

Anatomy of the eye and orbit - including the central connections, development, and comparative anatomy of the visual apparatus.

H.K.Lewis - The Anatomy of the Eye and Orbit Including the Central Connections, Development, and Comparative Anatomy of the Visual Apparatus.



Description: -

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Notes: Previous ed. 1948.

This edition was published in 1954



Filesize: 58.75 MB

Tags: #CHAPTER #46: #THE #EYE

human eye

The lenticular crystalline lens, one of the parts of the dioptric apparatus of the eye, is located immediately behind the iris; between its anterior surface and the posterior surface of the iris is a slitlike space—the posterior chamber of the eye; like the anterior chamber, it too is filled with aqueous humor. The primitive function of animal eyes was merely to provide information regarding the intensity, direction, and duration of environmental light. The vertebrate cornea exhibits very few modifications in structure regardless of environmental influences.

The anatomy of the eye and orbit: including the central connections, development, and comparative anatomy of the visual apparatus. ... (Book, 1948) [vip.stumagz.com]

In contrast, if the eye is too long in relation to the lens, distant objects are focused in front of the retina myopia; nearsightedness or shortsightedness fig. The occurrence of eyes on parts of the body other than the head is usually correlated with radial symmetry or unusual modes of existence. Research in recent years has made it necessary for changes to be made in the descriptions of the ciliary muscle, the substantia propria of the cornea, the vitreous, the zonule of Zinn, the distribution of the lacrimal fluid, the mucocutaneous junction at the lid margin, the precorneal film, the retinal capillaries and the central connections of the visual apparatus.

Eugene Wolff's Anatomy of the Eye and Orbit

In the angle-closure narrow-angle type the iris blocks either the trabecular meshwork or the pupil, thereby hindering drainage of aqueous humor to the scleral venous sinus. If the chromatophores are absent or the external layer of the retina lacks pigment, the blood vessels of the vascular tunic show through the iris and the eyes have a red color. External to the sclera, the eyeball is enveloped by a thin fascial sheath so-called Tenon's capsule that extends from the optic nerve to the sclerocorneal junction fig.

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Tunics of eye The eyeball globe or bulb has three concentric coverings figs. There is a brief account of.

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It is caused by a defect of refraction in which the image is focused behind the retina of the eye rather than upon it, either because the eyeball is.

ANATOMY EYE ORBIT WOLFF H K LEWIS

Lens The lens is a transparent body, supported by thin suspensory fibers and by the vitreous body behind and by the iris in front. Several colored plates, among which are microscopic sections of the retina and optic nerve, have been added.

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