



Anatomy & Physiology Vocabulary List

http://www.preventblindness.org/vlc/how_we_see.htm

Anterior Chamber: space in front portion of the eye between the cornea and the iris and lens, which is filled with aqueous humor

Aqueous Humor: a clear, watery fluid that fills the front part of the eye between the cornea, lens and iris.

Binocular Vision: coordinated use of the two eyes to see a single fused 3D image

Choroid: the middle layer of the eyeball which contains veins and arteries that furnishes nourishment to the eye, especially the retina.

Conjunctiva: a mucous membrane that lines the eyelids and covers the front part of the eyeball.

Cornea: the transparent outer portion of the eyeball that transmits light to the retina.

Ciliary Body: a ring of tissue between the iris and the choroid consisting of muscles and blood vessels that changes the shape of the lens and manufactures aqueous humor

Fovea: A tiny spot located in the macula that is the area of clearest vision on the retina.

Iris: the colored, circular part of the eye in front of the lens. It controls the size of the pupil.

Lens: the transparent disc in the middle of the eye behind the pupil that brings rays of light into focus on the retina.

Macula: is a small area of the retina located near the optic nerve at the back of the eye. It is responsible for our central, most acute vision.

Optic Disk: head of optic nerve, the meeting of all retinal nerve fibers in the retina

Optic Nerve: the important nerve that carries messages from the retina to the brain.

Pupil: the circular opening at the center of the iris that controls the amount of light into the eye.

Retina: the inner layer of the eye containing light-sensitive cells that connects with the brain through the optic nerve. It also contains retinal blood vessels which feed the retina and which can be affected by diabetes.

Sclera: the white part of the eye that is a tough coating which, along with the cornea, forms the external protective coat of the eye.

Vision Loss: the absence of [vision](#) where it existed before, which can happen either [acutely](#) (that is, abruptly) or [chronically](#) (that is, over a long period of time).

Vitreous Body: a colorless mass of soft, gelatin-like material that fills the eyeball behind the lens.