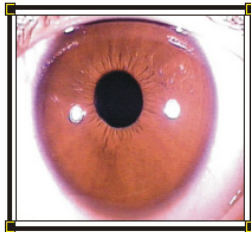
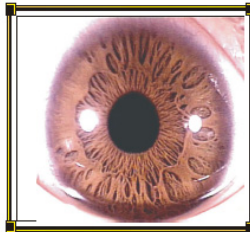


Normal Iris & Abnormal Iris Comparison

A perfect iris shown without lacuna, spot, crack and birth genetic defect, which is no accumulate in color, no fiber disorder, uniform in color and smooth like a silk in surface texture. When any change in the iris, it means corresponding organ has been reflected functional disturbances or drop off.

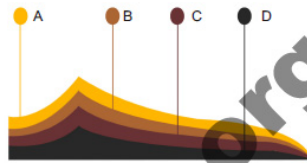


Normal Iris



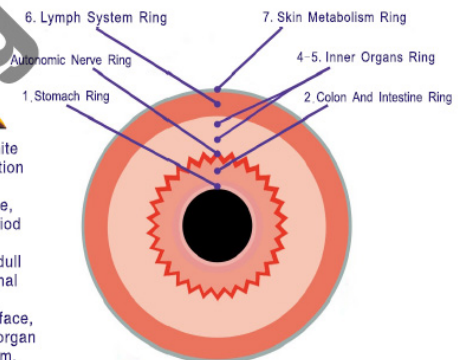
Abnormal Iris

Iris Four Period

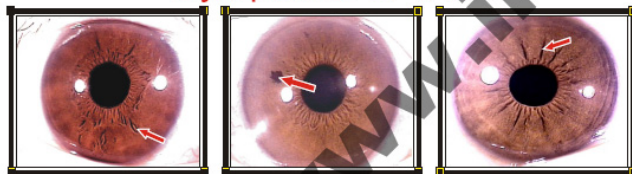


- A. Acute period: Any part of the iris surface, white and golden yellow in color, shown inflammation inside the body (over the iris surface).
- B. Sub-acute period: Any part of the iris surface, brown in color, called sub-inflammation period (below the iris surface).
- C. Chronic period: Any part of the iris surface, dull brown. Indicates part of the organ is functional disturbances (hollow).
- D. Degeneration period: Any part of the iris surface, deep dark. Means the major function of the organ has lost, pathological changes is easy to form, especially the tumor (deep hollow).

Iris Seven Ring



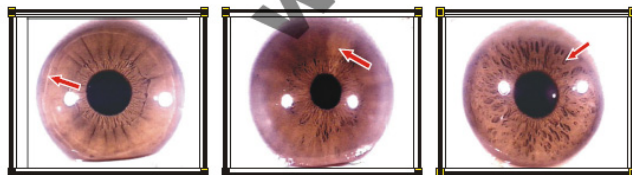
Symptoms of Iris



LACUNA

SPOT

FURROW

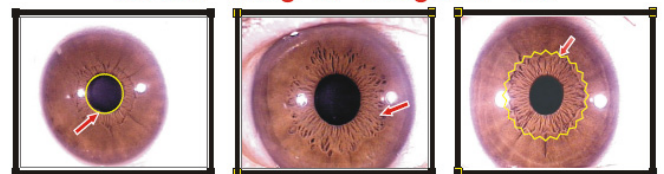


LINE

COLOR CHANGE

DENSITY

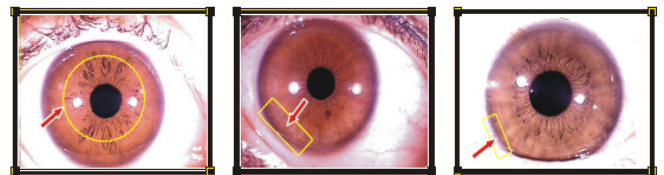
Seven Ring of Diagram Iris



STOMACH

COLON AND INTESTINE

AUTONOMIC NERVE

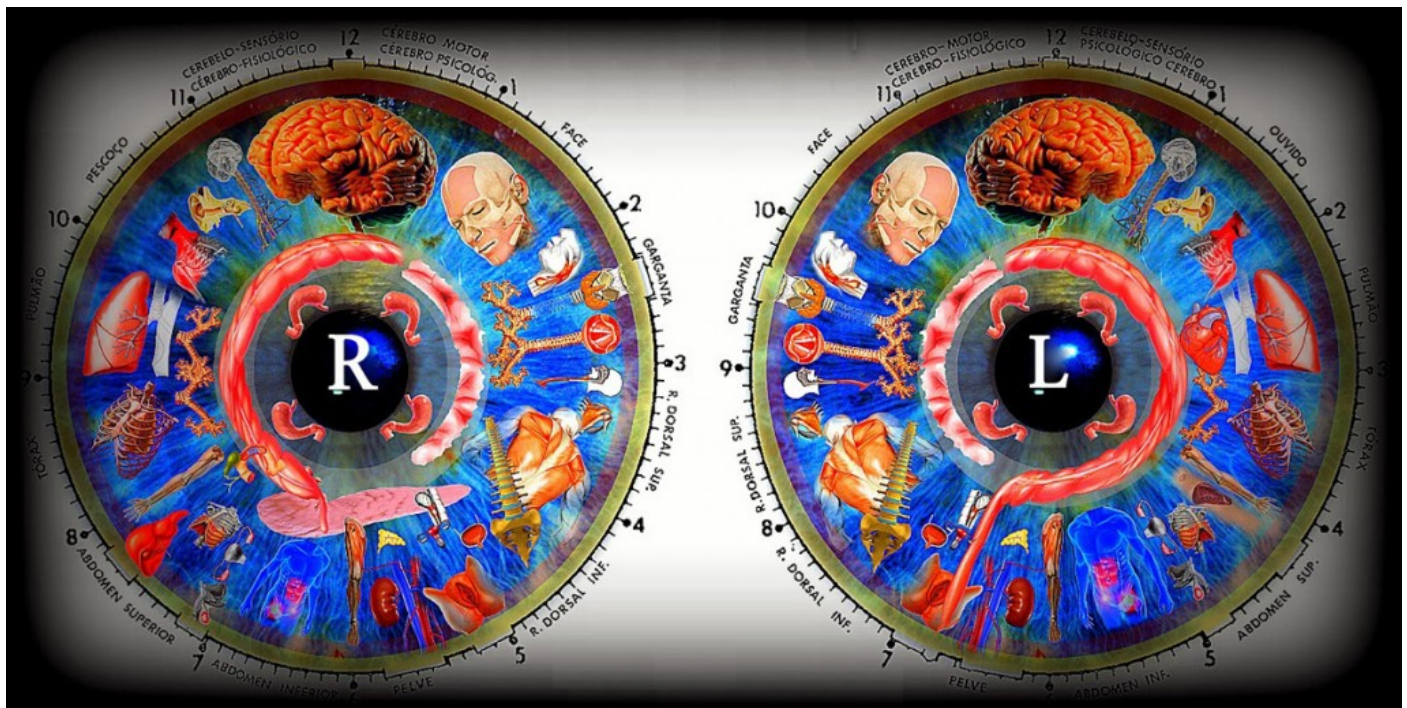


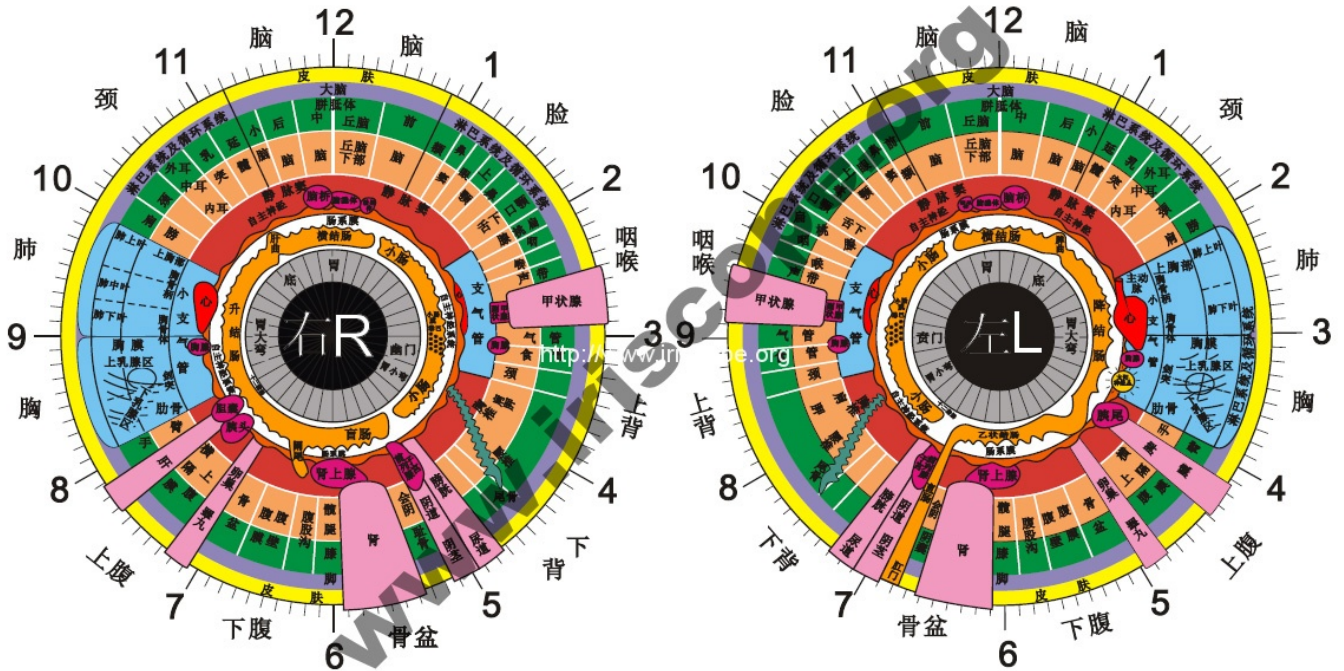
INNER ORGANS

LYMPH SYSTEM

SKIN METABOLISM

www.iriscope.org



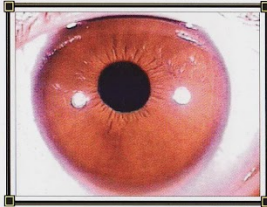


国际虹膜健康学会
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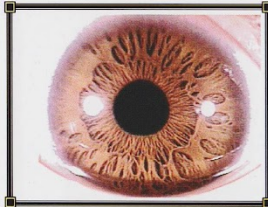
加拿大虹膜学研究学院
www.iriscopes.org 以上资料 仅供参考 版权所有 翻版必究

Normal Iris & Abnormal Iris Comparison

No lacuna, spot, crack, and other genetic weakness are shown on an iris picture of a comparatively healthy person. It looks like a silk in surface texture, no fiber disorder or differentiation in color. If any changes on the iris are shown on the picture, the function of corresponding organ has been reflected.

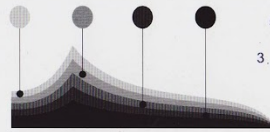


Normal Iris



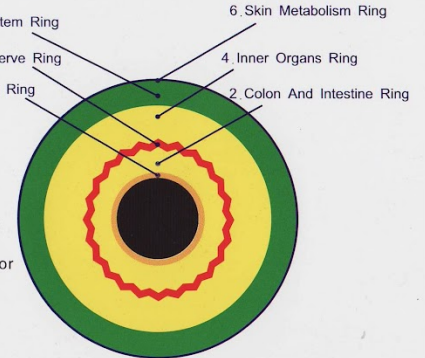
Abnormal Iris

Iris Four Period

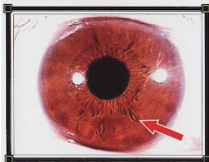


- A. Inflammation: bright and golden yellow (Over the iris surface)
- B. Sub-inflammation: brown (below the iris surface)
- C. Chronic: Dull Brown, indicate Function Of The Organ Declining (hollow)
- D. Degeneration: deep dark, means the major function of the organ has lost, Pathological changes is easy to form, especially the tumor (deep hollow)

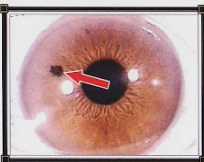
Iris Six Ring



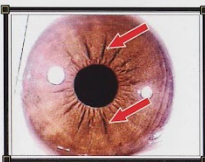
Six Diarthesis



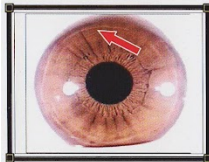
LACUNA



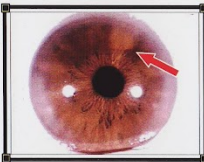
SPOT



FURROW



LINE

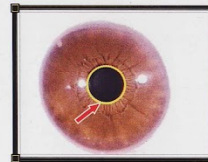


COLOR CHANGE

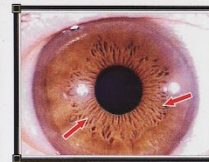


DENSITY

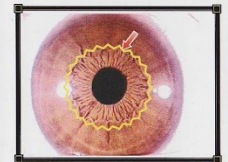
Twelve Iris Symptoms



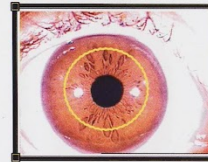
STOMACH



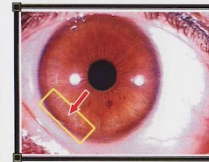
COLON AND INTESTINE



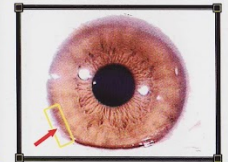
AUTONOMIC NERVE



INNER ORGANS



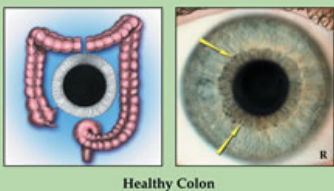
LLYMPH SYSTEM



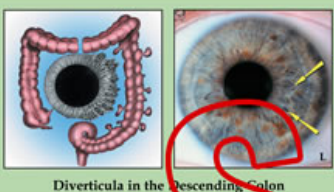
SKIN METABOLISM

Holistic Iridology® Colon Reflex of Health

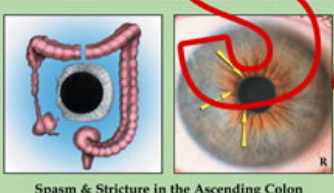
Predisposition of the Colon or Large Intestine in Relationship to the Collarette and Pupillary Zone of the Irides



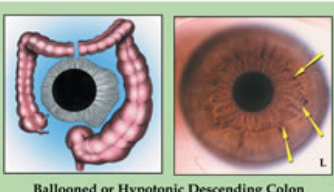
Healthy Colon



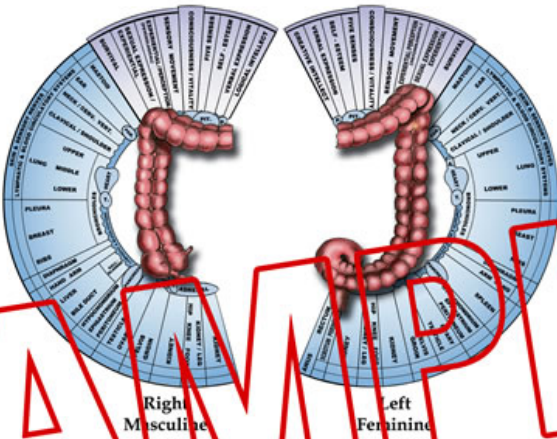
Diverticula in the Descending Colon



Spasm & Stricture in the Ascending Colon



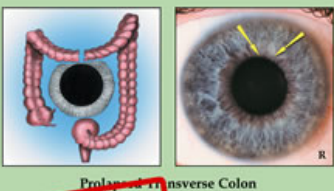
Ballooned or Hypotonic Descending Colon



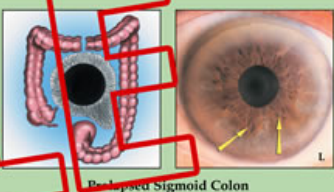
Right
Masculine

Left
Feminine

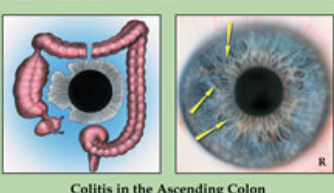
Reflex Relationship of the Colon
to the Structures of the Body



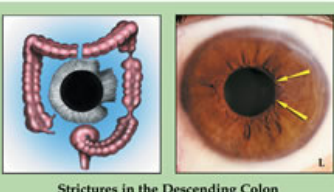
Prolapsed Transverse Colon



Prolapsed Sigmoid Colon



Colitis in the Ascending Colon



Strictures in the Descending Colon

THOUGHT / EMOTIONAL PREDISPOSITION:

HEALTHY - Balance of receiving and letting go; equilibrium of moods
DIVERTICULA - Chronic issues of holding on to the past; depression
SPASM & STRICTURE - Control issues and pain with not letting go; anger
BALLOONED OR HYPOTONIC - Feeling out of control of one's life
PROLAPSED TRANSVERSE - Weighted down with mental and emotional stress
PROLAPSED SIGMOID - Weighted down with issues of letting go; burdened
COLITIS - Overwhelmed with pain of what has been received; out of balance
STRICTURES - Resistance to letting go of the past; control issues; anger

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 drposek@holisticiridology.com • www.holisticiridology.com

ANATOMICAL BRAIN

This diagram shows a cross-section of the human brain. The **CEREBRUM** is the largest part, divided into **LOBES** (Frontal, Parietal, Occipital, Temporal) and **REGIONS** (Superior, Inferior, Medial, Lateral). The **CEREBELLUM** and **MEDULLA** are also labeled. The diagram is numbered 1 through 12, corresponding to the labels in the adjacent table.



The diagram is a circular chart with 12 segments, each representing a zodiac sign and its associated organ or system. The center of the chart features a stylized 'L' logo. The segments are numbered 1 through 12 around the perimeter.

Segment Number	Zodiac Sign	Associated Organ/System
1	Aries	Head
2	Taurus	Neck / Cerv. Vert.
3	Gemini	Shoulder
4	Cancer	Upper Arm
5	Leo	Lower Arm
6	Virgo	Wrist
7	Libra	Hand
8	Scorpio	Forearm
9	Sagittarius	Elbow
10	Capricorn	Lower Arm
11	Aquarius	Wrist
12	Pisces	Hand

The central 'L' logo is surrounded by the following text:

- TRANSVERSE COLON
- STOMACH
- DUODENUM
- SMALL INTESTINE
- SILOIDUM
- ADRENAL
- KIDNEY
- BLADDER
- PROSTATE
- TESTES
- OVARY
- UTERUS
- VAGINA
- PERINEUM
- ANUS
- RECTUM
- COLON
- STOMACH
- TRANSVERSE COLON

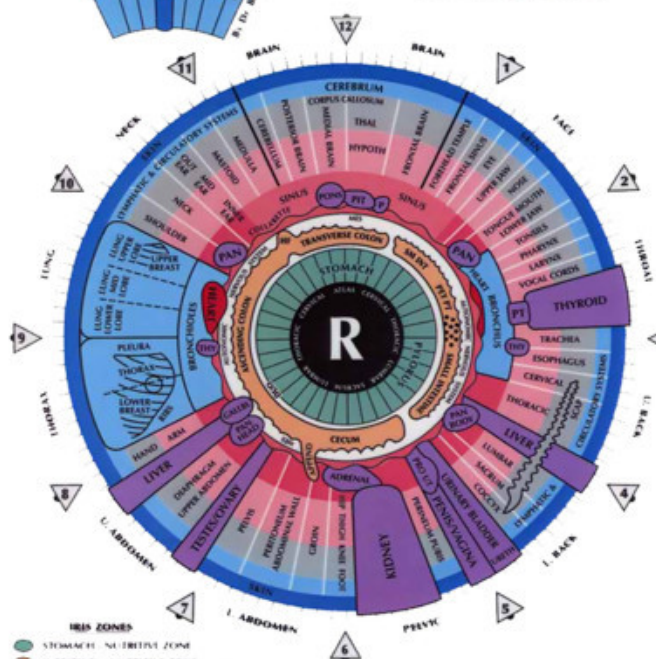


ABBREVIATIONS			
A.	AORTA	MES.	MESENTERY
AP.	APPENDIX	P.	PINEAL GLAND
CERV. VERT.	CERVICAL VERTEBRAE	PAN.	PANCREAS
DUD.	DUODENUM	PIT.	PITUITARY GLAND
H.	HYPOTHALAMUS	T.	THYMUS GLAND

BRAIN FLAIR

ANNOYANCE
MADNESS
ECSTASY
PROFOUND MADNESS
DEEP MADNESS
MADNESS

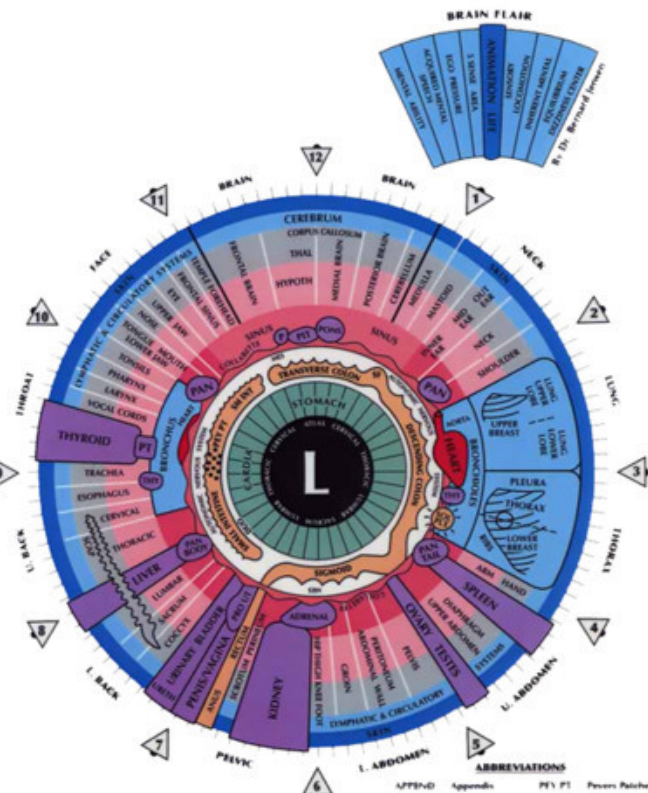
B. Dr. Bernard Jensen



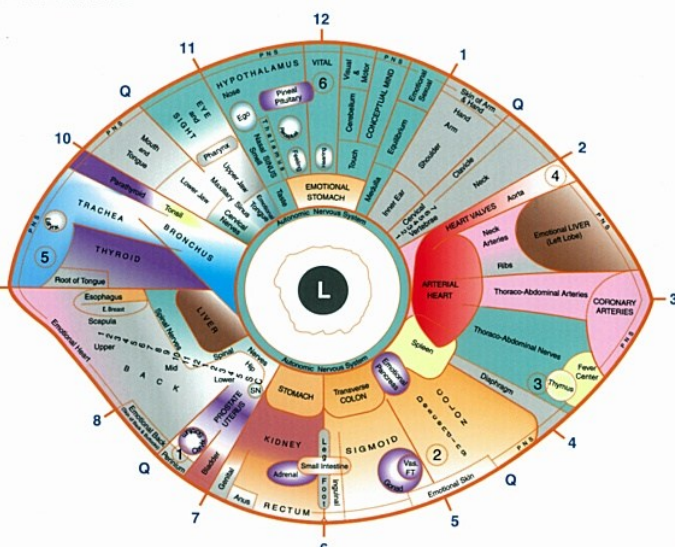
IRIS ZONES

- STOMACH - NUTRITIVE ZONE
- INTESTINES - NUTRITIVE ZONE
- BLOOD & LYMPH - PLASMAZOE ZONE
- MUSCULATURE
- BONY STRUCTURE
- SUPERFICIAL LYMPH & BLOOD
- NAVA & CHORDONS

IRIS ZONE



ABBREVIATIONS			
APPEND	Appendix	PEP P1	Pleural Patches
DUOD	Duodenum	PIT	Pituitary
CALIBL	Callicebus	PRO	Prostate
HE	Hepatic Pleasure	SI	Splanchnic Pleasure
HYPOTH	Hypothalamus	SCAP	Scapula
MES	Mesenteric	SOX P1 X	Solar Pleasure
P	Pineal	THAL	Thalamus
P1	Parathyroid	THY	Thymus
PAN	Pancreas	URETH	Urethra



BRAIN FLAIR

ANIMATION LIFE

5 SENSE AREA

EGO PRISMAT

ACQUIRED MATERIAL SPEECH

MORALITY

MORALITY

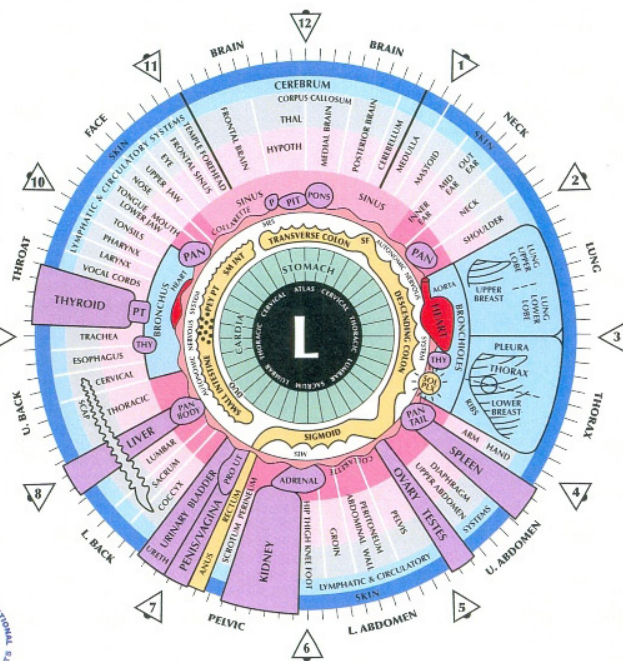
NOTION OF MOTION

INHERENT MENTAL

EQUILIBRIUM

DIZZINESS CENTER

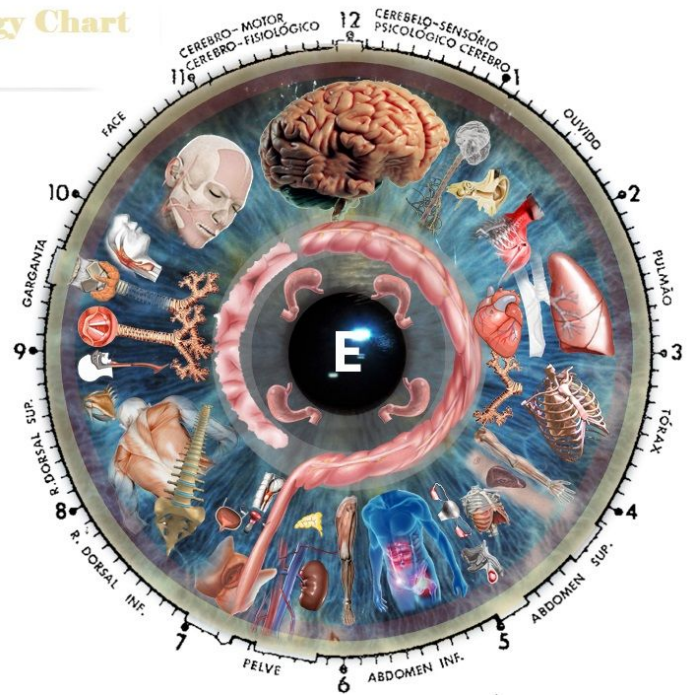
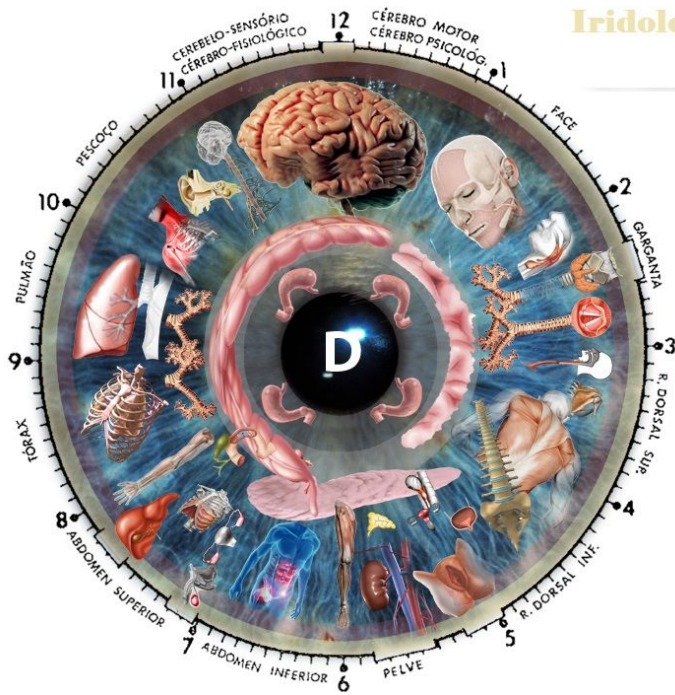
By Dr. Bernard Jen



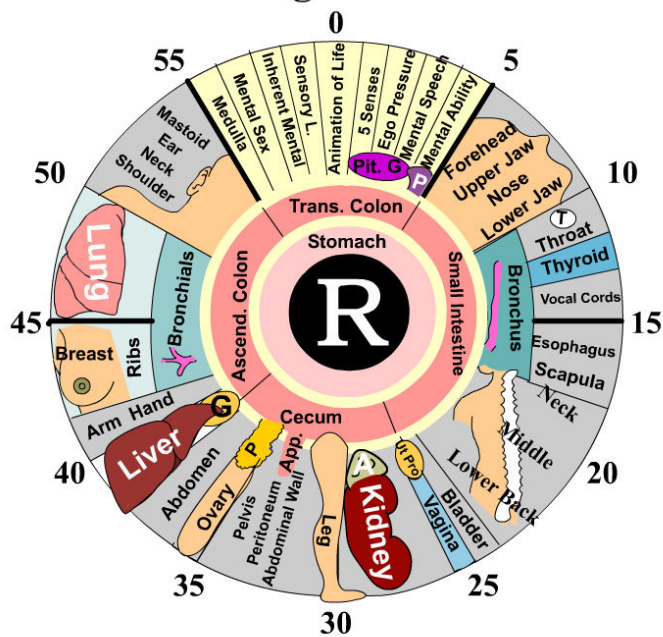
Phone # 760-291-1255
www.bernardjensen.org

APPEND	Appendix	PEY IT	Peyers Patches
DUO	Duodenum	PIT	Pituitary
GALLBL	Gallbladder	PRO	Prostate
HF	Heptic Flexure	SF	Spleenic Flexure
HYPOTH	Hypothalamus	SCAP	Scapula
MES	Mesentery	SOL PLX	Solar Plexus
P	Pineal	THAL	Thalamus
PT	Parathyroid	THY	Thymus
PAN	Pancreas	URETH	Urethra

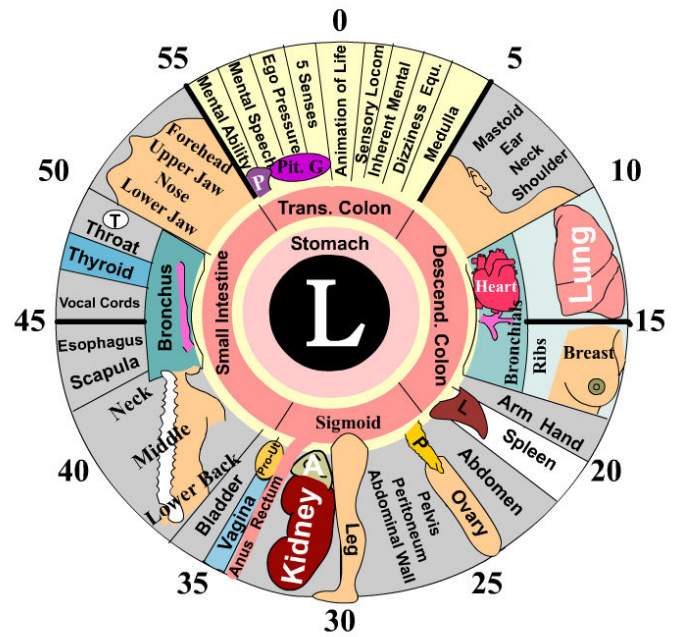
Iridology Chart



Right Iris

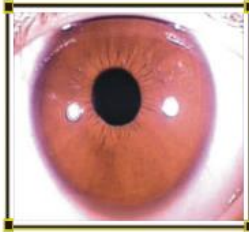


Left Iris



Normal Iris & Abnormal Iris Comparison

A perfect iris shown without lacuna, spot, crack and birth genetic defect, which is no accumulate in color, no fiber disorder, uniformed in color and smooth like a silk in surface texture. When any change in the iris, it means corresponding organ has been reflected functional disturbances or drop off.

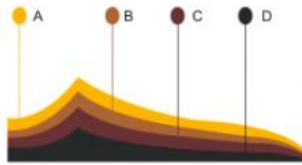


Normal Iris



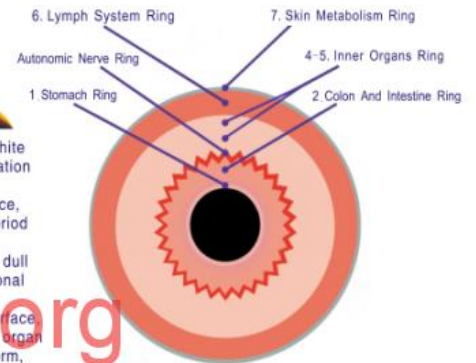
Abnormal Iris

Iris Four Period



- A. Acute period: Any part of the iris surface, white and golden yellow in color, shown inflammation inside the body (over the iris surface).
- B. Sub-acute period: Any part of the iris surface, brown in color, called sub-inflammation period (below the iris surface).
- C. Chronic period: Any part of the iris surface, dull brown. Indicates part of the organ is functional disturbances (hollow).
- D. Degeneration period: Any part of the iris surface deep dark. Means the major function of the organ has lost, pathological changes is easy to form, especially the tumor (deep hollow).

Iris Seven Ring



Symptoms of Iris



LACUNA

SPOT

FURROW



LINE

COLOR CHANGE

DENSITY

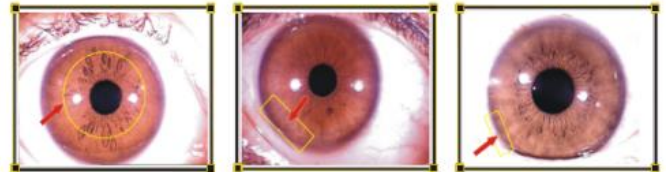
Seven Ring of Diagram Iris



STOMACH

COLON AND INTESTINE

AUTONOMIC NERVE



INNER ORGANS

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