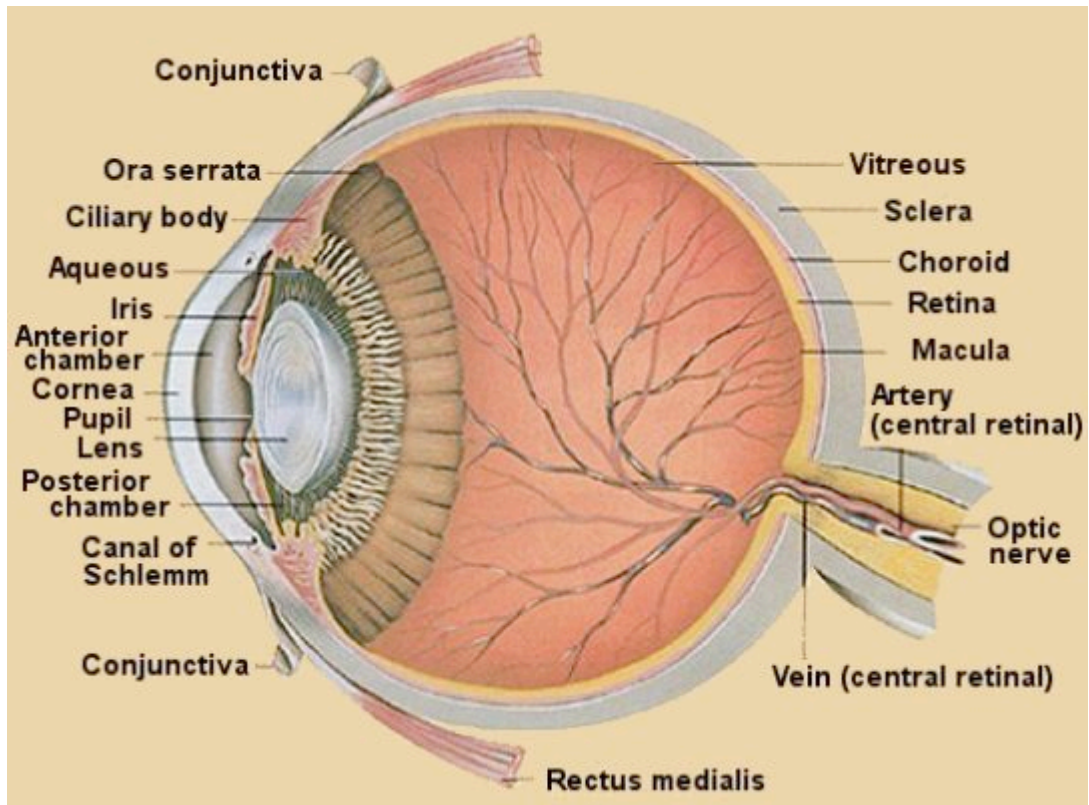


Anatomy of the Eye



- The **anterior chamber** is the area bounded in front by the cornea and in back by the lens, and filled with aqueous.
 - The **aqueous** is a clear, watery solution in the anterior and posterior chambers.
 - The **artery** is the vessel supplying blood to the eye.
 - The **canal of Schlemm** is the passageway for the aqueous fluid to leave the eye.
 - The **choroid**, which carries blood vessels, is the inner coat between the sclera and the retina.
 - The **ciliary body** is an unseen part of the iris, and these together with the ora serrata form the uveal tract.
 - The **conjunctiva** is a clear membrane covering the white of the eye (sclera).
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- The **cornea** is a clear, transparent portion of the outer coat of the eyeball through which light passes to the lens.
 - The **iris** gives our eyes color and it functions like the aperture on a camera, enlarging in dim light and contracting in bright light. The aperture itself is known as the pupil.
 - The **lens** helps to focus light on the retina.
 - The **macula** is a small area in the retina that provides our most central, acute vision.
 - The **optic nerve** conducts visual impulses to the brain from the retina.
 - The **ora serrata** and the ciliary body form the uveal tract, an unseen part of the iris.
 - The **posterior chamber** is the area behind the iris, but in front of the lens, that is filled with aqueous.
 - The **pupil** is the opening, or aperture, of the iris.
 - The **rectus medialis** is one of the six muscles of the eye.
 - The **retina** is the innermost coat of the back of the eye, formed of light-sensitive nerve endings that carry the visual impulse to the optic nerve. The retina may be compared to the film of a camera.
 - The **sclera** is the white of the eye.
 - The **vein** is the vessel that carries blood away from the eye.
 - The **vitreous** is a transparent, colorless mass of soft, gelatinous material filling the eyeball behind the lens.

