

- Sclera
- Cornea
- Pupil
- Iris
- Lens
- Anterior cavity
- Posterior cavity
- Three tunic (just wrappings):
 - (1) fibrous tunic, (2) vascular tunic, and (3) neural tunic
- Retina
- know slide 30 of eyeball where things are circled that we need to know
- Cornea first to anterior chamber filled with aqueous humor aka fluid, then to pupil (black dot), then to iris (every iris is different, color part of eye), then the posterior chamber with more aqueous fluid, then you have the lens (connective tissue), then goes back into posterior cavity which is filled with vitreous humor aka fluid, then the retina, choroid, sclera, fovea, optic disc, optic nerve, central retinal artery and vein
- Have sensory cells down in retina who will transmit them into chemically, back to brain electrically, splits it and sends it to the back of the brain, and then puts it back together to make a picture of what you are seeing. (KNOW THIS SLIDE, ANATOMY OF EYE FOR LECTURE EXAM FOR FILL INS)
- Sclera: white part of eye, interphases and becomes clear at the cornea level

• The Eyes

• The Fibrous Tunic (outer layer)

- Makes up the sclera and cornea
- Provides some degree of protection
- Provides attachment sites for extra-ocular muscles
- The cornea is modified sclera

• The Eyes

• The Vascular Tunic (middle layer)

- Consists of blood vessels, lymphatics, and intrinsic eye muscles
- Regulates the amount of light entering the eye
- Secretes and reabsorbs aqueous fluid (aqueous humor)
- Controls the shape of the lens
- Includes the iris, ciliary body (secretes and reabsorbs aqueous fluid aka humor), and the choroid,
- Great entry way for bacteria

- Will go through these layers in lab

****Lymphatic system in eye, so if you shake hands with your sick friend and then itch your eye you have just put the illness in your lymphatic system****

****Accommodation- changing the lens shape, autonomic, muscle contraction, to be able to put change of image in focus, such as when you are looking down and then look up. Older people have not as great accommodation, this has to do with connective tissue and the strength of it, older people do not have great connective tissue****