



AL- Mustaqbal University College

Optometry Department

Lec.5

Anatomical Terminology

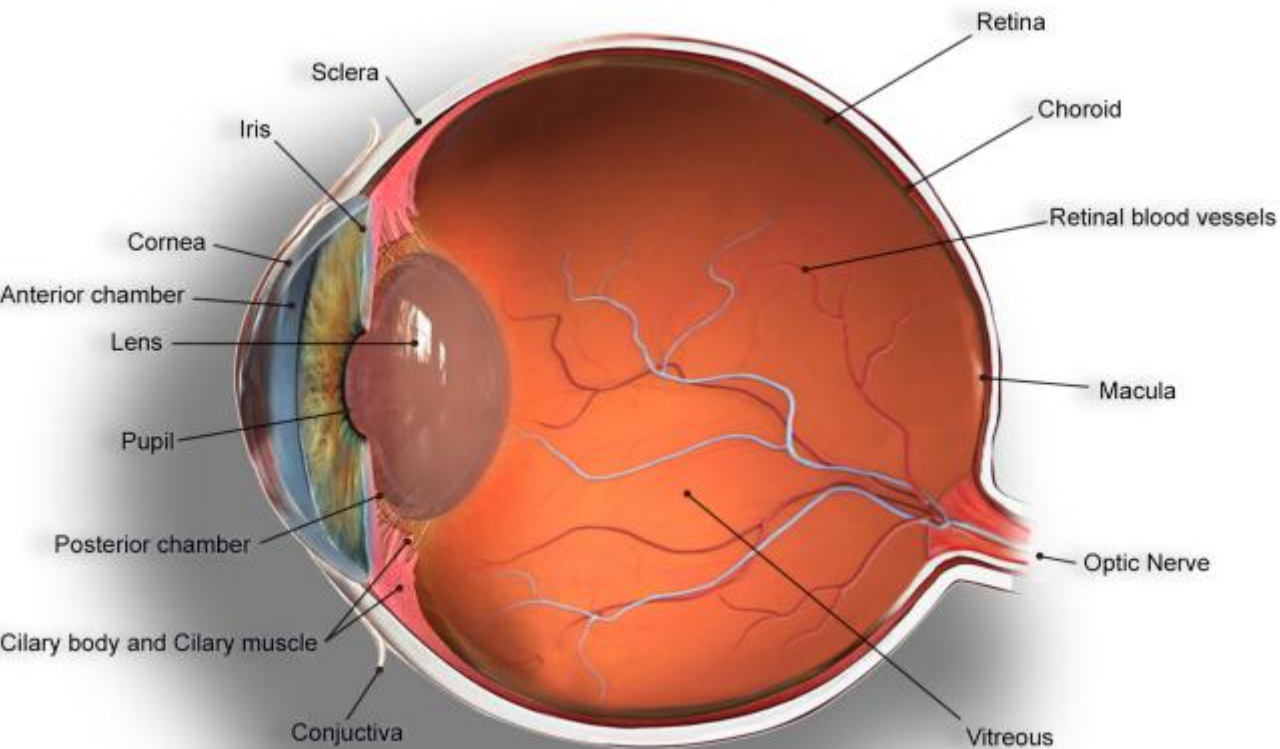
Teaching assistant

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Human Eye Anatomy

Anatomy of the Eye



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1-Cornea: the transparent circular part of the front of the eyeball. It refracts the light entering the eye onto the lens, which then focuses it onto the retina. The cornea contains no blood vessels and is extremely sensitive to pain.

2-Pupil: the circular opening in the center of the iris through which light passes into the lens of the eye. The iris controls widening and narrowing (dilation and constriction) of the pupil.

3-Anterior chamber: The anterior chamber is the front part of the eye between the cornea and the iris.

4-Iris: regulates the amount of light that enters eye. It forms the coloured, visible part of your eye in front of the lens. Light enters through a central opening called the pupil.

5-Posterior chamber: The posterior chamber is between the iris and lens.

6-Lens: a transparent structure situated behind pupil. It is enclosed in a thin transparent capsule and helps to refract incoming light and focus it onto the retina.

7-Sclera: the white part of the eye, a tough covering with which the cornea forms the external protective coat of the eye.

8- conjunctiva is the clear, thin membrane that covers part of the front surface of the eye and the inner surface of the eyelids. It has two segments: Bulbar conjunctiva. This portion of the conjunctiva covers the .(anterior part of the sclera (the "white" of the eye

9- vitreous humour is the gel located in the back of the eye which helps it hold its shape.

10-Retina: a light sensitive layer that lines the interior of the eye. It is composed of light sensitive cells known as rods and cones. The human eye contains about 125 million rods, which are necessary for seeing in dim light. . The retina works much in the same way as film in a camera.

11-Macula: a yellow spot on the retina at the back of the eye which surrounds the fovea.

12-Fovea: forms a small indentation at the center of the macula and is the area with the greatest concentration of cone cells.

13-Optic nerve: leaves the eye at the optic disc and transfers all the visual information to the brain.

14-Optic disc: the visible (when the eye is examined) portion of the optic nerve, also found on the retina. The optic disc identifies the start of the optic nerve where messages from cone and rod cells leave the eye via nerve fibers to the optic center of the brain.

15-Choroid: the middle layer of the eye between the retina and the sclera. It also contains a pigment that absorbs excess light so preventing blurring of vision.

THANK YOU