



المرحلة الاولى ٢٠٢٣-٢٠٢٤

Anatomy of the eye

3th Lecture : Define the orbit-Parts of orbit-Main orbital opening

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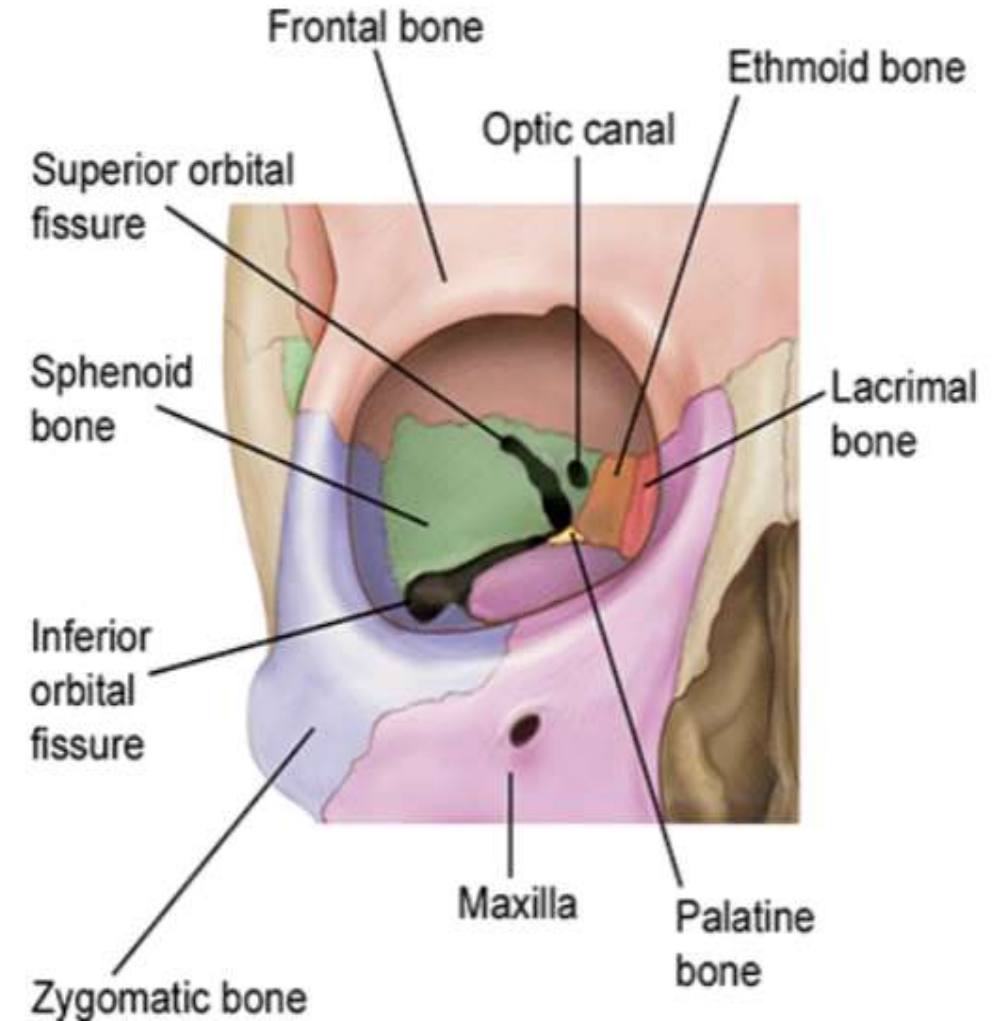
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Definition of the Orbit in Human

Anatomy: The orbit plays a crucial role in supporting and safeguarding the eye, allowing for its proper functioning.

Definition of the Orbit

- The orbit, also known as the eye socket, is a bony cavity in the skull that surrounds and protects the eyeball and its associated structures.
- It provides structural support and acts as a barrier, shielding the eye from external forces and trauma.



Parts of the Orbit

The orbit consists of several anatomical parts that contribute to its structure and function.

1-Orbital Bones:

The orbit is formed by several bones, including the frontal bone, zygomatic bone, maxillary bone, and sphenoid bone. These bones come together to create a protective framework around the eye.

2.Orbital Rim:

- The orbital rim, also known as the orbital margin, is the outer edge of the orbit.
- It provides additional protection to the eye and helps define the shape of the eye socket.

3.Orbital Walls:

- The orbit has four walls: the roof, floor, medial wall, and lateral wall.
- These walls contribute to the structural integrity of the orbit and provide attachment points for muscles and other structures.

4.Orbital Fossa:

- The orbital fossa is a depression within the skull where the orbit is situated.
- It accommodates the eyeball and its associated structures.



Main Orbital Openings

- The orbit is not completely enclosed; it has several openings that allow for the passage of structures into and out of the orbit.

- Let's discuss the main orbital openings:

1. Optic Canal:

- The optic canal is a round opening located in the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

- It allows for the passage of the optic nerve (cranial nerve II) and the ophthalmic artery, supplying the eye with oxygenated blood.

2. Superior Orbital Fissure:

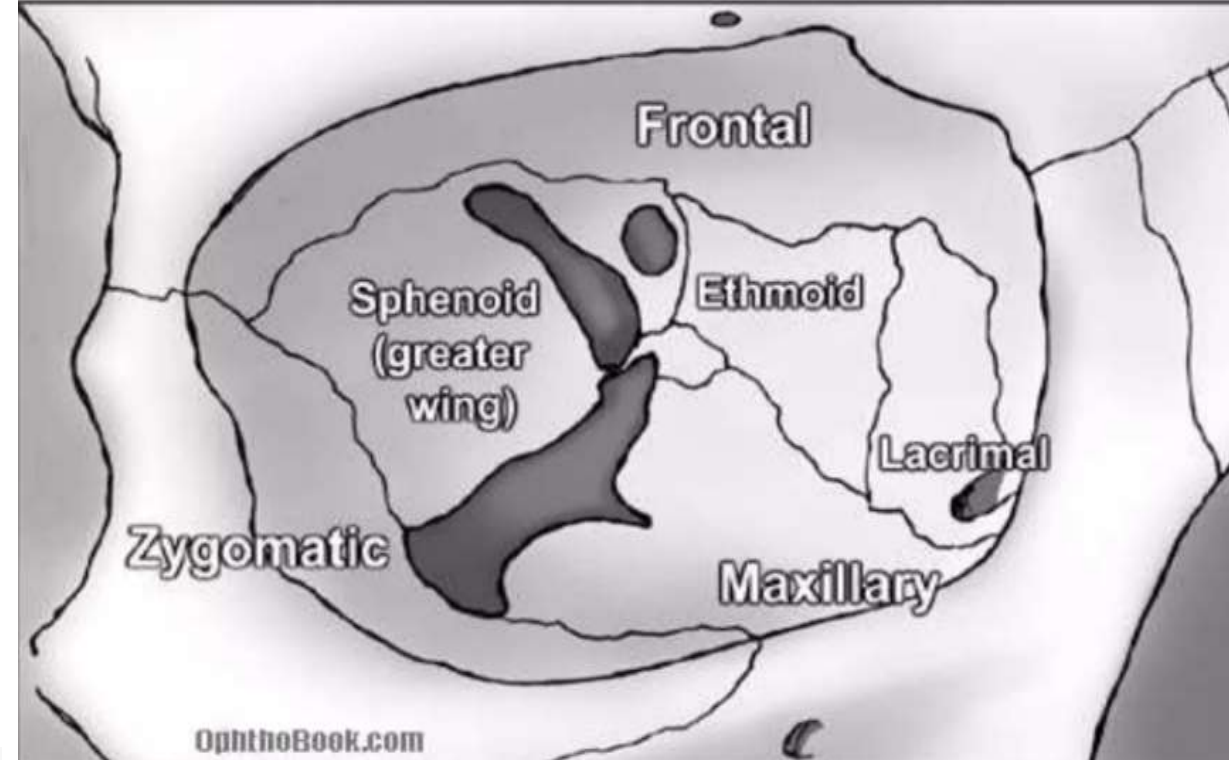
- The superior orbital fissure is a long, narrow opening between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

- It provides passage for several structures, including cranial nerves III, IV, V1 (ophthalmic division), and VI.

3. Inferior Orbital Fissure:

- The inferior orbital fissure is a small but important opening located between the maxilla and the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.

- It allows for the transmission of blood vessels and branches of the maxillary nerve (V2).



Summary

The orbit is a bony cavity that surrounds and protects the eyeball and its associated structures.

It consists of various parts, including orbital bones, the orbital rim, orbital walls, and the orbital fossa, providing structural support and protection.

**THANKS SEE YOU IN NEXT
LECTURE**