The universal language of sclerology

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Statement of the Problem: The ancient and modern science of sclerology is largely unknown, which has effectively prevented it from being used clinically by mainstream health practitioners—and even from garnering much needed research funds to conclusively prove its efficacy. Ophthalmology should be taking the lead in investigating sclerology as an important modern medical science. Sclerology can be considered a valuable differential diagnostic, providing a wealth of tissue, organ, system and metabolic data. The ancient Chinese knew its value, as witness its description in a medical text written over 1000 years ago. Other indigenous cultures, including Native Americans, show evidence of having used the scleras for health evaluation. Why aren't we researching it?

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: At Grand Medicine, we clinically evaluated thousands of patients over a 46-year period (since February 1972), using a comprehensive health questionnaire measured against slitlamp exam and photos of the anterior segment of the eyes-irises and scleras. At least two images of each iris were taken, and at least the four cardinal sclera quadrants. Blood tests, MRI, X-ray and other data (as available) were added randomly for extra context.

Findings: We have been able to verify the accuracy of the placement of many episclera markings sufficient to develop a theoretical map.

Conclusion & Significance: The episclera apparently contains an innate, intrinsic and universal human language. Sclerology is the science that studies this language. Verifying sclerology can provide us a unique and completely natural insight into the health of the living person. We feel that data within the episcleras and conjunctiva can provide valuable tissue data as a differential diagnostic and as an enhancement of our understanding of the patient's overall health condition.

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