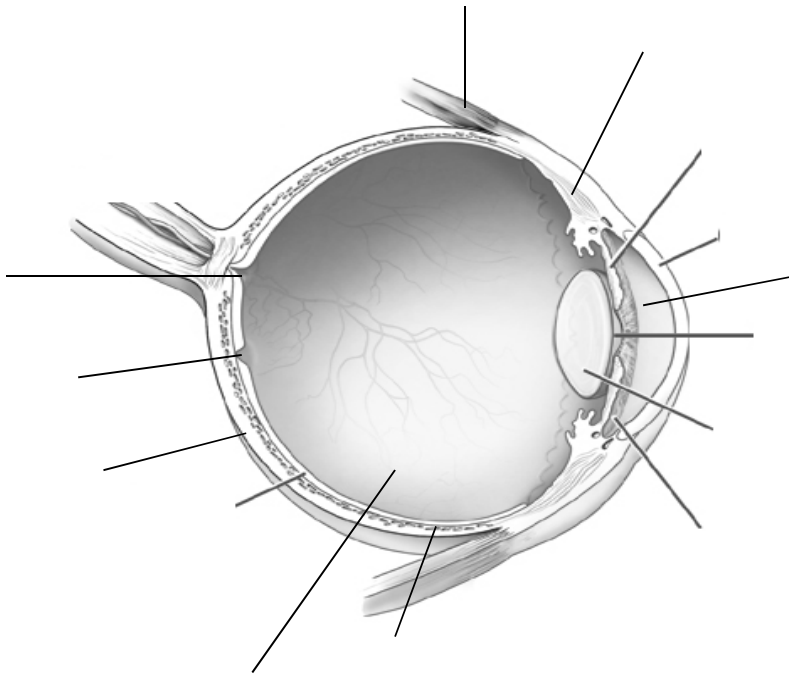


Structure and function of human eye



retina, macula, choroid, lens, iris, optic nerve, sclera, vitreous body, pupil, cornea, rectus muscle, ciliary muscle, optical disk, aqueous humor

_____ "white" of eye – tough outer coat that extends all around eye

_____ "blind spot" – where optic nerve leaves the eyeball

_____ blood rich middle layer that is darkly pigmented to prevent light scattering

_____ carries sight impulses to brain

_____ muscles that adjust shape of lens as necessary to focus

_____ contains only cone – site of greatest visual acuity

_____ gel like substance that holds shape of eyeball – located between lens and retina

_____ innermost layer that contain photoreceptors – "screen" of eye

_____ opening through which light passes to enter the inner part of eye

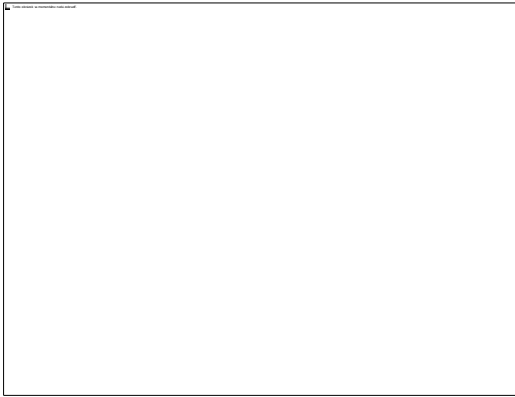
_____ pigmented muscle fibres that regulate light entering eye

_____ transparent layer in front of lens – lets light in – often transplanted

_____ watery fluid that provides nutrients for lens & cornea – located between lens & cornea

_____ focuses light on retina for visual clarity

Senses_sight



The exposed front surface of the eye is protected by a thin membrane called _____ and by eyelids, eyelashes and lacrimal (tear) glands. Hairy eyebrows prevent sweat from the forehead irritating the eyes. The eyelashes act as windscreen wiper and keep the eye free from dust and dirt. Tears from the lacrimal glands moisturise the eyes and also contains bactericide called lysozyme which protect against infection.

Rod cells

Cone cells

Sight disorders

_____ is a very common condition in which nearby objects are visible but faraway objects are out of focus and difficult to see. It can be corrected by concave lens.

_____ is a common vision impairment in which you are able to see things that are far away, but have trouble seeing things that are up close. It can be corrected by convex lens.

_____ is a common vision problem that causes distorted, fuzzy, or blurry vision as a result of an irregular curve in the eye's lens or cornea.

_____ causes people's eyes to be unable to focus as quickly on close-up objects. It naturally affects everyone's eyes as they age.

_____ causes the eyes to not line up in the same direction. It tends to develop in children who are very young, and is often treatable.

_____ is an inherited or acquired condition in which the patient has difficulty telling apart certain colours or cannot see any colours at all. It is more common in men than in women.

_____ are dense, cloudy areas that slowly form in the lens of the eye. They are common in older people, but can also be present at birth or caused by medications, disease, trauma, or radiation.

_____ refers to a number of diseases that damage the optic nerve and can lead to vision loss. It is usually caused by abnormally high pressure inside the eye.

_____ is an infection or swelling in the eye area that causes inflammation of the conjunctiva, giving the eye a red or pink colour.