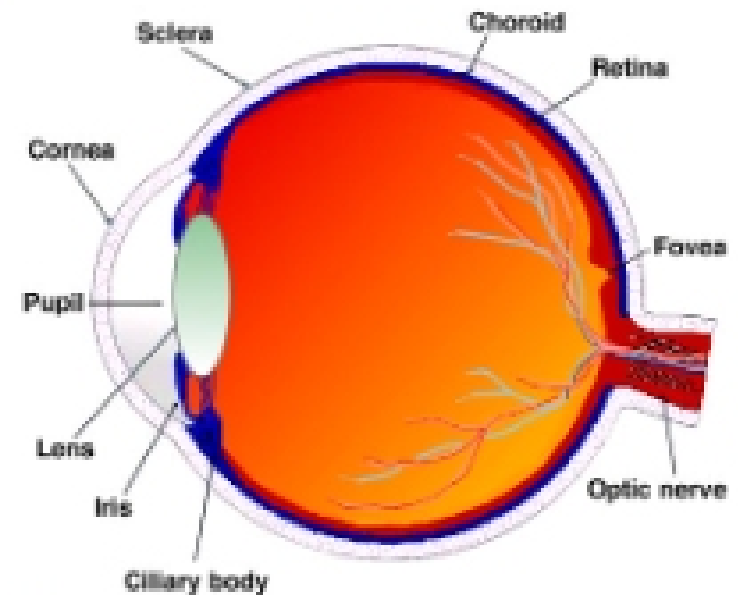
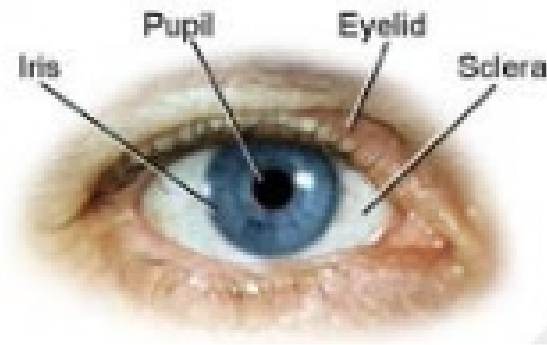


VISION

reading: Ch. 8, section on the Visual System, pp.123-138

Structure of the Eye



Cornea (transparent cover of the front of the eye).

Sclera (white cover over rest of eyeball).

Iris: muscle that contracts or relaxes to control the amount of light entering the eye.

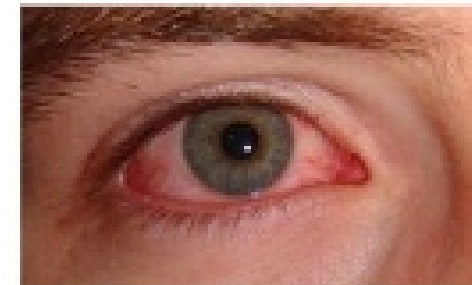
Lens: located behind the iris, focuses light on the retina.

Choroid: layer of blood vessels between the retina and sclera.

Conjunctiva: membrane covering sclera- if infected or inflamed conjunctivitis (pink eye).

Retina: visual neurons.

Optic nerve: axons leaving the retina.



The lens

Lens in the young is very flexible, can change shape to help focus near and far objects.

With age, there is a loss of flexibility of the lens which produces difficulty in focusing on close objects.

Generally occurs at around age 45: presbyopia (reading glasses).
Another age-related change (older ages, 60+) in the lens is cataracts: lens becomes opaque and cloudy.

Cataracts are now easily corrected by surgical removal and replacement with an artificial lens (IOL, intraocular lens; by age 80 50% will have cataracts or have had surgery).

cataract

