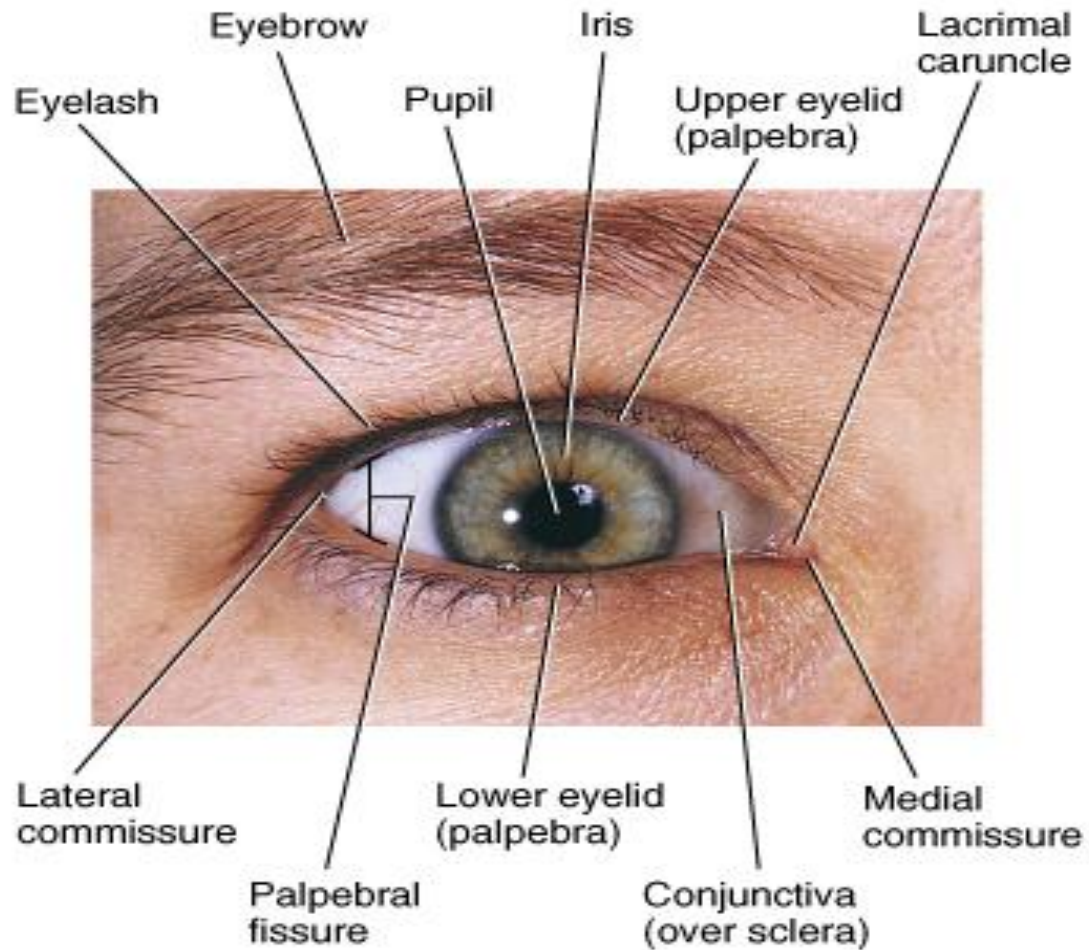
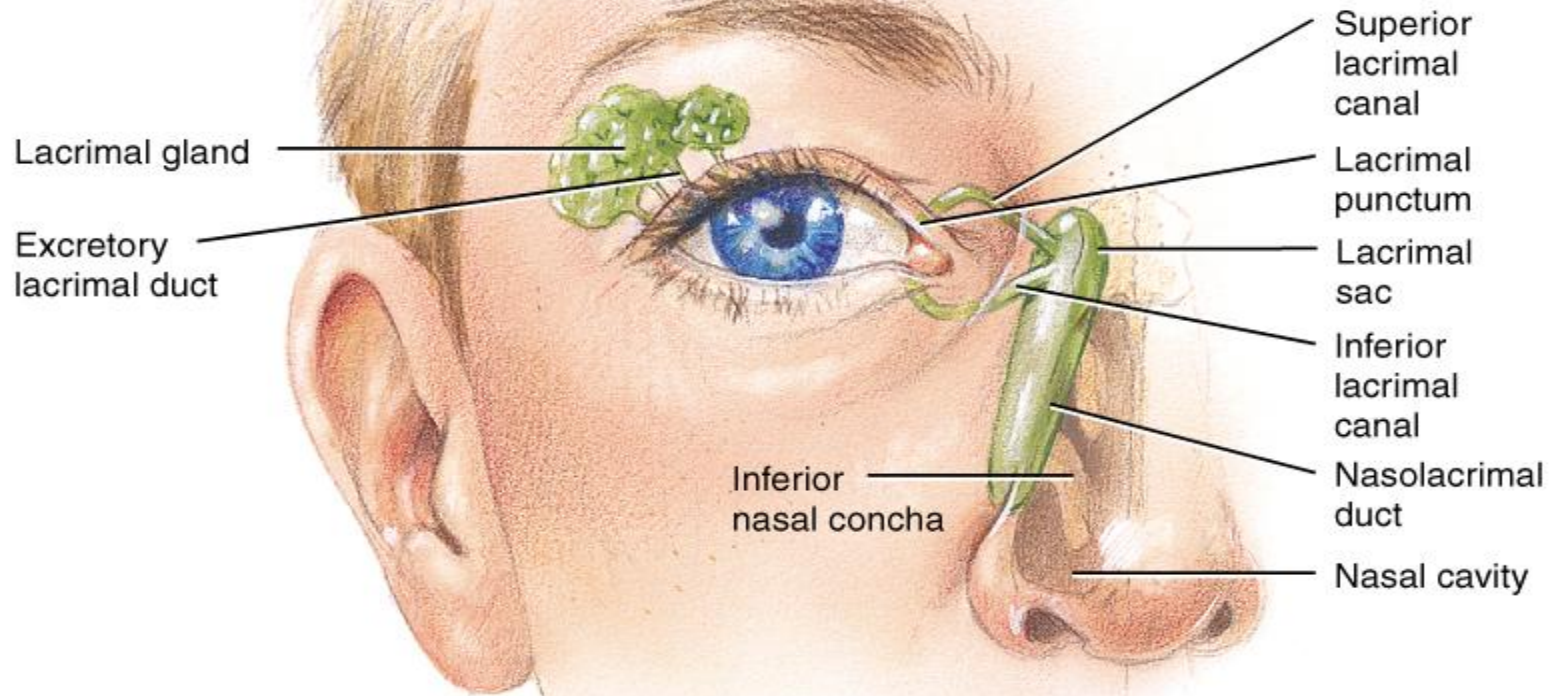


# External Anatomy of the Eye



# Lacrimal Apparatus of the Eye



(b) Anterior view of the lacrimal apparatus

# Anatomy of the Eyeball

- **Fibrous Tunic:**

  - Cornea

  - Sclera

- **Vascular Tunic**

  - Choroid coat

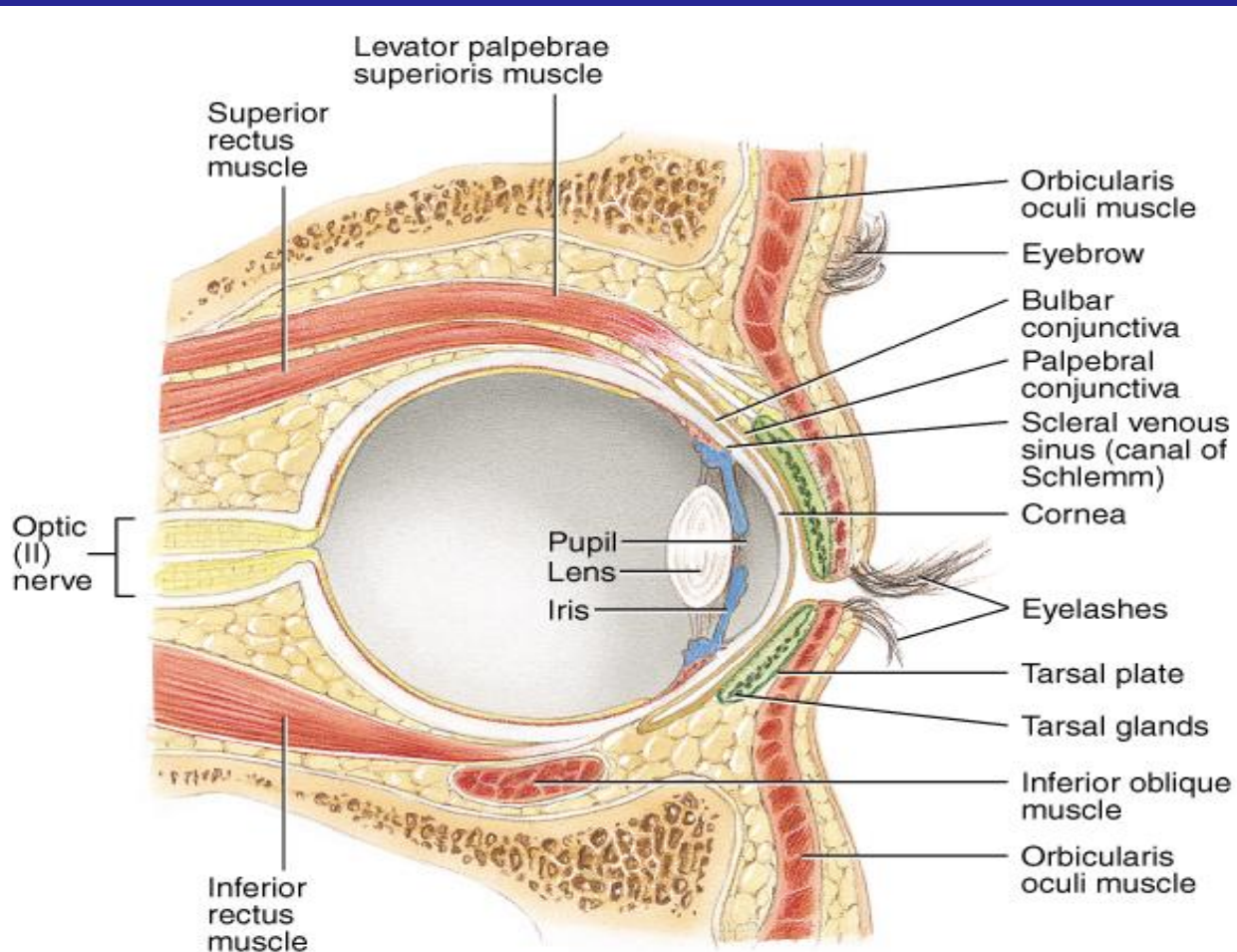
  - Ciliary Body (Ciliary muscle, Ciliary process)

  - Iris

- **Nervous Tunic**

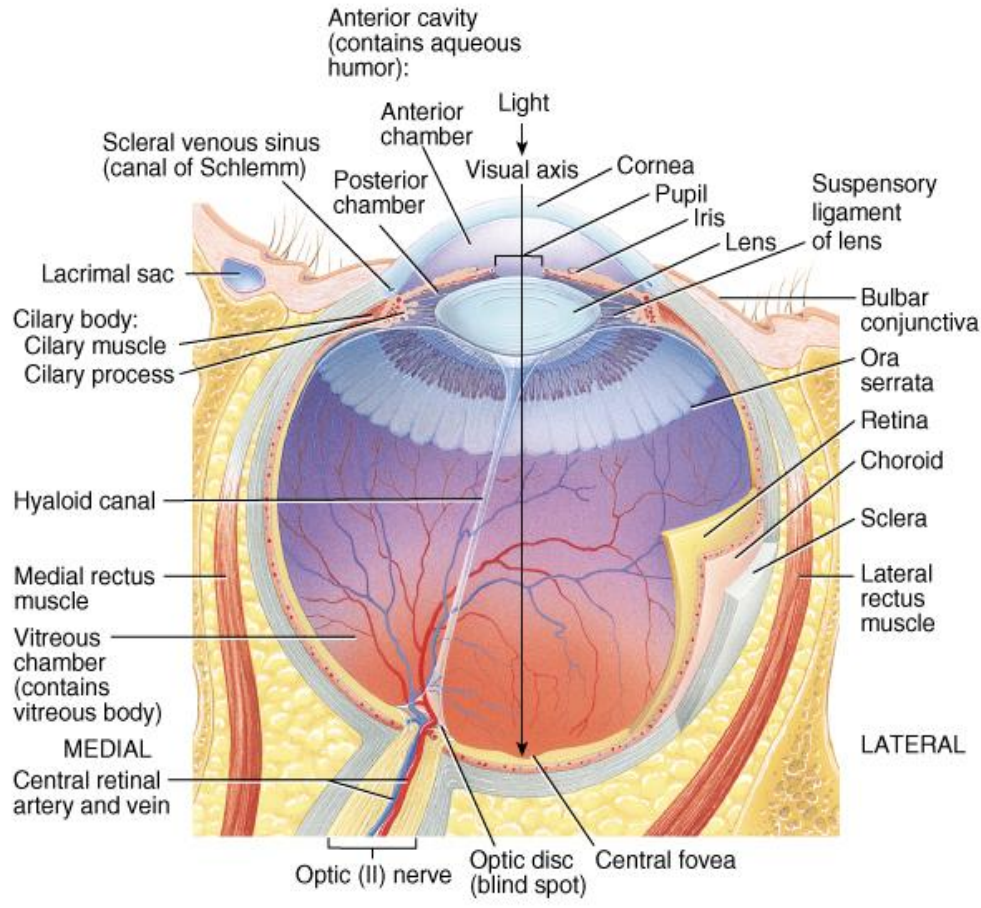
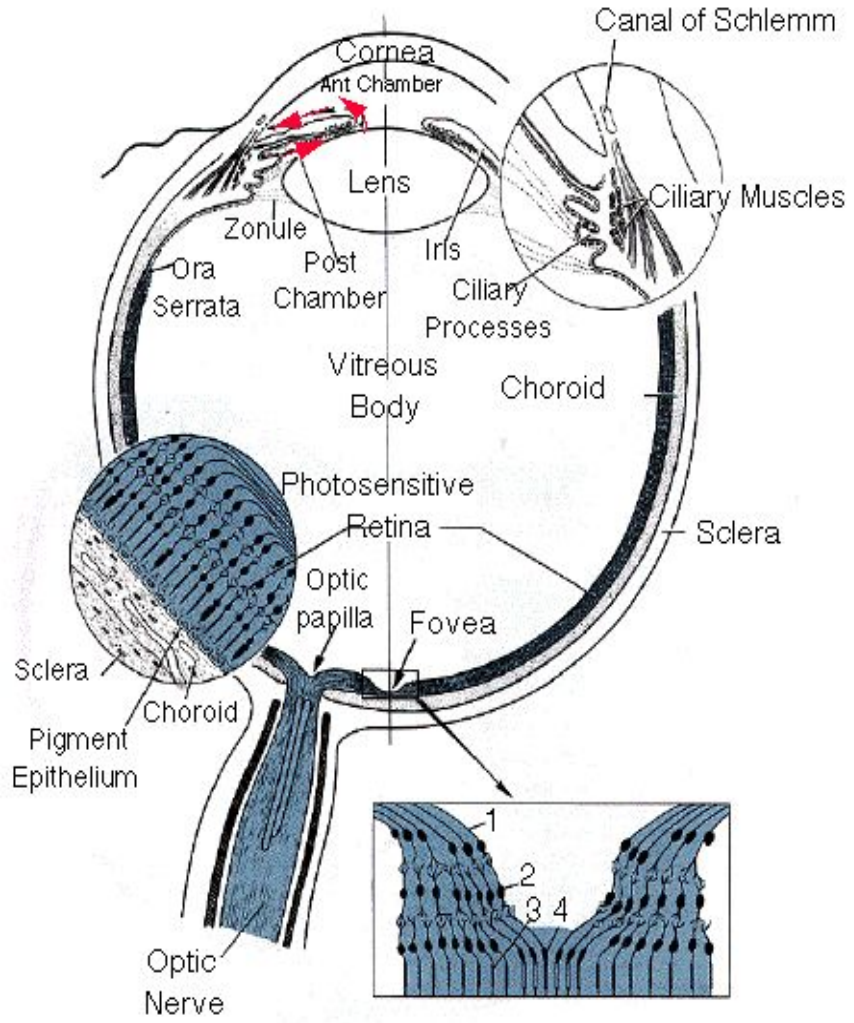
  - Retina

# Accessory structures of the Eye from a sagittal view



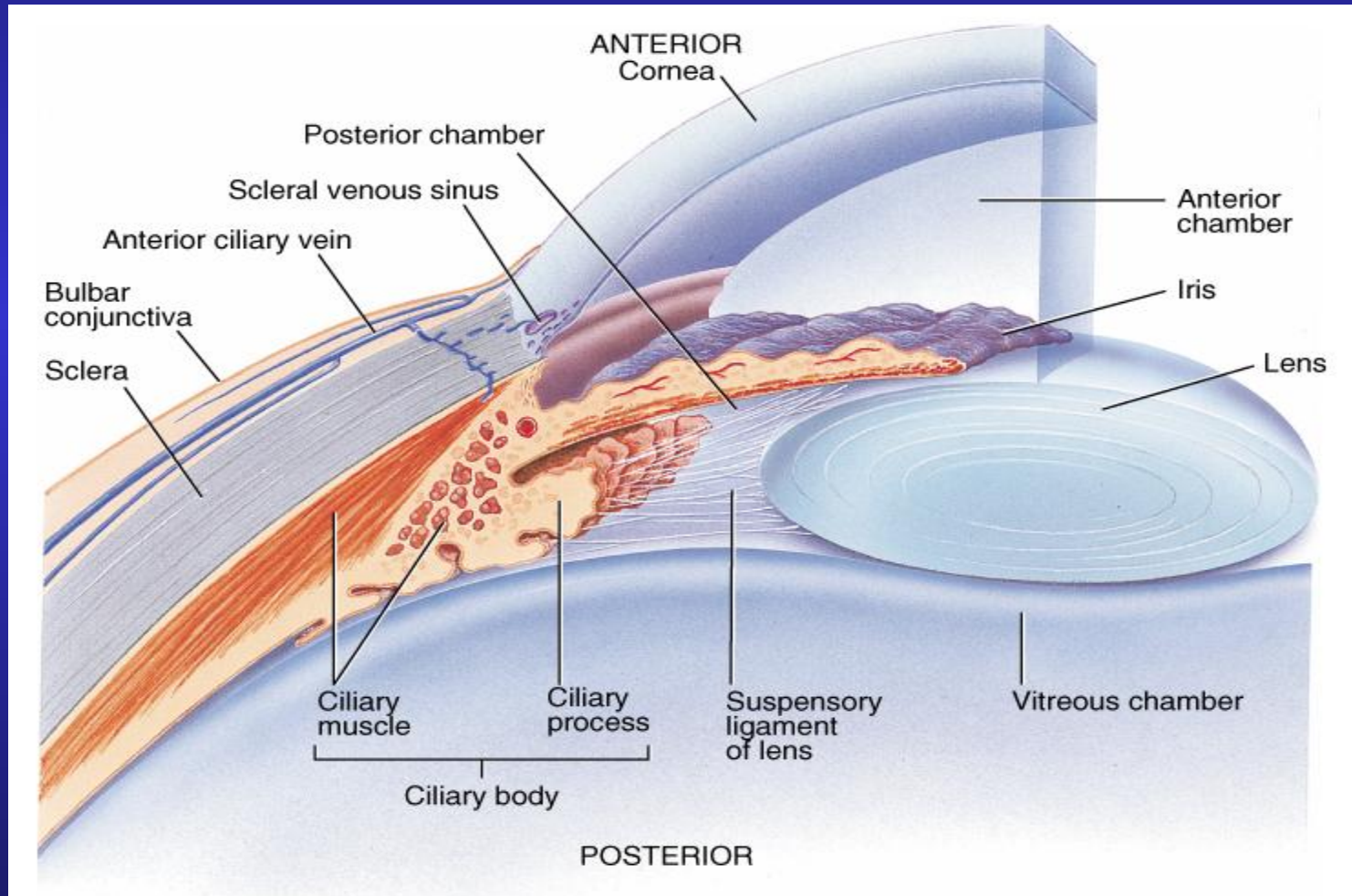
(a) Sagittal section of eye and its accessory structures

# Internal Anatomy of the Eye



(a) Superior view of transverse section of right eyeball

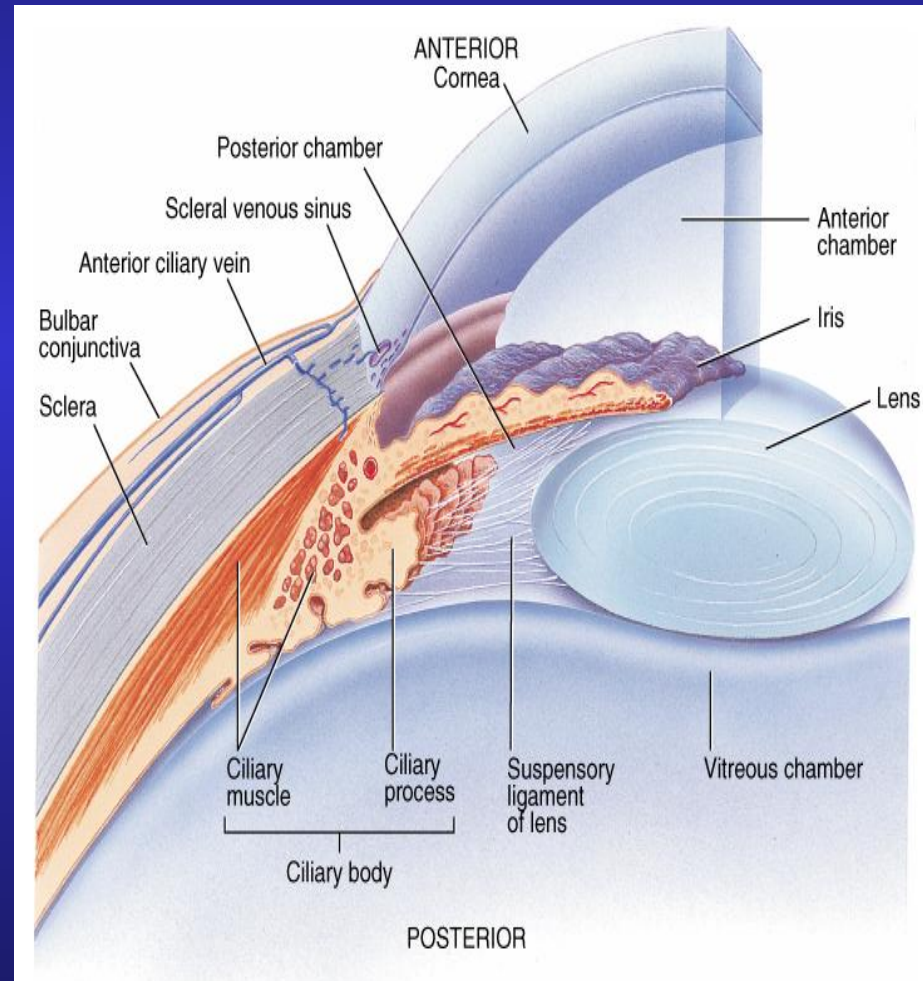
# Detail view of the anterior anatomy of the eye



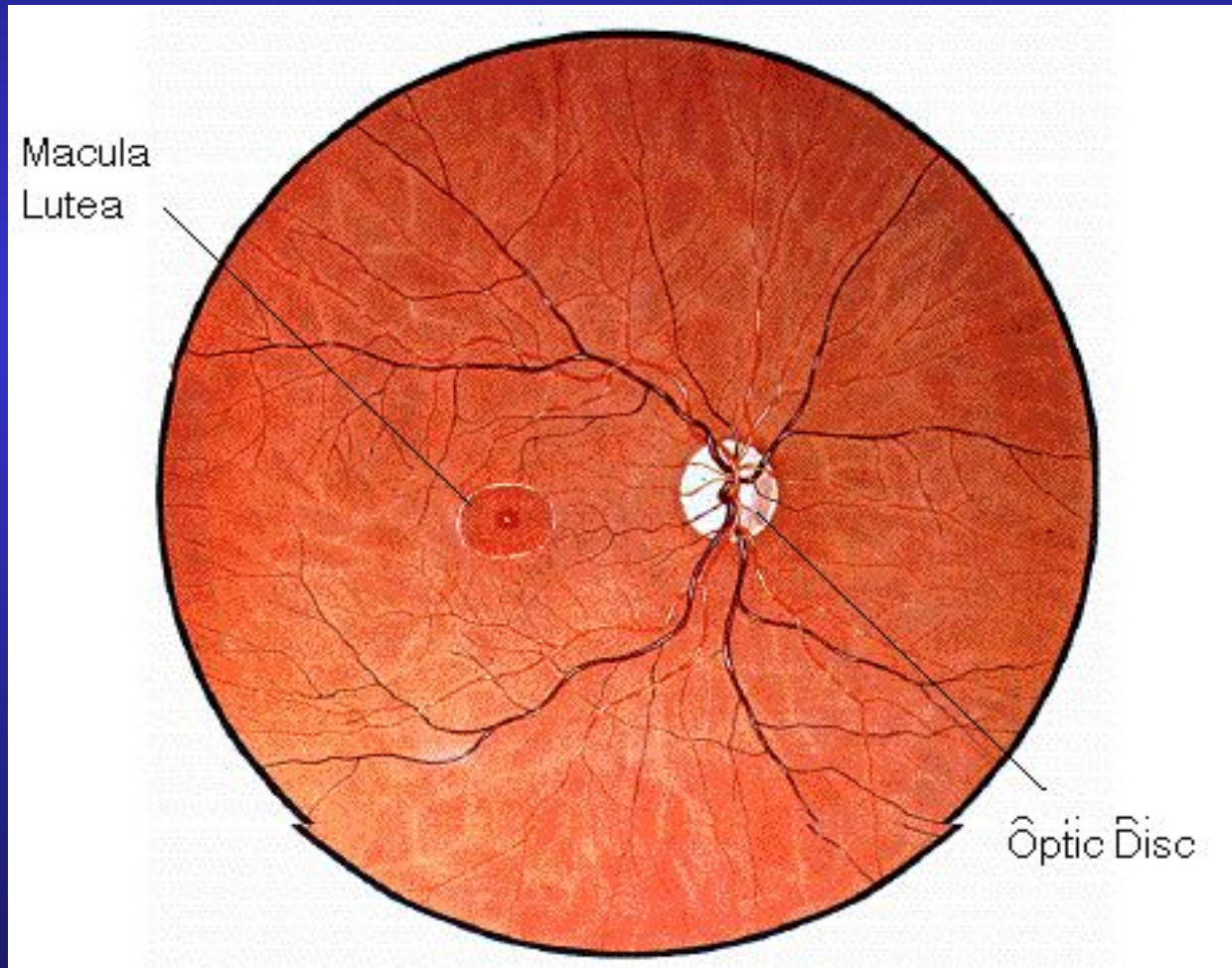
# Production of Aqueous Humor and Intraocular pressure

1. **Ciliary Process:**  
**Produces Aqueous Humor**
2. **Posterior Chamber:**  
**Aqueous Humor flows from this chamber through the pupil in Anterior Chamber**
3. **Canal of Schlemm**  
**Reabsorbs Aqueous Humor**

**Glaucoma:**  
**Increase in intraocular pressure due to build up of Aqueous Humor**

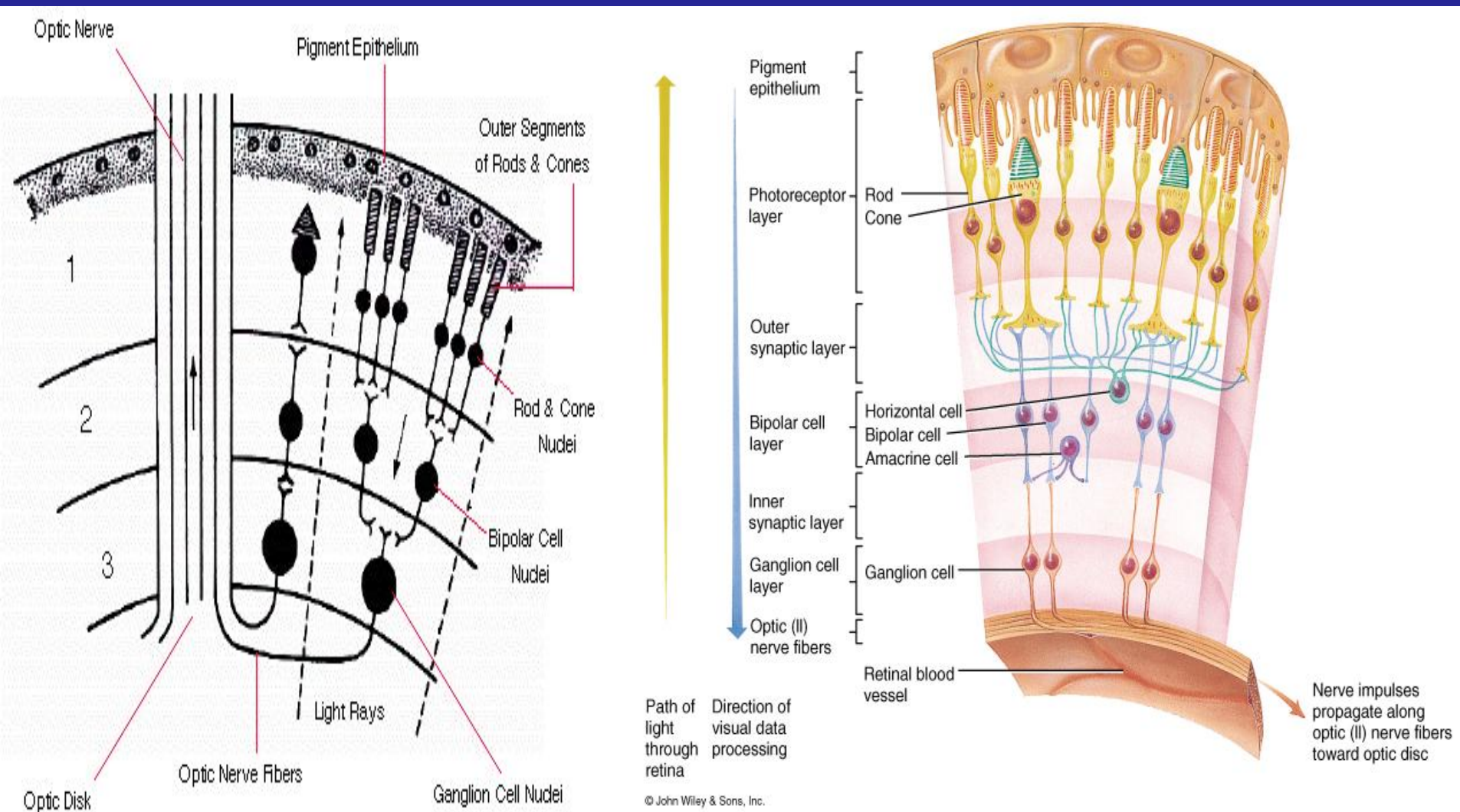


# Ophthalmoscopic view of the retina showing the location of the Macula to the Optic Disc





# Histology of the retina of the eye



# Photomicroscopic view of the Histology of the Eye

**S = Sclera**

**C = Choroid coat**

**PE = Pigmented  
epithelium**

**P = Outer segments  
of rods and cones**

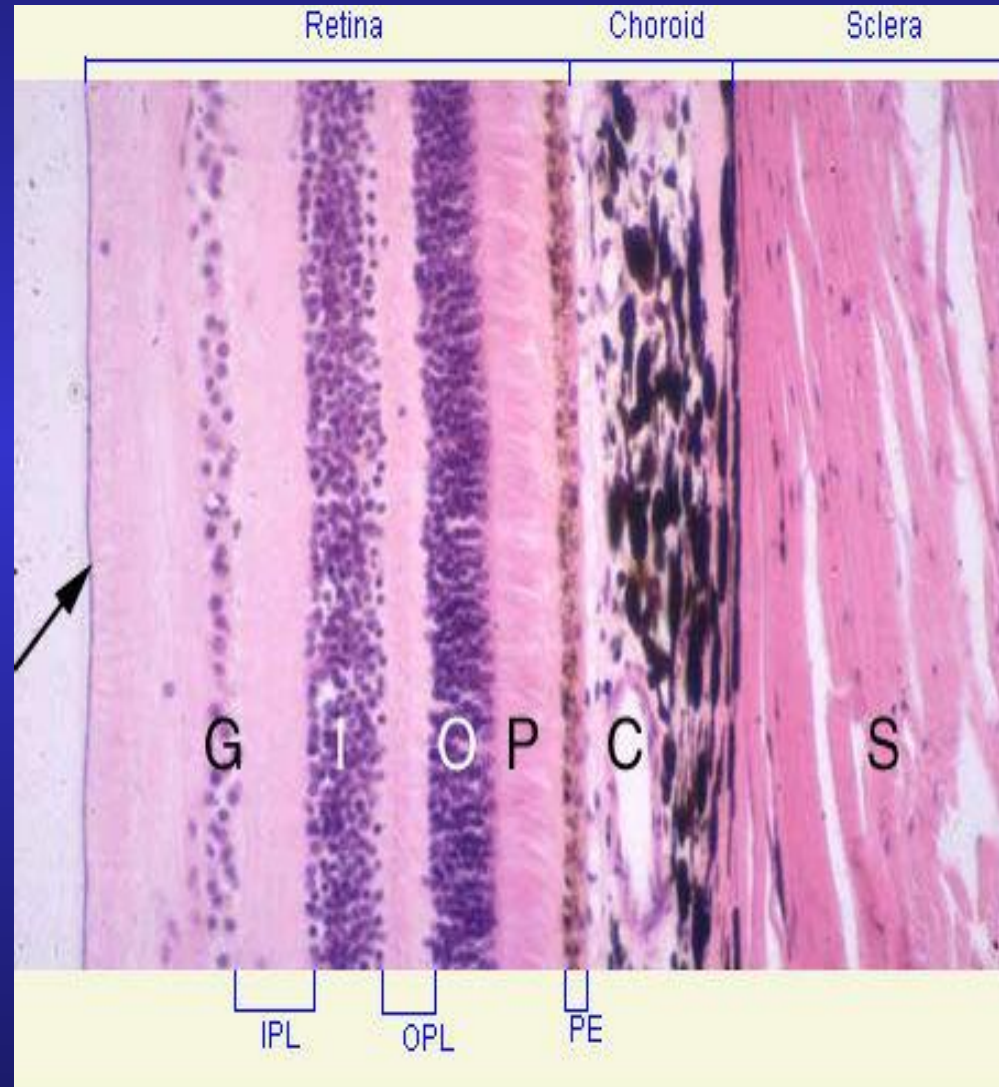
**O = Nuclei of rods and  
cones**

**OPL = Outer synaptic layer**

**I = Nuclei of bipolar  
neurons**

**PL = Inner synaptic layer**

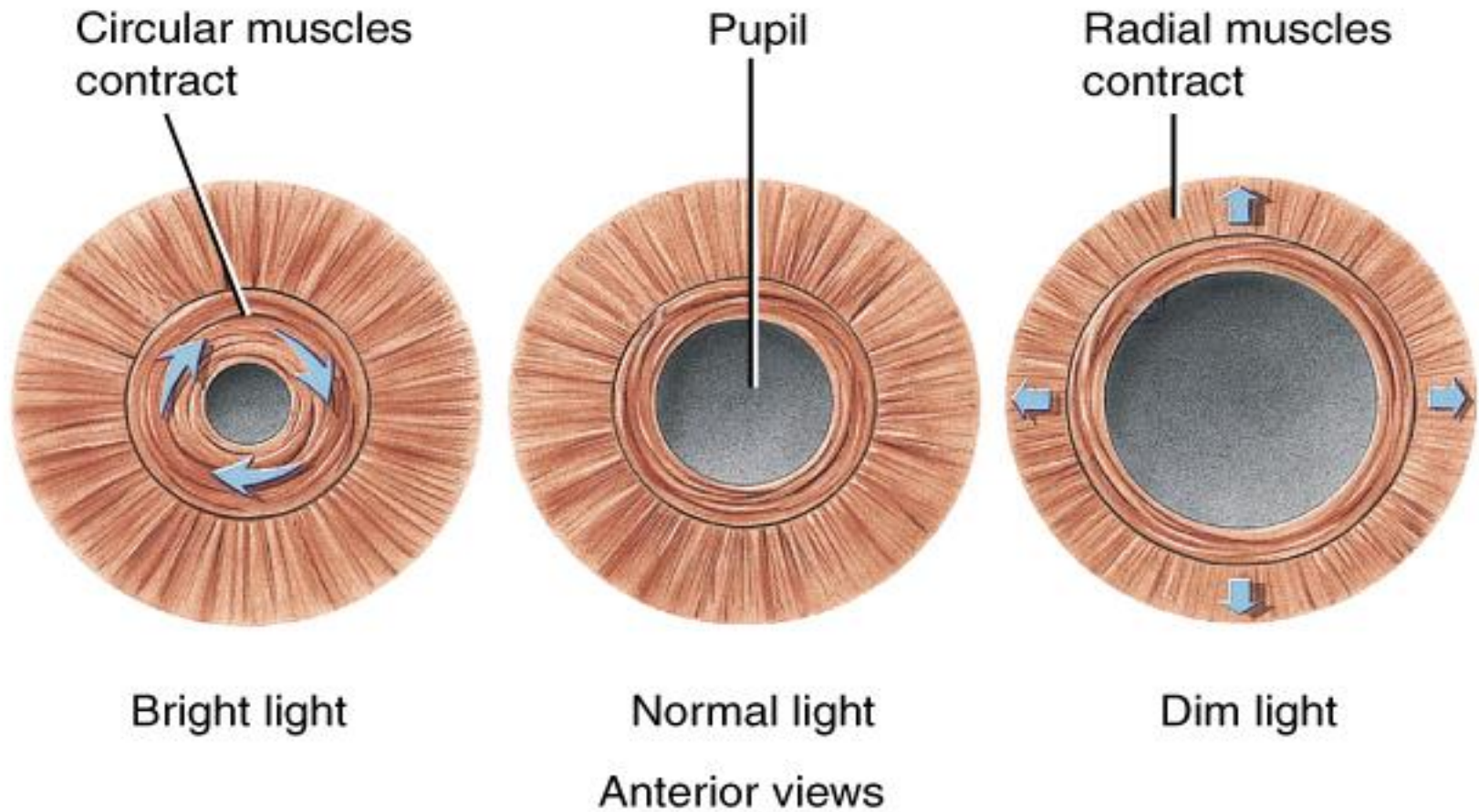
**G = Ganglion cell layer**



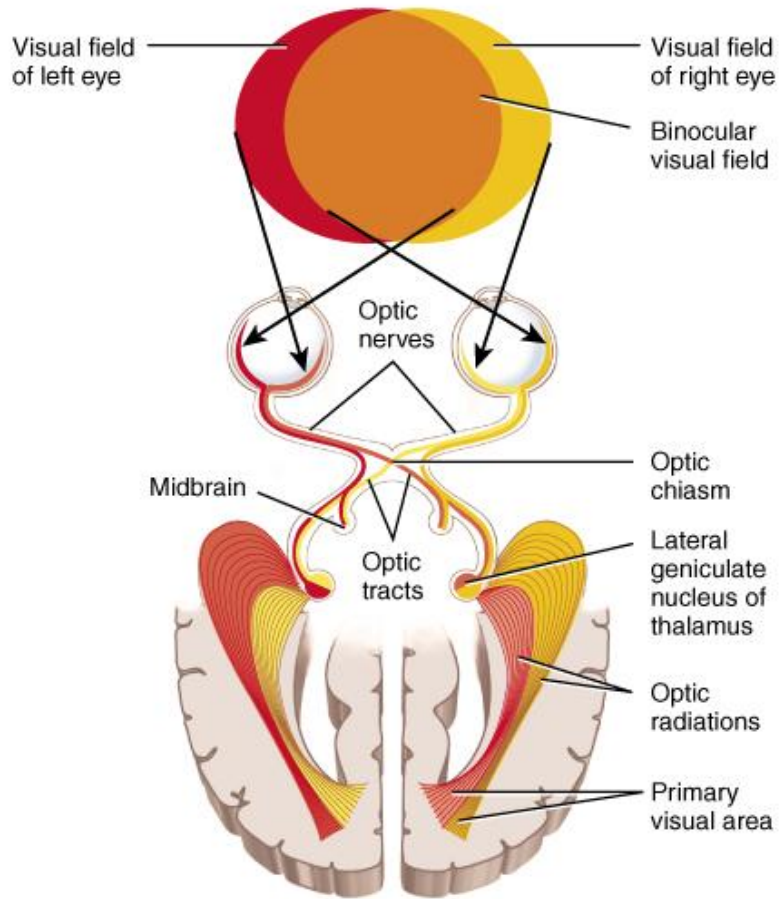
# Photomicroscopic view of the Histology of the Eye showing the location of the central fovea



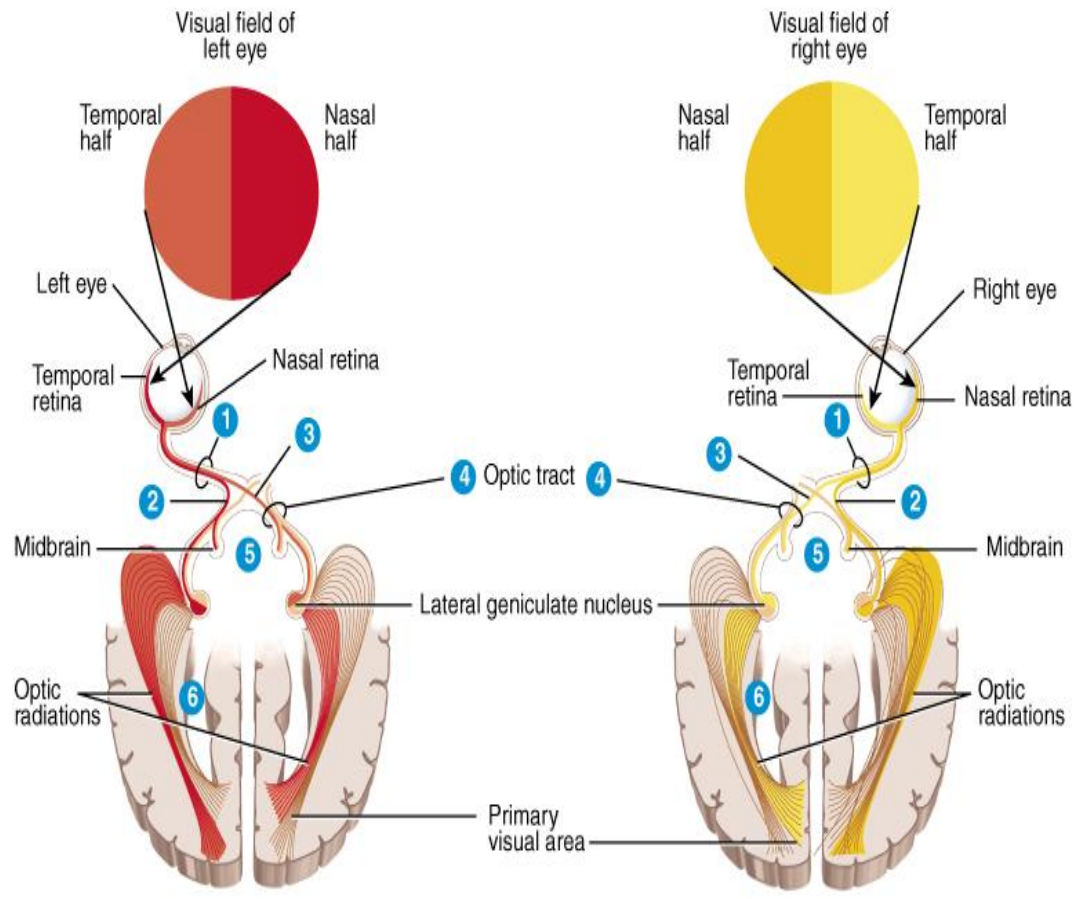
# Intrinsic Eye Muscles and their response to light



# The Visual Pathway



(b) Superior view of transverse section through eyeballs and brain



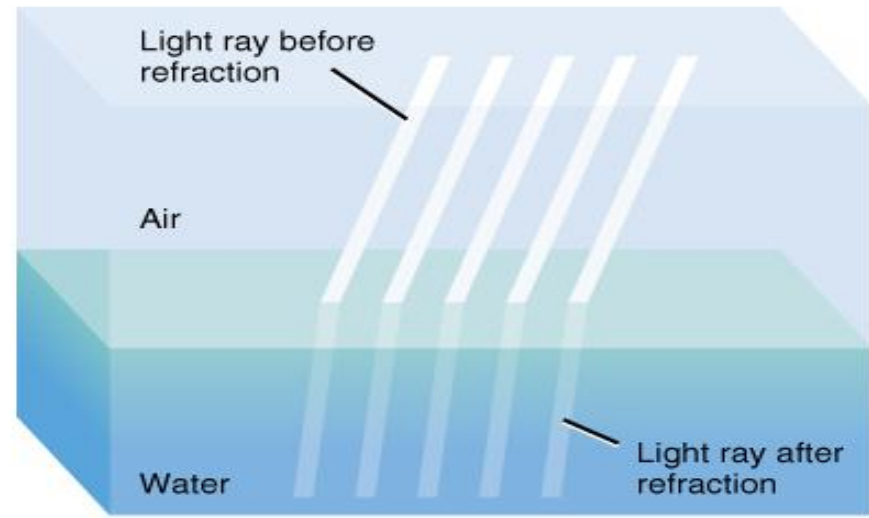
(c) Left eye and its pathways

(d) Right eye and its pathways

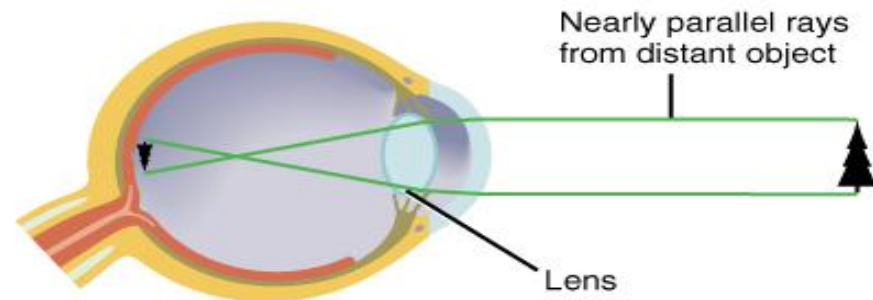
# Light Refractory

## Pathway:

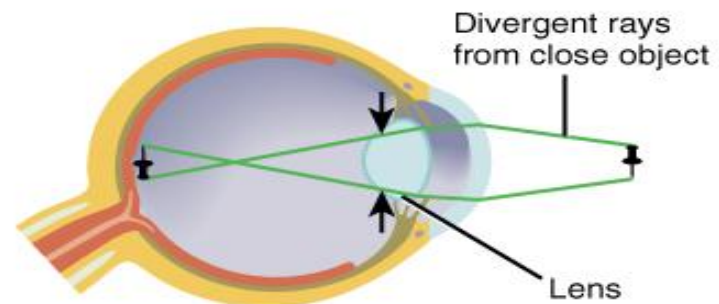
1. Bulbar Conjunctiva
2. Cornea
3. Aqueous Humor
4. Lens
5. Vitreous Humor
6. Ganglion Cell Layer
7. Inner Synaptic Layer
8. Bipolar Layer
9. Outer Synaptic Layer
10. Photoreceptor Layer



(a) Refraction of light rays



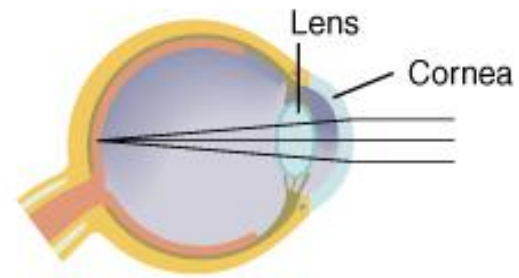
(b) Viewing distant object



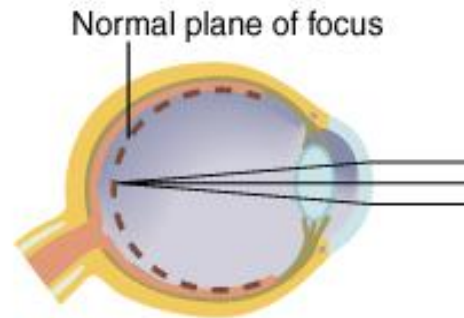
(c) Accommodation

# Abnormalities of The Eye:

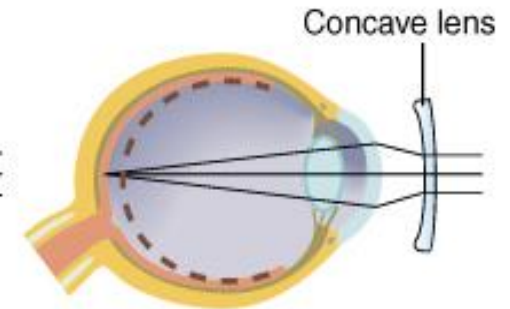
1. Myopic - nearsighted
2. Hypermetropic - Farsighted
3. Presbyopia - age-related failure of lens to accommodate
4. Astigmatism - Distorted vision due to irregular-shaped lens or cornea
5. Color Blindness - genetic defect that causes dysfunction of cones



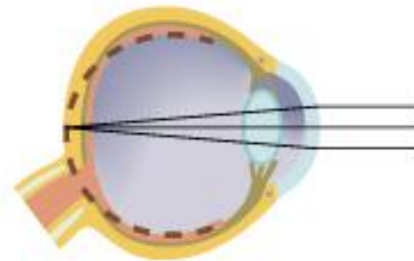
(a) Normal (emmetropic) eye



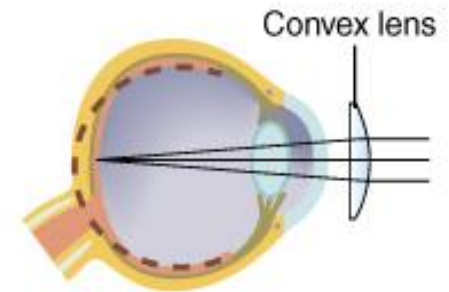
(b) Nearsighted (myopic) eye, uncorrected



(c) Nearsighted (myopic) eye, corrected



(d) Farsighted (hypermetropic) eye, uncorrected



(e) Farsighted (hypermetropic) eye, corrected

# **Accommodation of the Lens for near vision**

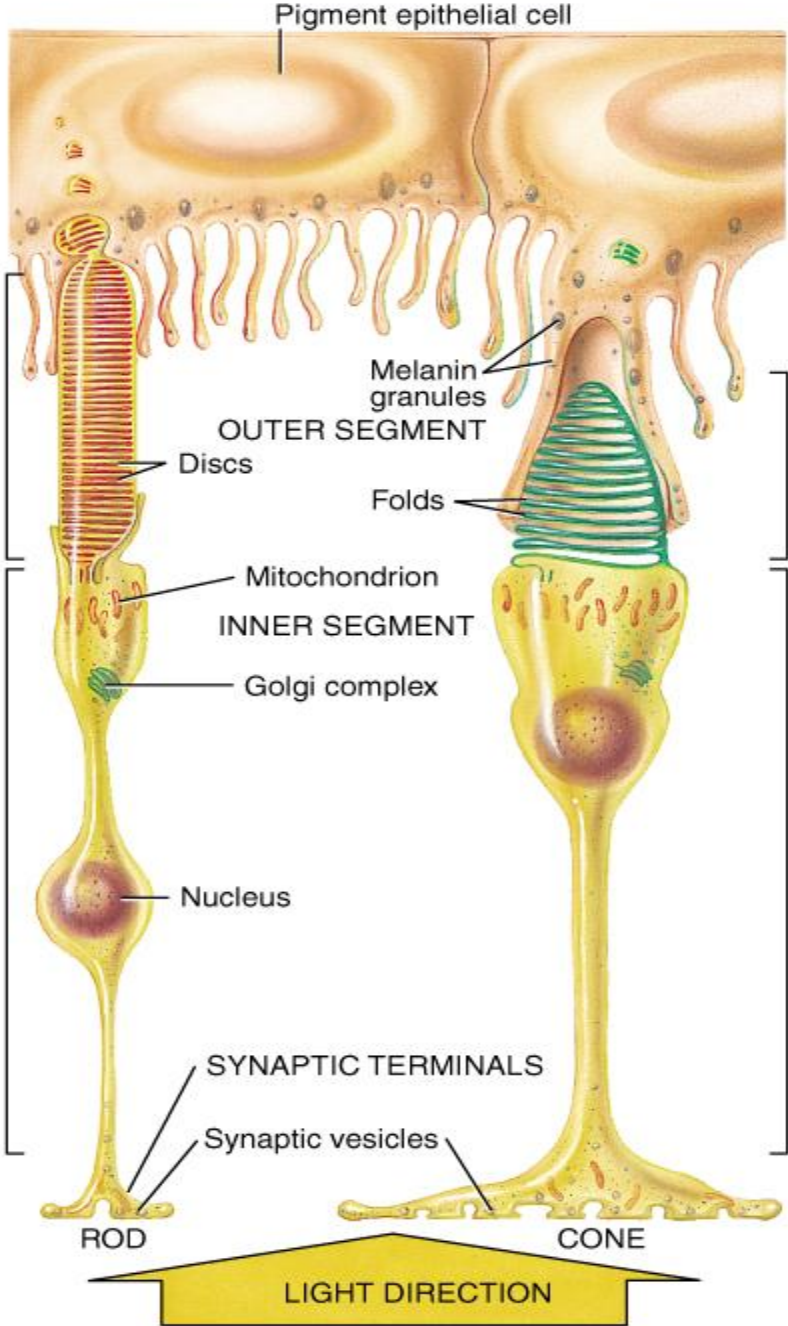
- **Ciliary muscles contract**
- **Ciliary body pulls forward and inward**
- **Tension on suspensory ligaments of lens is decreased**
- **Lens becomes thicker (rounder) due to its elasticity**
- **Pupils constricts**



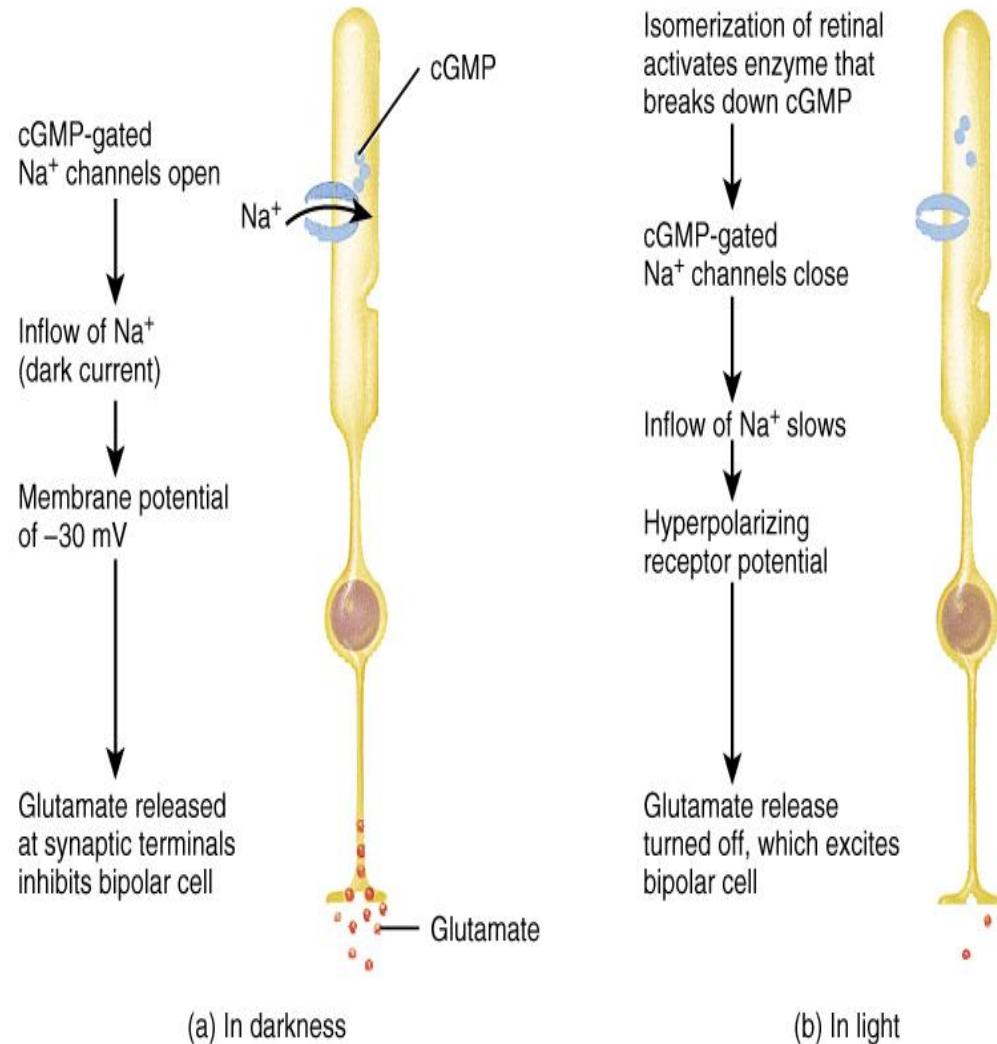
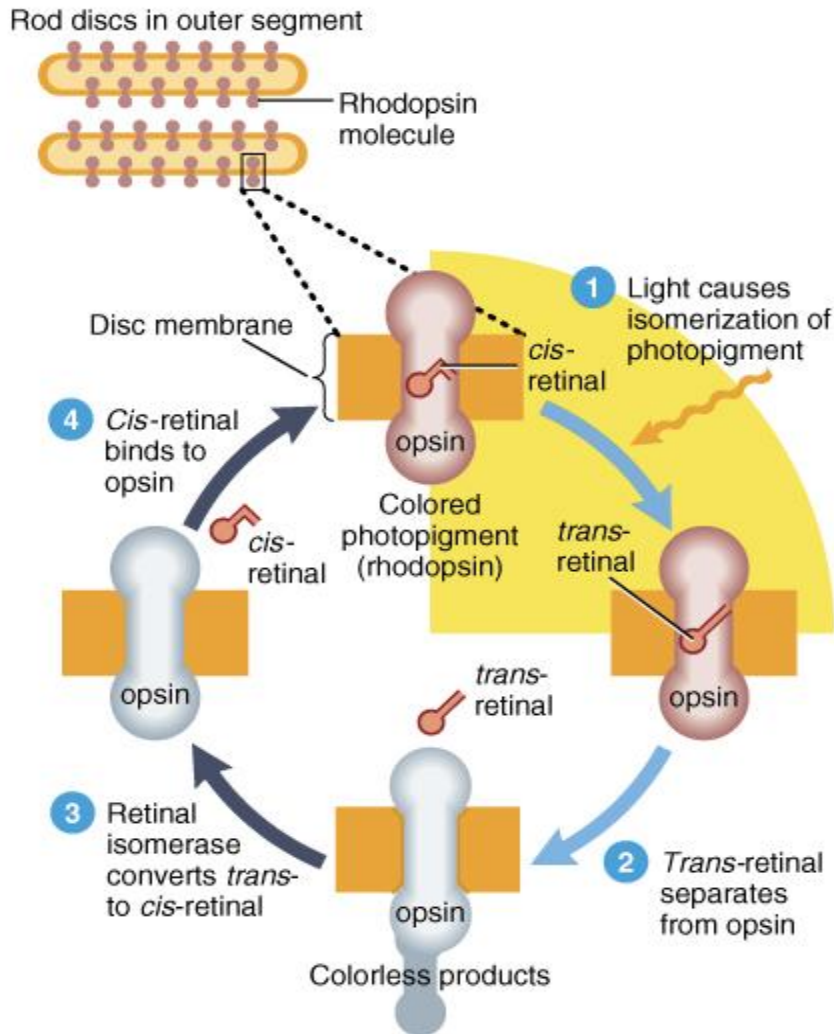
# Accommodation of the Lens for far vision

- Ciliary muscles relaxes
- Ciliary body returns to its resting state, backward and outward
- Tension on suspensory ligaments of lens is increased
- Lens becomes thinner (flatter) due to its elasticity
- Pupils dilate

# Anatomy of Rods and Cones



# Physiology of Rods and Photopigments



# Visual Pathway

1. **Cones**
2. **Bipolar neurons**
3. **Ganglion cell's axon forms the optic nerve**
4. **Optic nerve to the Optic Chiasm**
5. **Optic tract**
6. **Lateral geniculate nuclei of the thalamus**
7. **Optic Radiations**
8. **Primary visual areas of the occipital lobes**