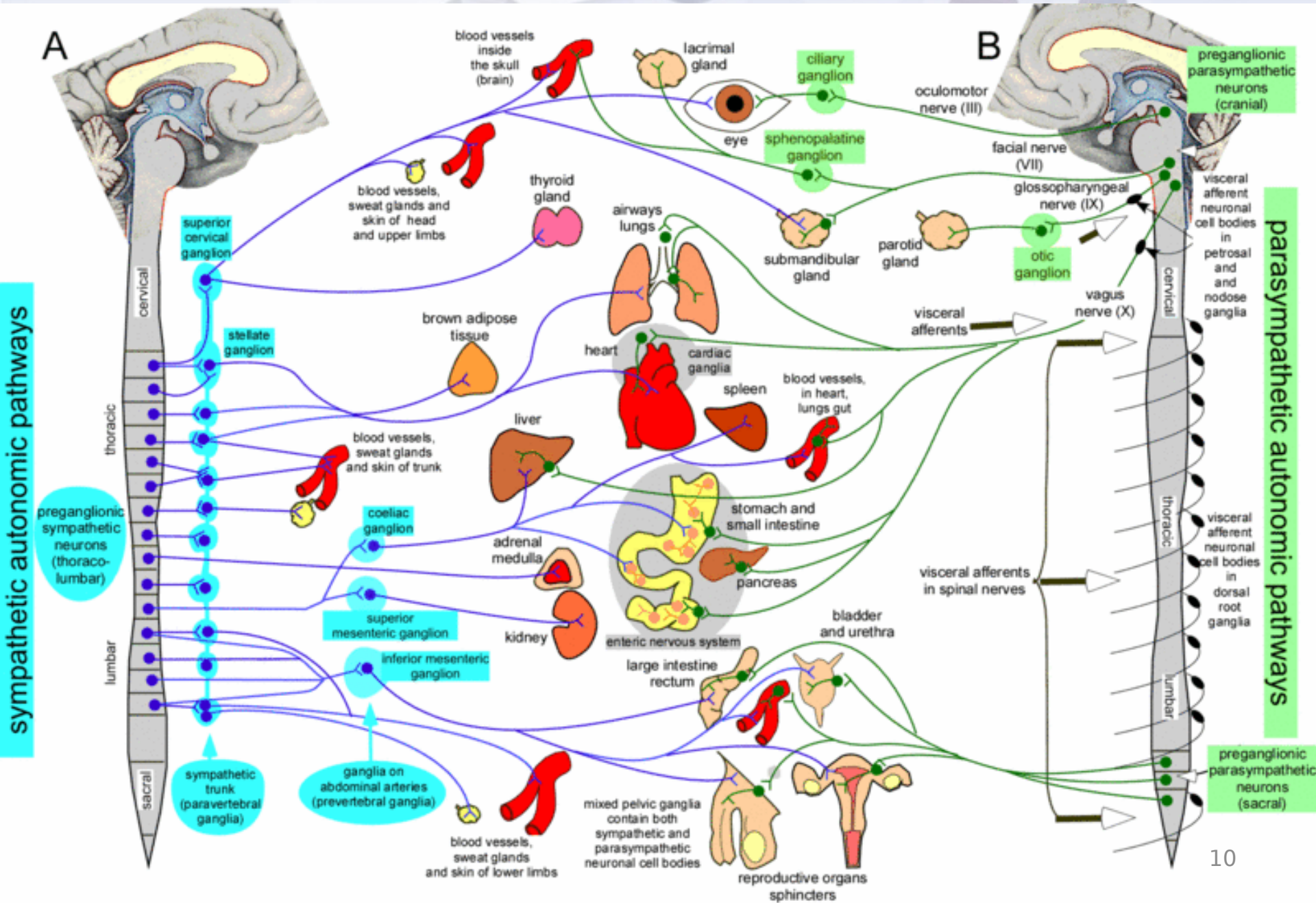
Association with CNS

- Direct neural connection of the surface layers of the iris with the cervical ganglion of the sympathetic nervous system.
- Impressions from all over the body will convey to the iris and established the Neuro-optic reflex.
- The nervous system is also linked to the eye in that the optic nerve transmits the impressions from the eye to the brain.
- The eyes are also linked to the vascular system, since they must be supplied with blood and nutrients to function.

Association with CNS

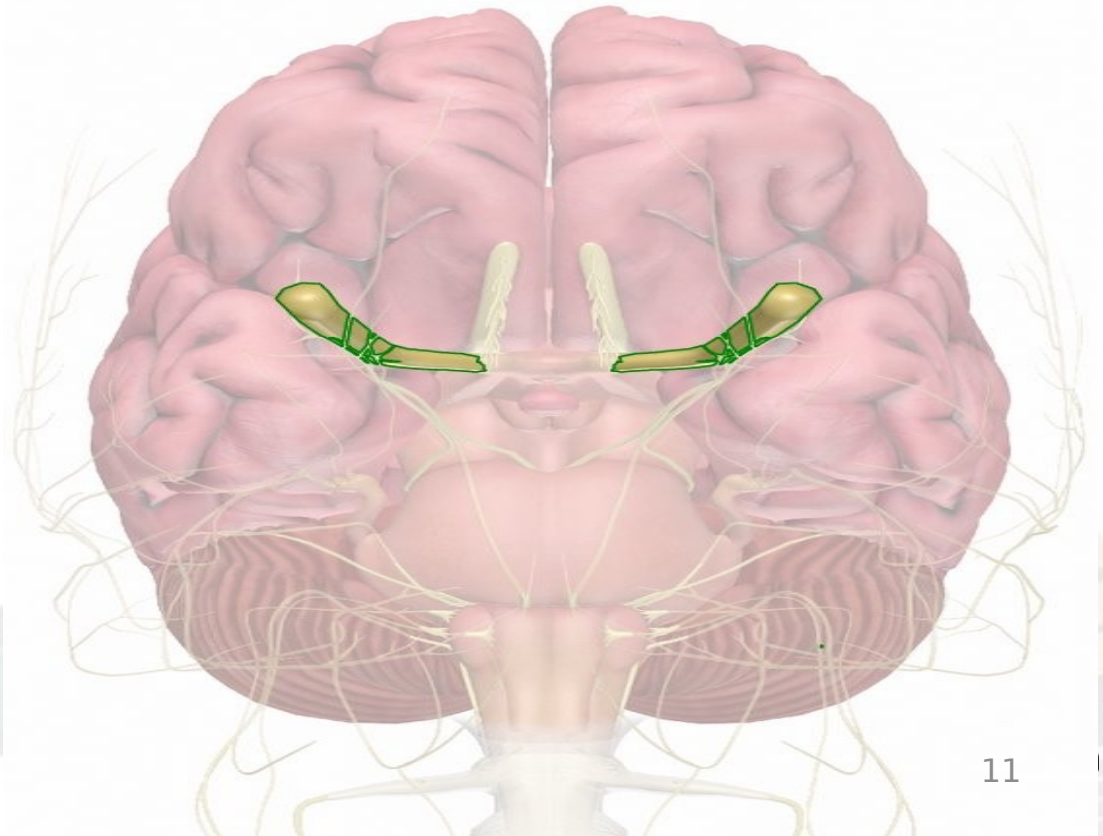
- The nerve fibers receive their impulses by way of their connections to the optic nerve, optic thalami and spinal cord.
- Both sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems are present in the iris.


Region of spinal cord
Associated nerves and terminal ganglia
Target organs (effectors)
Eddinger–Westphal nucleus
Super salivatory nucleus
Inferior salivatory nucleus
Dorsal nucleus of the vagus and nucleus ambiguus
Cranial nerve III
Cranial nerve VII
Cranial nerve IX
Cranial nerve X
Ciliary ganglion
Pterygopalatine ganglion
Submandibular ganglion
Otic ganglion
Eye
Lacrinal gland
Mucous membrane (nose and palate)
Submaxillary gland
Sublingual gland
Mucous membrane (mouth)
Parotid gland
Heart
Larynx
Trachea
Bronchi
Esophagus
Stomach
Abdominal blood vessels
Liver and bile duct
Pancreas
Adrenal gland
Small intestine
Large intestine
Rectum
Kidney
Bladder
Gonads
External genitalia
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
L1
L2
L3
L4
L5
S1
S2
S3
S4
S5
Skin
Spinal cord
Coccygeal ganglia fused together (ganglion impar)
Sympathetic fibers
Parasympathetic fibers


A
B
sympathetic autonomic pathways
parasympathetic autonomic pathways
blood vessels inside the skull (brain)
lacrimal gland
ciliary ganglion
oculomotor nerve (III)
eye
sphenopalatine ganglion
facial nerve (VII)
glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
parotid gland
otic ganglion
submandibular gland
blood vessels, sweat glands and skin of head and upper limbs
thyroid gland
airways lungs
superior cervical ganglion
cervical
stellate ganglion
brown adipose tissue
heart
cardiac ganglia
spleen
blood vessels, in heart, lungs gut
vagus nerve (X)
visceral afferents
visceral afferent neuronal cell bodies in petrosal and and nodose ganglia
thoracic
liver
blood vessels, sweat glands and skin of trunk
preganglionic sympathetic neurons (thoraco-lumbar)
coeliac ganglion
stomach and small intestine
adrenal medulla
pancreas
visceral afferents in spinal nerves
visceral afferent neuronal cell bodies in dorsal root ganglia
superior mesenteric ganglion
kidney
enteric nervous system
bladder and urethra
lumbar
inferior mesenteric ganglion
large intestine rectum
sacral
sympathetic trunk (paravertebral ganglia)
ganglia on abdominal arteries (prevertebral ganglia)
blood vessels, sweat glands and skin of lower limbs
mixed pelvic ganglia contain both sympathetic and parasympathetic neuronal cell bodies
reproductive organs sphincters
preganglionic parasympathetic neurons (sacral)
preganglionic parasympathetic neurons (cranial)

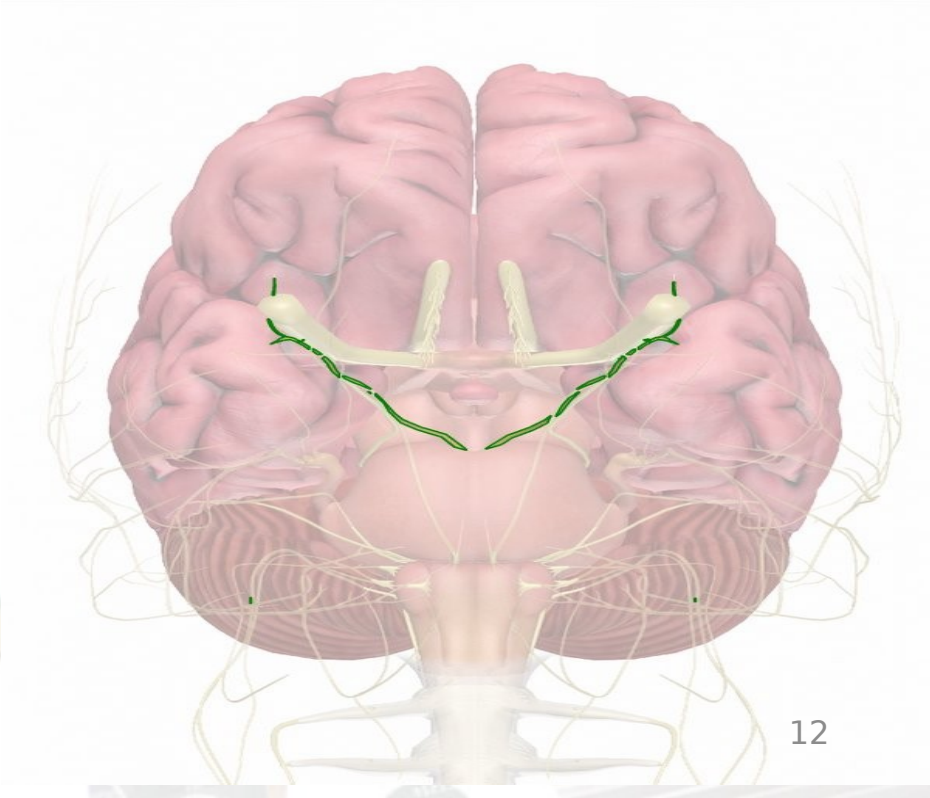
Cranial Nerves Connection

- Cranial nerve II is the optic nerve.
- The optic nerves are the second pair of the cranial nerves, and lead from the eyes to the brain. The sensory cell bodies of the nerve fibers occur in ganglia within the eyes. Their axons (conductors of impulses away from their point of origin) pass through the orbits into the brain.



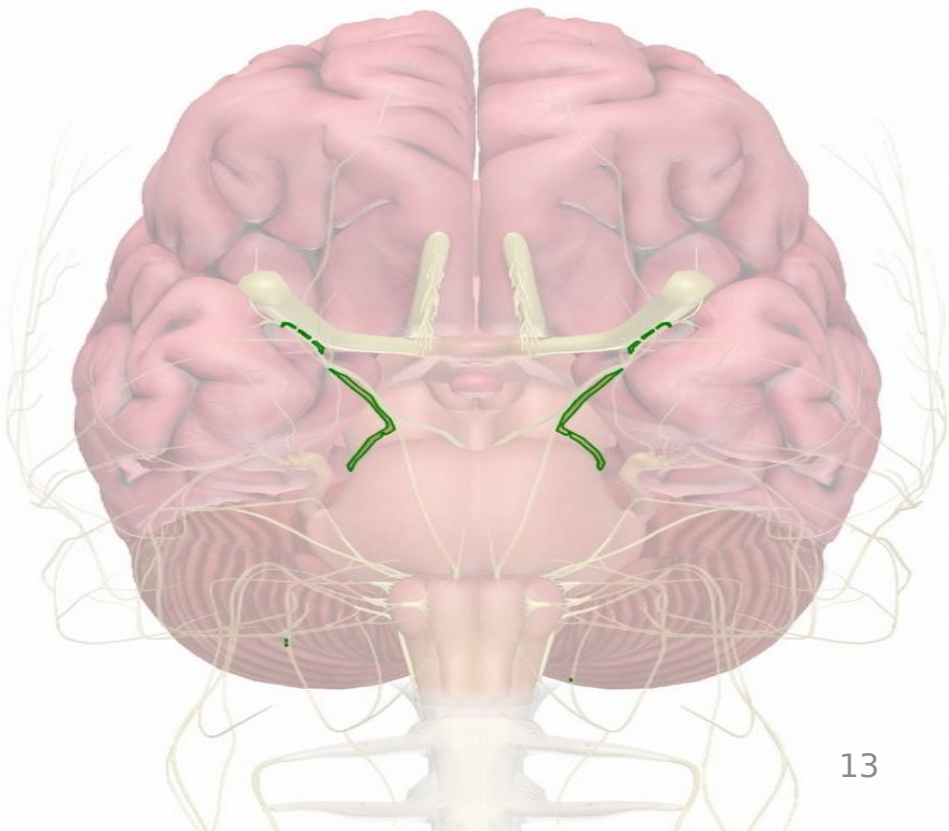
Cranial Nerves Connection

- Cranial nerve III, the oculomotor nerve, arises from the mid-brain and passes into the orbits of the eyes.
- One part of each oculomotor nerve connects several voluntary muscles: the levator palpebrae superioris muscles
- These act to adjust the amount of light that enters the eyes and aid in focusing the lenses of the eyes.
- They also contain some sensory nerve fibers to transmit information about the condition of certain eye muscles.



Cranial Nerves Connection

- Cranial nerve IV, the trochlear nerve, is the smallest of the cranial nerves.
- These trochlear nerves arise from the mid-brain and carry motor impulses to a pair of external eye muscles, called the superior obliques,



Disorders Predicted Through Iris Examination

Reveal

- Constitutional strength. Are we built strong or weak?
- The quality of nerve force and what is the condition of the nervous system.
- Hyperactivity and hypo-activity of the pituitary, thyroid, adrenals, and to what degree
- Circulatory issues, anemia, congested arteries
- Where toxins have accumulated: lymphatic system, skin, bowel, lungs, brain. Nutritional and chemical needs. What elements are lacking and where?
- Condition of the digestive tract and how well nutrients are absorbed
- Acute, subacute and chronic weaknesses in the liver, gallbladder, ovaries, pancreas, stomach, bladder and more…
- Poor memory function Drug ingestion and settlement, location of obtained toxins
- Healing and recovery of the body tissues

Disorders Predicted Through Iris Examination

Iridology cannot:

- Iridology does not reveal disease names. Often there are situations and conditions that develop long before any symptoms appear in the disease process.
- It does not reveal operations performed under anesthesia. Nerve impulses are short-circuited under these conditions.
- It does not reveal pregnancy, because it is a normal bodily process.
- It does not reveal gallstones.
- It is not a psychic analysis.
- Iridology cannot tell what accident occurred but it can reveal which tissue was damaged.
- It cannot tell specific pathology in the body.
- It cannot pinpoint the location of parasites, germs or bacterial invasion. It does show the conditions of tissue and if it might be conducive to these invasions.

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Thanks

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