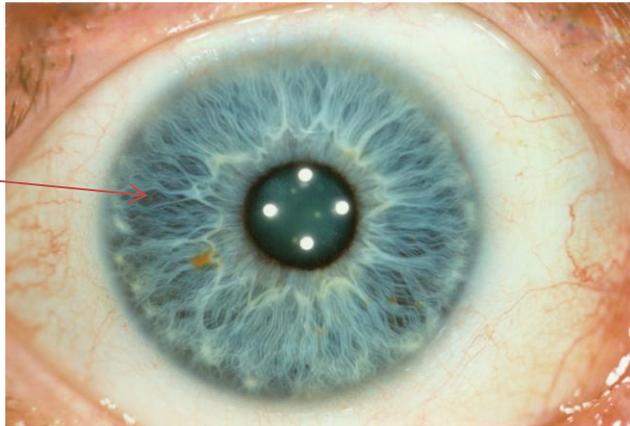


I. Neuronal netting

Neuronal netting is a network of miniscule transversals below the surface of the iris. They criss-cross to form a loosely-netted appearance. This is more wispy than the honeycomb lacuna or the leaf lacuna. Neuronal netting is topostabile and can be located in an open or closed lacuna.

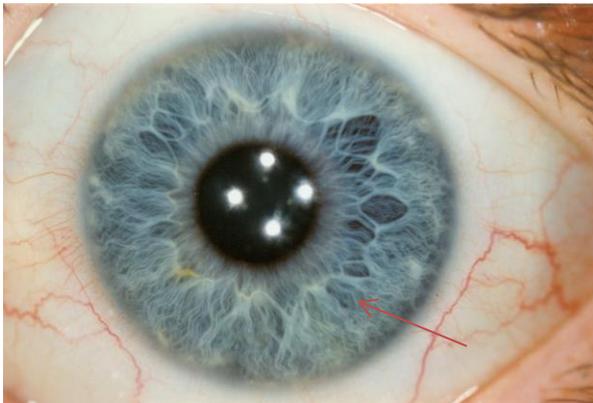
When found in pulmonary reaction zones and suggest a predisposition to family history of lung stress, including asthma and pneumonia, which result in scar tissue. When this sign is found in a lung reaction field you'll often get reports of anxiety as well.



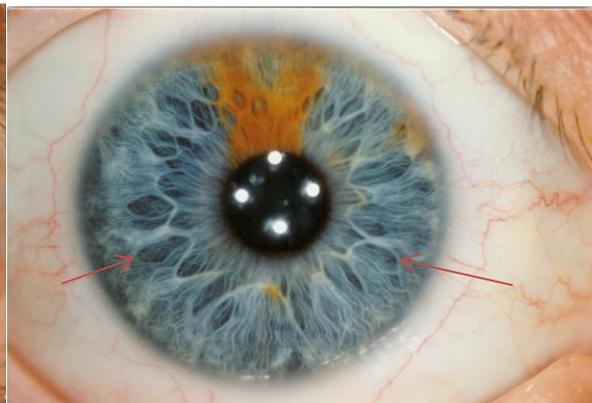
Miles Research C-03-097-3-R

J. Polypose

This peanut-shaped lacuna suggests a predisposition to polyps and is topostabile. When it infringes on the collarette consider it an increased risk of bowel polyps.



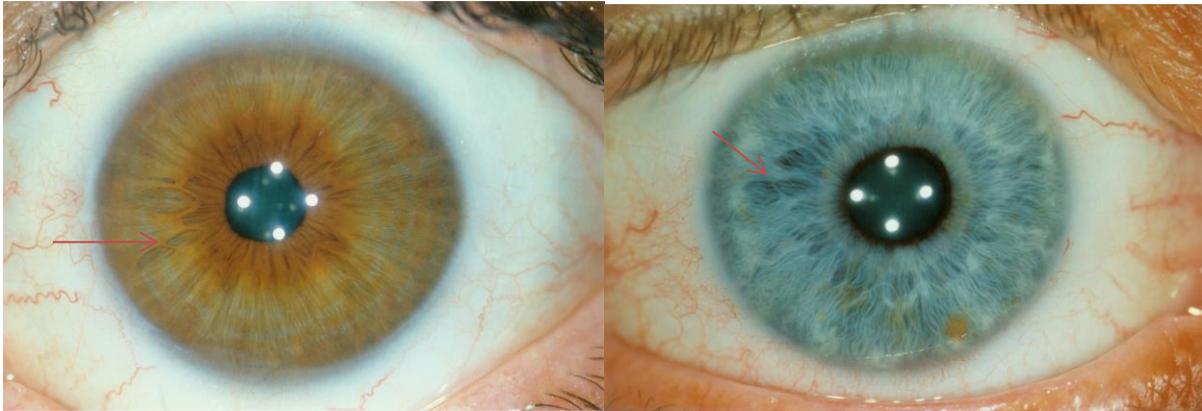
Miles Research E-17-068-2-L



Miles Research G-09-078-1-R

K. Shoe

A lacuna that is actually two lacunae, positioned to look like a man's shoe print always suggests a predisposition to kidney issues. When it is found anywhere except the kidney it is usually topolabile. In these cases it will often be found in the thyroid or ear reaction fields. (It never hurts to check the thyroid and ears as well). When a shoe lacuna is found in a kidney reaction field it is always topostabile.



Miles Research L-15-095-5-L

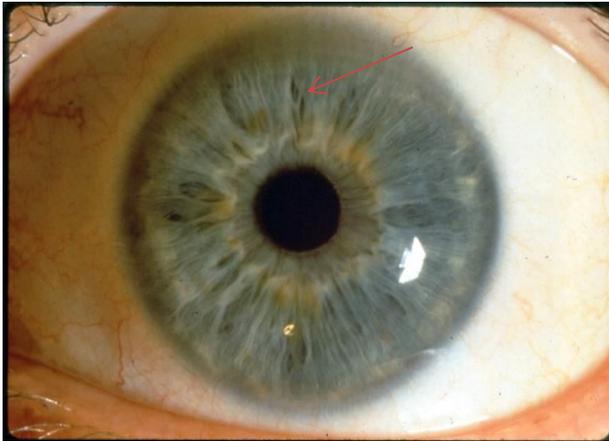
Miles Research F-13-084-2-R

L. Tulip

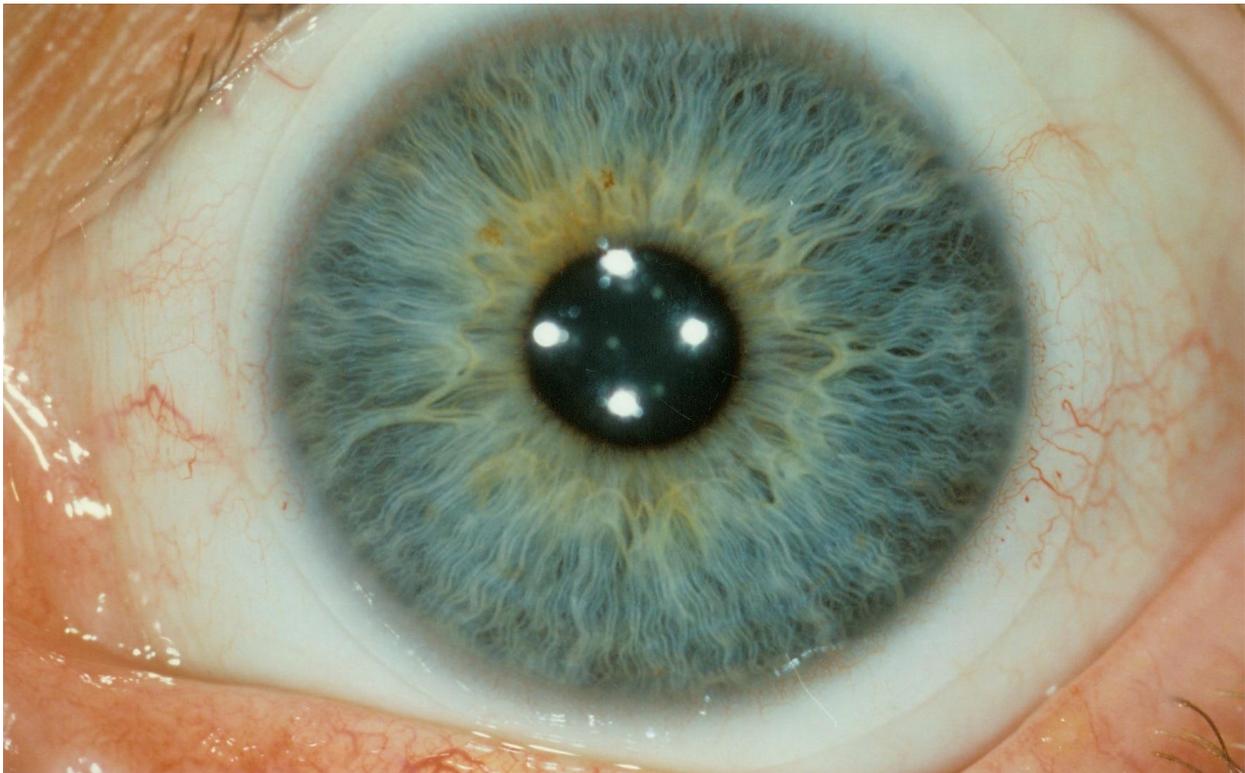
Remember that each trabeculae in the main body of the iris starts at the periphery, goes to the collarette, makes a hairpin turn, then makes its way back to the periphery.

The tulip lacunae is a three-part lacuna that looks like a tulip plant. It is three small lacunae that look like a couple of tulip leaves with a tulip bud at the top. Note how the 'bud' is sitting in the crotch of a splayed, Y-shaped fiber. The leaves sit on either side of the base of that fiber.

Tulips are more common in the head reaction fields. This sign may suggest nasal polyps, especially if it is found in the sinus reaction field. (images next page)



Courtesy of Ellen Jensen (tulip at 58')



Miles Research E-31-079-5-L (tulip at 12')

Sources:

1. Toni Miller, *The Integrated Iridology Textbook* (no publishing company or publication date in book).

2. Betty Sue O'Brian, *Iridology Textbook: The Core Curriculum* (no publishing company or publication date in book).

3. Miller, p. 132.

II. Mapping

Now that you know the genotypes, subtypes, and many of the basic iris signs you are ready to start mapping. It's amazing how much good you can do even without a map, however, mapping accurately will guide you to ask even more specific questions which will enable you to help your clients at a deeper level.

I find it useful to always have a few charts on my desk to refer to. I love the Essential Chart of Iridology (Bill Caradonna) which you received with this course. It's an easy chart to use for a 'first-appointment iris analysis'.

Another chart I highly recommend is the Iridology Chart (Bernard Jensen and Ellen Jensen). This chart has been updated over the years and is highly accurate for detailed analysis.

Toni Miller's Integrated Iridology chart is another excellent chart for physical assessment.

You will notice slight differences between the two charts. I suggest studying both and deciding which one you feel most comfortable using.

Betty Sue O'Brian has developed the Chart of Energy Iridology that integrates chakra work.

A. Review Iris Map

A major, common trait among all iris charts is the basic organization. Every chart places the head at the top of the irides, the kidney reaction fields at the bottom, throat at the medial side, and lungs at the lateral side. They all also agree that the stomach reaction field hugs the pupil, and the intestinal tract reaction field encircles the stomach reaction field.

B. Changes in the Iris Map

As research has continued, some refinements have happened to iris maps. Here are some of the most important changes.

Where the heart, formerly, was shown only in the left iris, we now see it in both irides.

The liver originally was shown in one location in the right iris it now shows in three areas, reaching from the right lateral to right medial to left medial, reflecting its actual position in the body.

In the most newer detailed iris maps the pancreas is located in four places in each iris, instead of just once in the right iris. The bottom four (two in each iris) reflect the physical placement in the body, and the upper two in each iris reflect the significance of the pancreas in the endocrine balance.

The breasts are also shown twice in each iris in more recent maps rather than once in older maps.

C. Integrating the best of all iridology

There has been a lot of progress in iridology. Over the past 35 years we have gone from using the iris to diagnose specific problems (and we were usually wrong) and believing the iris would change based on therapies to understanding more about the ways irides change and using the iris, sclera, and history to help us understand the body more holistically.

There are many styles of iridology that complement what you are learning in this course. Many of these are taught at IIPA symposiums.

Research is constantly ongoing. Two of the best ways to keep up-to-date on the latest and best research and innovations are to: 1) participate in the IIPA webinars; 2) attend the IIPA symposium.

Rayid Iridology (Denny Johnson, Jon Miles) focuses on the emotional side. Often, when looking at a multi-generational family set of irides we can see how personality traits are passed down.

Time-Risk Iridology (Daniele Lo Rito) looks at how traumatic events in a lifetime affect health and how it is all recorded in the irides.

Energy Iridology (Chakras – Betty Sue O'Brian), and Sclerology (Leonard Mehlmauer) can also add dimension to your iris assessments.

Certainly, adding your own research to the pool of knowledge is an exciting possibility as well.

D. Organ Zone Review

The basic rules of iris mapping are organs in the right side of the body appear in the right iris, and organs in the left side of the body appear in the left iris. Organs at the top of the body (head and brain) appear at the top of the iris map. Organs that are along or close to the center line of the body appear on the nasal side of the irides. Organs that span to the outer edges of the body generally appear on the lateral side of the irides, while organs/body parts that are in the lower torso are in the lower aspect of the irides.

Additionally, organs that span the midline (heart, liver, pancreas, thyroid, vocal cords, spine) are found in both irides.

The stomach reaction field hugs the pupil in both irides, and the intestinal tract (small and large) encircle the stomach reaction field. These two organ reaction fields form zones one and two of the seven functional zones we learned about in chapter one.