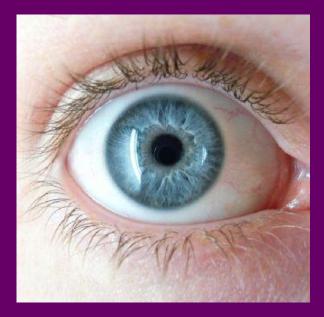
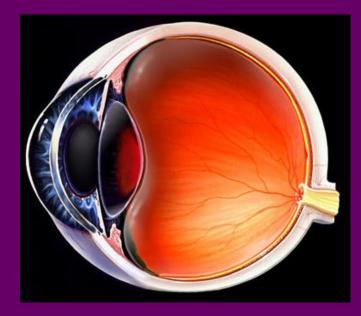
CH. 13: SPECIAL SENSES

I. VISION:

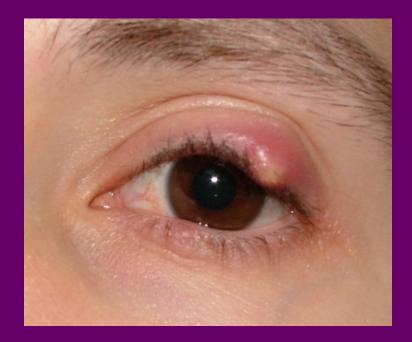
- takes place in the eyes
- the primary sense for obtaining information about surroundings



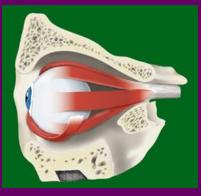


- A. Accessory Organs of the Eye:
 - 1. Eyelids:
 - protect the exposed portion of the eye from damage
 - small hairs (eyelashes) extend off to prevent particles & organisms from reaching the eye

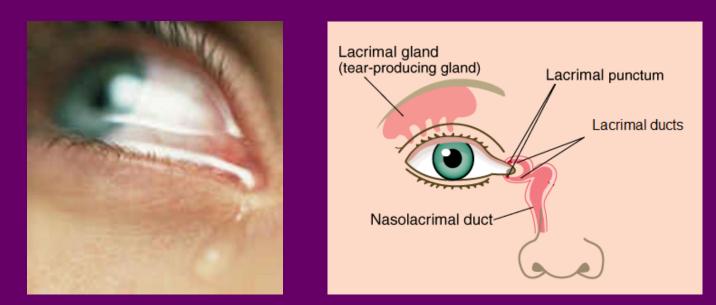




2. Extrinsic Muscles – skeletal muscles that control eye movement



- 3. Lacrimal Gland:
 - ✤ secretes saline "tears" to lubricate the eye and kill microbes
 - fluid collects in the *lacrimal duct* at the corner of the eye and drains into the *nasolacrimal duct* which empties into the nasal cavity



ALL ABOUT TEARS



B. Anatomy of the Eyeball:

1. Sclera – thick, tough protective layer composed of white, fibrous tissue (white of the eye)





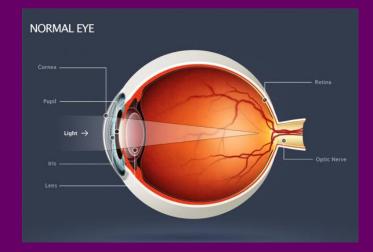
2. **Cornea** – transparent tissue covering the front of the eye; allows light to pass

- 3. *Choroid* the middle layer of the eyeball; consists of 4 parts
 - a. *Pupil* the opening in the center of the eye that allows light to pass



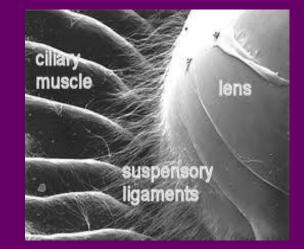
 b. Iris – the colored, circular band of muscles that controls the size of the pupil to regulate the amount of light entering the eye c. Lens – transparent disc that changes shape to bend light into the eye





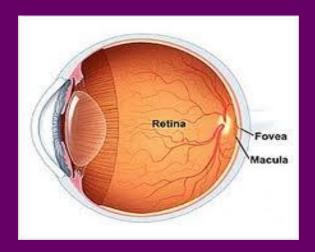
d. *Ciliary Body* – controls the shape of the lens for focusing





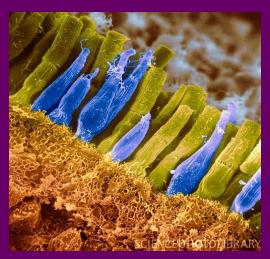


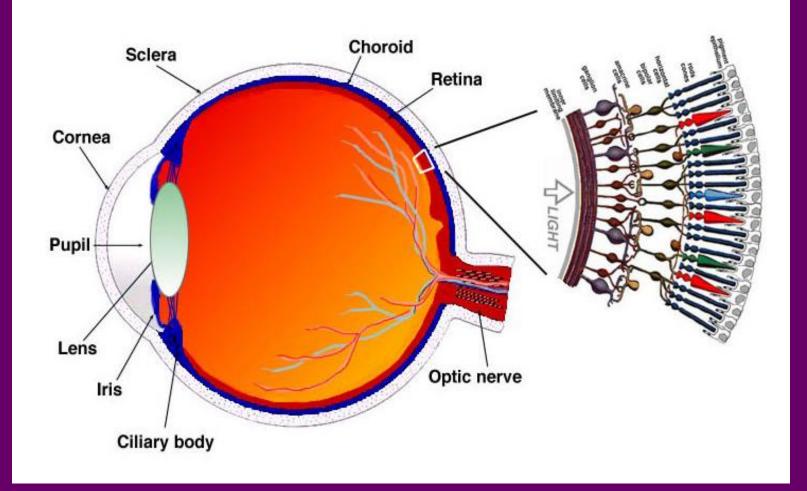
 Retina – layer of tissue lining the inner surface of the eye; contains two types of photoreceptors that respond to light stimulation





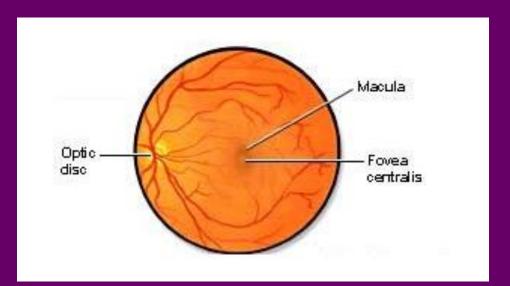
- a. **cones** detect color in bright conditions
- b. rods active in low light conditions

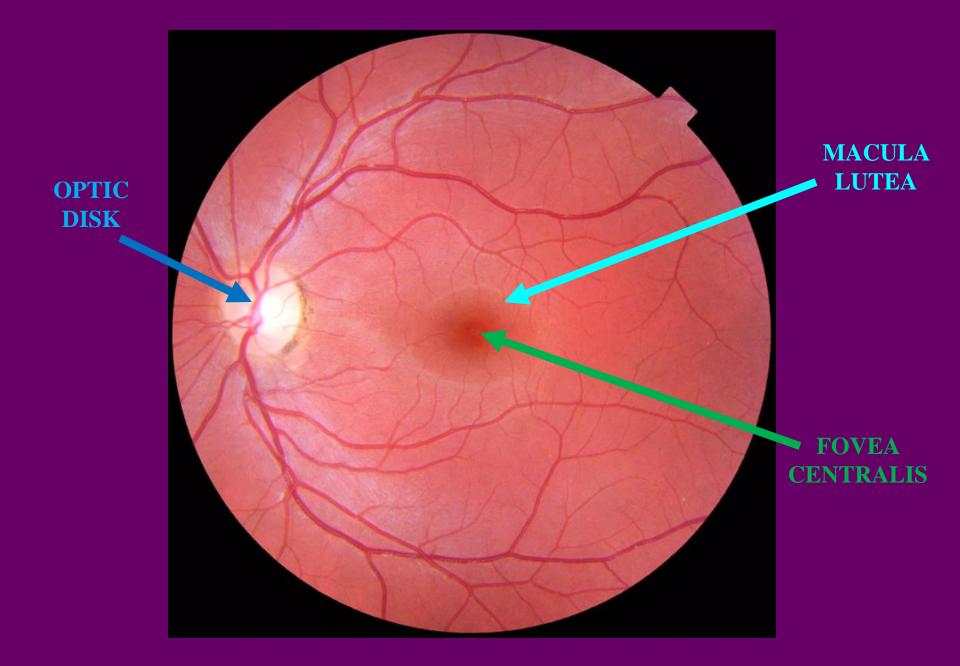




c. *macula lutea* – area on the retina where images are projected from the lens

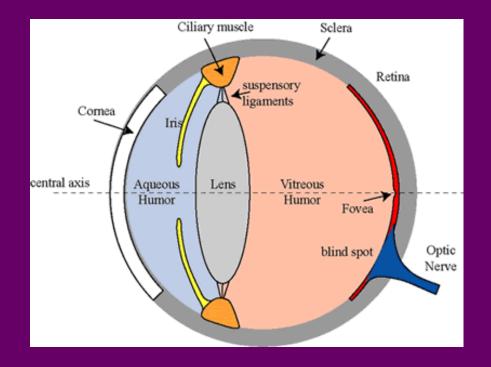
- d. *fovea centralis* depression at the center of the macula lutea that provides sharpest vision
- e. **optic disk** location where the optic nerve and blood vessels enter/exit the eyeball





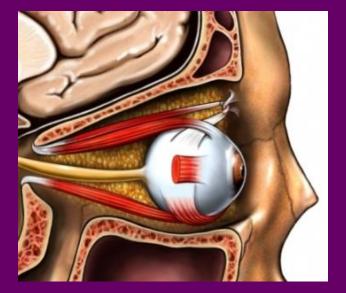
5. Aqueous Humor – watery fluid between the cornea & the lens

 Vitreous Humor – clear, jelly-like fluid found between the lens and retina that provides pressure to maintain eye shape

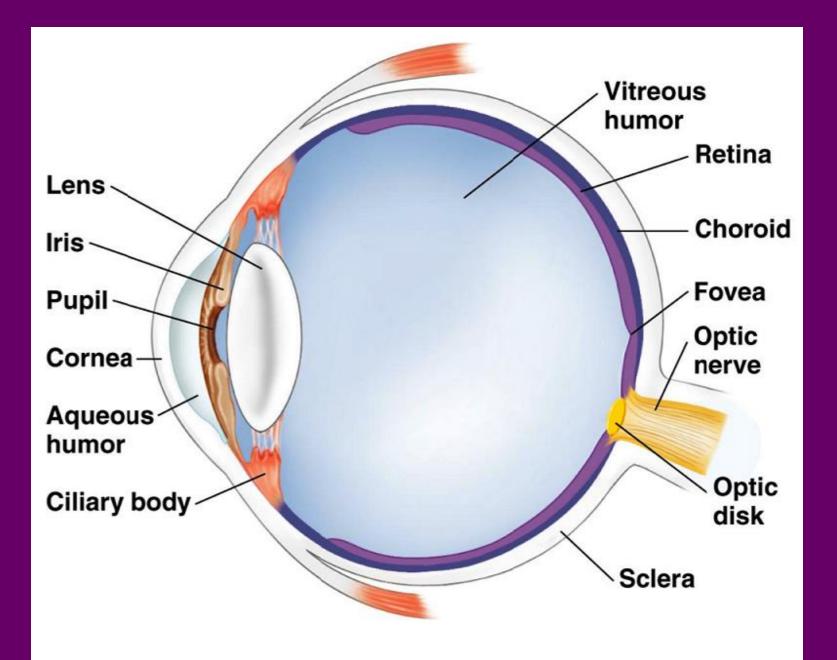




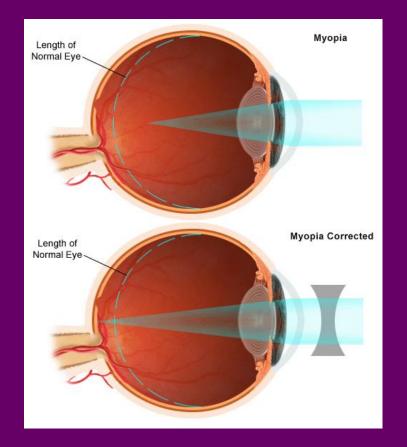
- 7. Optic Nerve transmits information from the eye to the brain
 - the area where the optic nerve connects to the eye does not contain any photoreceptors (*optic disk*)



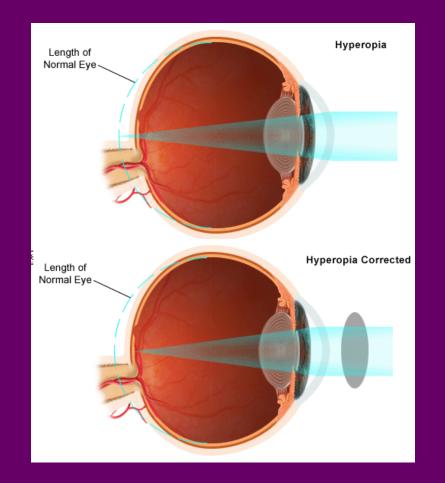




- **C.** Conditions of the Eye:
 - 1. **Myopia** (nearsightedness) an object focuses in front of the retina causing distant objects to appear blurred



2. Hyperopia (farsightedness) – an object is focused behind the retina causing close objects to appear blurred



3. Astigmatism – an unequal curvature of the cornea or lens causes blurring of objects near and far

