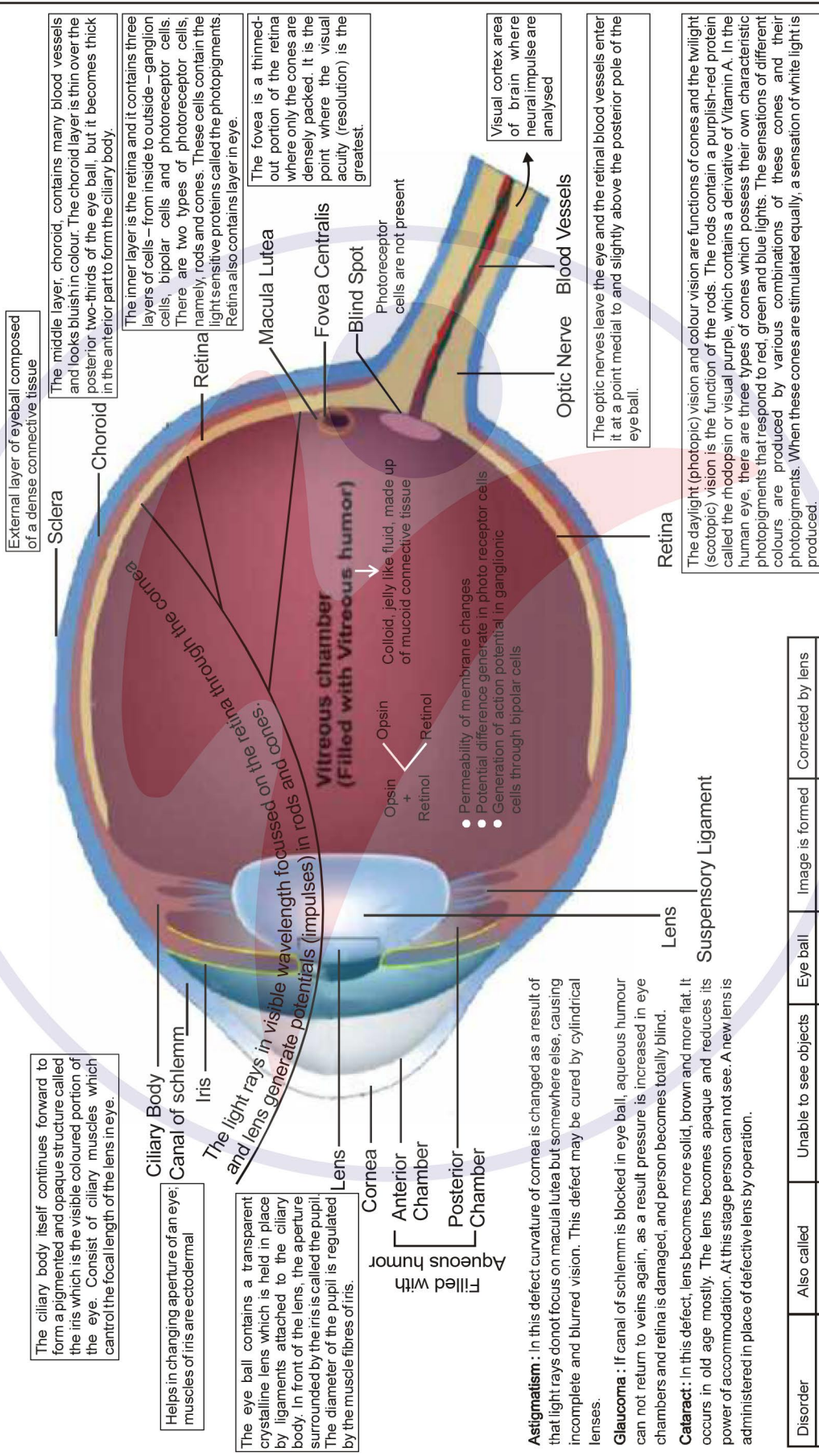


SENSORY ORGANS (EYE)

DIAGRAM SHOWING PARTS OF AN EYE AND MECHANISM OF VISION



The ciliary body itself continues forward to form a pigmented and opaque structure called the iris which is the visible coloured portion of the eye. Consist of ciliary muscles which control the focal length of the lens in eye.

Helps in changing aperture of an eye, muscles of iris are ectodermal

The eye ball contains a transparent crystalline lens which is held in place by ligaments attached to the ciliary body in front of the lens, the aperture surrounded by the iris is called the pupil. The diameter of the pupil is regulated by the muscle fibres of iris.

Astigmatism : In this defect curvature of cornea is changed as a result of that light rays donot focus on macula lutea but somewhere else, causing incomplete and blurred vision. This defect may be cured by cylindrical lenses.

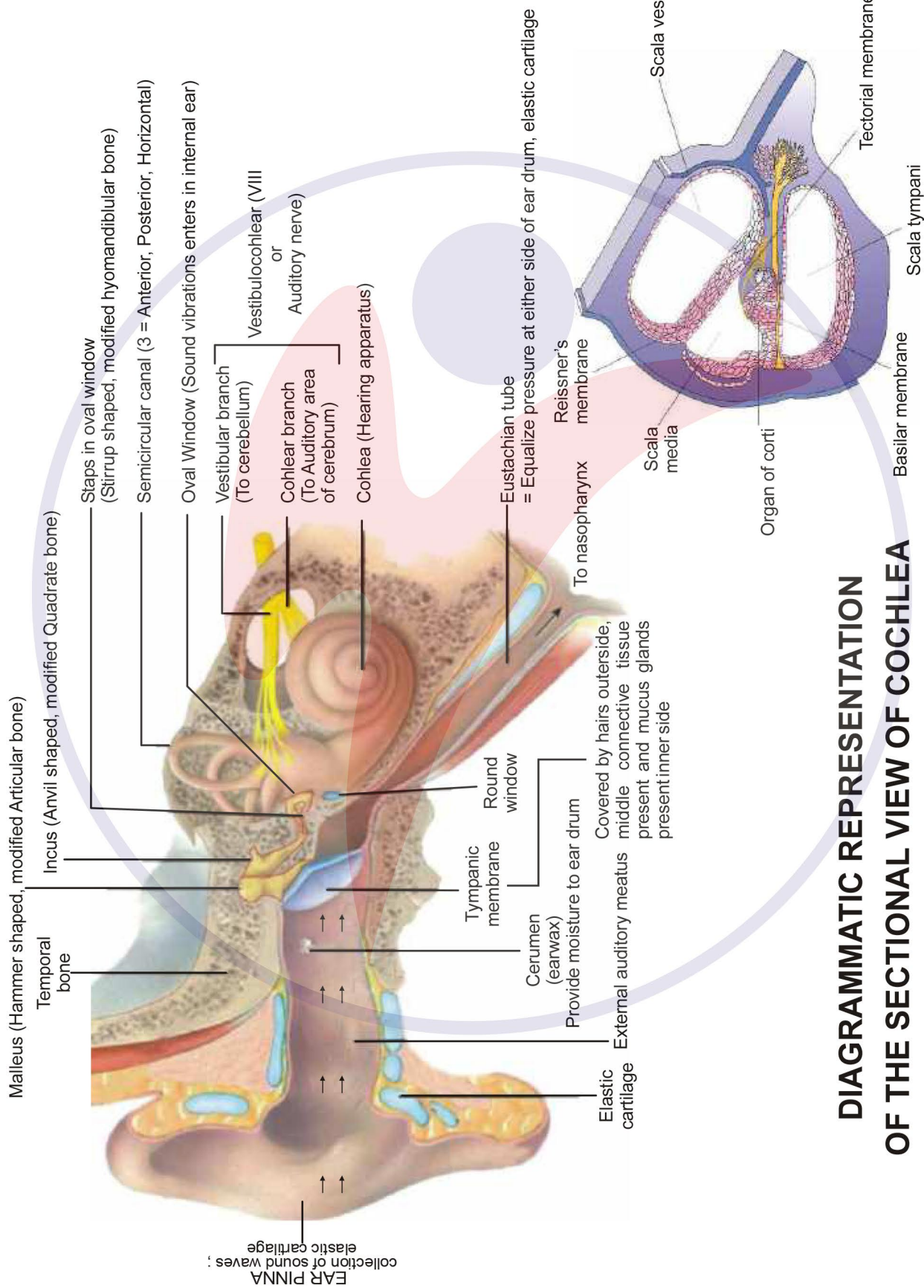
Glaucoma : If canal of schlemm is blocked in eye ball, aqueous humour can not return to veins again, as a result pressure is increased in eye chambers and retina is damaged, and person becomes totally blind.

Cataract : In this defect, lens becomes more solid, brown and more flat. It occurs in old age mostly. The lens becomes opaque and reduces its power of accommodation. At this stage person can not see. A new lens is administered in place of defective lens by operation.

Disorder	Also called	Unable to see objects	Eye ball	Image is formed	Corrected by lens
Myopia	Near / Short sightedness	At far distance	Enlarges	Before retina	Concave
Hyper-metropia	Farsightedness	At near to him/her	Shortens	Behind retina	Convex

SENSORY ORGANS (EAR)

DIAGRAM SHOWING PARTS OF AN EAR



DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE SECTIONAL VIEW OF COCHLEA