DRUG/CHEMICAL

DEPOSITS

AS NOTED

IN THE IRIS

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IMPORTANT

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Introduction - What is Iridology?

Iridology is a quick, accurate, non-invasive, and painless system of health analysis through the examination of the coloured part of the eye known as the iris. Proclaimed throughout the ages as ‘windows of the soul’, the eyes are acknowledged as mirrors of the body and likened to miniature screens recording the condition of the various organs and tissues throughout the body.

How Can Iridology Help?

The iris records information about the state and functioning of every organ in the body as well as levels of inflammation and toxicity. This enables the underlying cause of the symptoms we may experience to be detected and removed.

The greatest feature and main advantage of iridology over other forms of health screening is that changes appear in the iris before the physical symptom develops. Therefore, preventive action may be taken to improve health and avoid those diseases that might otherwise follow.

Iridology does not reveal specific pathology (medical diseases) because many diseases create similar changes in the body tissues. The iris reflects the condition of the tissues (i.e. inflammation, acidity, toxicity, congested lymph, and hardening of the arteries). Iridology is therefore not concerned with specific symptoms, but with the restoration and maintenance of health by building up the body's immunity and life force.

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Drug/Chemical Deposits

Drug/chemical deposits are small reddish-brown discolorations in the iris that may be inherited or acquired.

(Picture Right – Drug/Chemical Deposits)

These discolorations refer to inorganic chemical substances, which are deposited in weaker tissues of the body.

The Iridologist cannot determine which particular drug is deposited, because of the presence of so many possible chemicals in our food, air and environment.

The areas concerned have less vitality to throw off drug accumulations. These may be relatively harmless, but may also irritate the tissues, and thus create conditions that are more chronic.

These discolorations will lighten up in time with continued cleansing procedures.

Drug/Chemical and Pigment Colour Correspondence

The signs of certain drugs/chemicals such as quinine, iron, and coal tar products, have been noticed approximately two months after administration. However, other metallic poisons, such as mercury, lead or plumbum, usually take up to a year to appear in the iris. The iridologist should note that these drug signs, which appear in the iris, indicate the amounts of the drug that the system has failed to eliminate, and **not** the quantities of the drug being used/ingested.

(Picture Right – Drug/Chemical Deposits)

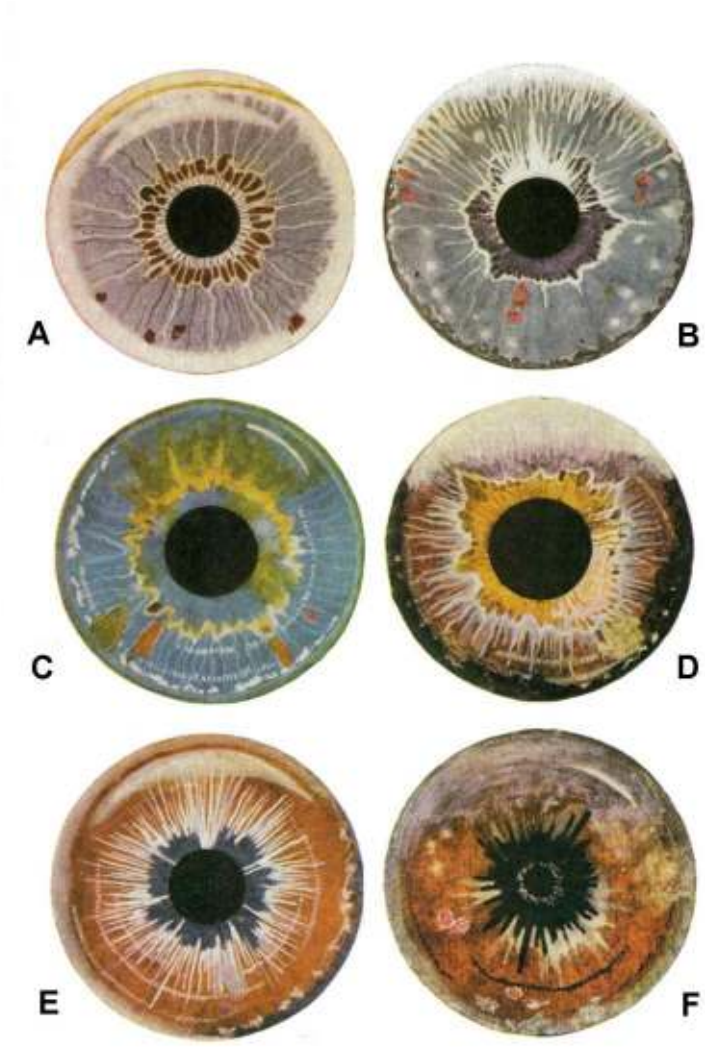
Following is a list of drugs and inorganic chemicals that have been associated with certain types of localised and specific iris pigments:

- **Aluminium** - May show up as blue-grey spots in the circulatory area.

- **Arsenic** - Early stages of arsenic pigmentation will show as a greyish-white veil like specks over the gastrointestinal or respiratory areas. Later stages show up as greyish white flakes, and may appear singly or as irregular groups in the circulatory area.

  Arsenic (Lindlahr, 1919) - Arsenic shows in the outer margin of the iris as white flakes resembling snowflakes or beaten white of egg. These signs are found in the eyes of many people who have taken the poison in medicines and tonics, or who have absorbed it accidentally (Plate B).

  (Picture Below - Lindlahr Plates (these are the 'Plates' referred to in this section))



Lindlahr Plates

Symptoms of Chronic **Arsenical Poisoning** include:

- Waxy complexion with loose, brittle hair and nails
- Arsenical eczema
- Puffed eyelids, conjunctival infection, photophobia, lachrymation
- Catarrhal discharges from all mucous surfaces
- Cold drizzling sensation over back
- Numbness and tingling in extremities
- Neuralgia and peripheral neuritis
- Progressive muscular atrophy
- Engorgement of liver, spleen and lymphatic glands

- **Bismuth** - Bismuth ingestion will show as dark-grey irregular circles in the digestive tract. Bismuth is a greyish metallic element, and certain bismuth salts are used as gastric sedatives

- **Bromides** - Bromides show in the outer-most iris area closest to the sclera as a whitish or yellowish white crescent with the affinity to settle in the brain and nervous system areas.
  Bromides are extensively used in the pharmaceutical industries, and are sedatives that are strongly depressant and cumulative in action.

  Bromide (Lindlahr, 1919) - The salts of bromine which are most commonly used are potassium, ammonium, and sodium bromide. These salts act as depressants and narcotics, particularly to the brain and nervous system. They lessen the sensitiveness of the nerves and their conductivity and are also powerful depressants on the heart and sex organs - often causing loss of sex power.
  Bromides show in the iris as white or yellowish white discolorations. They appear in the form of a crescent in the upper regions of the iris, indicating that the drug exhibits a special affinity for the brain and sympathetic nervous system (Plate A-E).
  The more strongly marked that the bromide indication is in the iris, the more symptoms of chronic bromism will be exhibited by the patient. A very noticeable symptom of chronic bromide poisoning is a peculiar acne form rash.

- **Coal Tar Products** (Lindlahr, 1919) - Antikamnia produces, in the upper part of the iris, a greyish white veil which looks like a thin coat of whitewash (Plate D and F).
  Antifebrin, antipyrin, and phenacetin produce a pigmentation proceeding from the sympathetic wreath (iris wreath) outward, in colour ranging from grey to light yellow.
  Creosote and guaiacol, which are used extensively as germ killers in tuberculosis and other germ diseases, produce a greyish or ashen veil over the entire iris (Plate A and B).
  In Europe, the utter uselessness of these agents, and their destructive effects, has been fully recognised, and they have been practically abandoned. In this country (USA), however, these poisons are still widely used. The same holds true of antitoxin and tuberculin. These serums also have been practically abandoned by the most advanced European physicians, while here (USA) they are rather gaining in popularity with the medical profession.

- **Cocaine** - Cocaine is similar to that of morphine as it appears in the iris. (See ‘Morphine’)

  Cocaine (Lindlahr, 1919) - Cocaine is an alkaloid obtained from coca leaves, and the signs of cocaine in the iris are very similar to those of morphine. (See ‘Morphine’)

- **Creosote** - Creosote produces a fine greyish or ashen grey veil over the whole iris. Long term cases will show up as sparkling white spots in the stomach or intestinal areas.

- **Ferrum or Iron** - Ferrum and iron will show up as a rusty-brown discoloration of the entire gastrointestinal tract.

- **Ergot** - Ergot shows as a series of bright red, sometimes rust-brown spots in the gastrointestinal tract and may sometimes be found as bright red spots throughout various organs in the iris. It is also seen at times as a red or rust-brown circle in the stomach area.
  Ergot is a drug from fungus that grows on rye. It is chiefly used to contract the uterus and check haemorrhage at childbirth.

  Ergot (Lindlahr, 1919) - Ergot is a parasite or ‘smut’ of rye; it was sometimes found in rye flour of poor quality. Improved grain cleaning machinery has made cases of poisoning from this cause of rare occurrence. This poison is sometimes used by women in attempts to induce criminal abortion.
  Ergot appears in the iris as rust-brown spots in various parts of the body (Plate C).

- **Glycerine** - Glycerine shows as large white spots or clouds in the skin, kidneys, and lung areas.
  Glycerine (another name for 'glycerol') is a colourless, syrupy substance obtained from fats and fixed oils. It is used as an emollient (substance used to smooth or soften the skin), laxative, in explosives, and antifreeze.

  Glycerine (Lindlahr, 1919) - Glycerine appears in the iris as large white clouds in the areas of

skin, kidneys, or lungs. Further, they may efface the peripheral border of the iris (Plate F).

- **Iodine** - No other drug shows up shows up more clearly than iodine although signs will differ according to internal or external absorption. Internal absorption will show up as a bright red, reddish brown, or orange coloured spots that sometimes have a white border showing irritation and inflammation, or process of elimination. External absorption shows up as an orange or pinkish hue, and appears in the form of streaks or clouds. This drug sign can show up in any area of the iris, although more frequently in the liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal, lungs, pancreas, and brain areas. Iodine pigmentation is always a brighter red and more diffuse than psora.
  Iodine is used in the treatment of hypothyroidism, and as a topical antiseptic. Further, iodine is also a frequent cause of poisoning.

  Iodine (Lindlahr, 1919) - The most prominent alterative (a medicine or treatment which gradually induces a change, and restores healthy functions without sensible evacuations) next to mercury is iodine. Judging from the records in the iris, it must be one of the most popular drugs used by the regular school of medicine, for we find iodine spots in the eyes of about one-fourth of all the subjects we examined. No other poisonous drug shows more plainly in the iris than does iodine, but the signs vary according to the mode of absorption. If taken internally, the poison shows in the iris as bright red, reddish-brown, pink, or orange coloured spots or blotches (Plate B and C).
  The iodine spots are frequently transparent so that the underlying tissues of the iris can be discovered. Sometimes they are surrounded by white borders indicating that the poison is causing irritation and inflammation, or that it is in the process of elimination and is in a healing crisis (see Hering's law at end of section).
  Where the iodine has been applied externally and has been absorbed through the skin, the signs in the iris are of a pinkish hue and appear in the form of streaks, broom-like markings, or reddish clouds. It is understood that these signs are visible in the areas of the iris corresponding to those parts of the body in which the poison has accumulated.
  The signs of iodine, which has been taken internally, are often similar to psora spots. However, with a little practice they can be readily distinguished. The iodine spots are usually of a brighter red and more diffuse than psora spots. Sometimes the history of the patient also helps to clear up the doubt. While other drugs exhibit a well-defined affinity for certain portions of the body, we find iodine spots almost everywhere, frequently in the areas of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, lungs, pancreas, and the brain.

- **Laudanum** (Lindlahr, 1919) - Laudanum is a tincture of opium, which contains 44 grains of opium per ounce. Laudanum shows in the iris similar to that of opium. (See 'Opium')

- **Lead or Plumbum** - This drug may be seen in the iris as a lead blue, or bluish grey circular discoloration in the stomach and/or intestines region. Although this drug has an affinity for the intestines, other organ areas may also have settlements in severe cases.

  Lead (Lindlahr, 1919) - Lead shows in the iris in the form of lead-blue or bluish-grey discoloration in the region of the stomach and bowels (Plate B).
  Lead and mercury produce the most stubborn forms of chronic constipation. The intestinal tract in the iris of such patients frequently has a black appearance (Plate E).
  Many such cases had to be treated for six months before the first white lines appeared in the black area of the stomach and intestines, indicating the return to life of the paralysed organs.

- **Mercury or Hydrargyrum** (Quicksilver) - In a blue eye, Mercury shows up as a whitish or silvery-grey circular line of a metallic lustre in the circulatory area of the brain region. The brown eye will display a more blue or greenish tint.

  Mercury, Hydrargyrum, or Quicksilver (Lindlahr, 1919) - These are the three names for the only liquid metallic element. It is used as medicine in more than a hundred different forms. The nitrates, oxides, chlorides, and iodides are the salts most frequently employed in medicine. Other preparations commonly used are blue mass and calomel, and in syphilis the bichloride, the yellow iodide and the red iodide. Still other preparations are cyanide, the yellow

sub sulphate, mercury and chalk, the plaster and the iodide of mercury and arsenic, yellow wash, black wash, corrosive sublimate, etc (Plate C and F).

In the first few years, after the mercury has been absorbed by the organism, and while it is 'wandering' in the circulation and in the tissues, it shows in the iris, especially in the upper half, as a whitish film.

After five or more years, it begins to condense into a greenish crescent of metallic lustre on the uppermost margin of the brain region in the blue eye and of bluish colour in the brown eye. In serious cases, this greenish rim may extend all around the outer margin of the iris.

The metal, on account of its deteriorating effect upon the skin, also greatly broadens and intensifies the scurf rim (Plate D).

- **Morphine** - Morphine is similar to opium although appears in the iris as finer white lines which are very superficial.

  Morphine (Lindlahr, 1919) - Morphine is the principal alkaloid of opium, and its action is similar to that of the mother drug. It is used frequently as a sedative in heart disease, nervous disorders, asthma, coughs, catarrhs, and mental diseases. It acts more promptly when injected subcutaneously.

  Though morphine is closely related to opium, its signs in the iris differ somewhat from those of the latter. Morphine creates, in the iris, fine white lines, which seem to lie on the surface and radiate from the pupil outward, especially into the upper part of the iris, or brain region.

  The signs, according to the severity of the chronic poisoning, vary from a few white lines to a thick white covering radiating from the pupil towards the upper rim of the iris (Plate B and E).

- **Nicotine** - Nicotine is similar in appearance to that of the vaccine virus in portraying the dark, smoky effect.

  In heavy smokers, it is common to find a number of nerve rings and some abnormalities in the iris wreath.

- **Opium** - Opium is seen in the iris as pure white straight lines radiating from the pupil or the autonomic nerve wreath outward. This is most noticed in the upper part of the iris.

  Opium (Lindlahr, 1919) - Opium is the oldest and most widely used anodyne (painkilling drug or medicine) and hypnotic. It is prepared from the juice of the white poppy. The drug is used in the pure form, and from it is prepared several alkaloids of which the principal ones are morphine and codeine.

  Opium shows in the iris in pure white, straight lines radiating, in the form of a star, from the pupil, or from the sympathetic wreath (iris wreath), especially to the upper part of the iris (Plate B, D and E).

- **Paregoric** (Lindlahr, 1919) - Paregoric is a mixture of opium, camphor, glycerine, aniseed, benzoic acid, and alcohol. One half ounce of paregoric contains one grain of opium. A prominent Chicago physician (c. 1919) uses this preparation to kill defective babies. He induces the mothers of the babes to administer the deadly poison.

  Paregoric shows in the iris similar to that of opium.

- **Phosphorus** - Phosphorus can show up as whitish, greyish, and faded yellow specks and clouds in the gastrointestinal, brain, limbs, diaphragm, and heart areas. Further, phosphorus may appear as a lighter amber colour in brown eyes.

  Phosphorus (Lindlahr, 1919) - Phosphorus shows in the iris in whitish, greyish and faded yellow flakes and clouds in the areas of stomach, intestines, brain, and limbs (Plate F). Phosphorus was used in allopathic prescriptions more extensively in former years.

- **Psora or Itch Spots** - Psora may be seen as dark or muddy brown spots that can range in various sizes, and can be found anywhere in the iris. These spots will appear after the suppression of itchy eruptions or parasites. It has also been noted that these spots may be indicative tubercular or malignant tendencies.

  Psora can be located at any point in the iris, and can appear signally or in or multiples. Psora represent areas of weakness in consequence of the accumulation of toxins, typically

associated with the deposition of drugs. When analysing psora, the smaller and darker the psora, the greater the toxic concentration and the weaker the indicated tissue/area/organ.

- **Quinine** - Depending on certain associated chemical combinations, Quinine shows as a yellowish, cloudy discoloration or sometimes greenish-cloudy hue. Quinine has an affinity to settle in the brain areas, eyes, ears, and digestive systems.
  Quinine only appears in spots and clouds, and must not be confused with sulphur, which appears as a ring (especially in the digestive area, Zone 1 and 2).
  Quinine is still used in the treatment of malignant tertian malaria.

  Cinchona - Quinine (Lindlahr, 1919) - Cinchona or Peruvian bark was introduced into Europe as a medicinal remedy about the year 1820. Its best-known alkaloid is 'quinine'.
  Next to iodine, the presence of quinine in the body is more readily recognised in the iris than that of any other poisonous substance. It shows as a yellowish discoloration, sometimes whitish, and sometimes approaching, in hue, a reddish brown, according to the chemical combinations it has entered into. Quinine shows particularly, and most prominently, in the brain, eyes, ears, stomach and bowels, indicating that it has a strong affinity for these parts and organs. In old malarial cases it also shows in the areas of the liver and spleen (Plate C).

- **Salicylic Acid - Salicylic Acid** shows as a whitish grey cloud or veil spreading unevenly over the outer margin of the iris, being more pronounced in the upper part. It is frequently associated with the sodium ring. This drug also has an affinity to the gastrointestinal tract.
  Salicylic Acid is a drug with bacteriostatic and fungicidal properties.

  Salicylic Acid (Lindlahr, 1919) - Salicylic acid shows in the iris as a whitish grey cloud or veil, spreading unevenly over the outer margin of the iris, being more pronounced in the upper region. It resembles a whitewash and if abundant, tends to efface the peripheral border of the iris like glycerine. It is frequently associated with the sodium ring (Plate A and F).

- **Sodium - Sodium** will show up as a slight metallic lustre in the circulatory or lymphatic areas. This ring may fully surround the iris or may be found in parts depending on the quantities of the inorganic salt which is not eliminated in certain circulatory areas.

- **Strychnine** - Strychnine shows, in the iris, as a white wheel-like circle in proportion around the pupil in the stomach area. Closer inspection may reveal lines or spokes radiating out from the pupil.

  Strychnine (Lindlahr, 1919) - Strychnine is an alkaloid prepared from nux vomica, and is a white, crystalline, odourless powder of intensely bitter taste.
  The sign of strychnine is very readily discerned in the iris. It shows as a white wheel of perfect proportions around the pupil in the region of the stomach, indicating that the poison has a special affinity for this organ. On closer inspection it will be seen that this wheel is made up of fine white lines or spokes radiating from the pupil (Plate A).

- **Sulphur** - Sulphur shows up in the gastrointestinal are and produces a yellow or dark brown, sulphur-like colour. When the sulphur sign is seen in the iris, irregular conditions in the autonomic nerve wreath may be seen indicating a sluggish condition in the intestinal tract.
  Sulphur only appears as a ring (especially in the digestive are Zone 1 and 2), and must not be confused with quinine, which appears as spots and clouds.

- **Turpentine** (Lindlahr, 1919) - Turpentine shows in the iris in the form of dense, grey clouds, mostly in the areas of the kidneys, sexual organs, and bladder (Plate D).

- **Vaccine Virus** - Vaccine Virus shows as a distinctly superficial black or muddy brown spot. This spot is always surrounded by white, indicating that the virus is causing irritation, and creating an inflammatory area around it.
  Vaccine virus has the tendency to darken the entire iris, and may also cause white lines to appear in the liver, spleen, and bladder because of elimination

End

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