

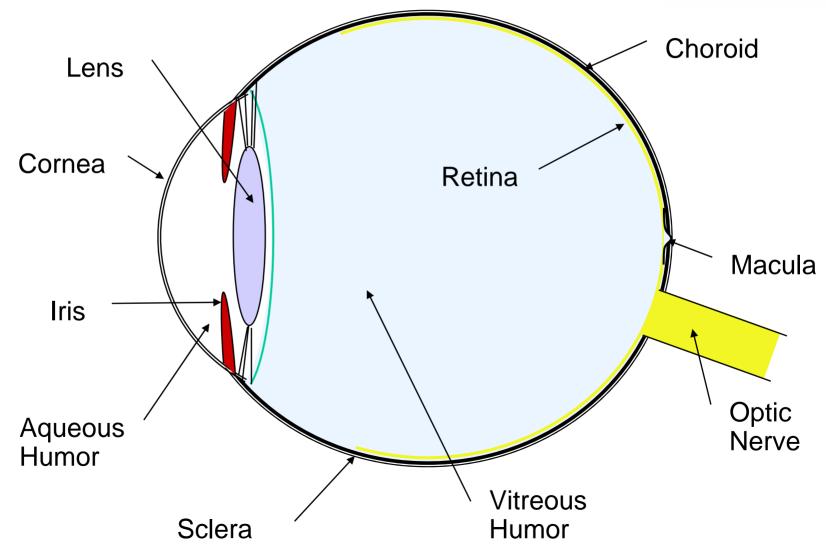


Anatomy of the Eye

Health Care Technology Unit ORBIS Flying Eye Hospital

Anatomy of the eye





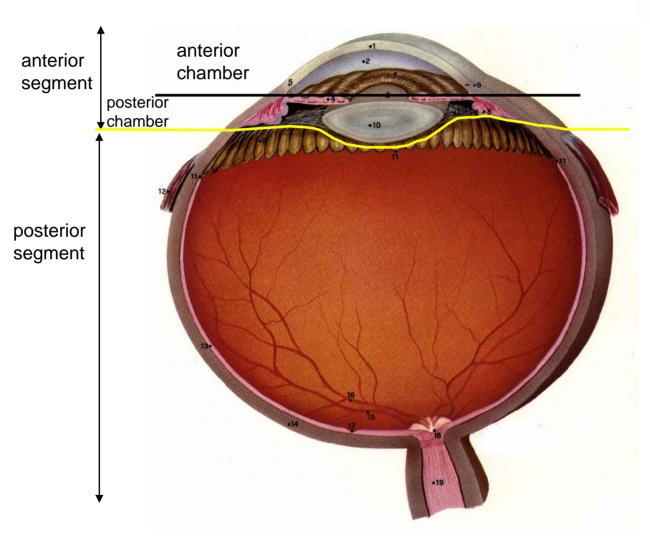
Key anatomy of

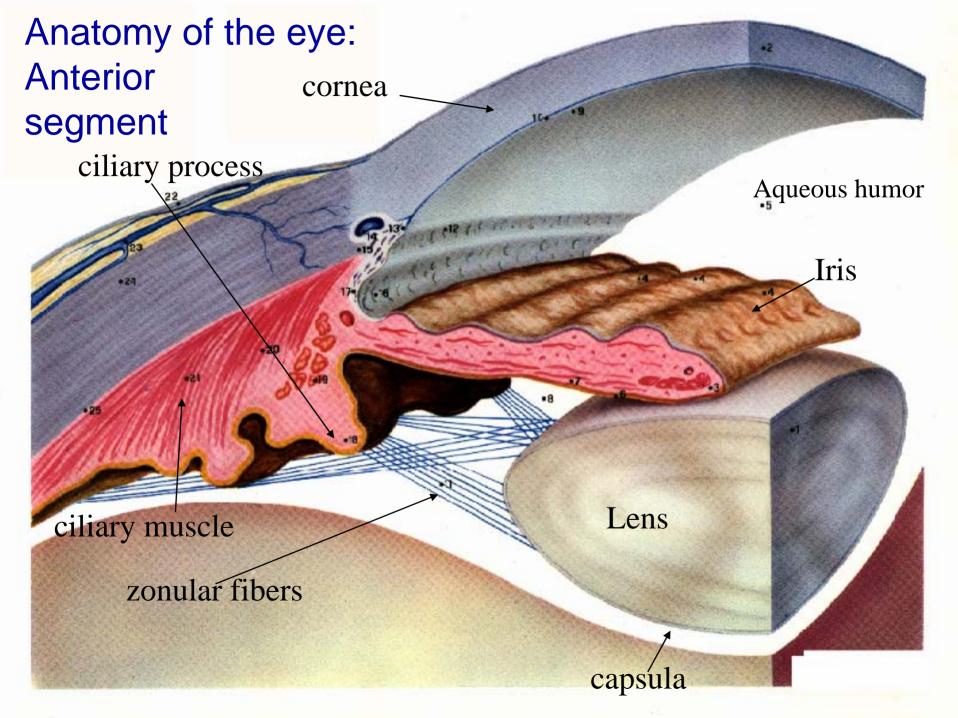


- Cornea: protective outer layer, triggers blink reflex, tear duct secretion, and 2/3 of total refraction.
- Aqueous Humor: clear fluid behind the cornea.
- Iris: (pupil) constricts and dilates
- Retina: coats the back of the eye, image sensor (specialized cells: cones and rods)
- **Lens**: flexible, transparent, provides 1/3 refraction that focuses an image on the retina.
- Vitreous Humor: semi-gelatinous material filling the volume between the lens and the retina.

Anatomy of the eye

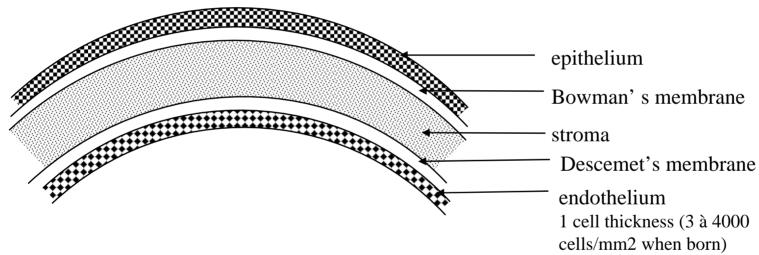






Anatomy of the eye (detail): Cornea (5 layers)





Thickness = $500 \mu m$ at center, $700 \text{ to } 800 \mu m$ on sides

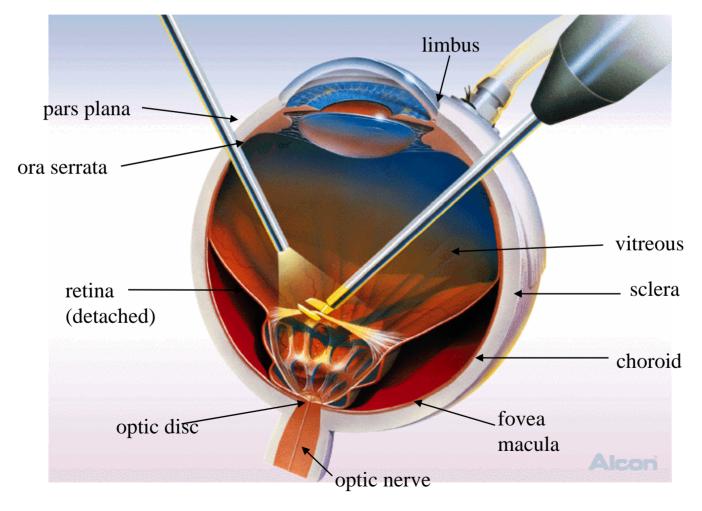
Dioptric power = 40 (total eye = 60 diopters)

Epithelium regenerates every 2 to 8 days

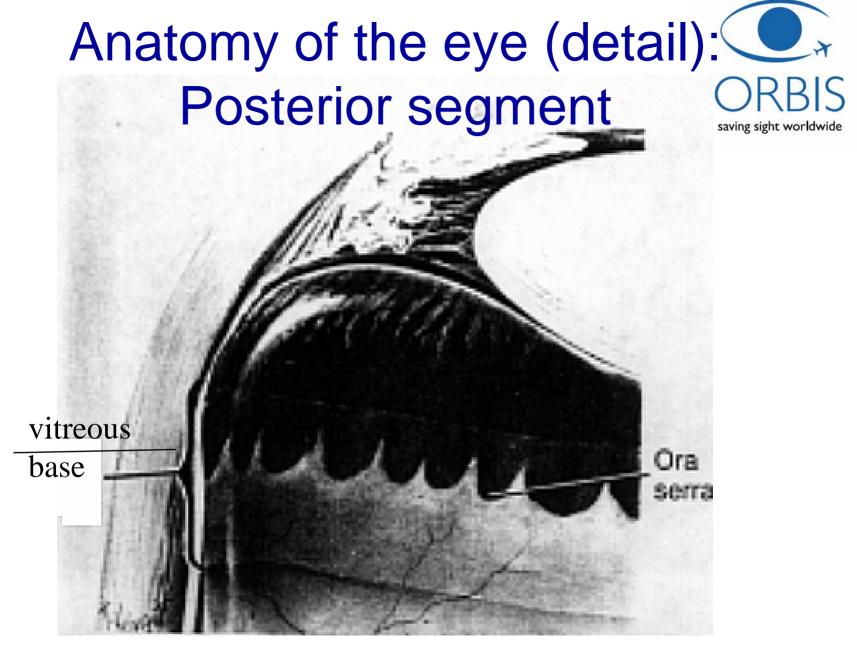
Endothelium is an unicellular layer that never regenerates (3 to 4000 cells /mm² at birth)

Anatomy of the eye: Posterior segment





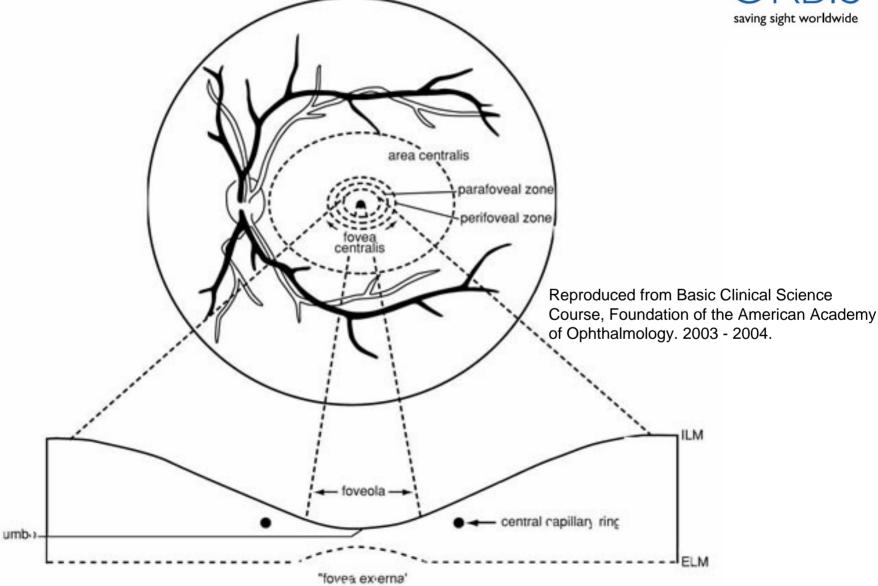
Reproduced from Alcon Training Material



Ora serrata = anterior limit of retina

Anatomic Macula

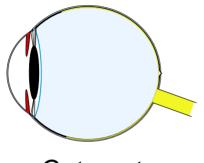




Six sub-specialties of Ophthalmology

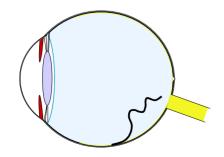


1. Cornea & Cataract

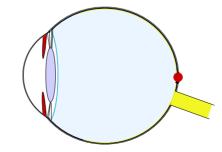


Cataract Corneal Diseases

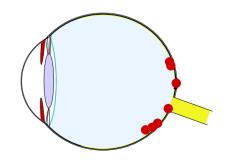
2. Retina & Vitreous



Retinal Detachment



Macular Diseases

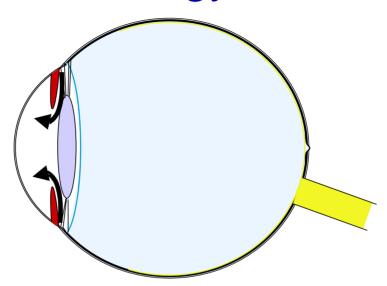


Diabetic Retinopathy

Six sub-specialties of ophthalmology



3. Glaucoma



- 4. Oculoplastics (trauma, birth defects, tumors, cosmetics)
- 5. Pediatrics & Strabismus





6. Neuro-ophthalmology (optic disk, optic nerve, brain)

Acknowledgements



ALCON Laboratories



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