



Week 14

Overview of Lecture

Facial Diagnosis

FACIAL DIAGNOSIS

Certain features on the face can be an indication of certain long term structural disorders related organs. These can be in the form of excess discolouration, paleness, wrinkles, lines, puffiness, dryness, etc. Facial diagnosis should be used with hara diagnosis to provide a better understanding of a person's condition. It should never be used in isolation.

- 1 Gall Bladder - Receding hairline, oiliness, and other scalp conditions such as dandruff.
- 2 Bladder - Permanent lines/furrows across forehead indicates a person is generally nervous/anxious/freaked out.
- 3 Small Intestine - Permanent broken lines across forehead.
- 4 Stomach - Furrows around corner of eyebrows.
- 5 Liver - Furrow between eyebrows (frown line).
- 6 Gall Bladder - Lines away from the top outer edge of eyebrows.
- 7 Digestive System - Where the eyebrows are deteriorating/receding it is indicative of a deteriorating digestive system.
- 8 Spleen - Crows feet (laughter lines)
- 9 Liver - The whites of the eyes yes could indicate a problem if they are bloodshot; yellow marks indicate fatty deposits within the liver; Blue specks could indicate cancer... although the patient should not be informed of this (cellular break down).
- 10 Gall Bladder - Puffiness in the area above the eyelids, below eyebrows.
- 11 Spleen - Puffiness or discolouration in the eyelids. Around the edge of the eyelids a redness can indicate an excess blood/sugar level while a purple colour means a low level. Red overactive, Blue under active.
- 12 Kidney - General puffiness and/or blackness under the eyes indicates a kidney disorder. Blackness means the kidneys are being overworked. Spots (tiny white flacks) indicate kidney stones.
- 13 Liver - Discolouration /lines in the upper /inner cheek bone area.
- 14 Stomach - Puffiness/discolouration along the side of the nose.
- 15 Spine - The general natural shape of the nose bridge indicates the spinal structure.
- 16 Heart - Redness at the tip of the nose indicates excess heart energy.
- 17 Small Intestine - Flushing/redness of cheek bones.
- 18 Lungs - General colour of cheeks indicates the condition of the lungs. Redness means excess energy; A brown colour indicates that the lungs are being over worked while paleness indicates weakness/collapsing.
- 19 The upper lip area is related to female sexuality. Lines, discolouration can indicate a problem with female reproductive organs and sex drive.

- 20** Lungs (bronchial) - Redness around the nostrils can mean inflammation of bronchial passages
- 21** Gall Bladder - A line from nose to mouth corner.
- 22** Liver - A line from the nose continuing past the mouth corner.
- 23** Stomach - The top lip is indicative of the stomach, but can be divided into upper and lower stomach; cracks, dryness, bleeding etc mean stomach disorders.
- 24** Large Intestine - Dryness, cracks, etc in outer part of lower lip.
- 25** Small Intestine - Dryness, cracks, etc in middle part of lower lip.
- 26** Duodenum - Cracks, bleeding, cold sores etc in corner of the mouth.
- 27** Small Intestine - Puffiness, upper chin line jowliness.
- 28** Large Intestine - Puffiness, mid chin line jowliness.
- 29** Kidney - Puffiness. lower chin line jowliness.
- 30** Kidney - A cleft deep line/puckering in chin can indicate structural kidney problems (ie inherent since birth and causes during formation in the womb). The same can be said for clefts in the tip of the nose and improper heart formation.
- 31** A general puffiness, jowliness along the whole chin line indicates a total collapse of the digestive system. A person does not need to be overweight to have this condition.
- 32** Bladder - Double chin.
- 33** The mid to lower chin line has to do with male sexuality.
- 34** Kidney - The ears pertain to the kidneys.
- 35** Spleen - Line around the mouth (discolouration).

FACIAL DIAGNOSIS

