

Sentido de la Visión

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Universidad de Chile

Frontal

Etmoides

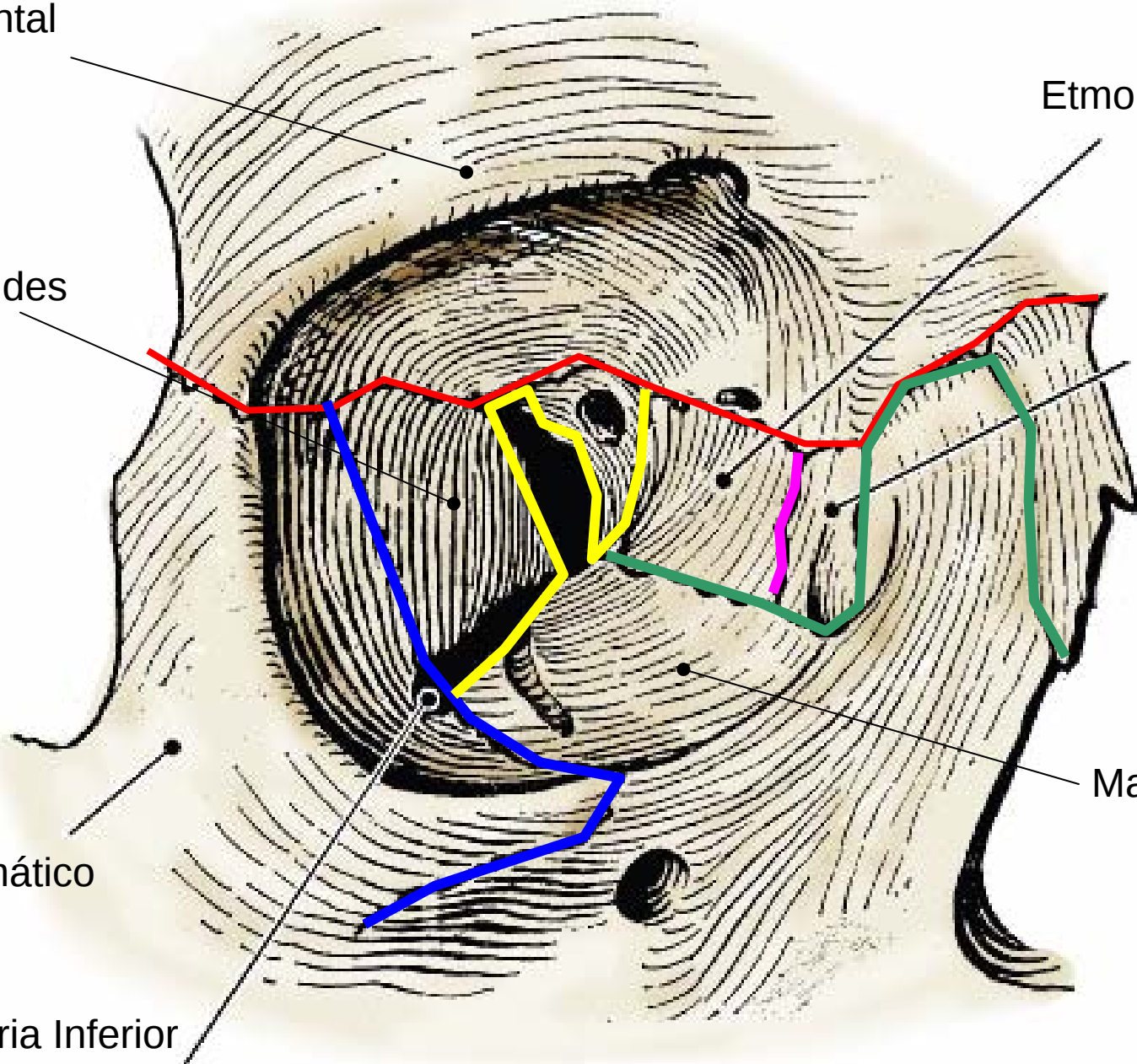
Esfenoides

Lagrimal

Maxilar

Cigomático

Fisura Orbitaria Inferior



Eje de la órbita

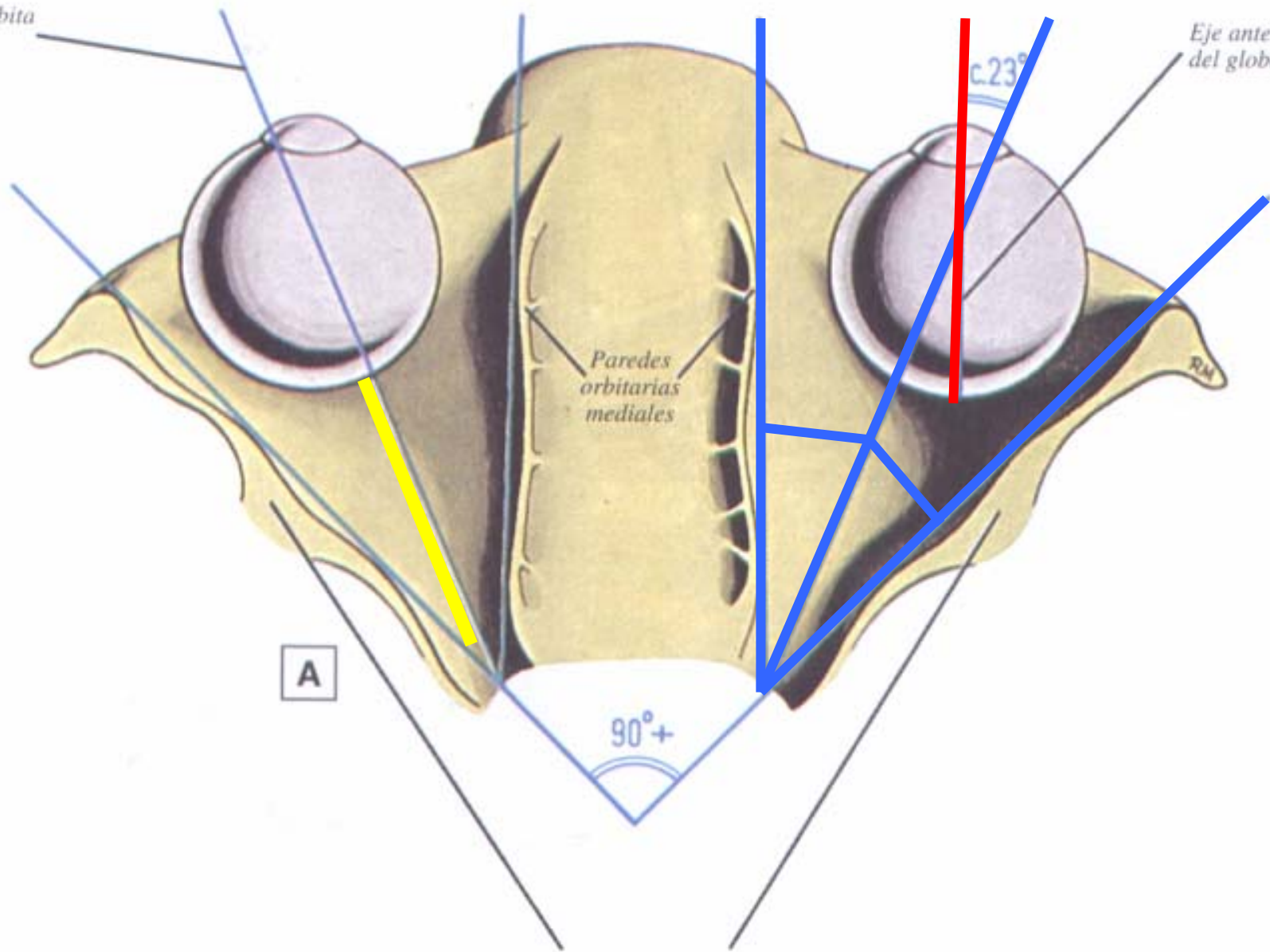
Eje anteroposterior
del globo ocular

Paredes
orbitarias
mediales

A

90°+

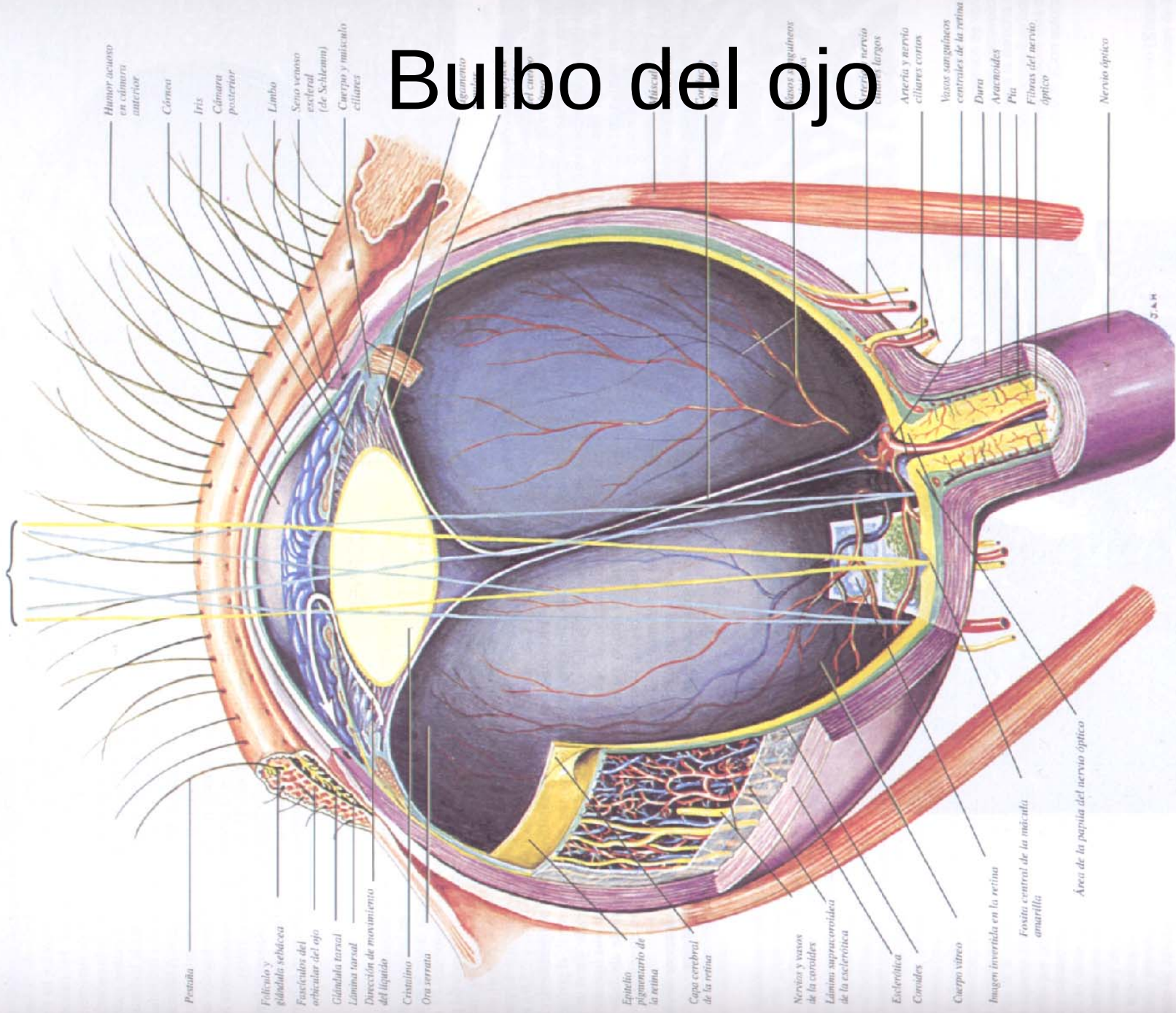
Paredes laterales de la órbita



Bulbo Ocular

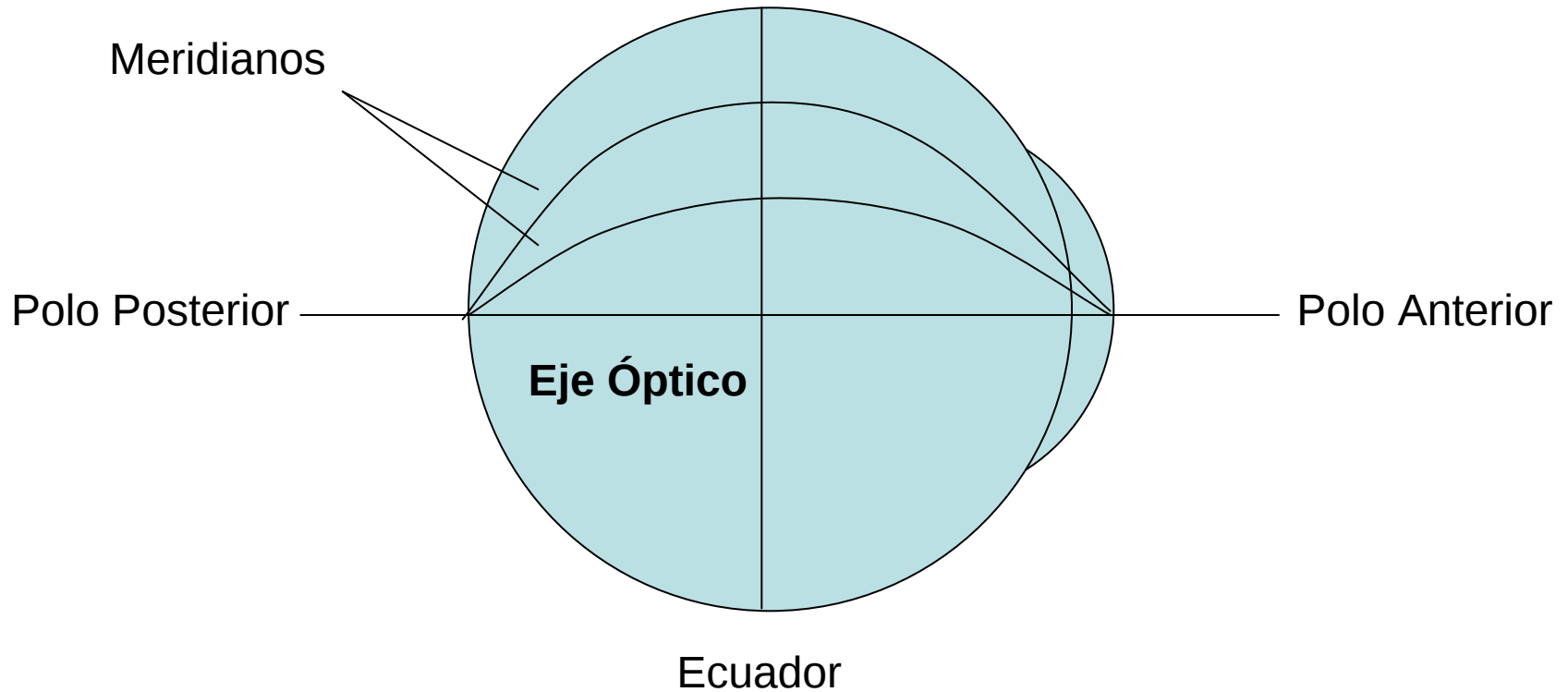
Bulbo del ojo

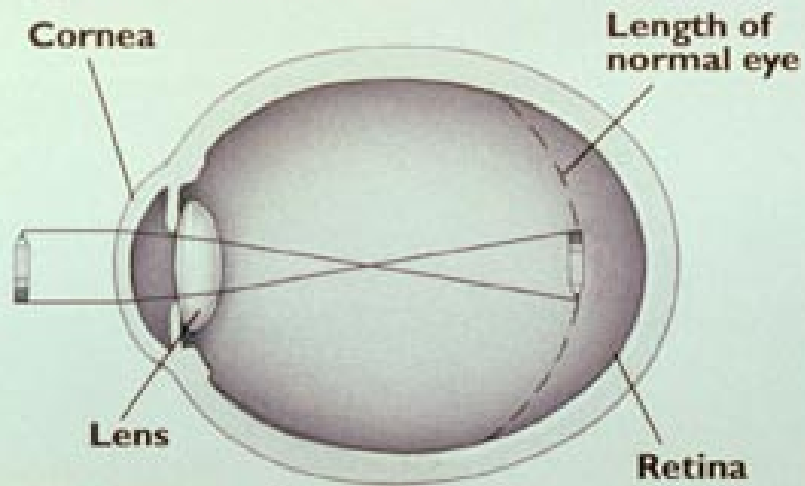
Rayos de luz desde objeto visible



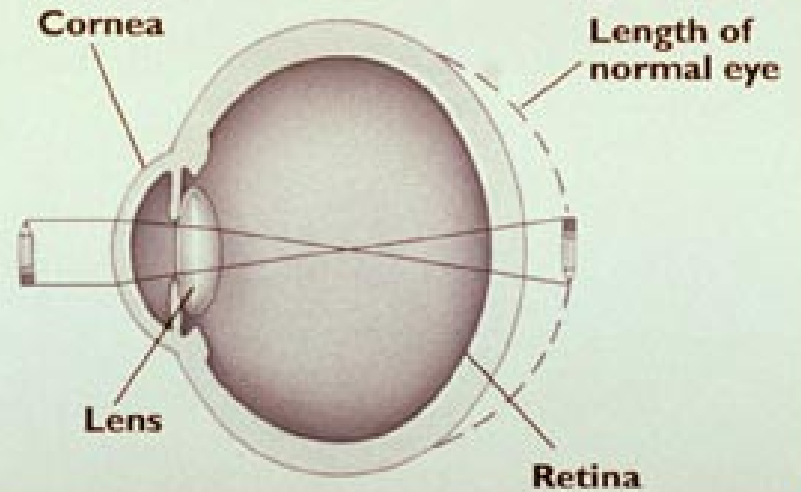
8.415 Estructura del ojo vista desde arriba. En esta ilustración se muestran el ojo y parte del párpado inferior izquierdos, en un corte horizontal para mostrar su estructura interna (compárese con 8.416a).

Morfología Bulbo Ocular





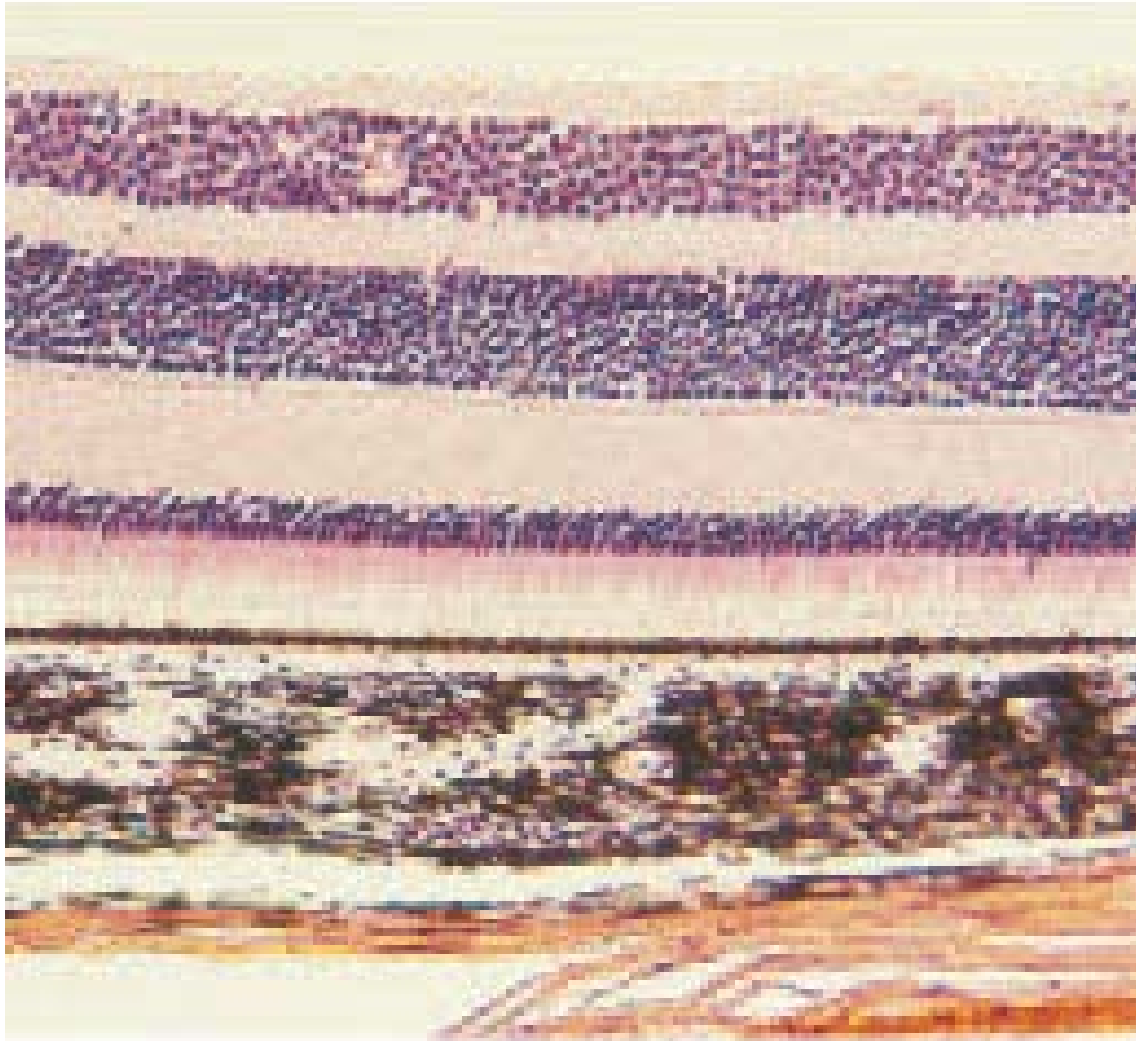
miopia



hipermetropia

Capas

- Fibrosa
 - Esclera
 - Cornea
- Vascular
 - Coroides
 - Cuerpo Ciliar
 - Iris
- Nerviosa
 - Retina



— Axones del nervio optico

} Neuronas Ganglionares

} Neuronas Bipolar

} Neuronas fotoreceptoras

Capa Pigmentada

Capa Coroidea

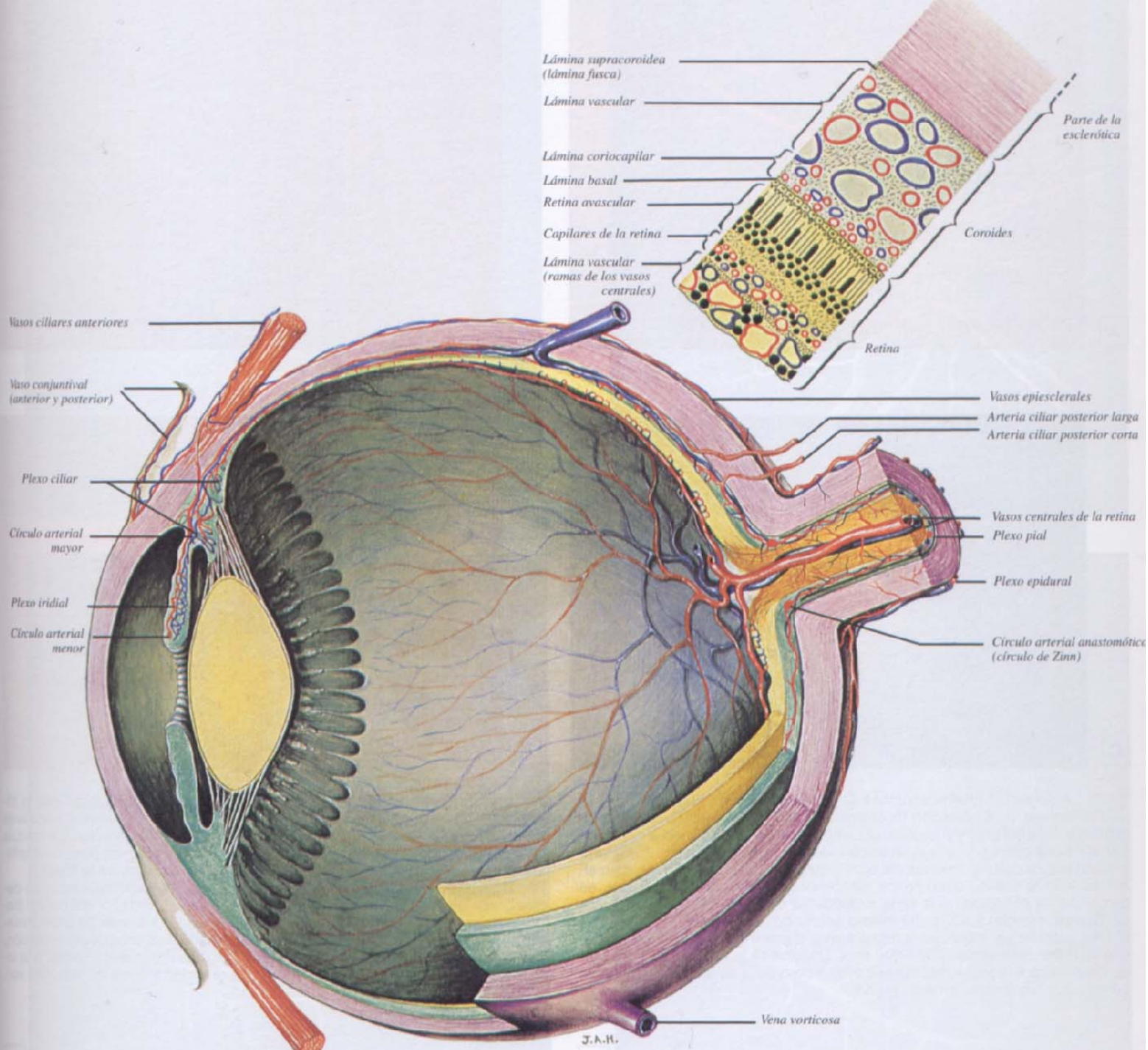
} Esclera

Capa Fibrosa

- Cornea: Transparente
- Esclera: Blanca
- Funciones: Protección; semielástica; sostén músculos extraoculares.

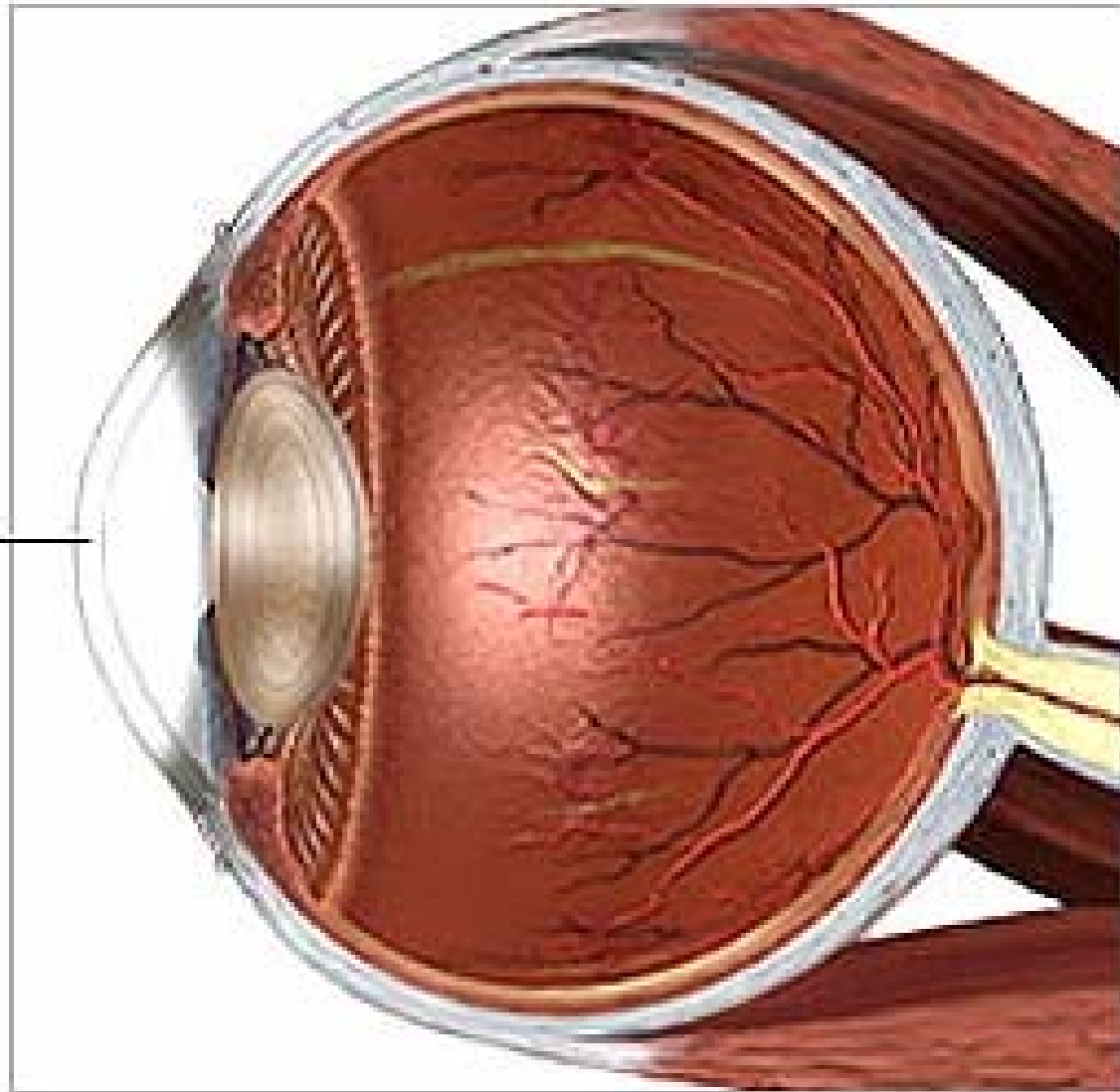
Esclera

- Capas:
 - Capa Epiesclerar
 - Substancia propia
 - Lamina supracoroidea
- Perforada por:
 - Nervio óptico: lamina cribosa
 - Venas Vorticosas

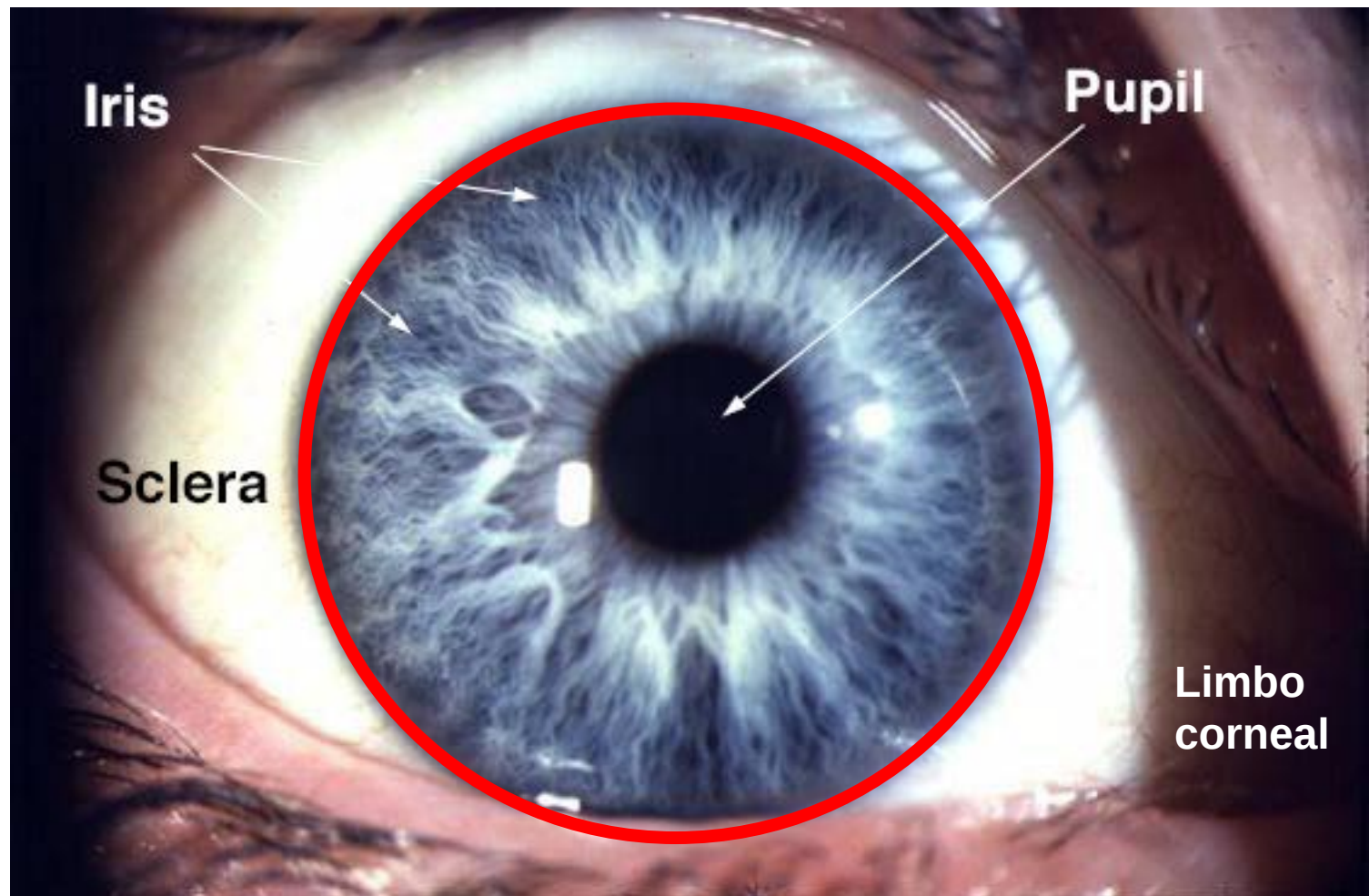


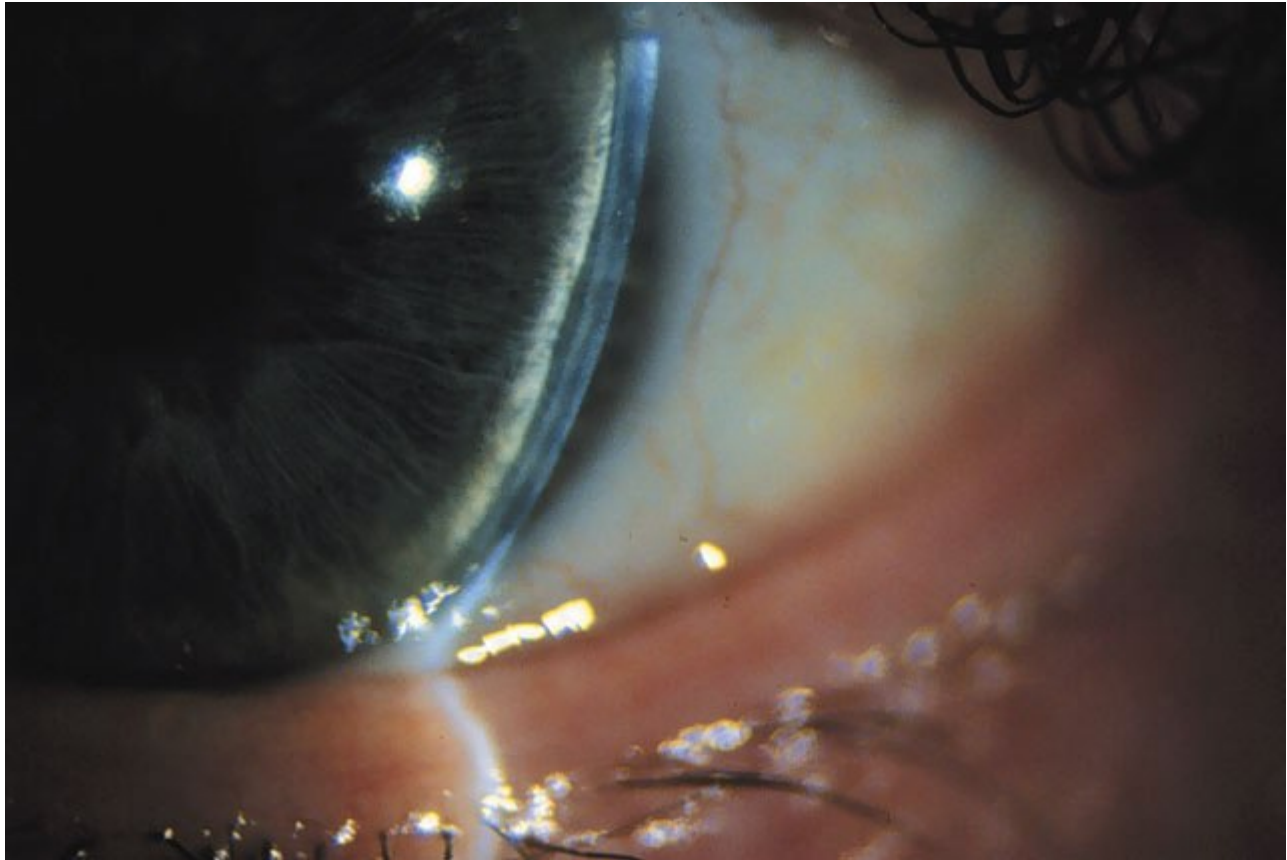
[illegible]

Córnea

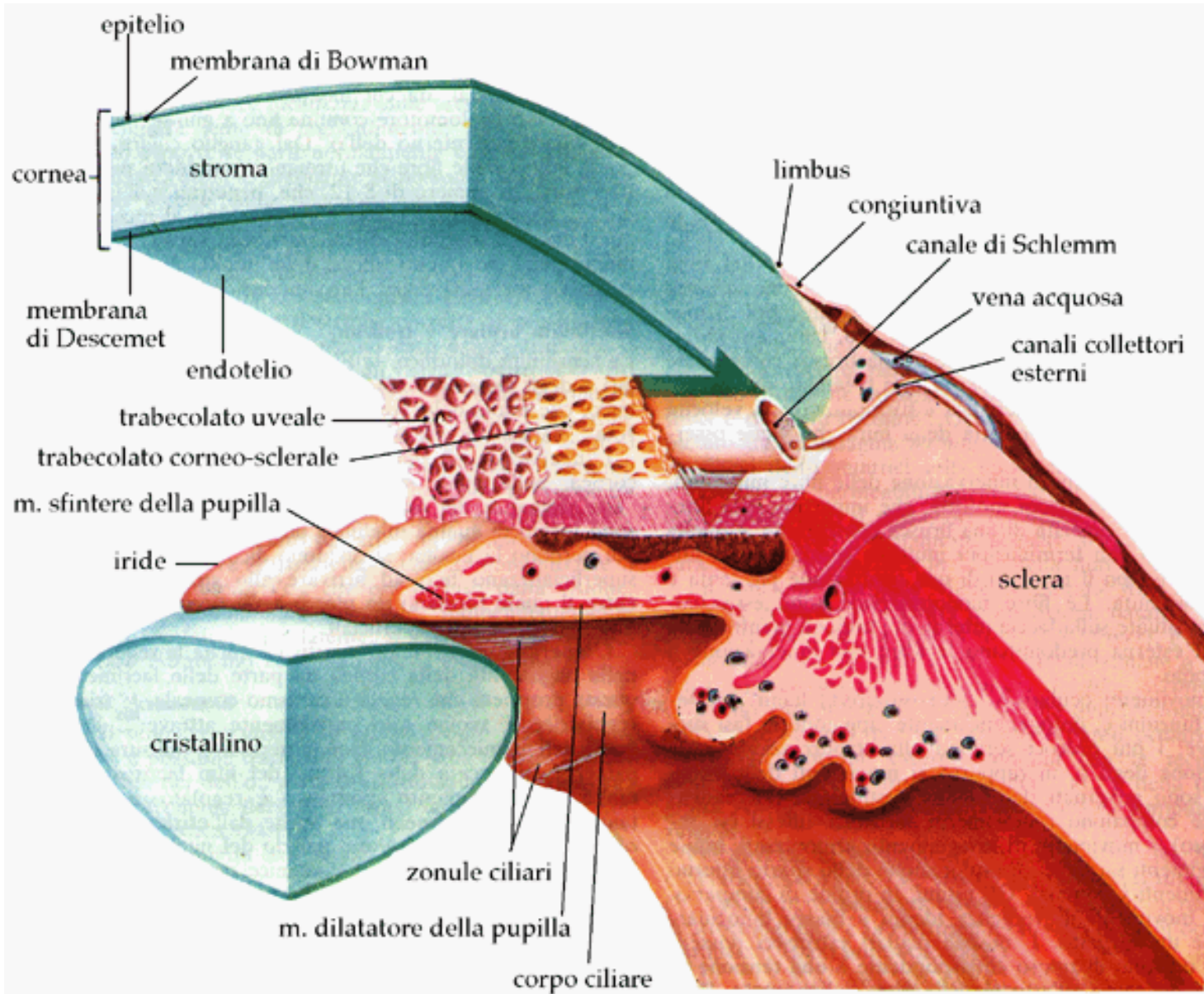


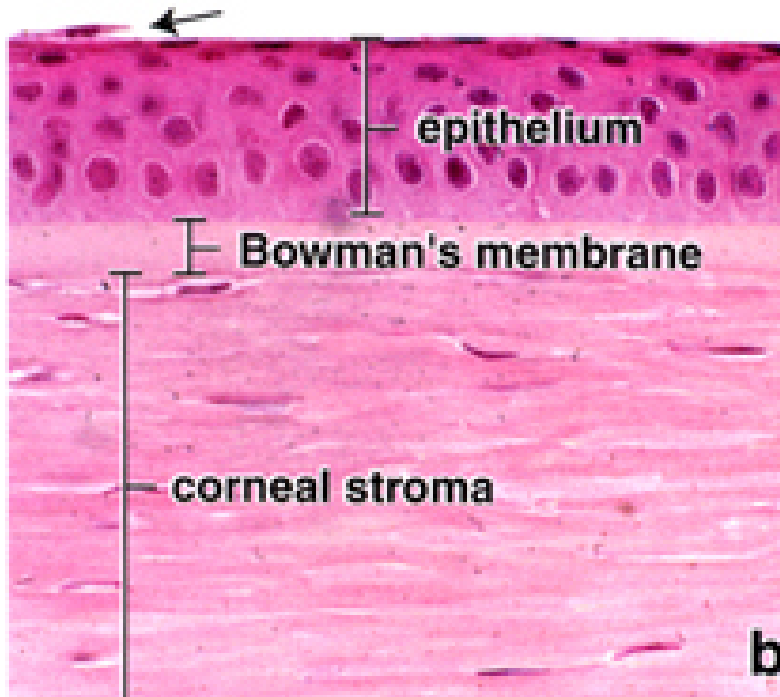
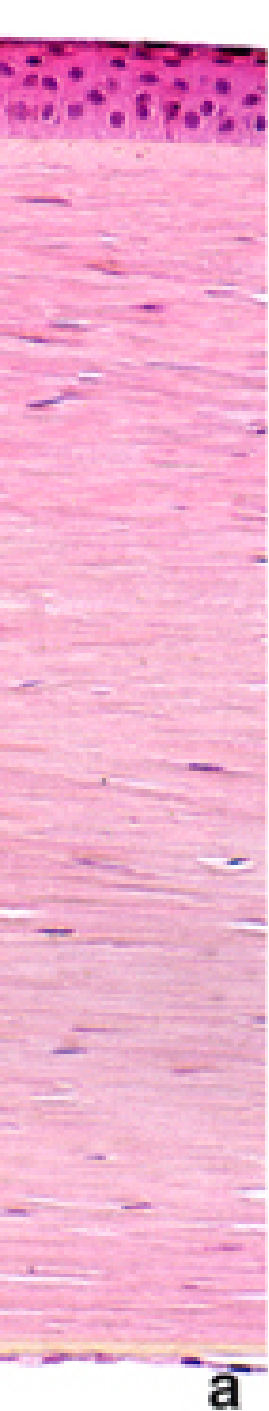
Capacidad 58
dioptrías



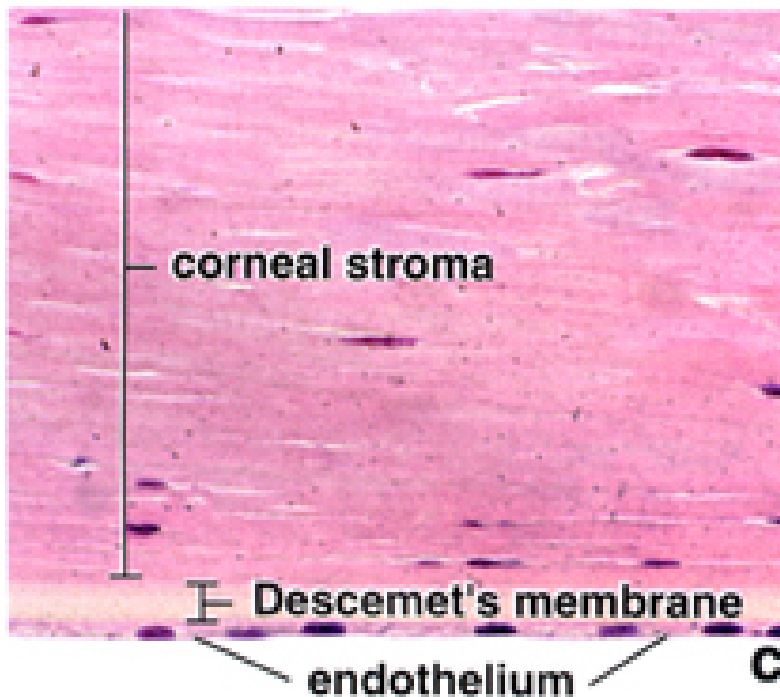


Seno venoso Escleral



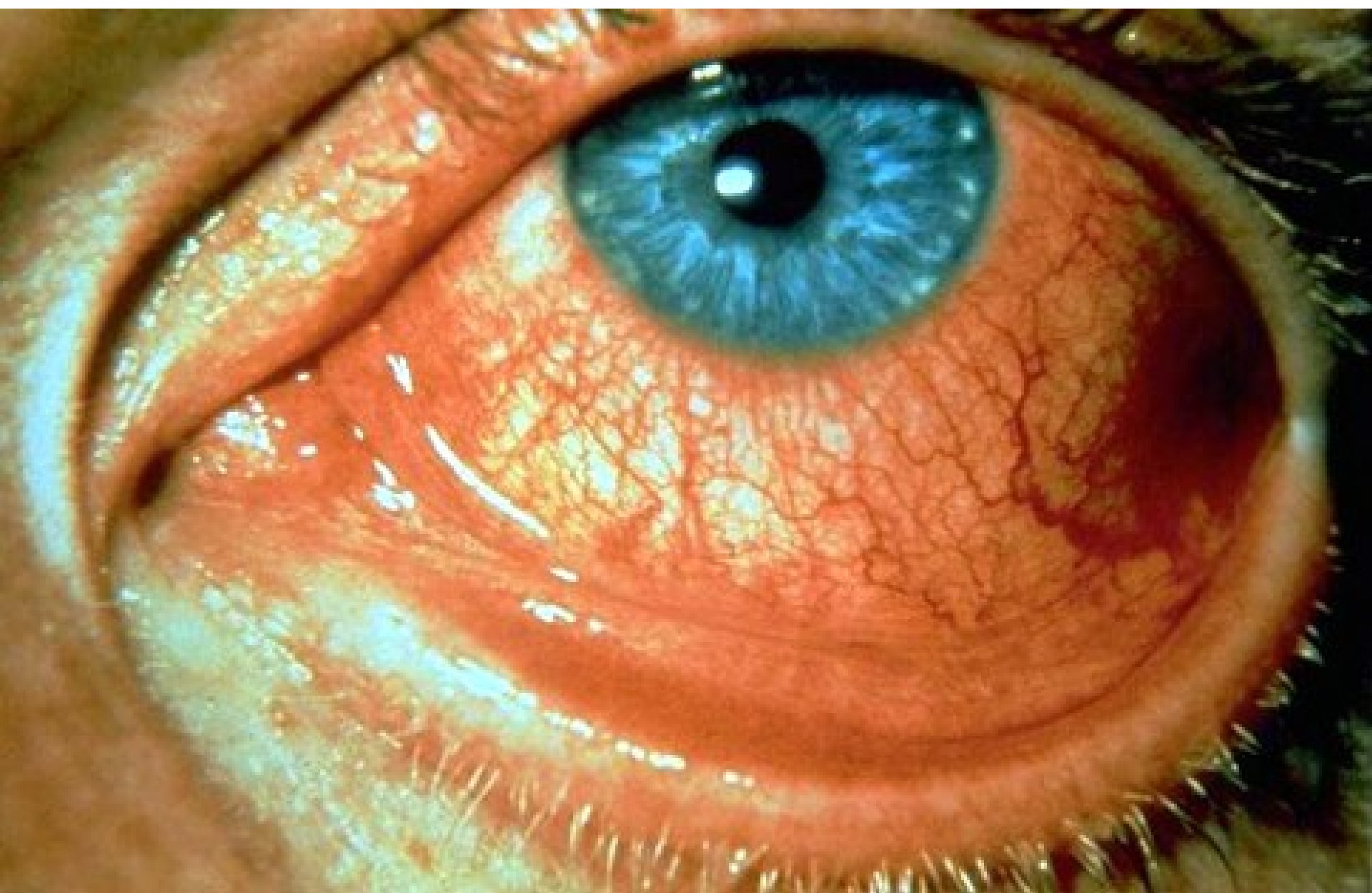


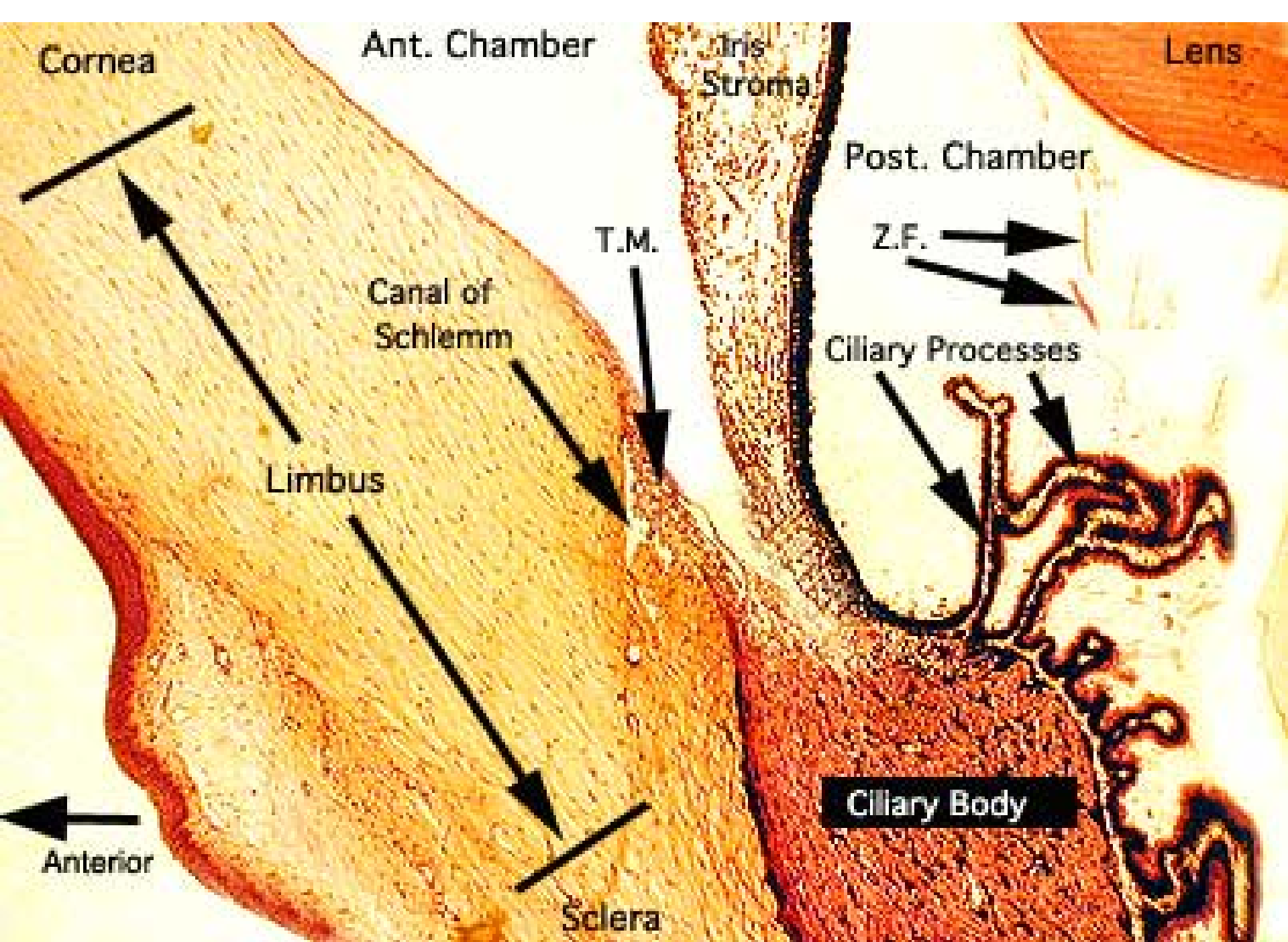
Lamina limitante anterior



AVASCULAR

Lamina limitante posterior

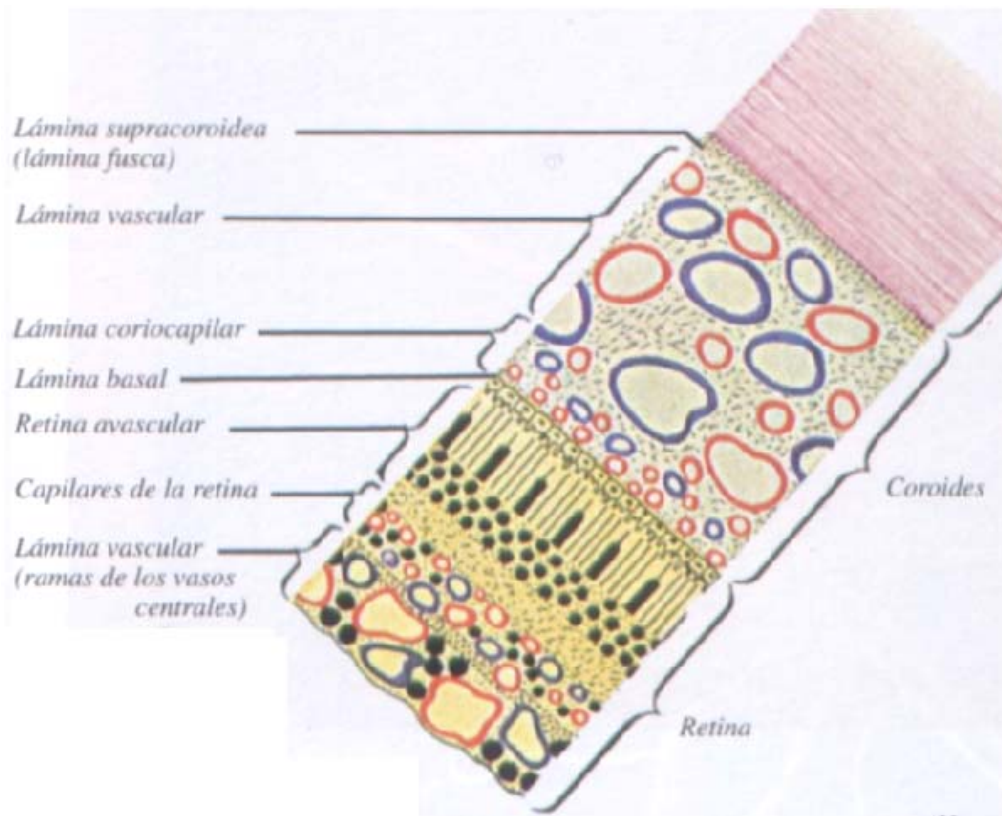




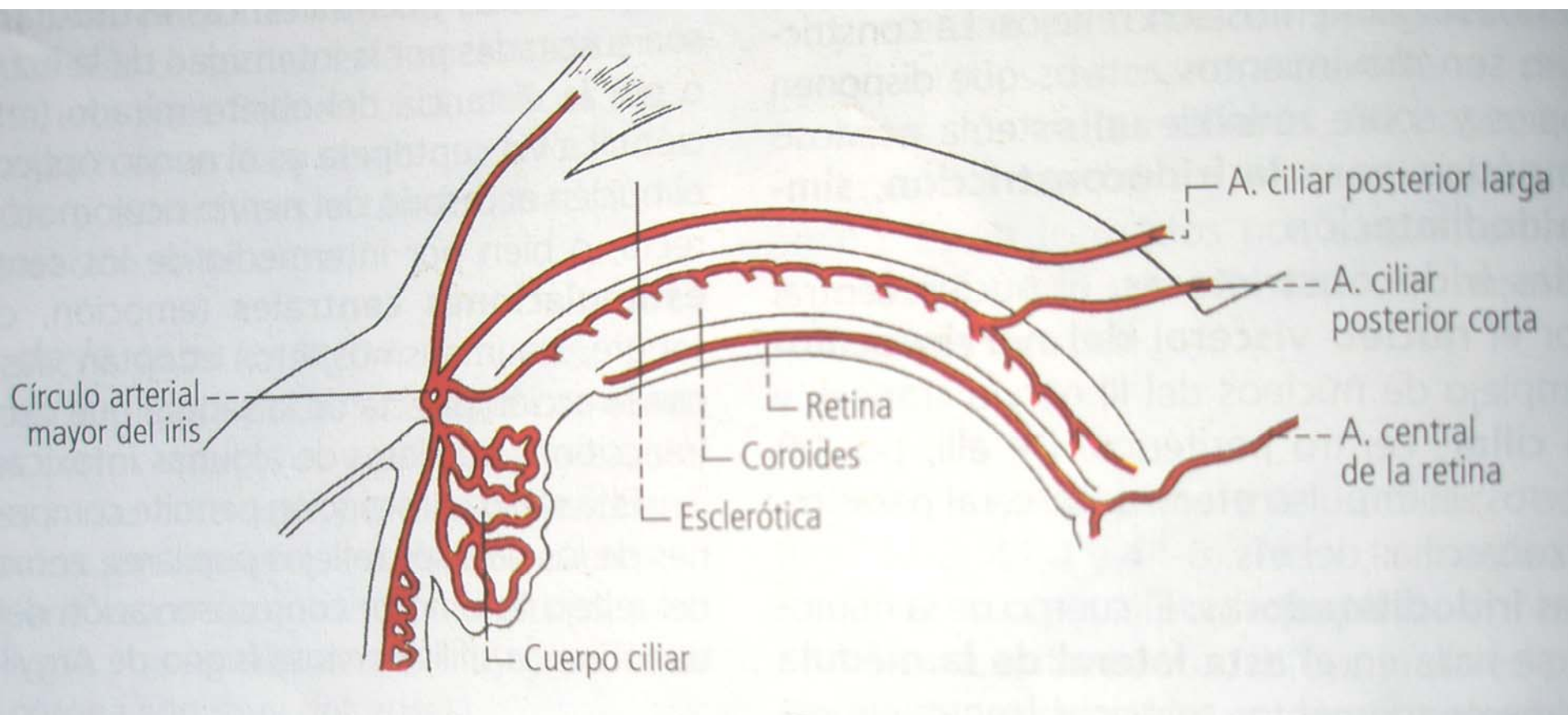
Capa Vascular

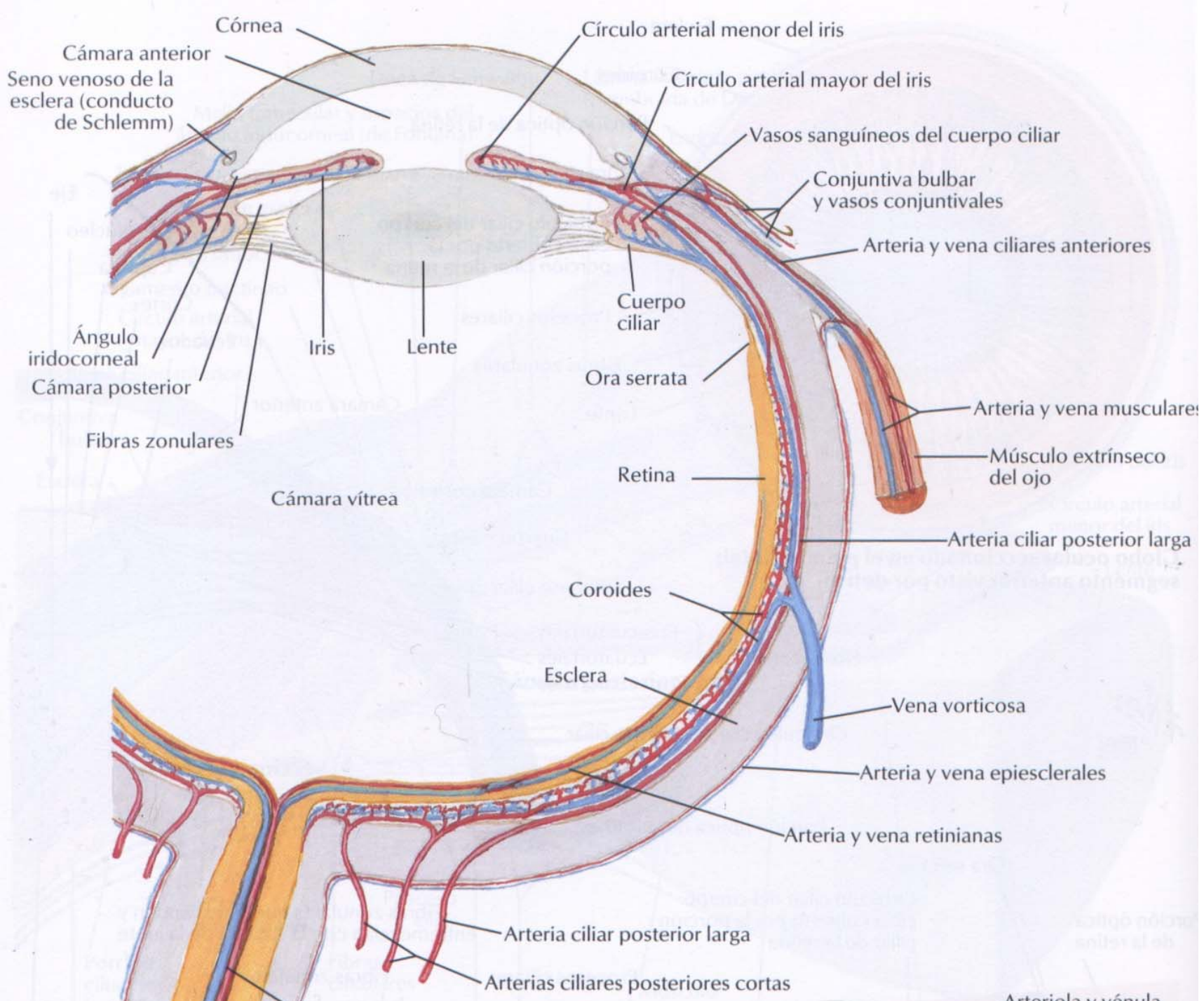
- Coroides
- Cuerpo ciliar
- Iris

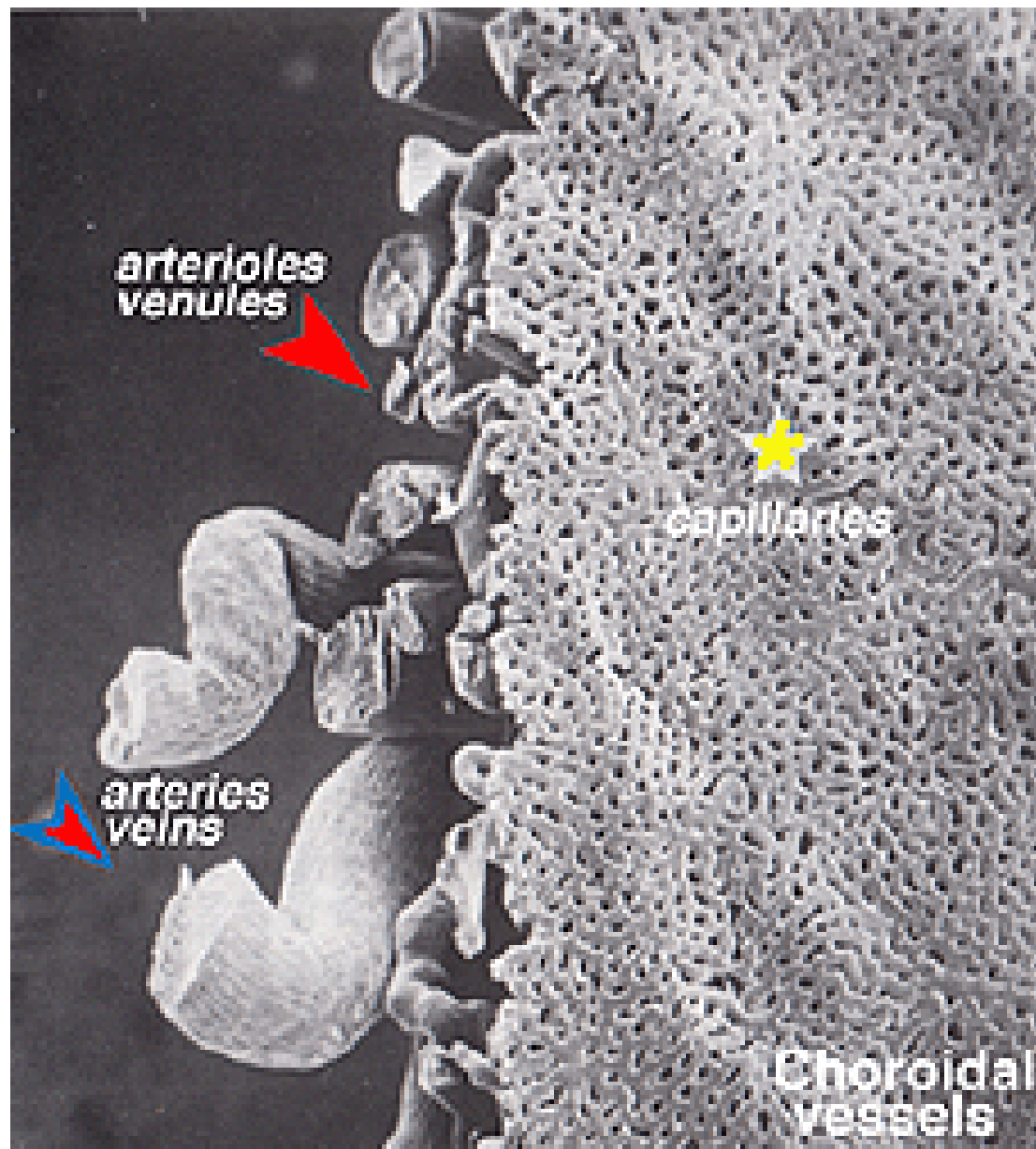
Coroides



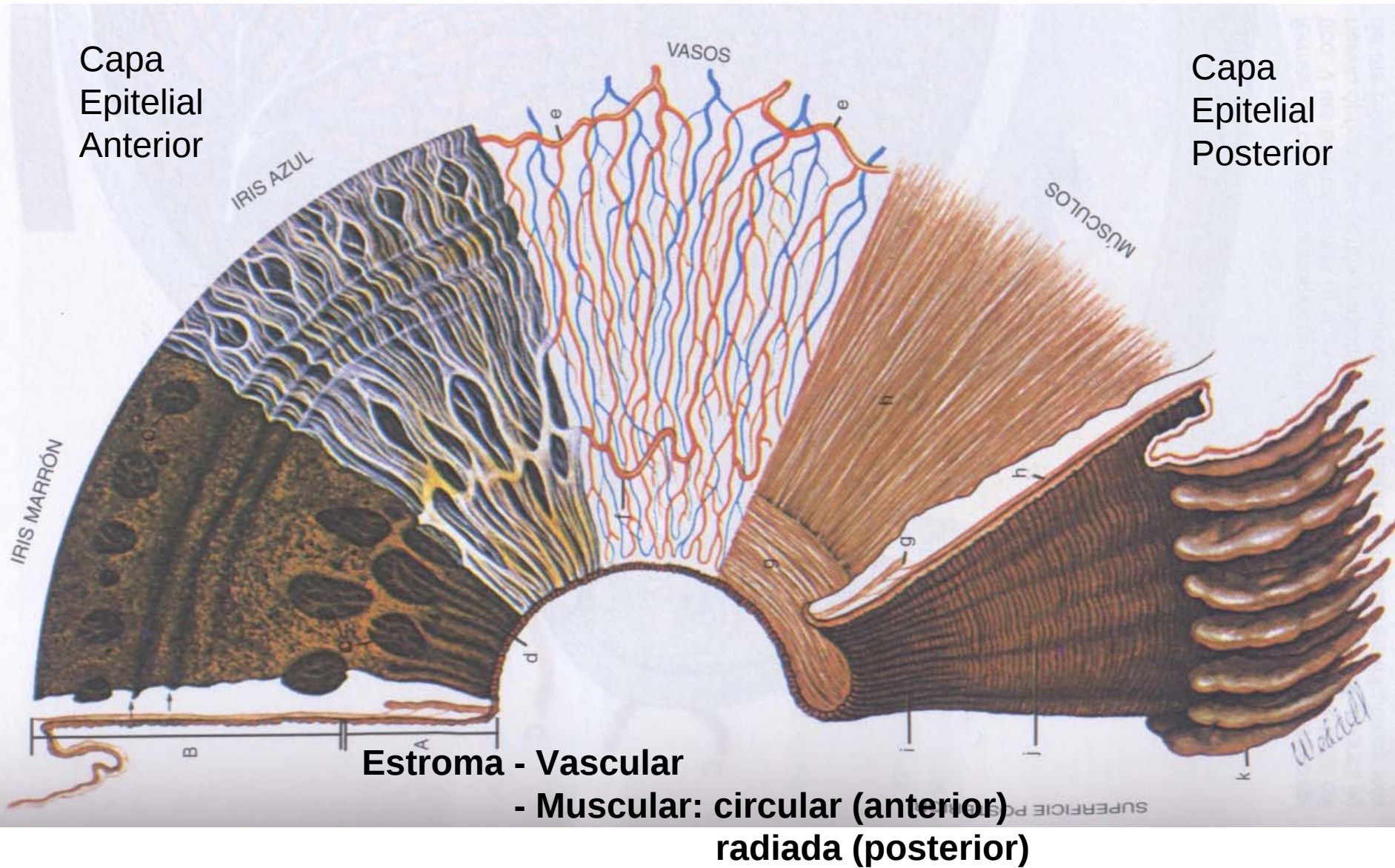
Lamina supracoroidea
Espacio pericoroideo
Lamina vascular
Lamina capilar
Lamina basal







IRIS

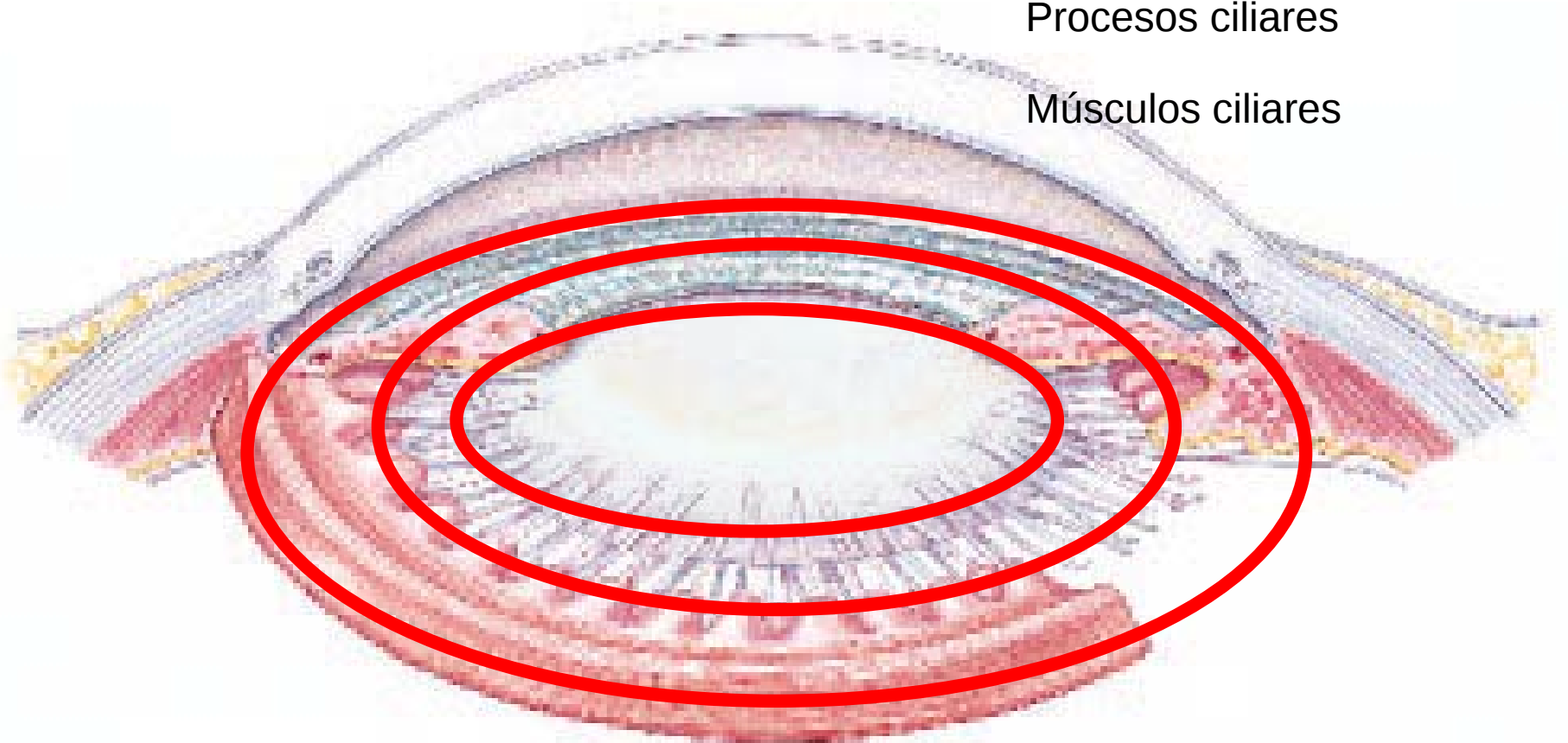


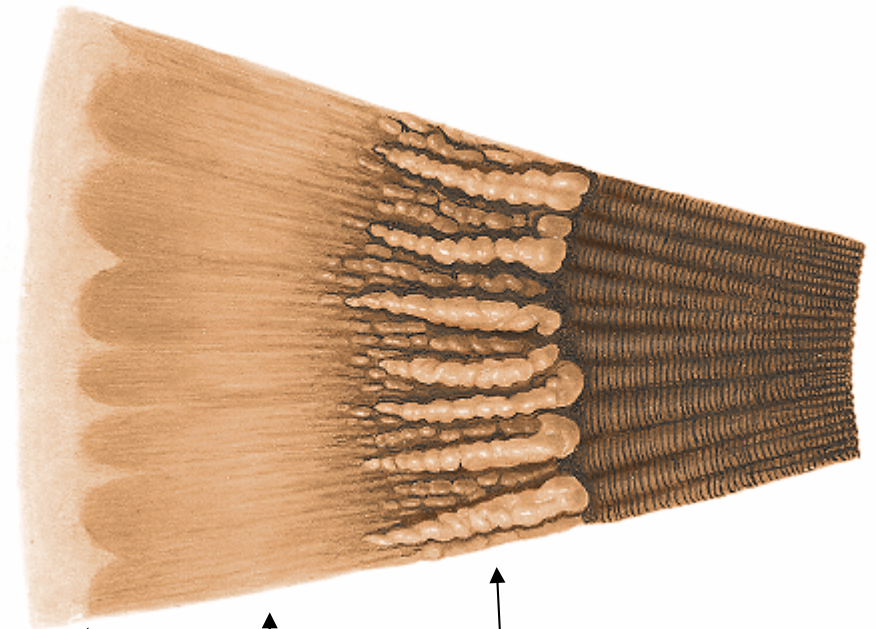
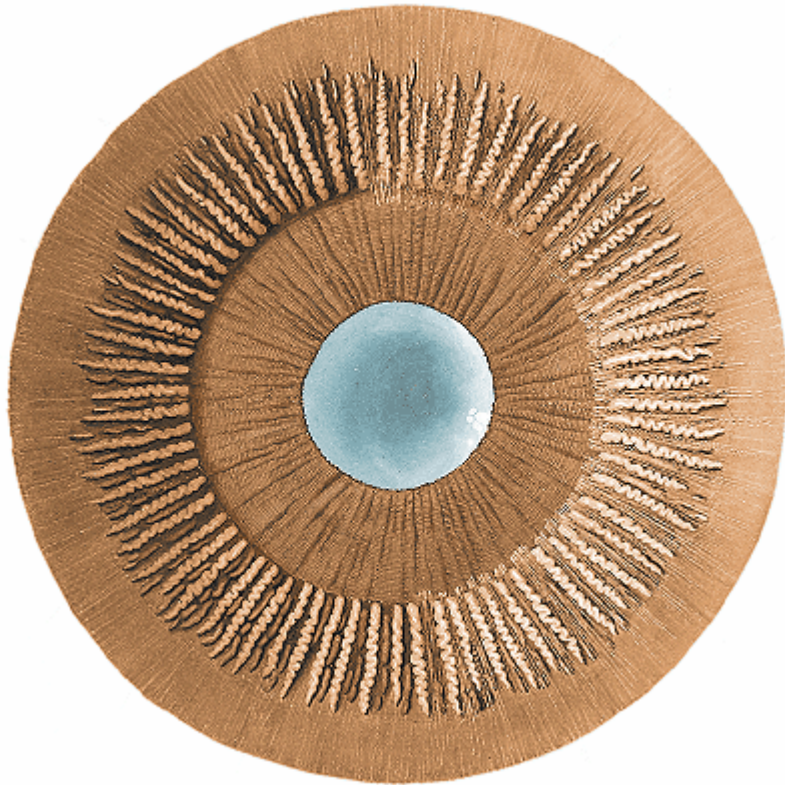
Cuerpo Ciliar

Ligamento suspensorio zonular

Procesos ciliares

Músculos ciliares

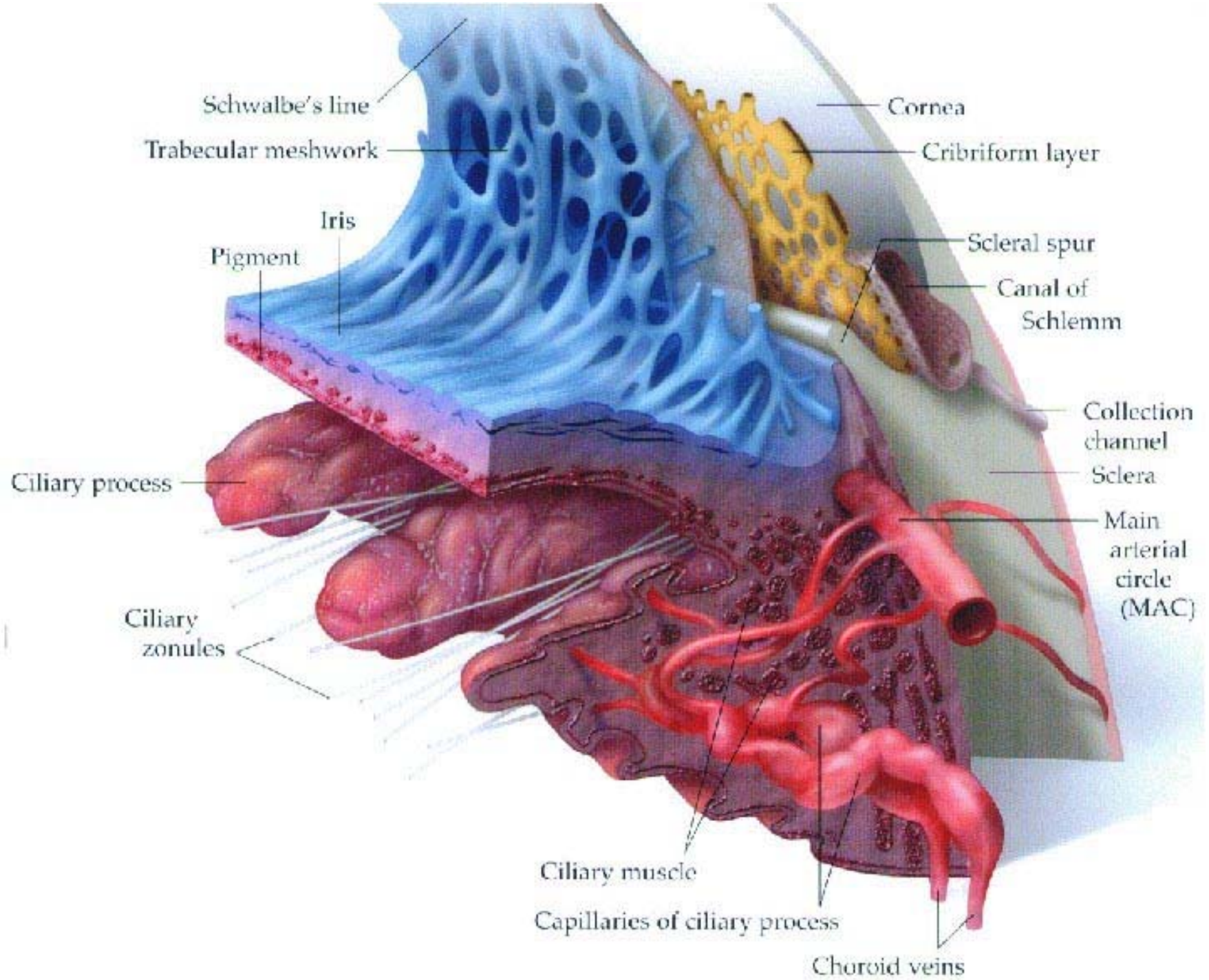




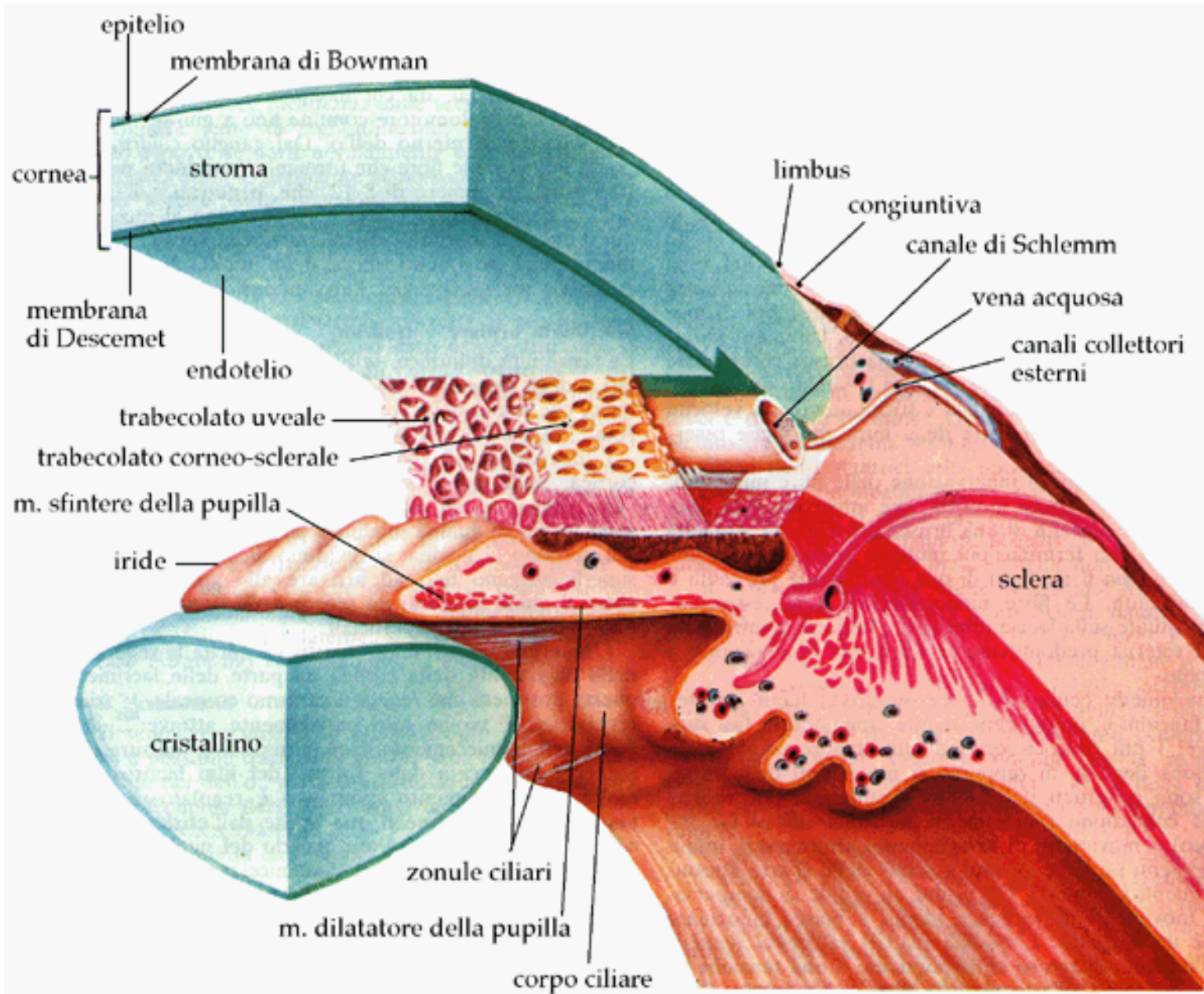
Ora Serrata

Parte plana
ciliar

Parte plegada
ciliar

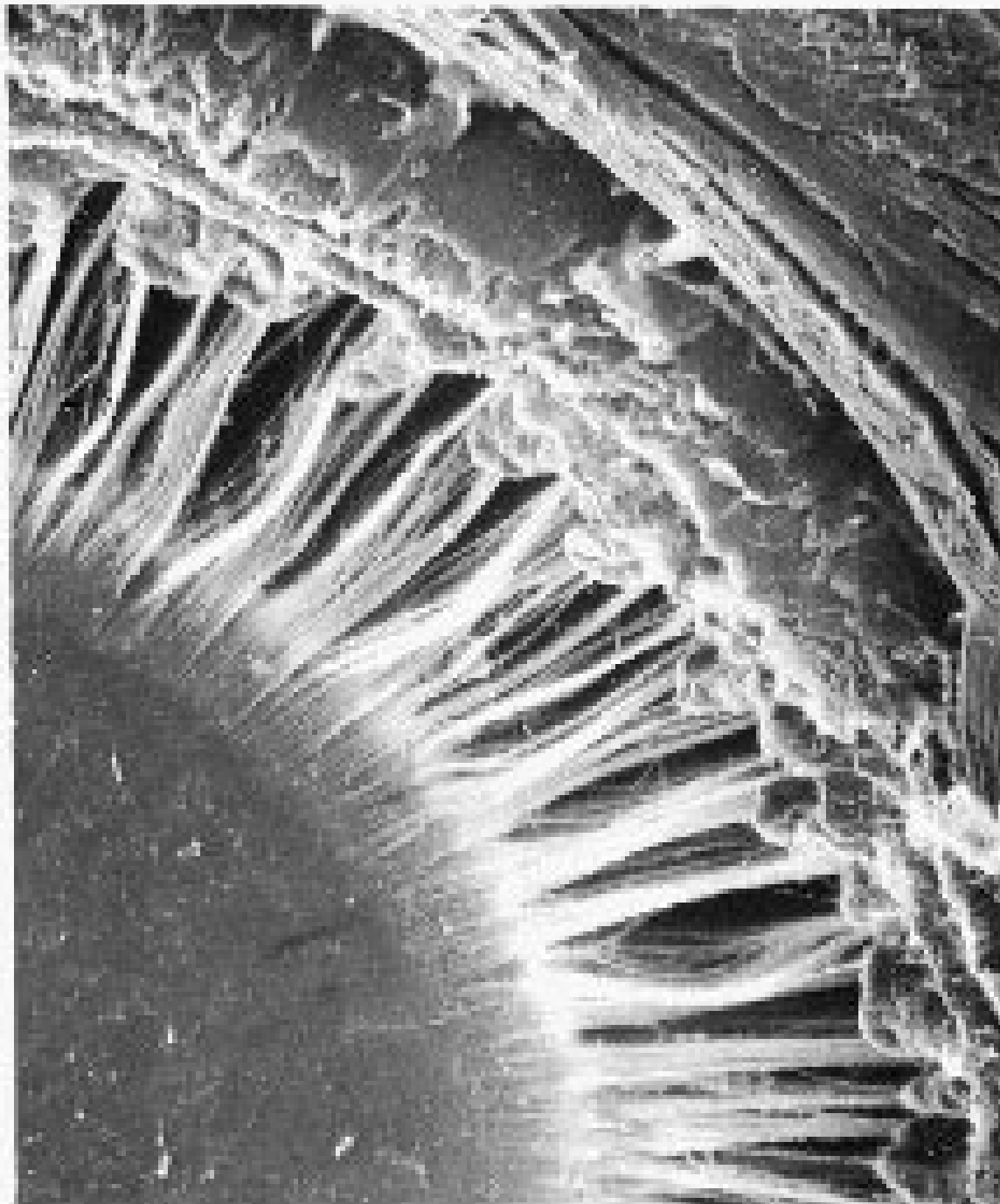


Seno venoso Escleral



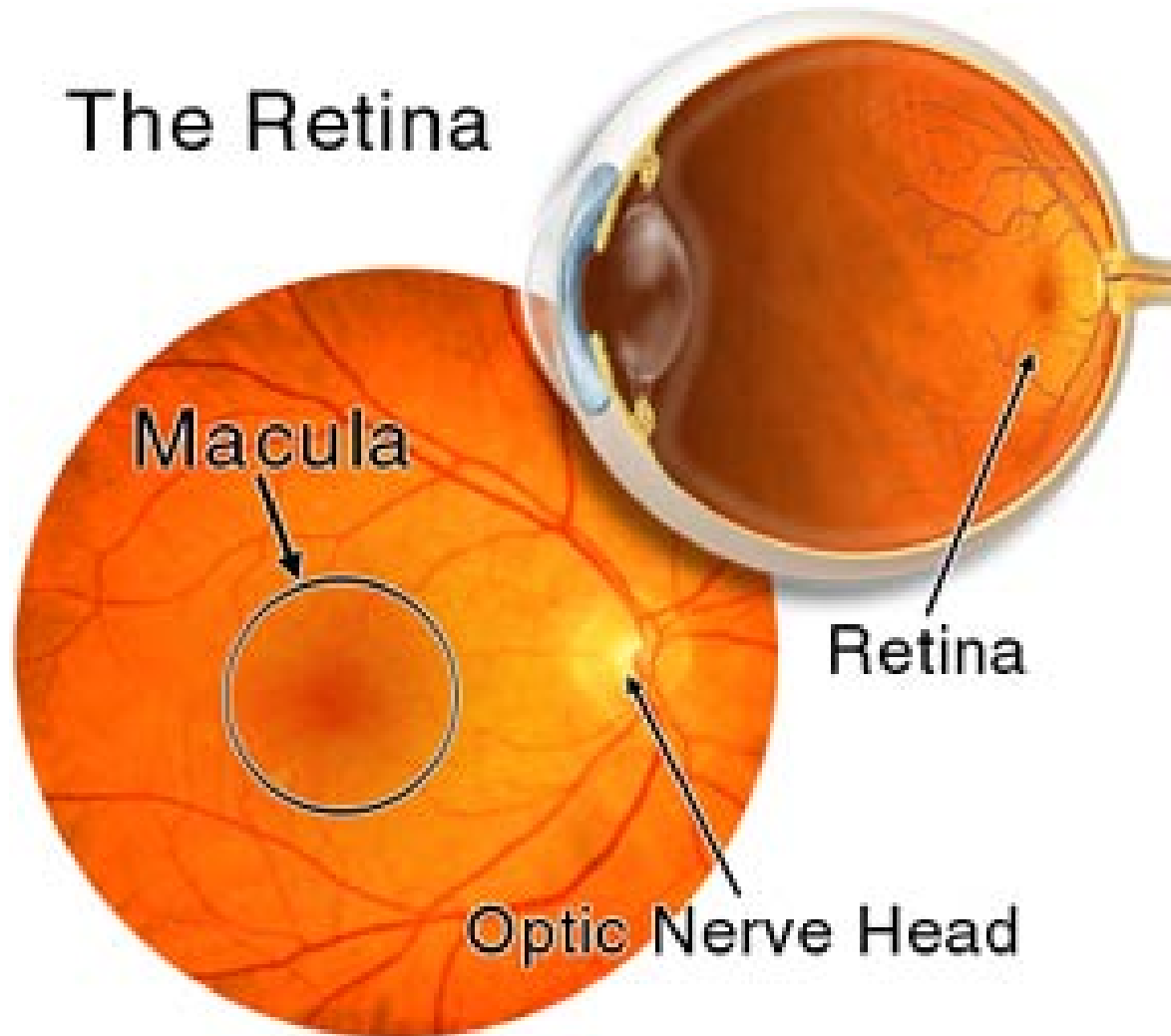
Ligamento
suspensor

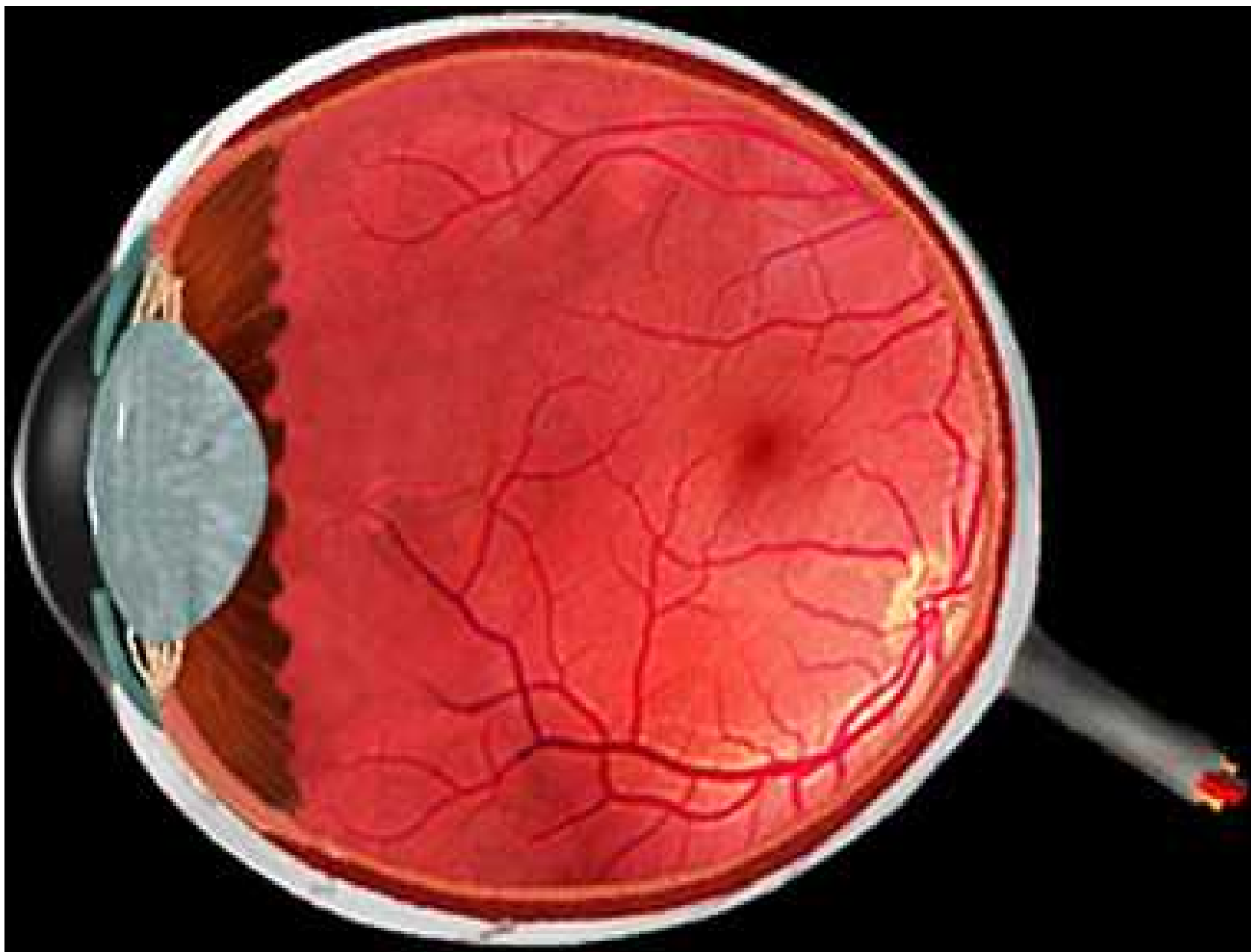
Lente

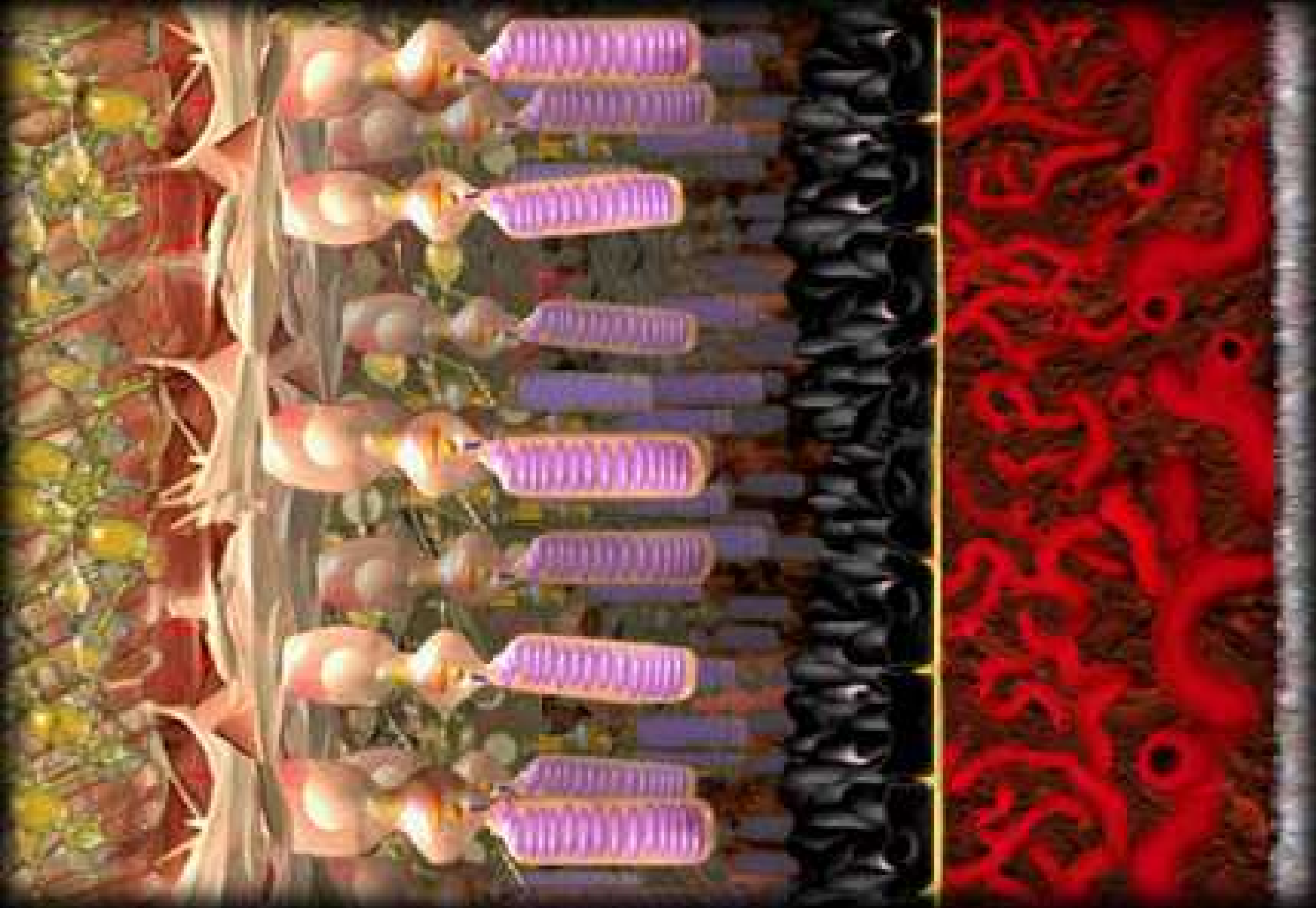


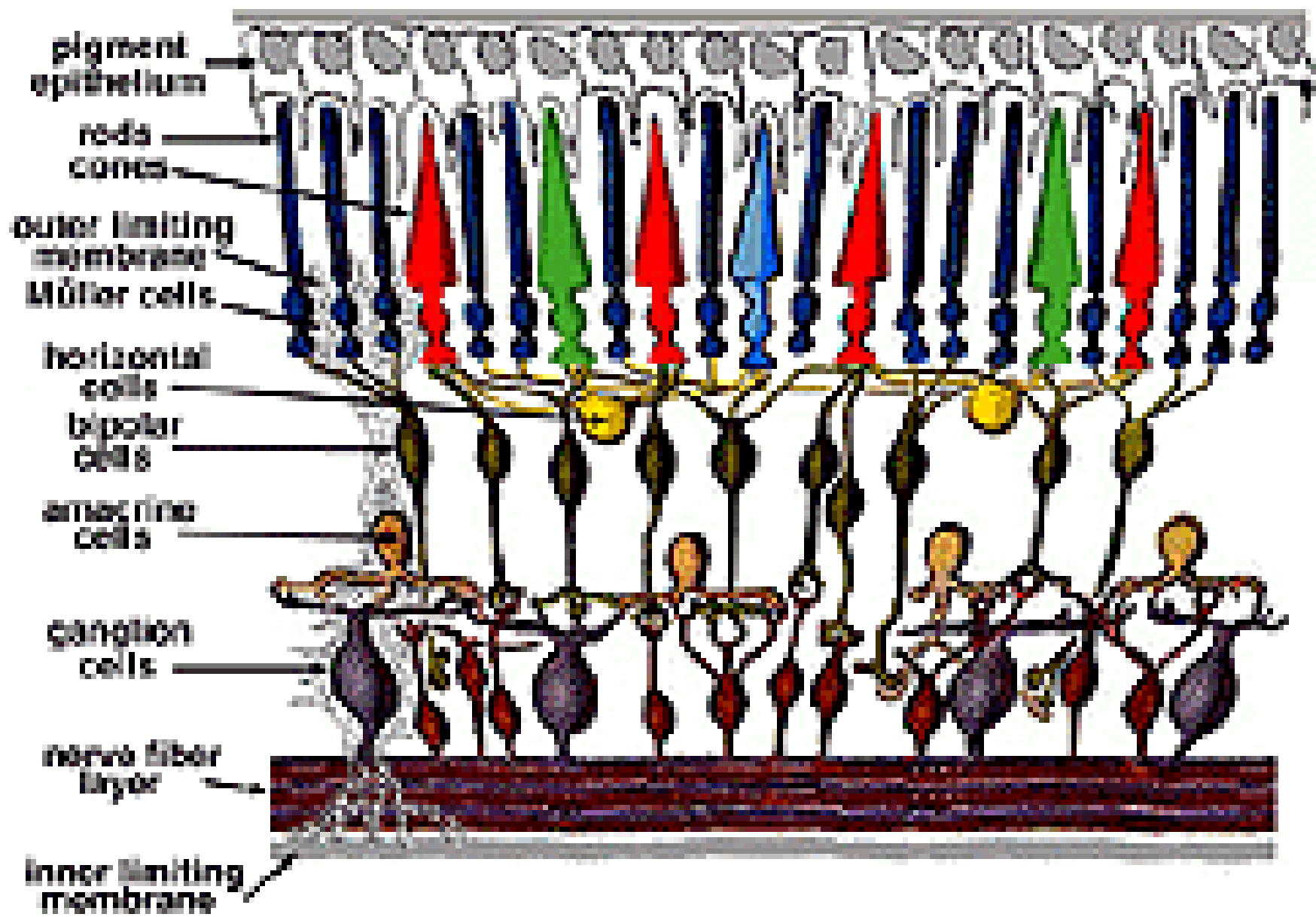
Capa Nerviosa: Retina

The Retina











EPITELIUO PIGMENTARIO

CAPA DE FOTORRECEPTORES

LIMITANTE EXTERNA

NUCLEAR EXTERNA

PLEXIFORME EXTERNA

NUCLEAR INTERNA

PLEXIFORME INTERNA

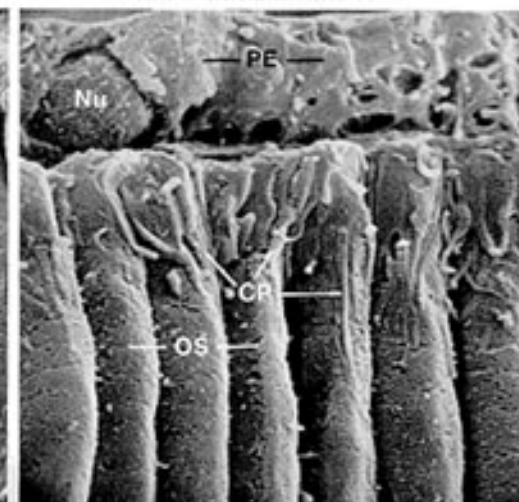
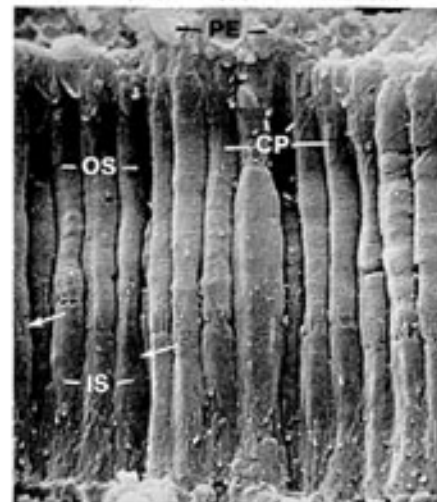
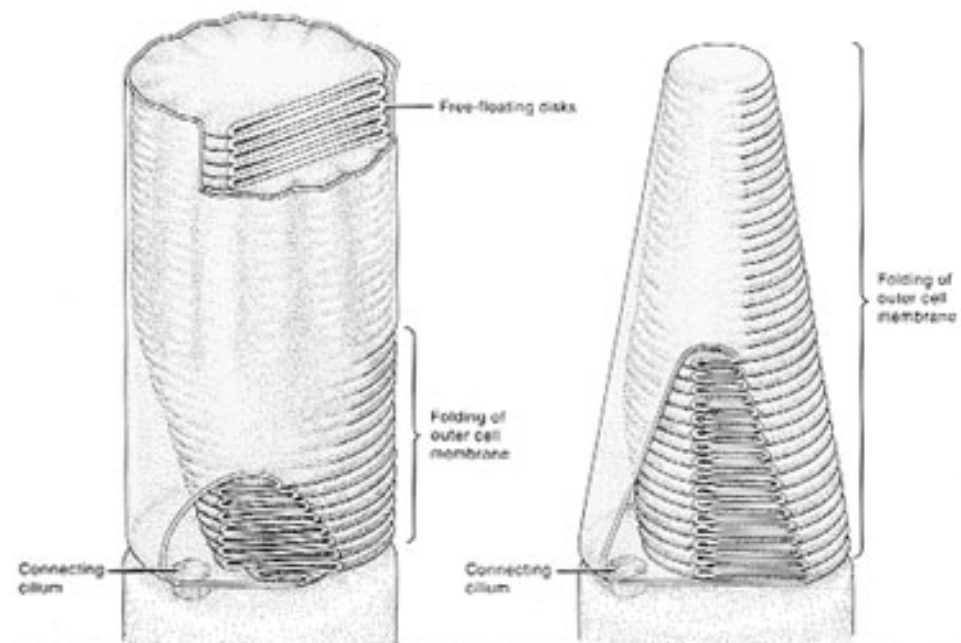
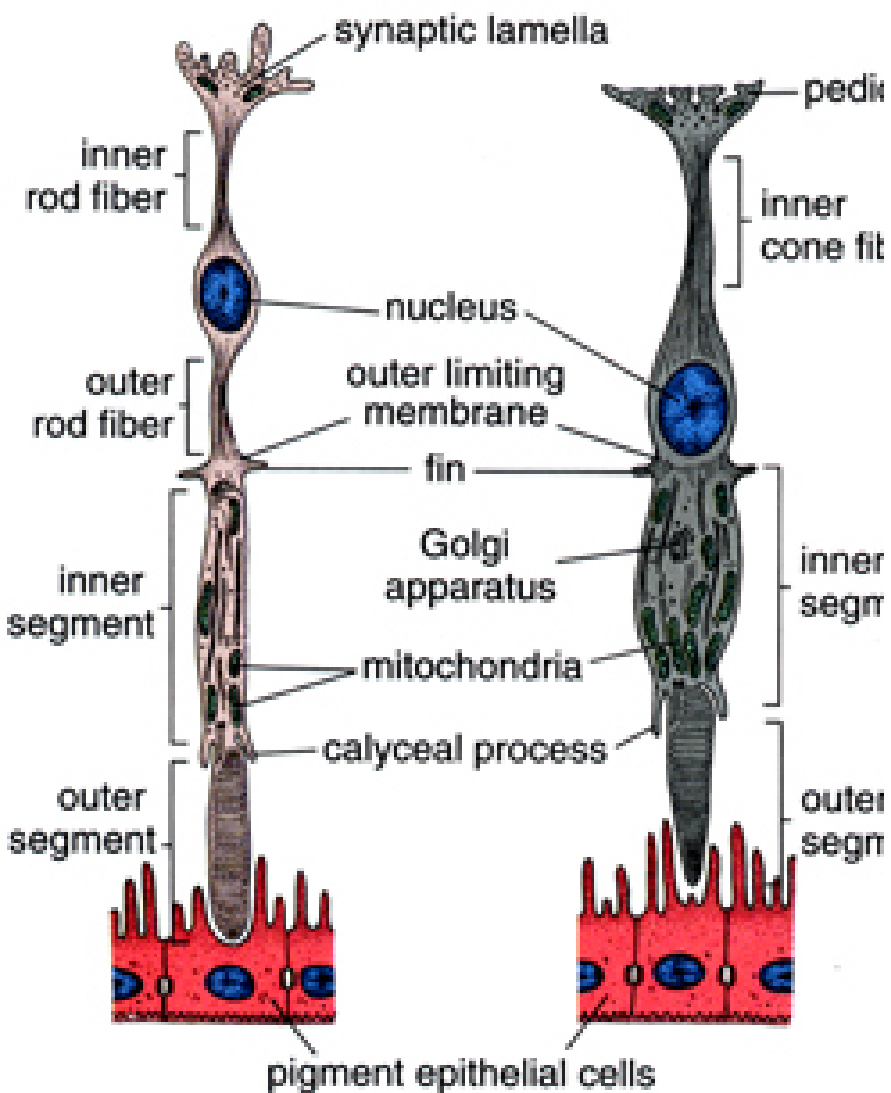
CAPA DE CELULAS GANGLIONARES

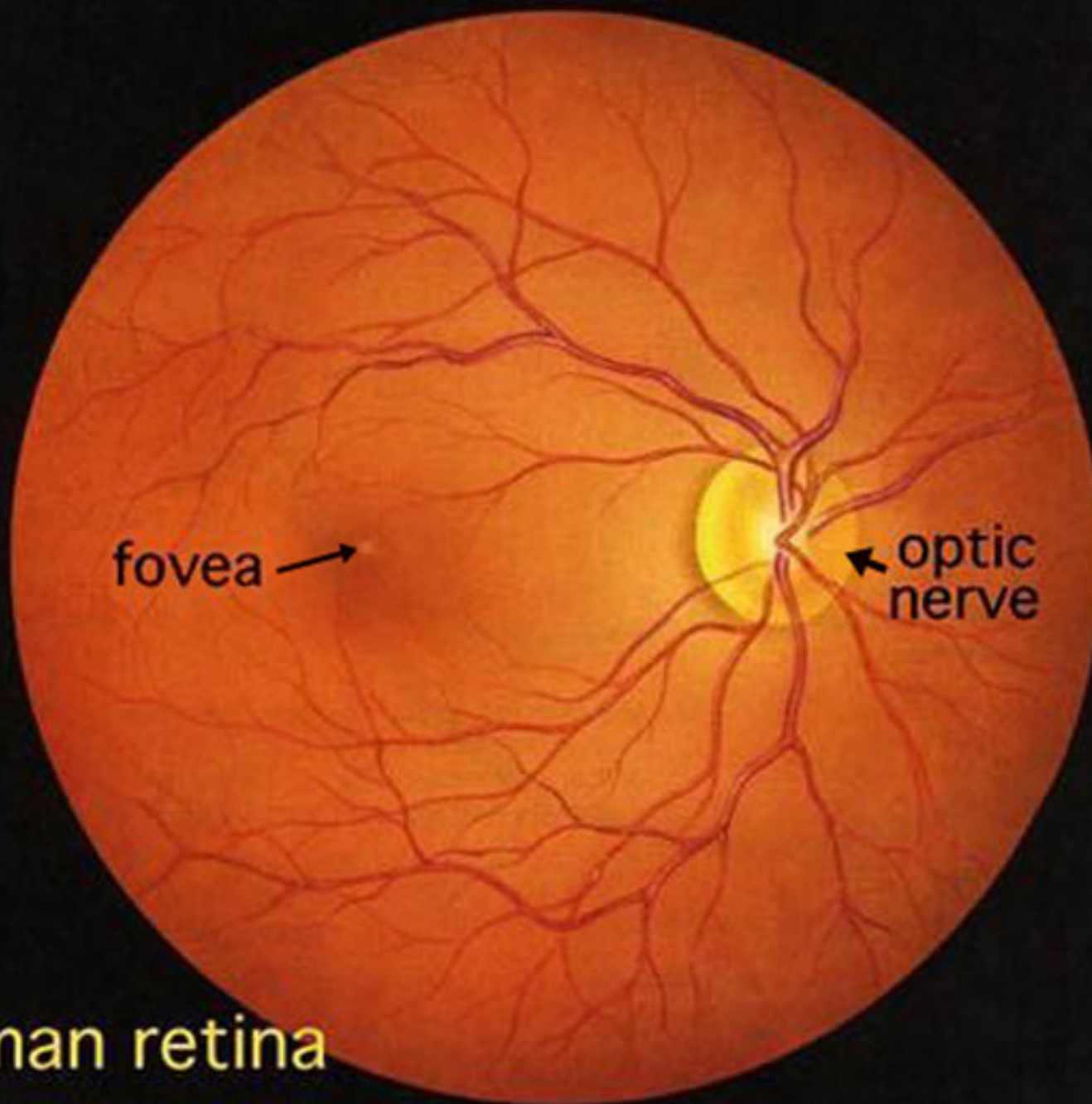
FIBRAS DEL NERVIO OPTICO

LIMITANTE INTERNA

ROD

CONE





Human retina

Fig. 1. Human retina as seen through an ophthalmoscope.

Human fovea

cones only

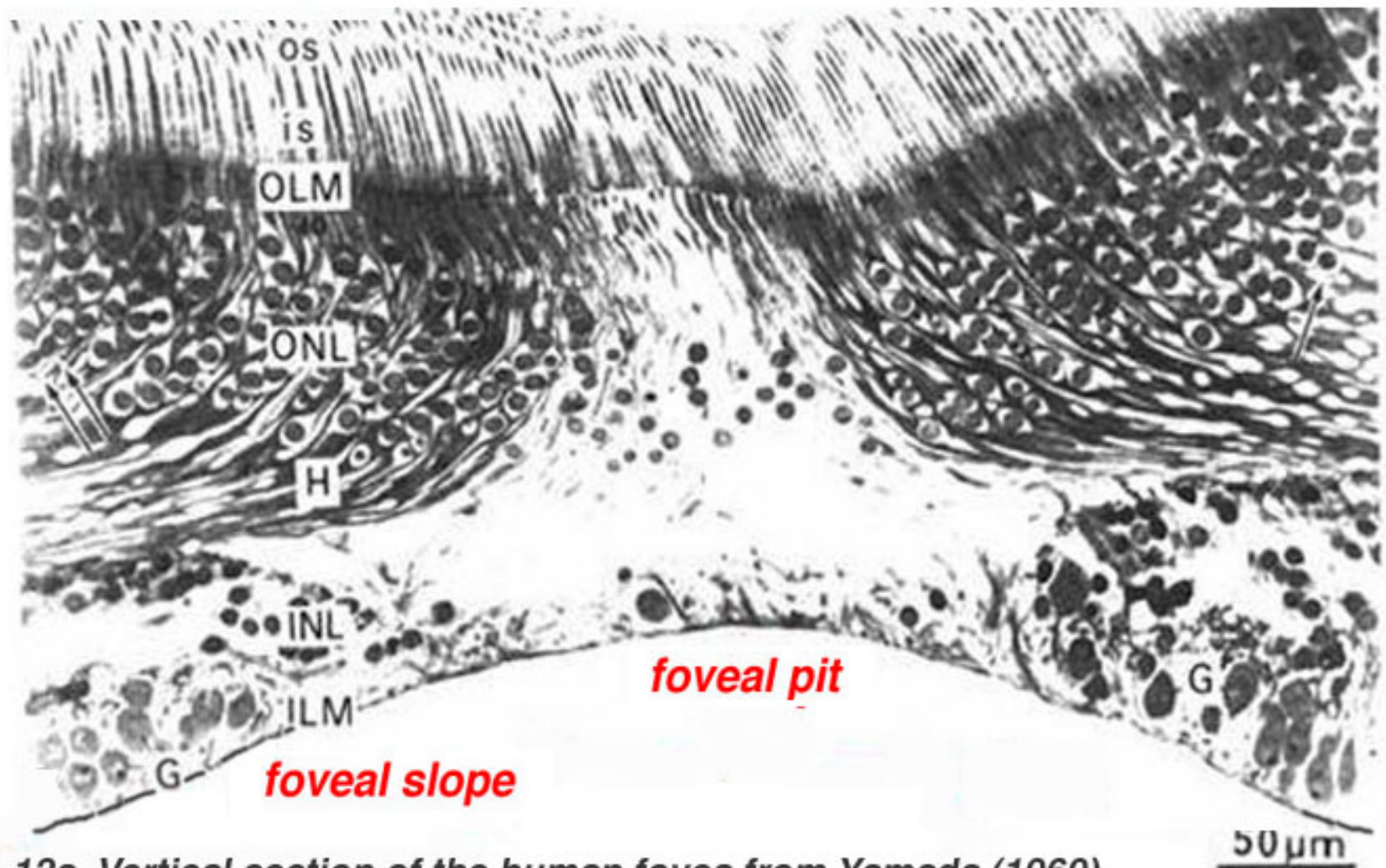


Fig. 12a. Vertical section of the human fovea from Yamada (1969).

os, outer segments; is, inner segments; OLM, outer limiting membrane; ONL, outer nuclear layer; H, Henle fibers; INL, inner nuclear layer; ILM, inner limiting membrane; G, ganglion cells

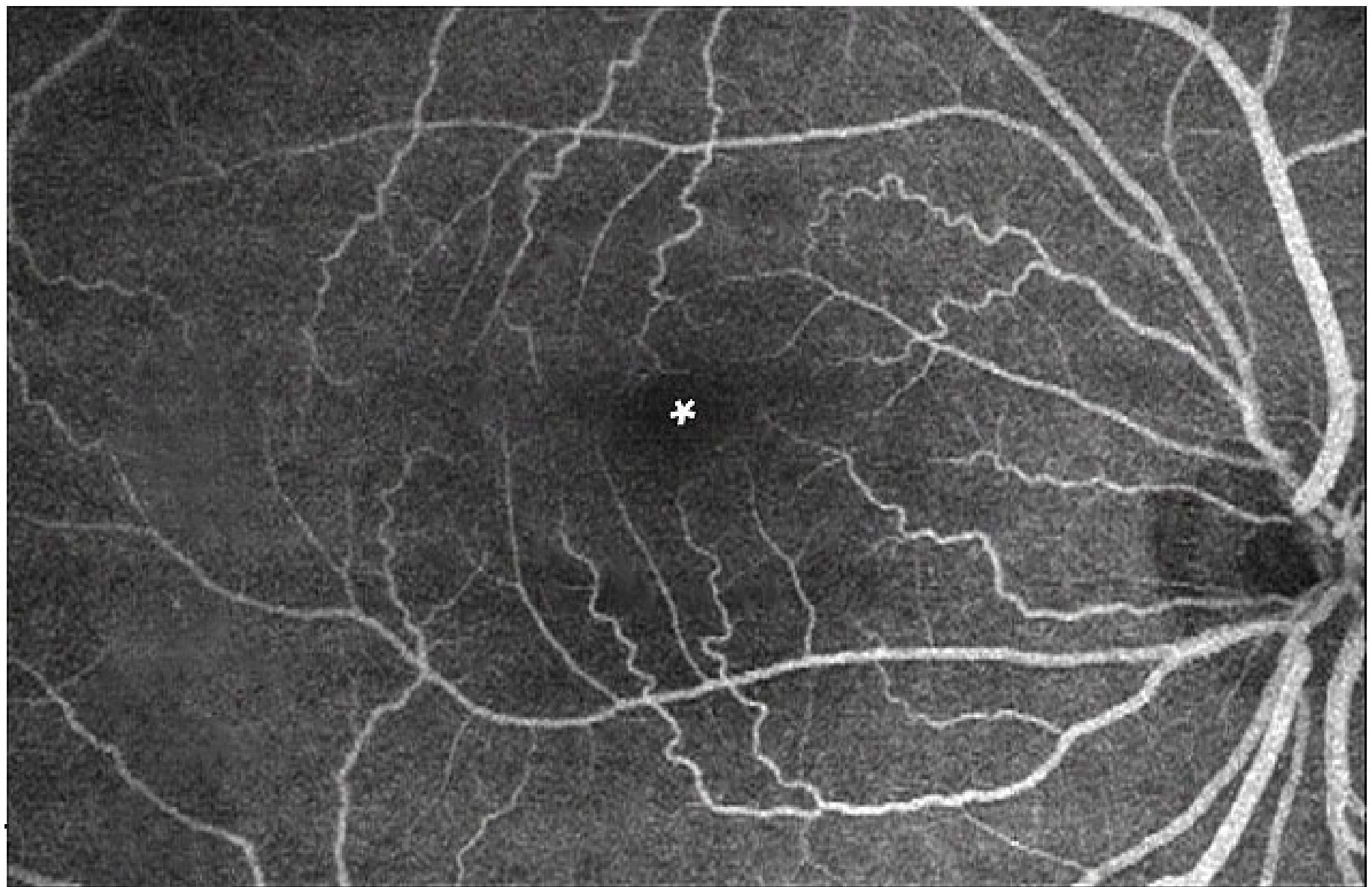


Fig. 17. Fundus photograph showing flourescein imaging of the major arteries and veins in a normal human right eye retina. The vessels emerge from the optic nerve head and run in a radial fashion curving towards and around the fovea (asterisk in photograph). (Image courtesy of Isabel Pinilla, Spain).

Snodderly et al. 1992

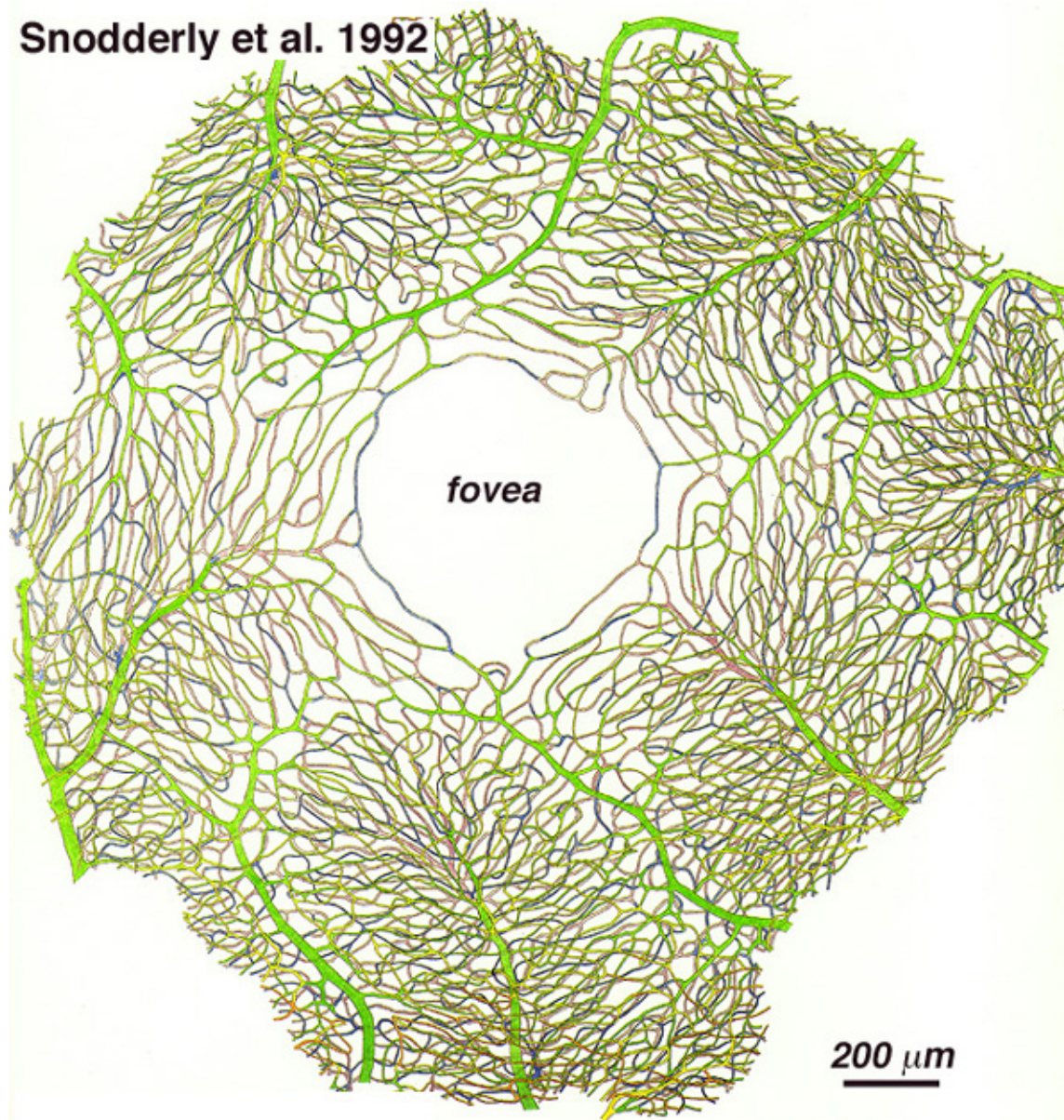
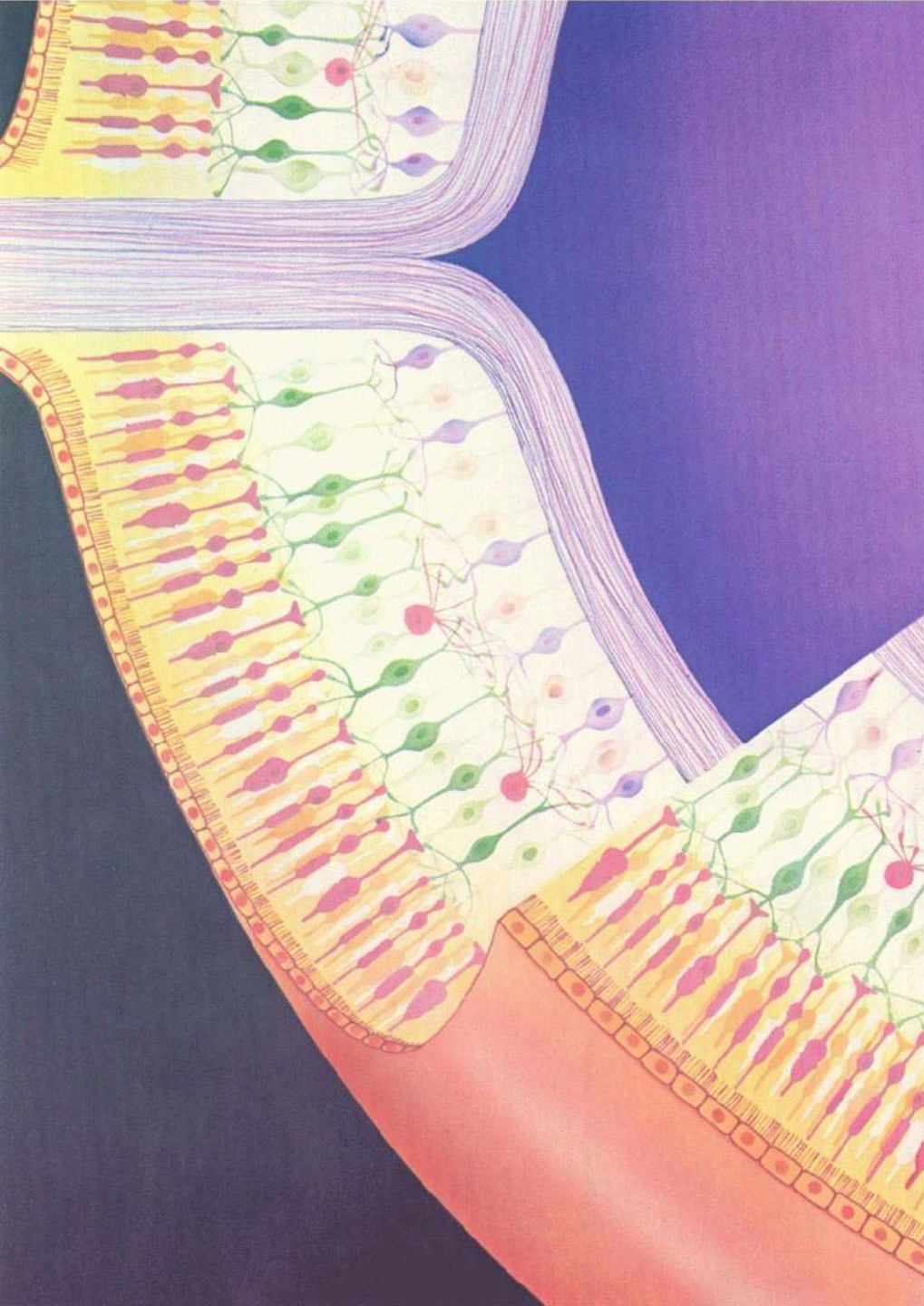
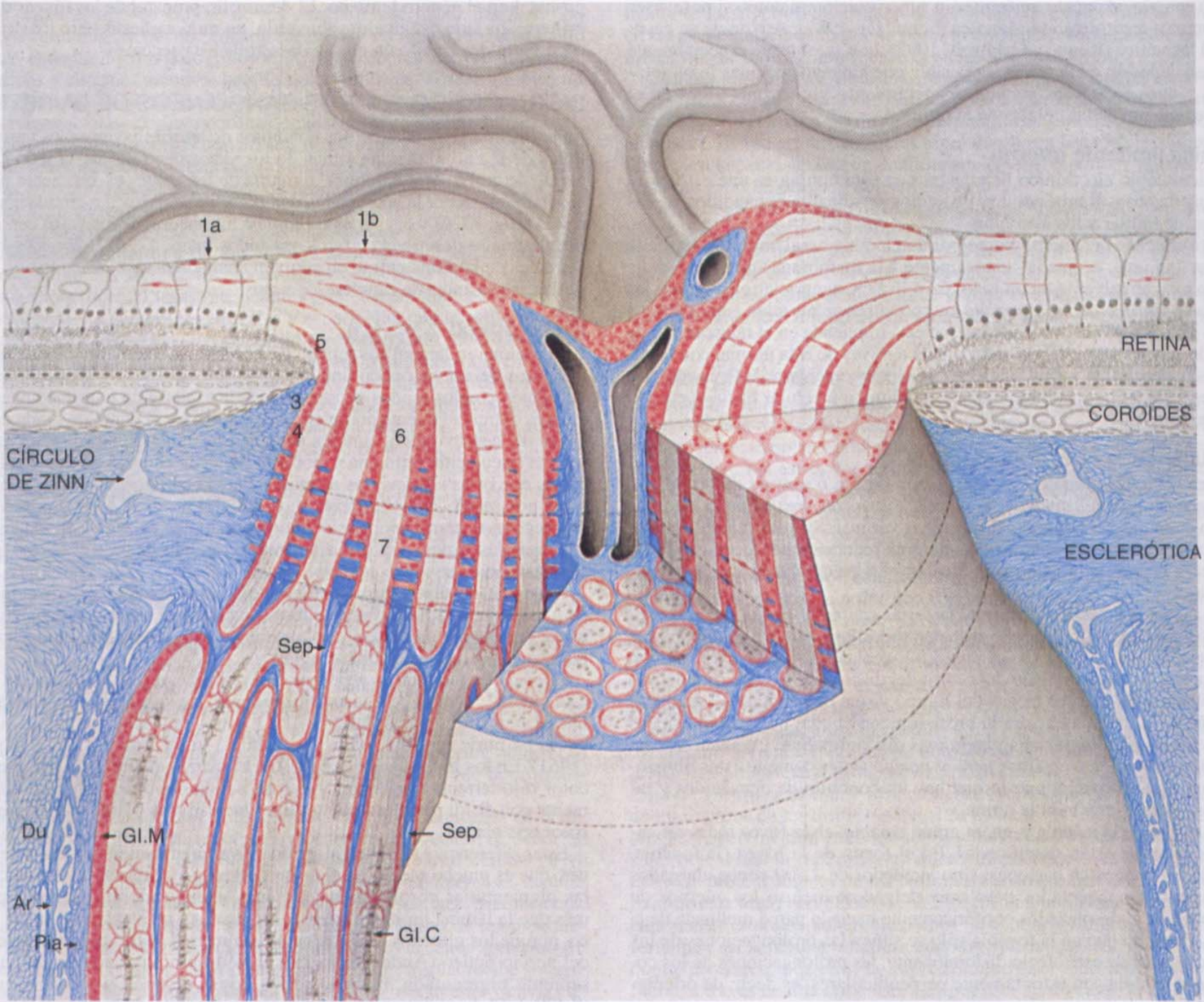


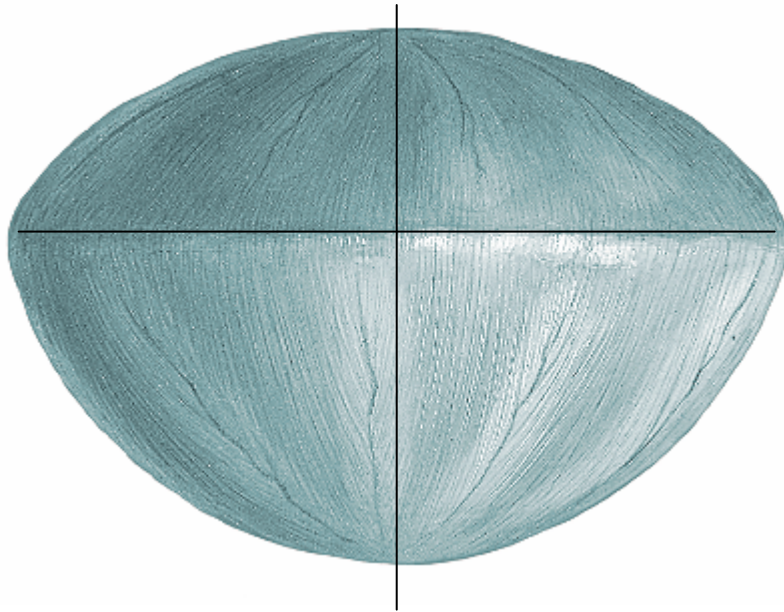
Fig. 20. Diagram of the retinal vasculature around the fovea in the rhesus monkey derived from more than 80 microscope fields.





Lente

Polo anterior

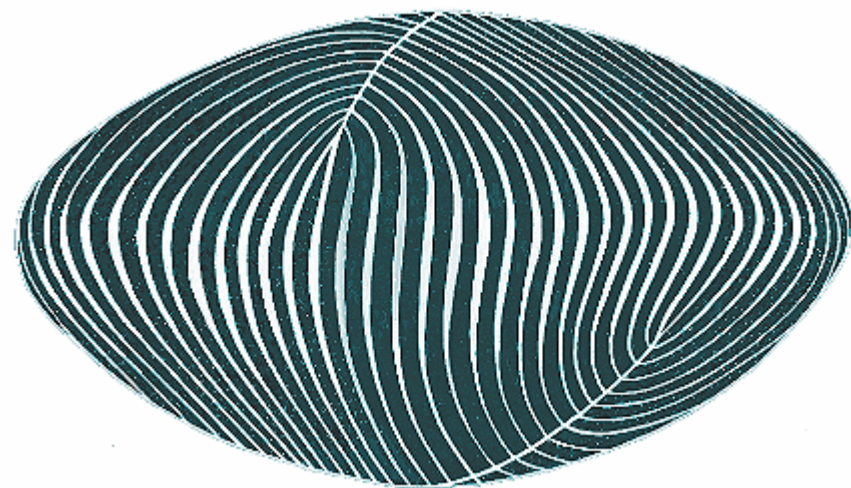
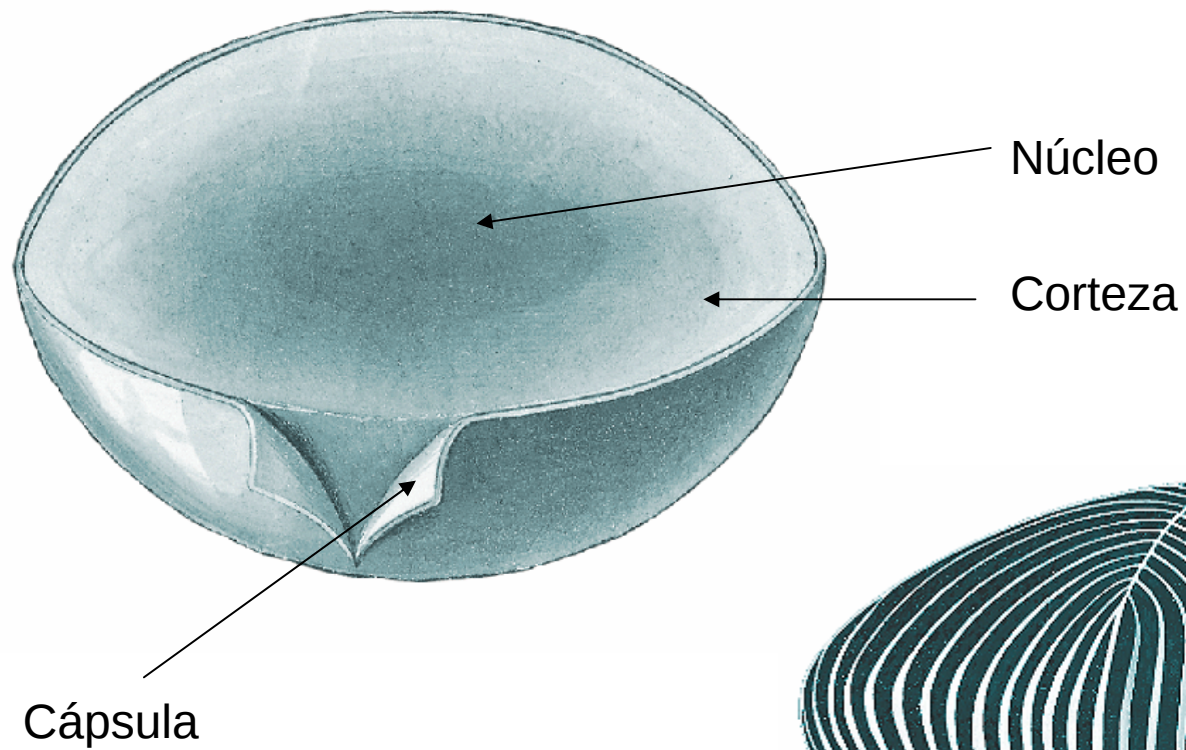


Polo Posterior

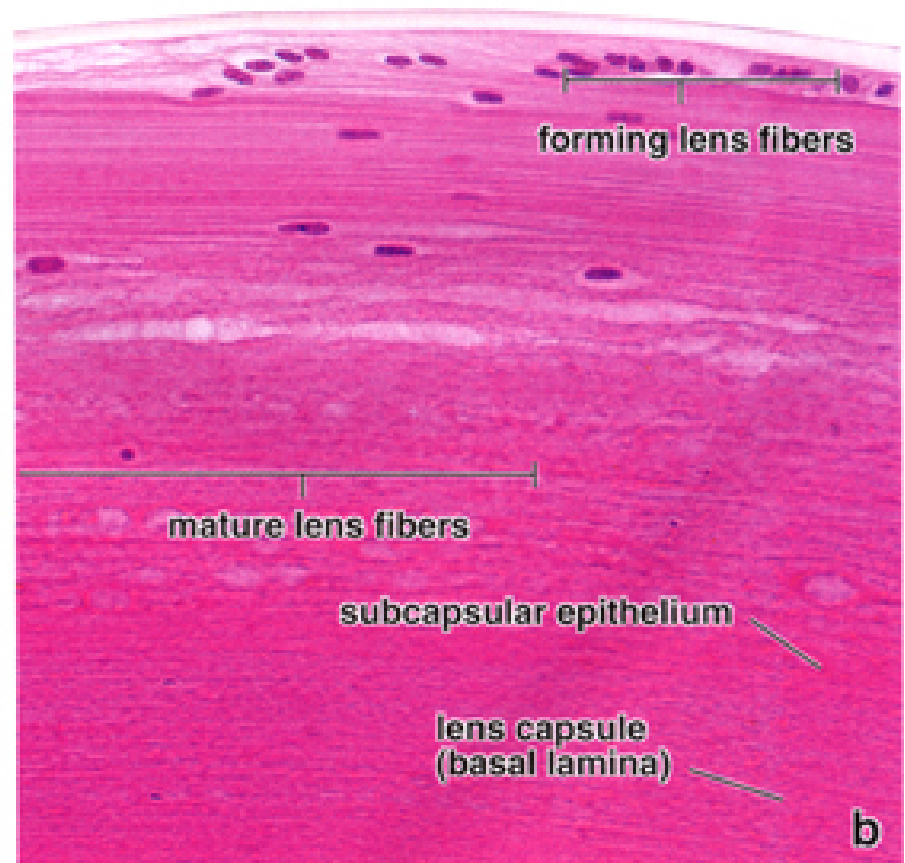
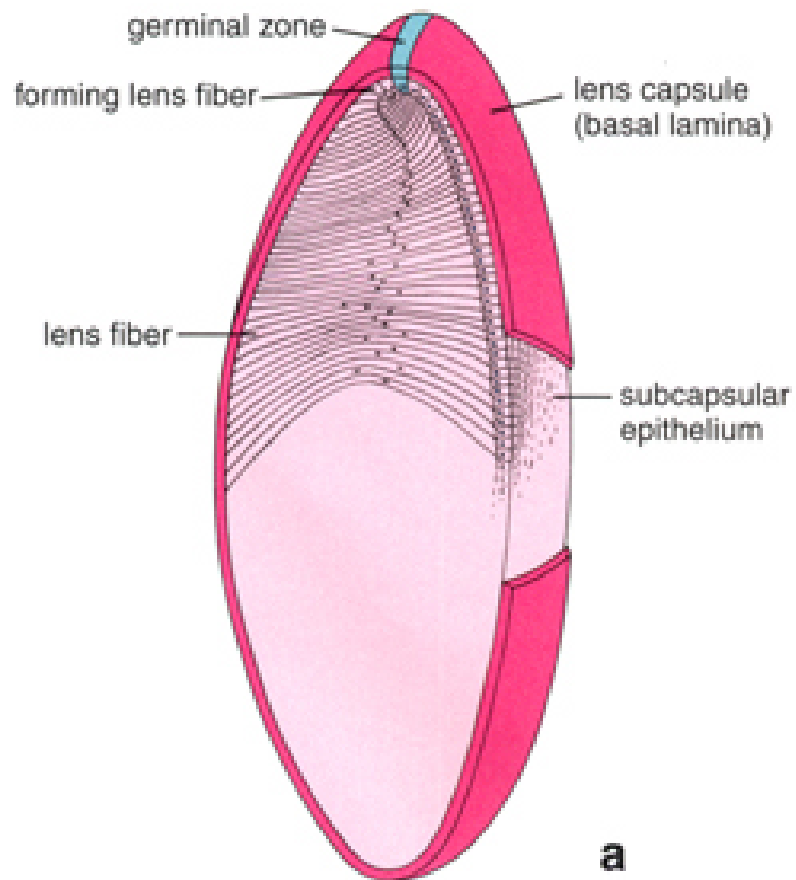
Eje

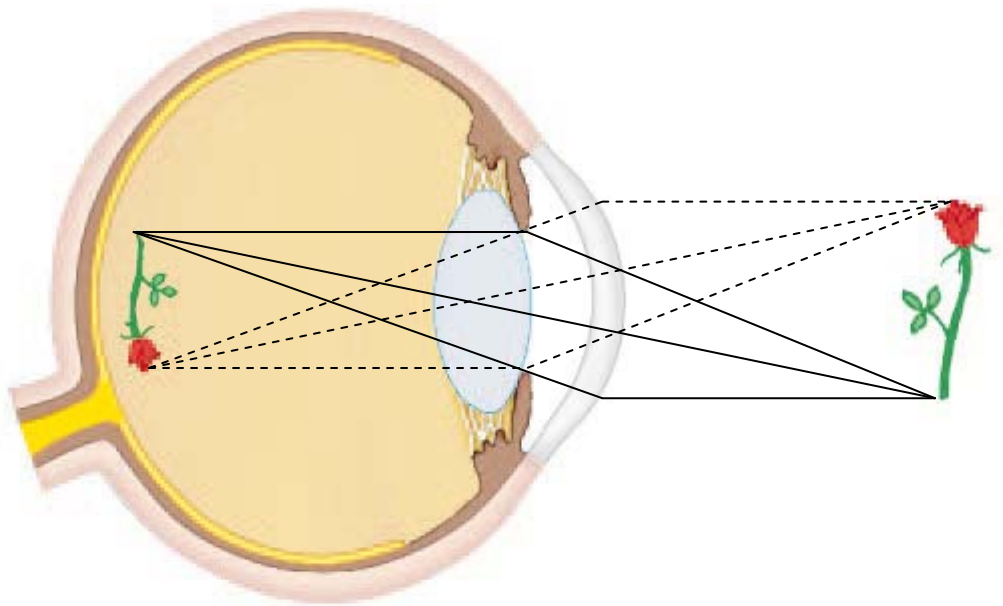
Ecuador



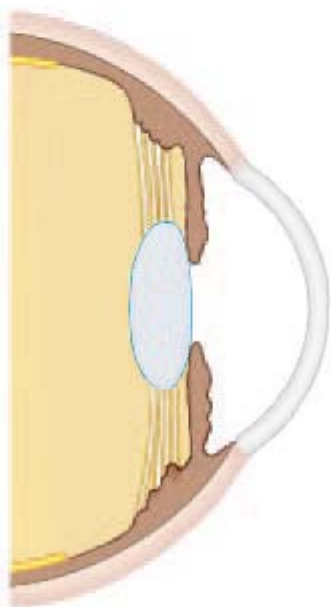


Fibras del lente

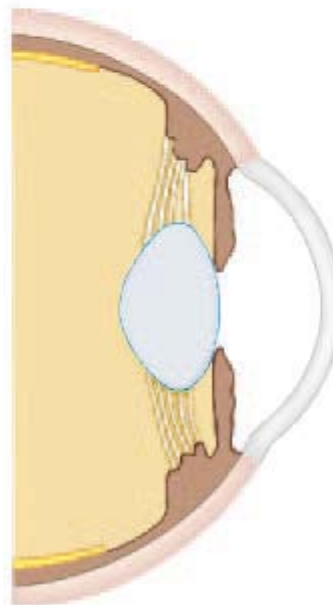




Capacidad 12 dioptrías



Objeto distante



Objeto cercano

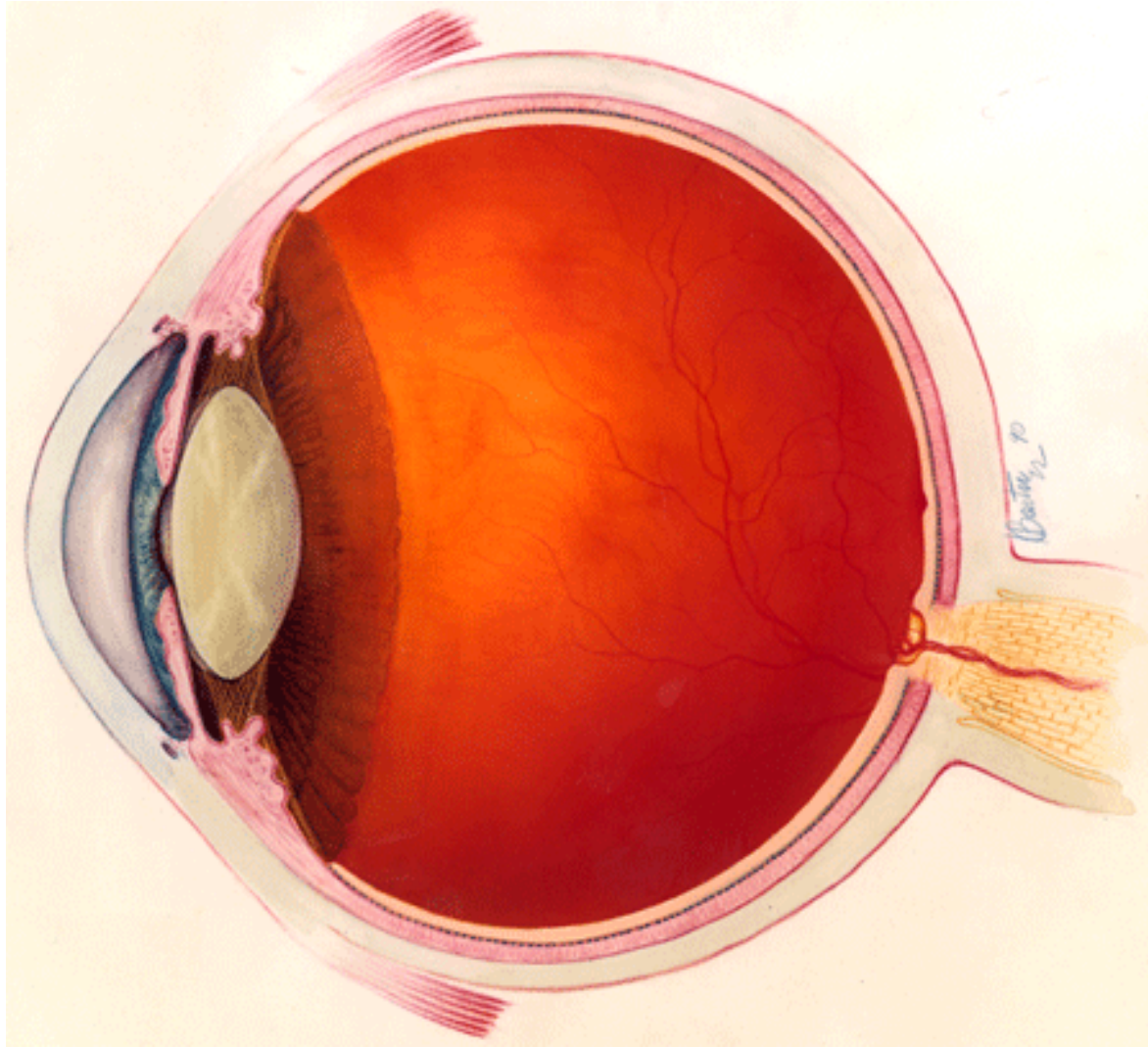


Cámaras del bulbo ocular

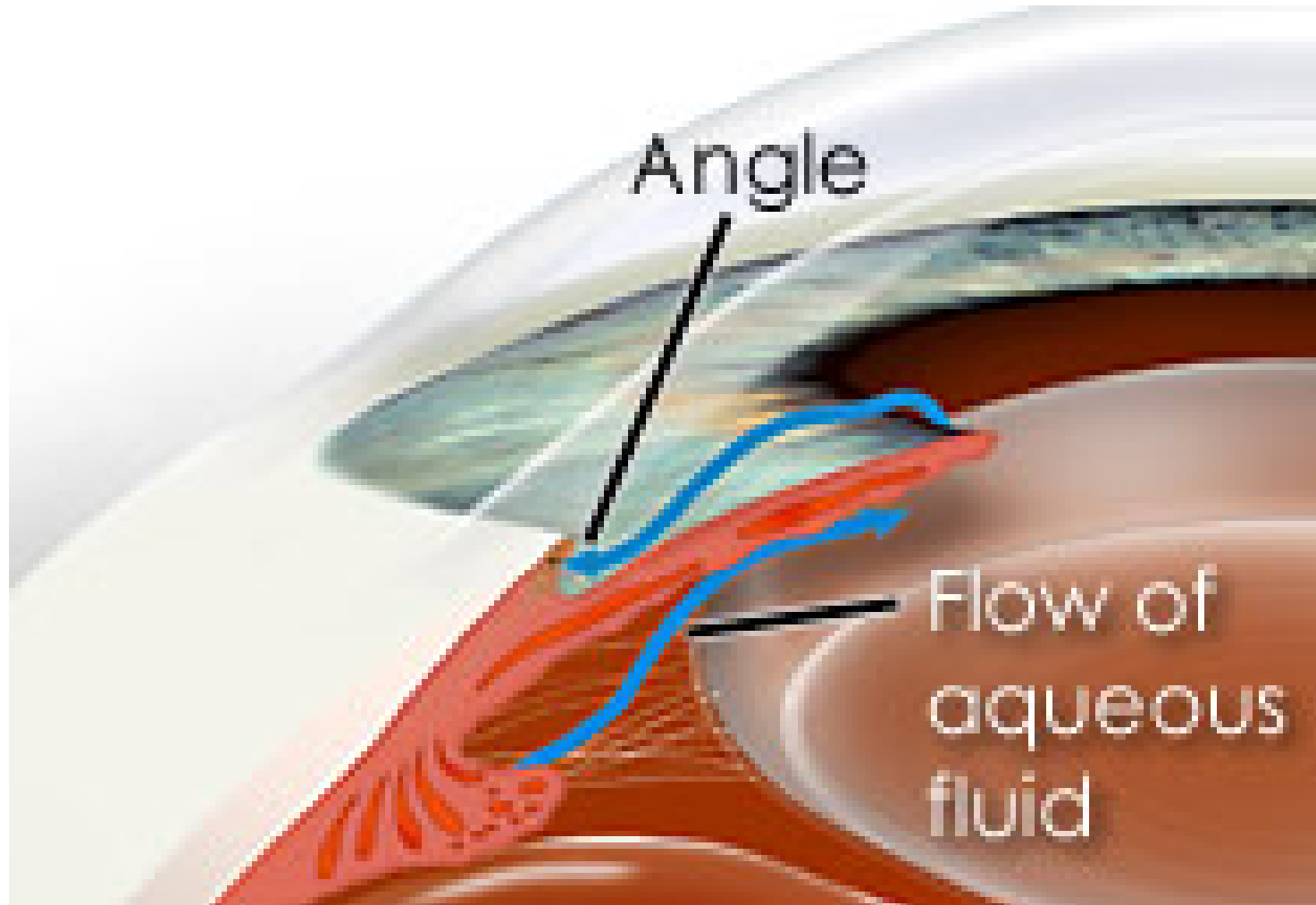
Anterior

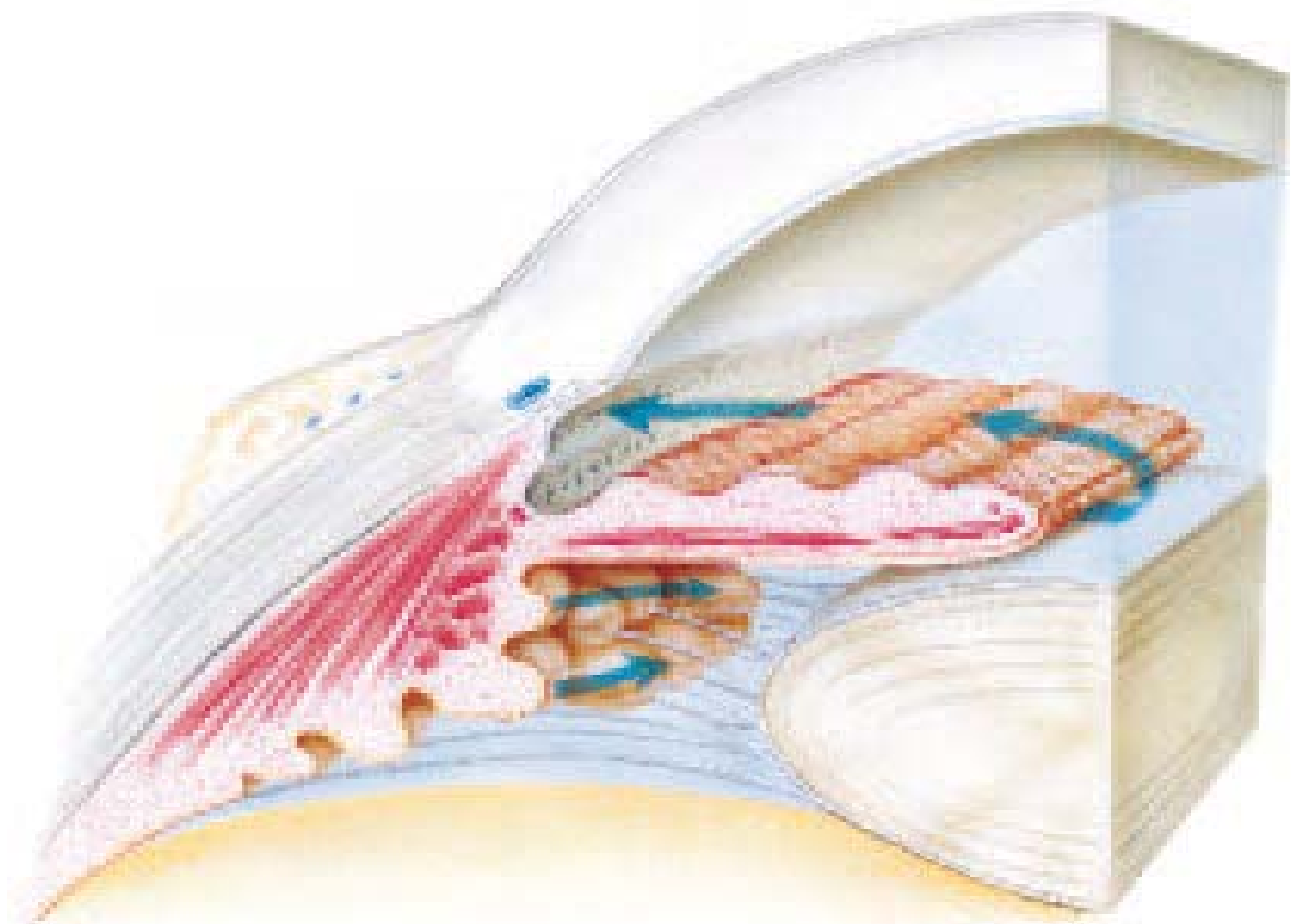
Posterior

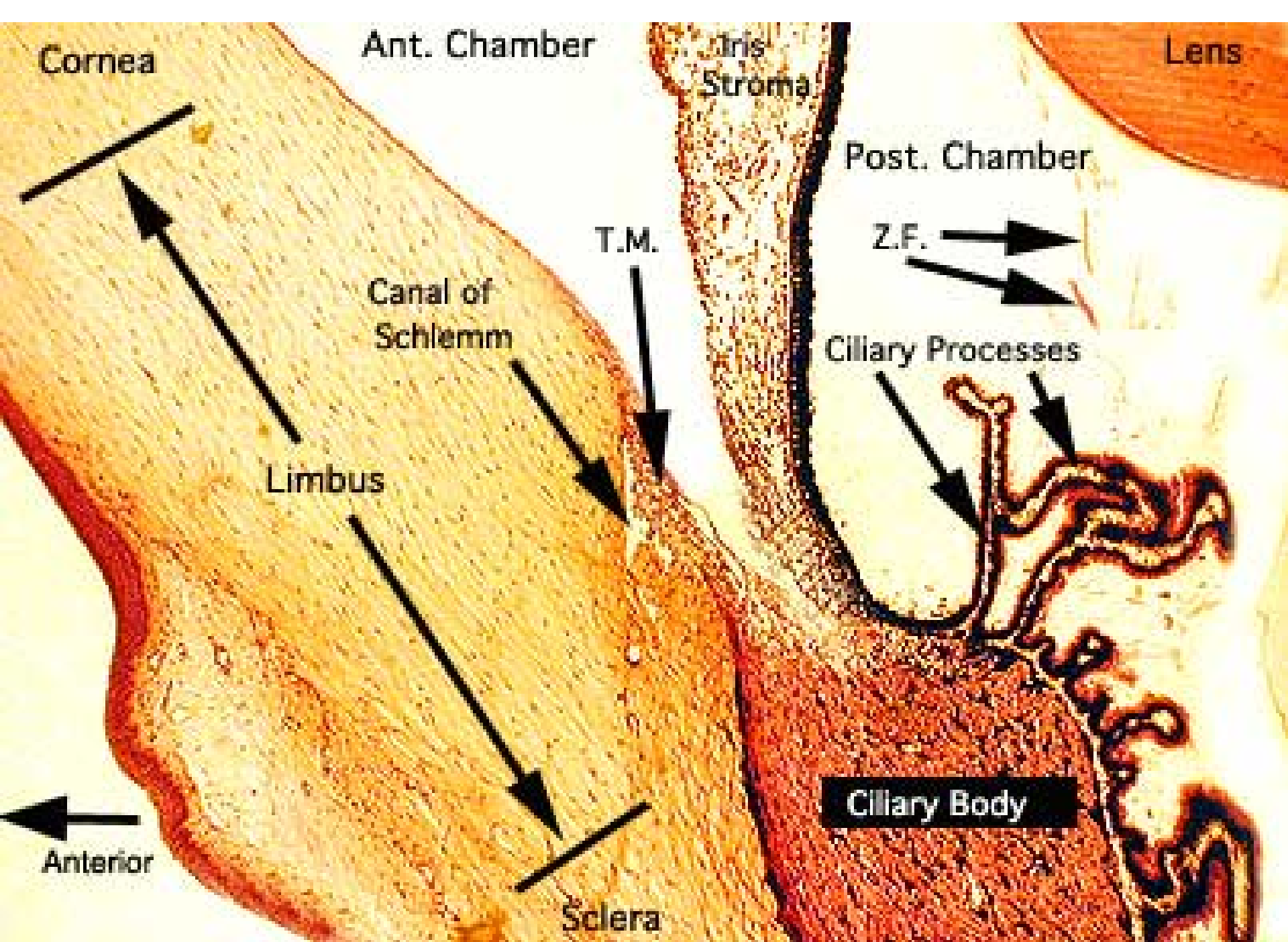
Postrema



Apreciar la importancia del humor acuoso;
describir su origen y circulación.



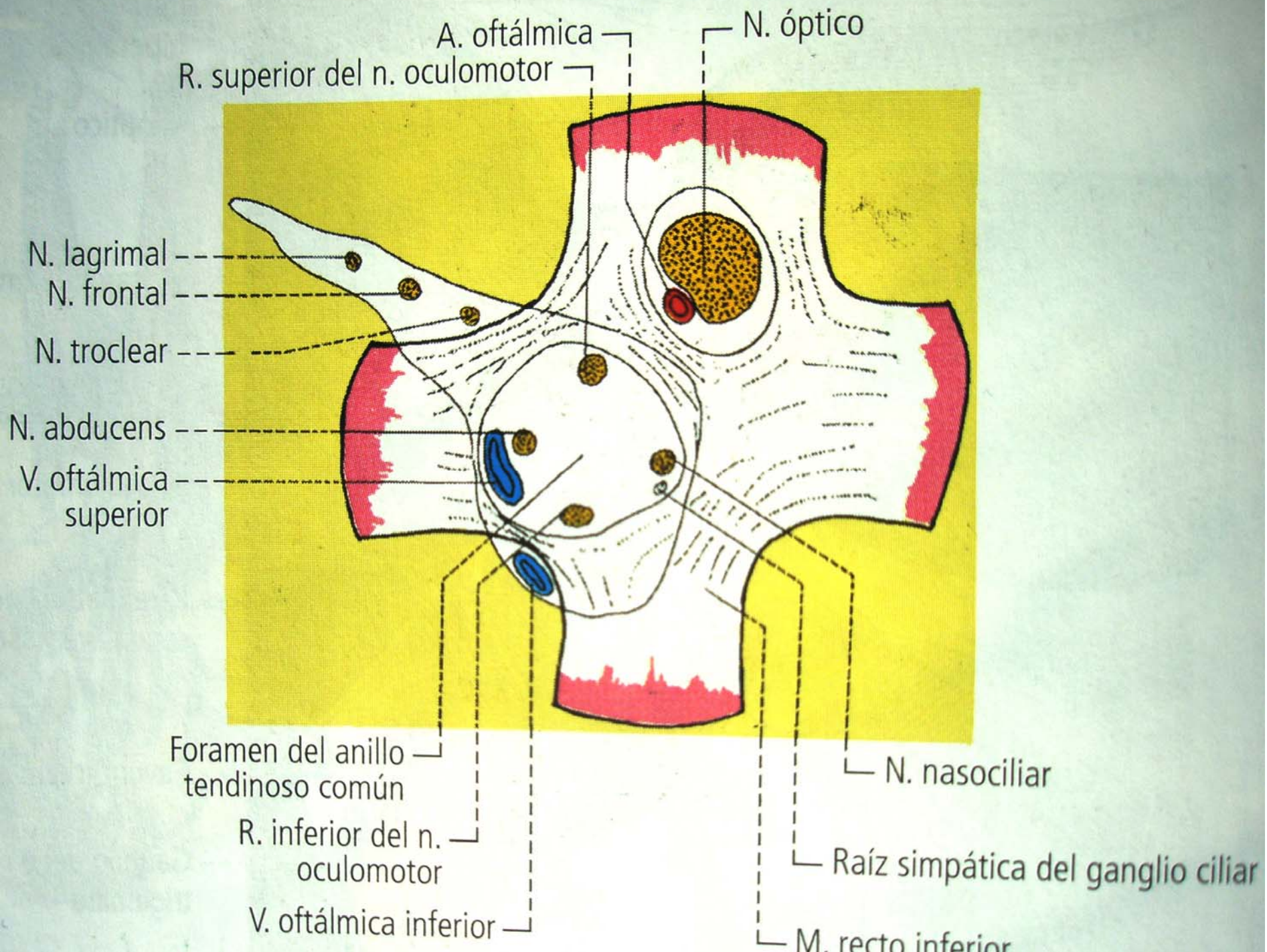


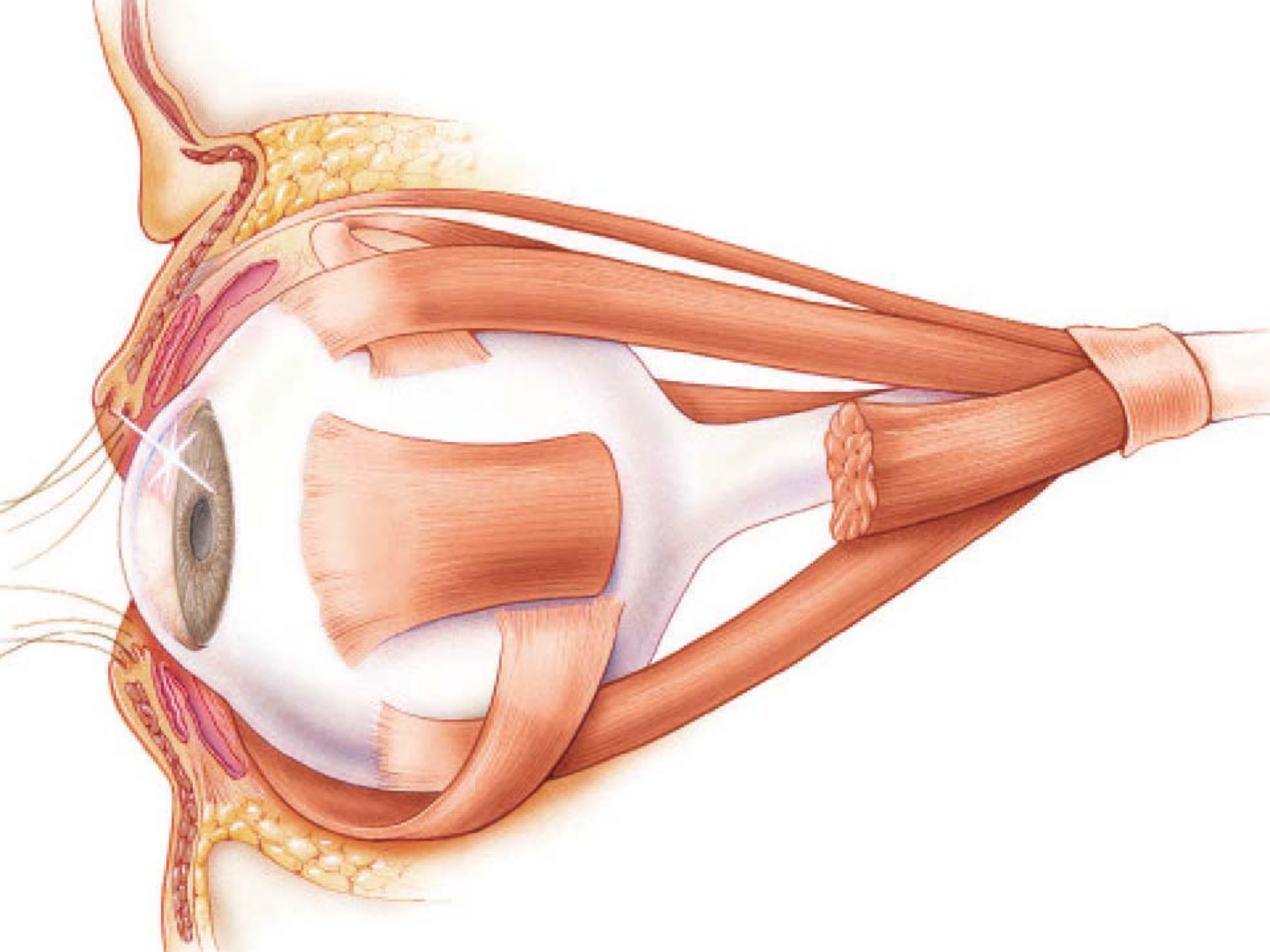


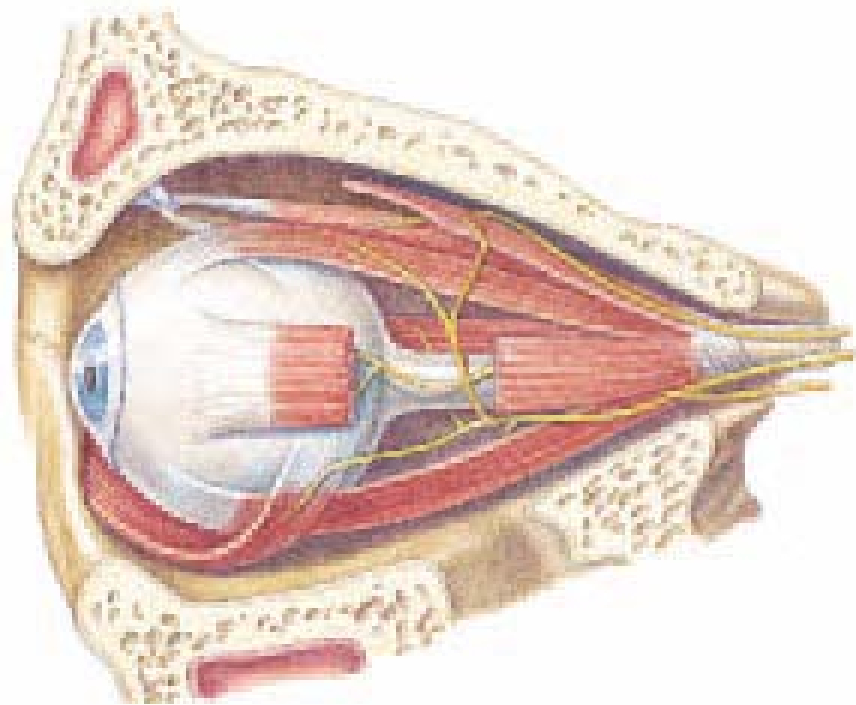
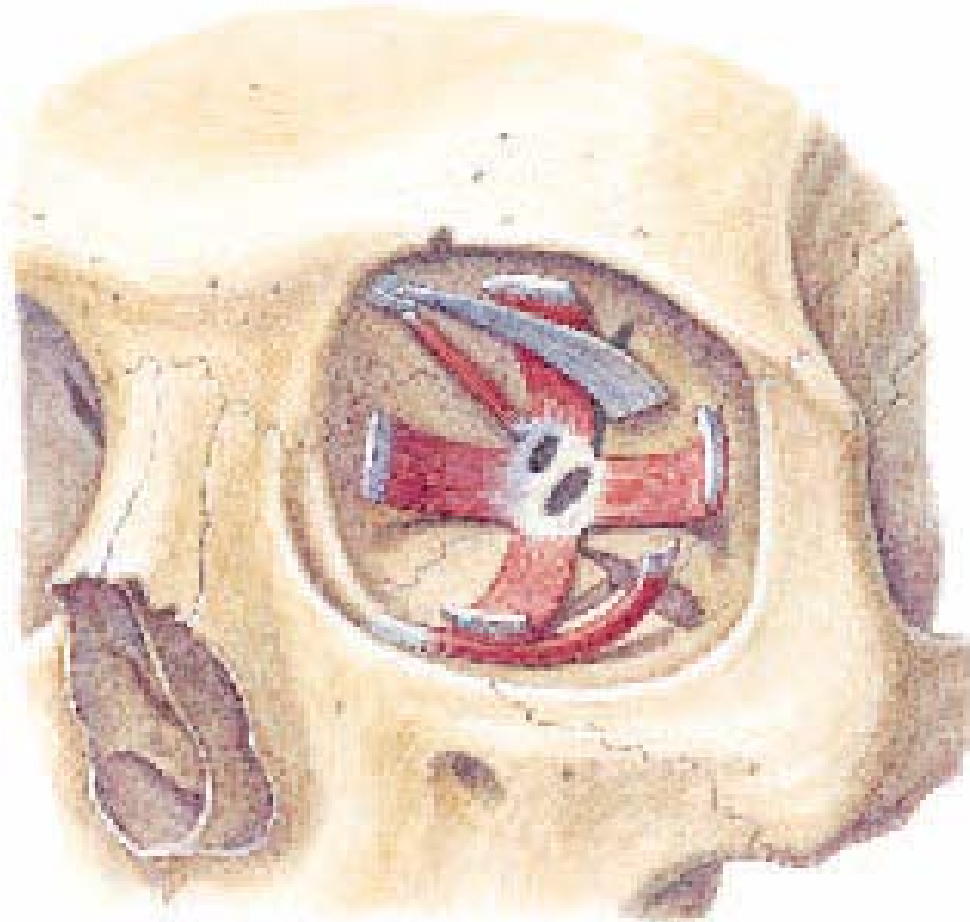
Anexos del bulbo ocular

- Músculos Extrínsecos

Cranial Nerve III	medial rectus muscle, superior rectus muscle, inferior rectus muscle, inferior oblique muscle
Cranial Nerve IV	superior oblique muscle
Cranial Nerve VI	lateral rectus muscle

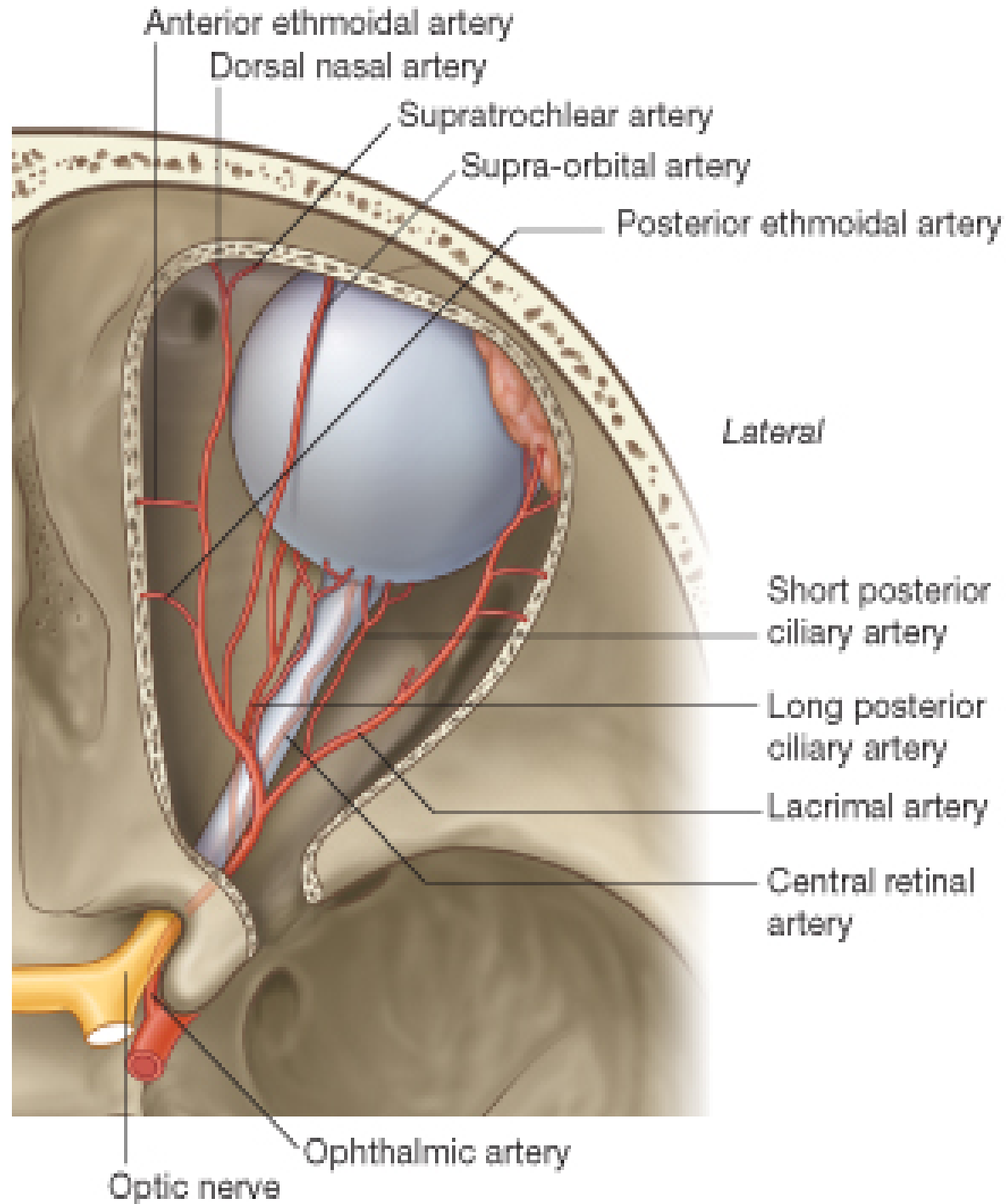


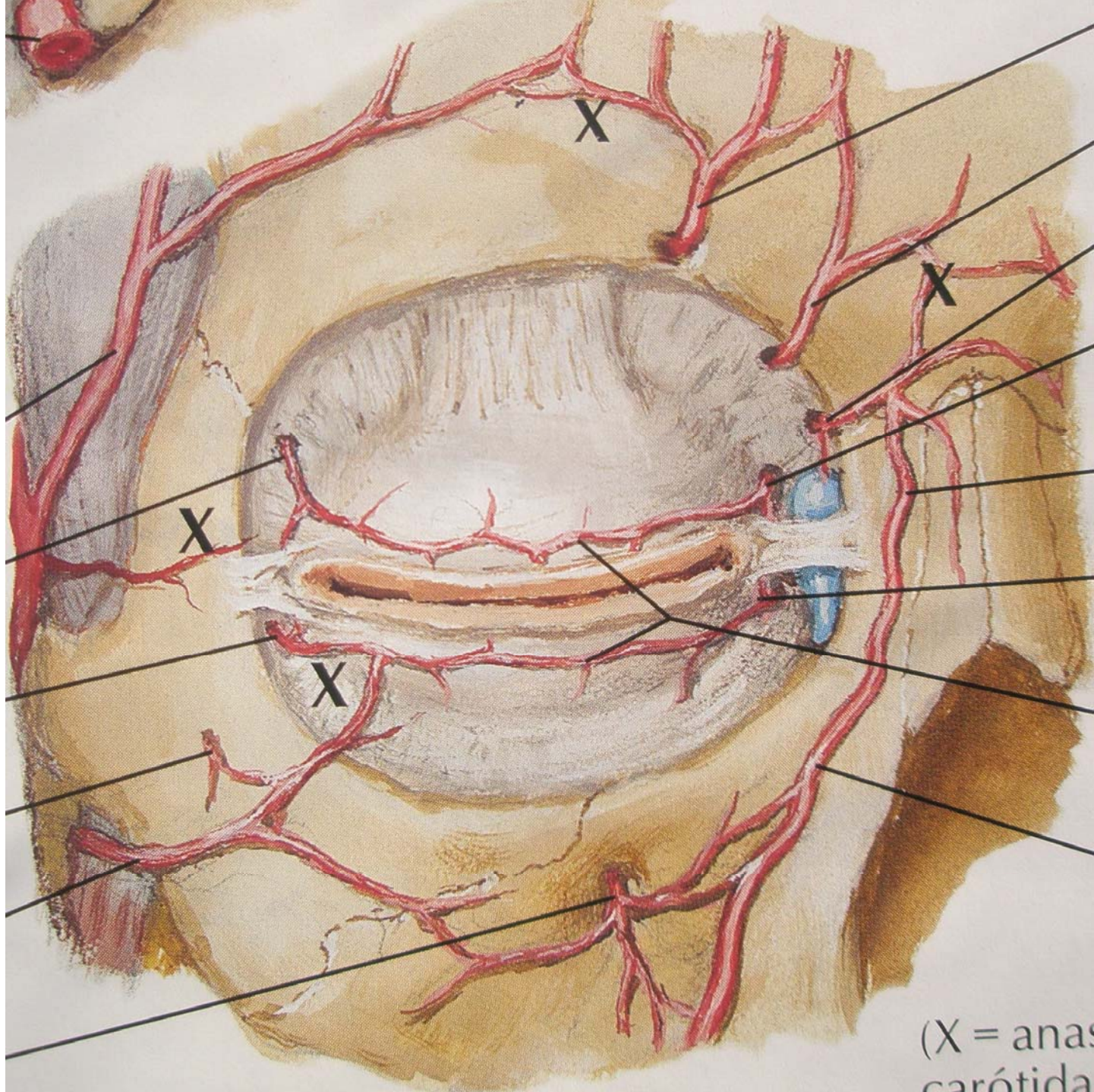




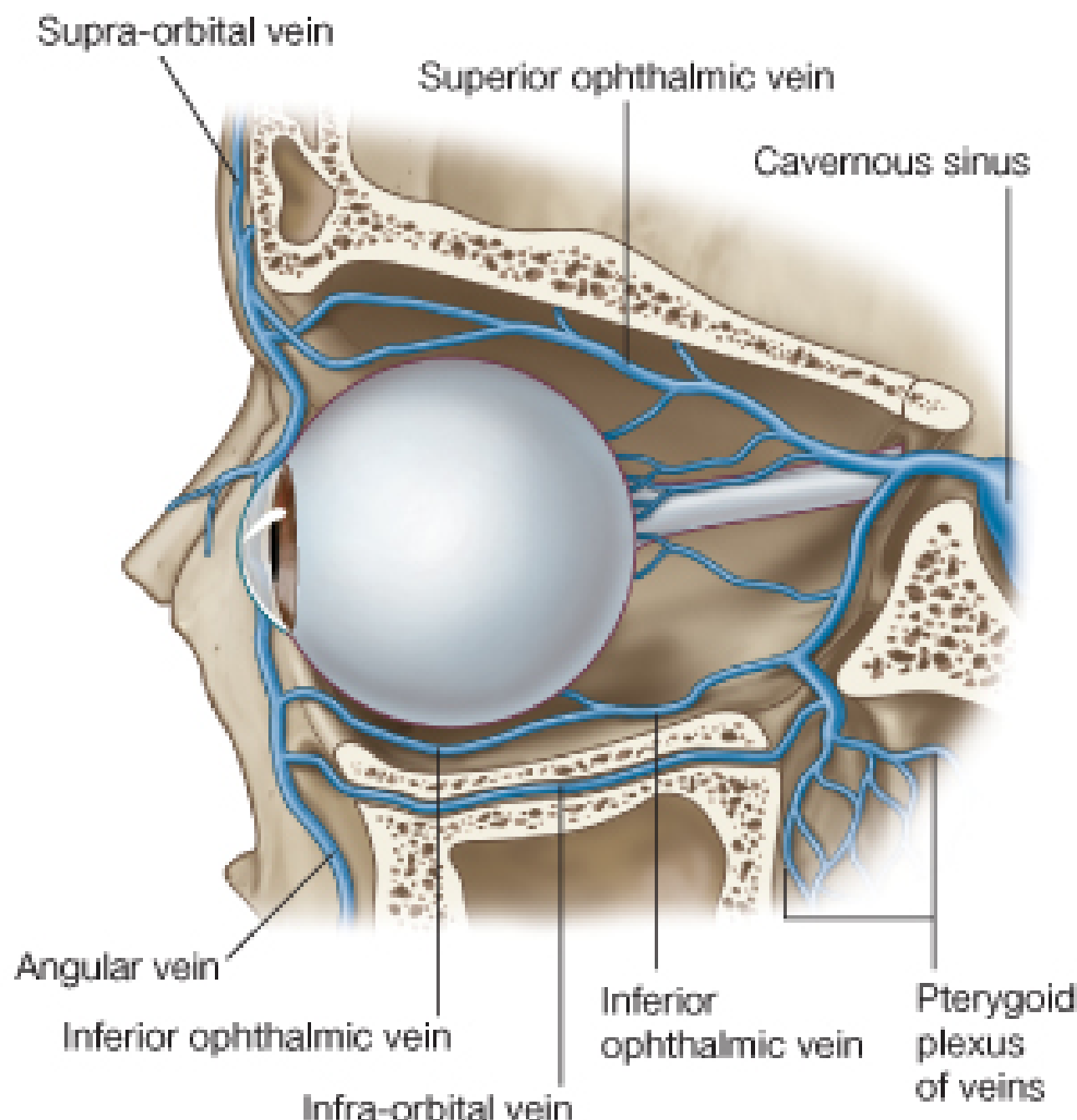
Animación

Irrigación de la orbita

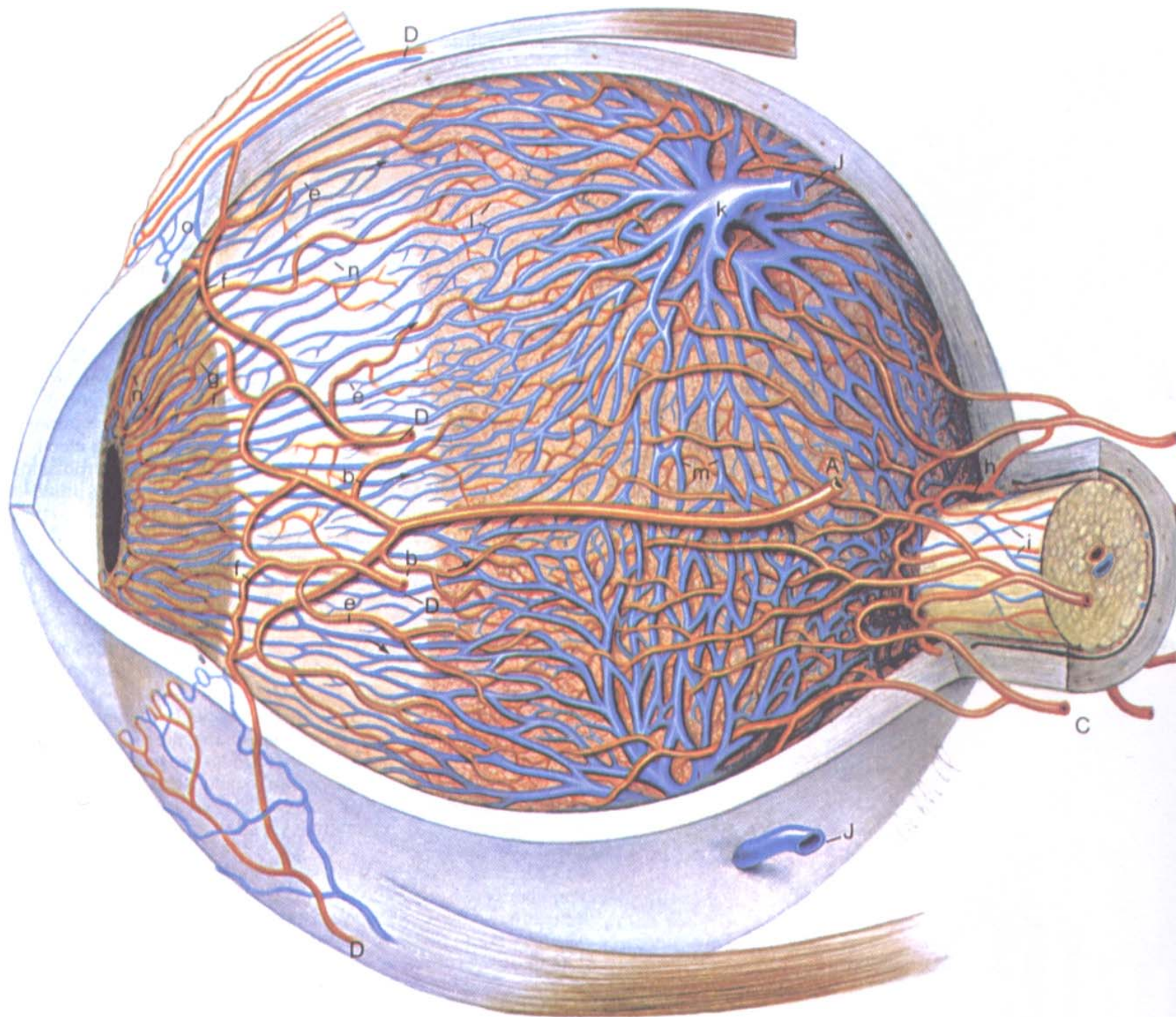


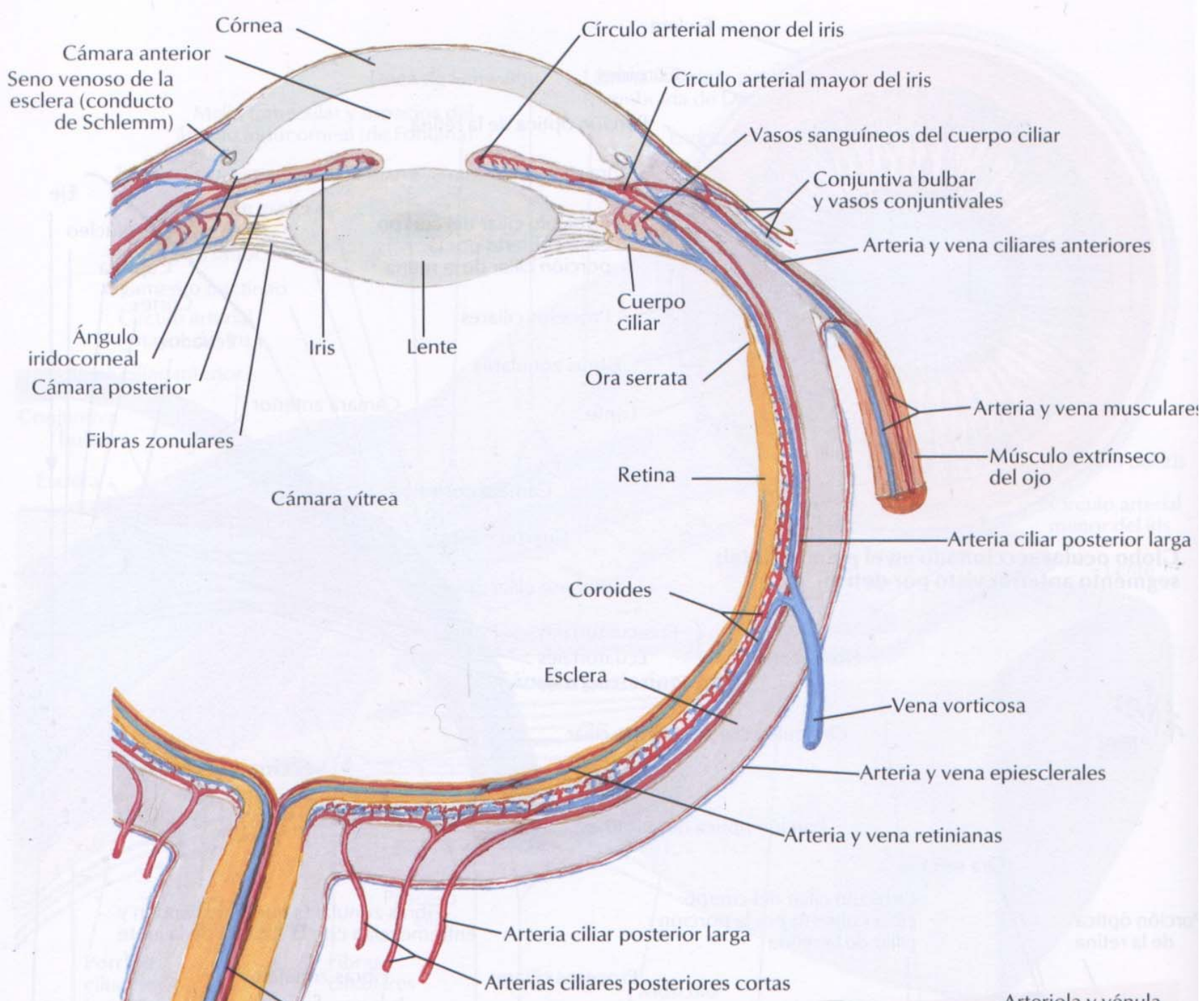


(X = anastomosis)



Irrigación del Bulbo ocular





- Caracterizar el drenaje venoso del bulbo ocular y órbita.

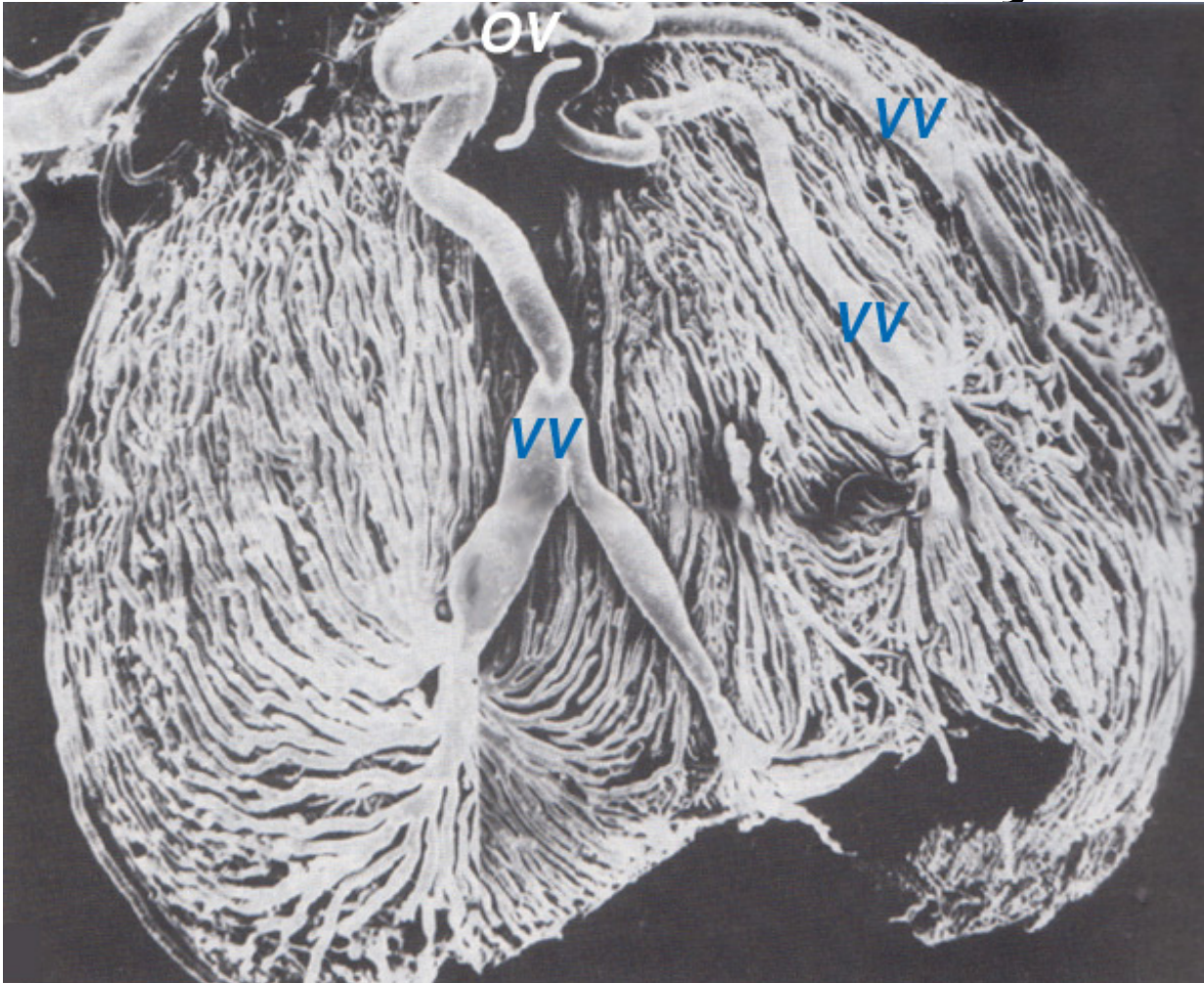
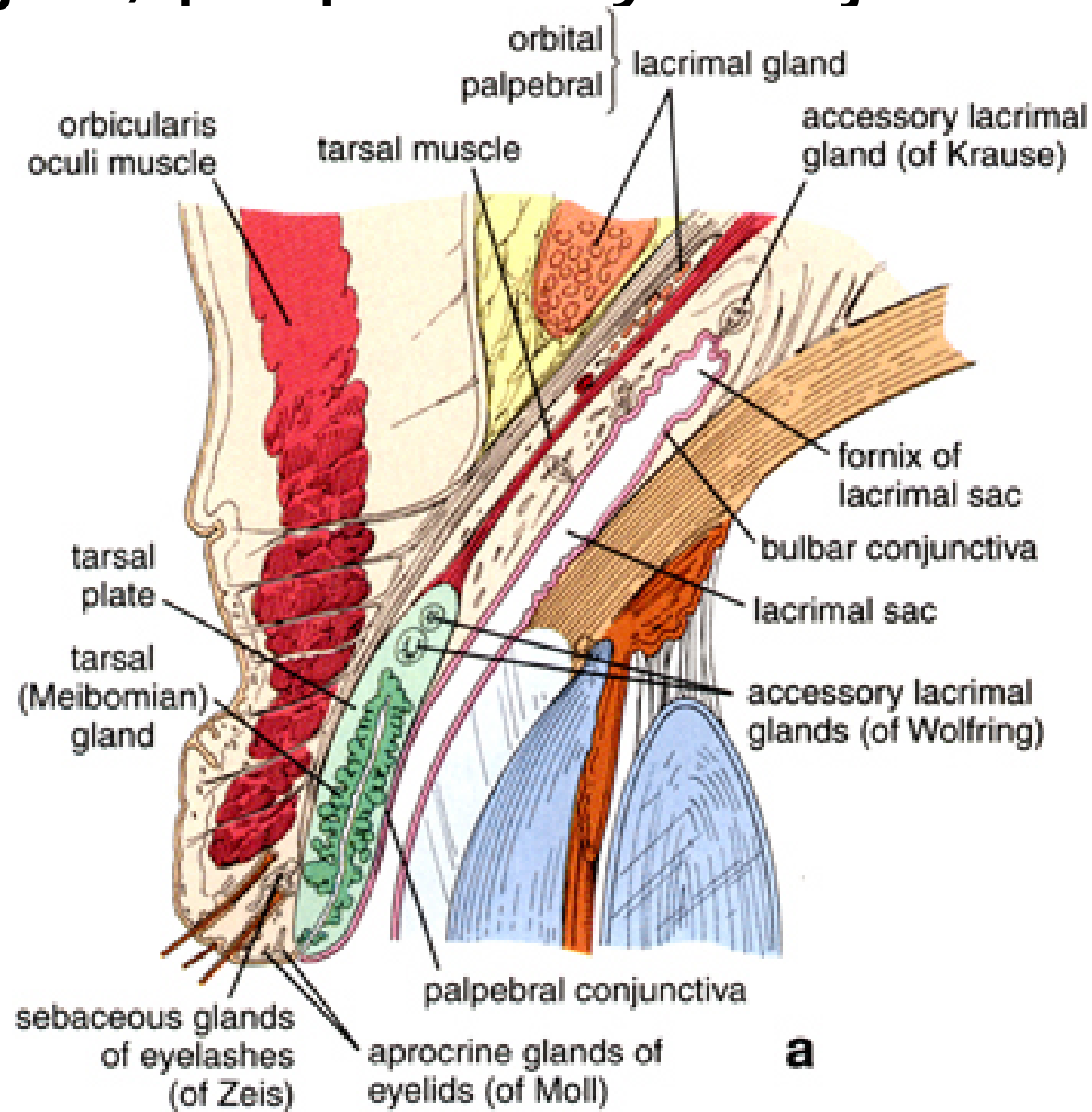
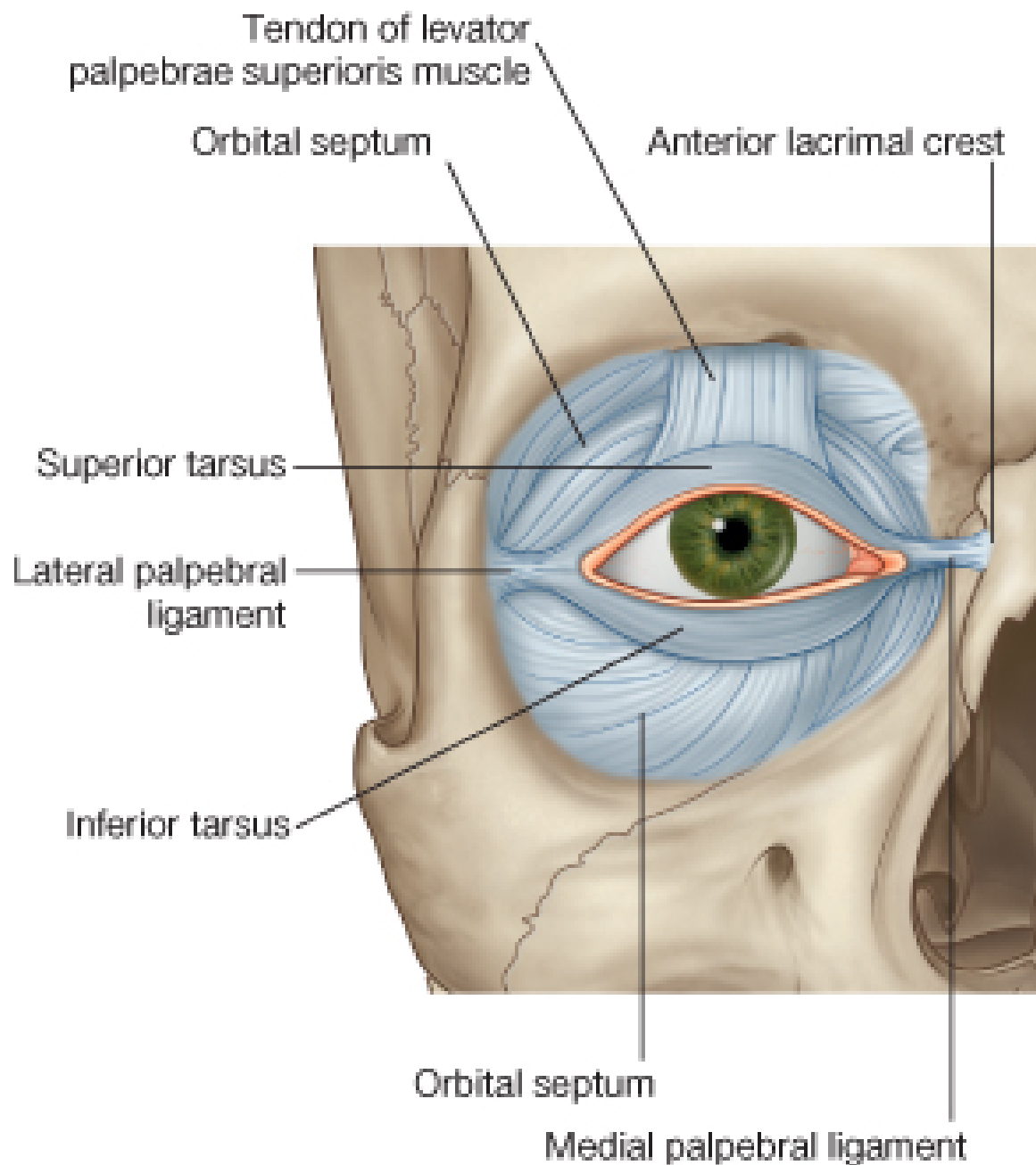
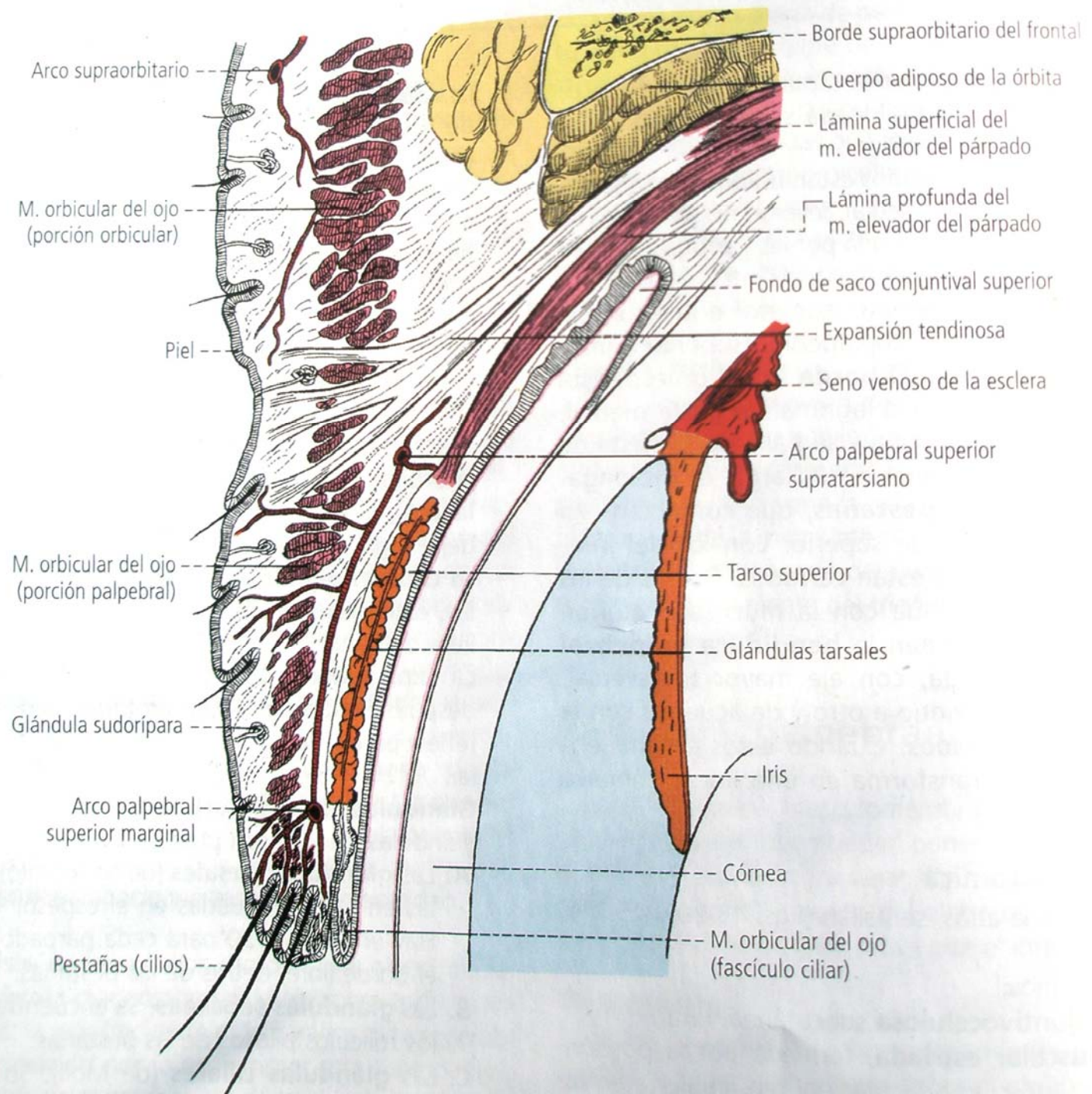


Fig. 21b. Corrosion cast of the upper back of the human eye with the sclera removed. The vortex veins (VV) collect the blood from the equator of the eye and merge with the ophthalmic vein (OV). (From Zhang, 1994).

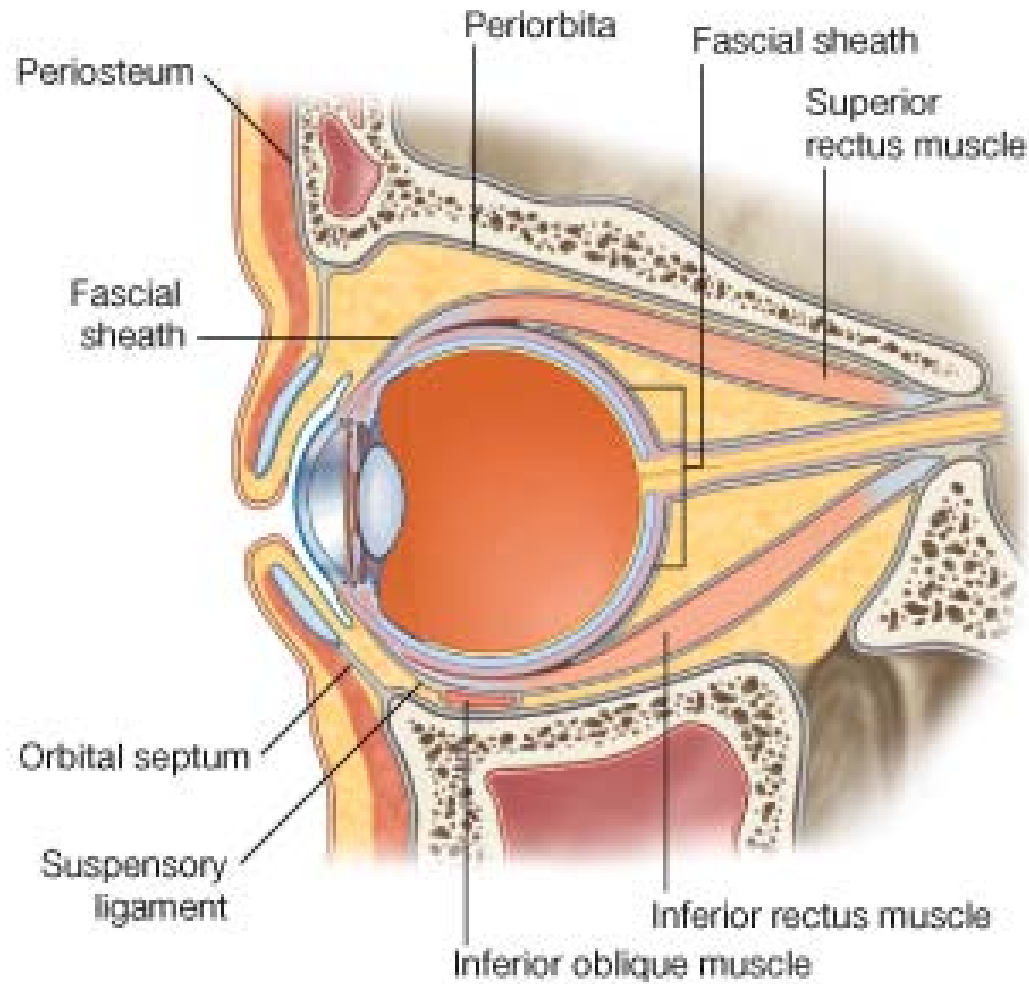
Cejas, párpados y conjuntiva.







Fascias ocular

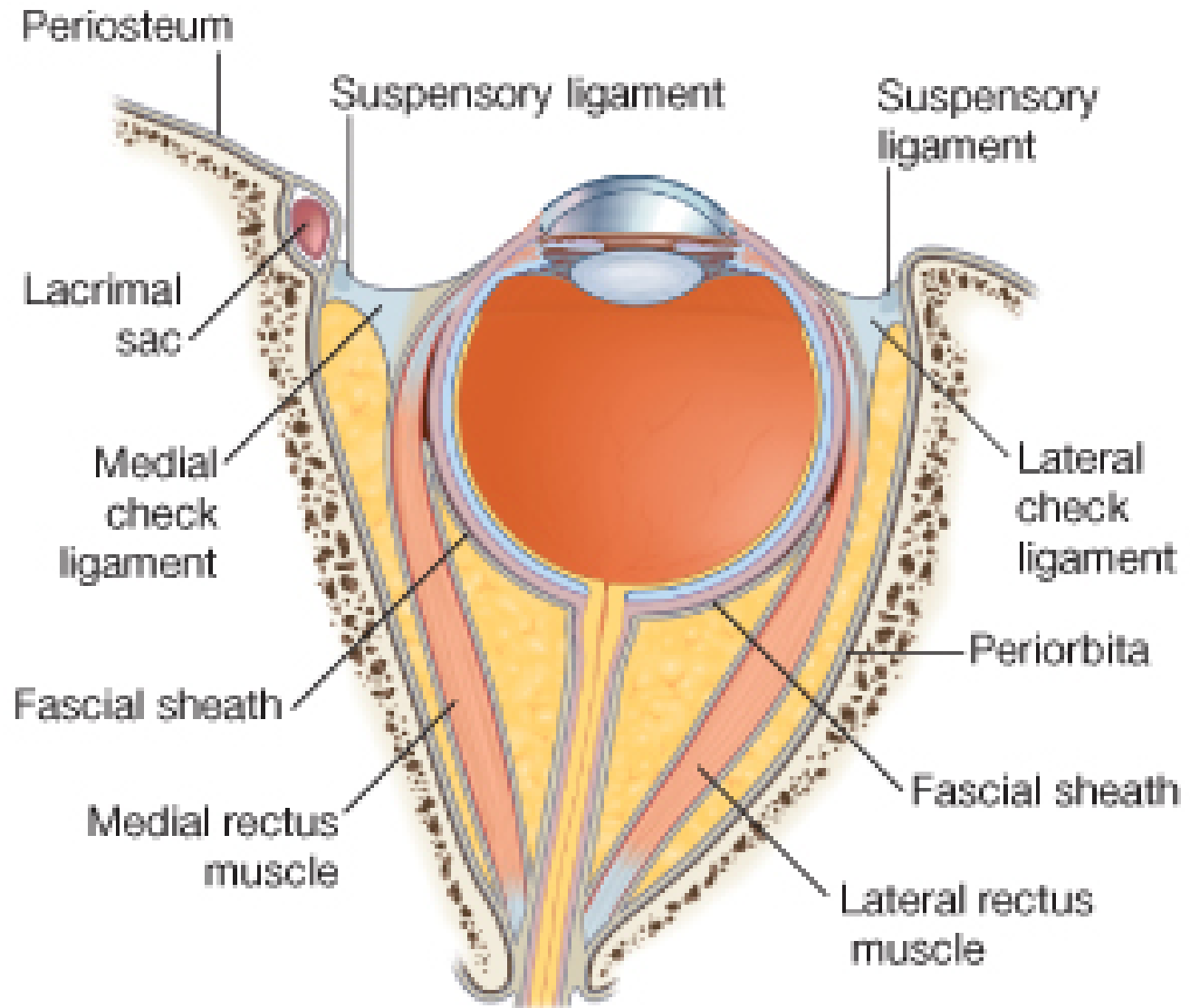


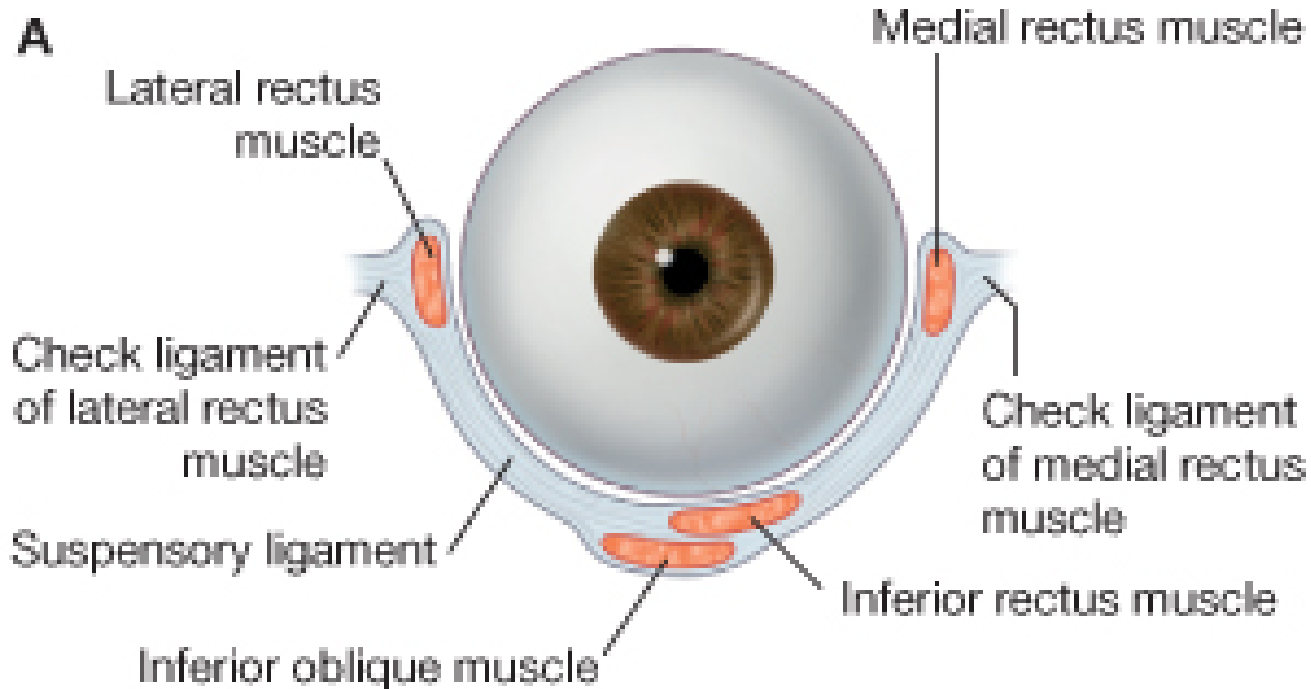
Periorbita

Vaina Ocular

Ligamento suspensor
del bulbo ocular

Cuerpo adiposo



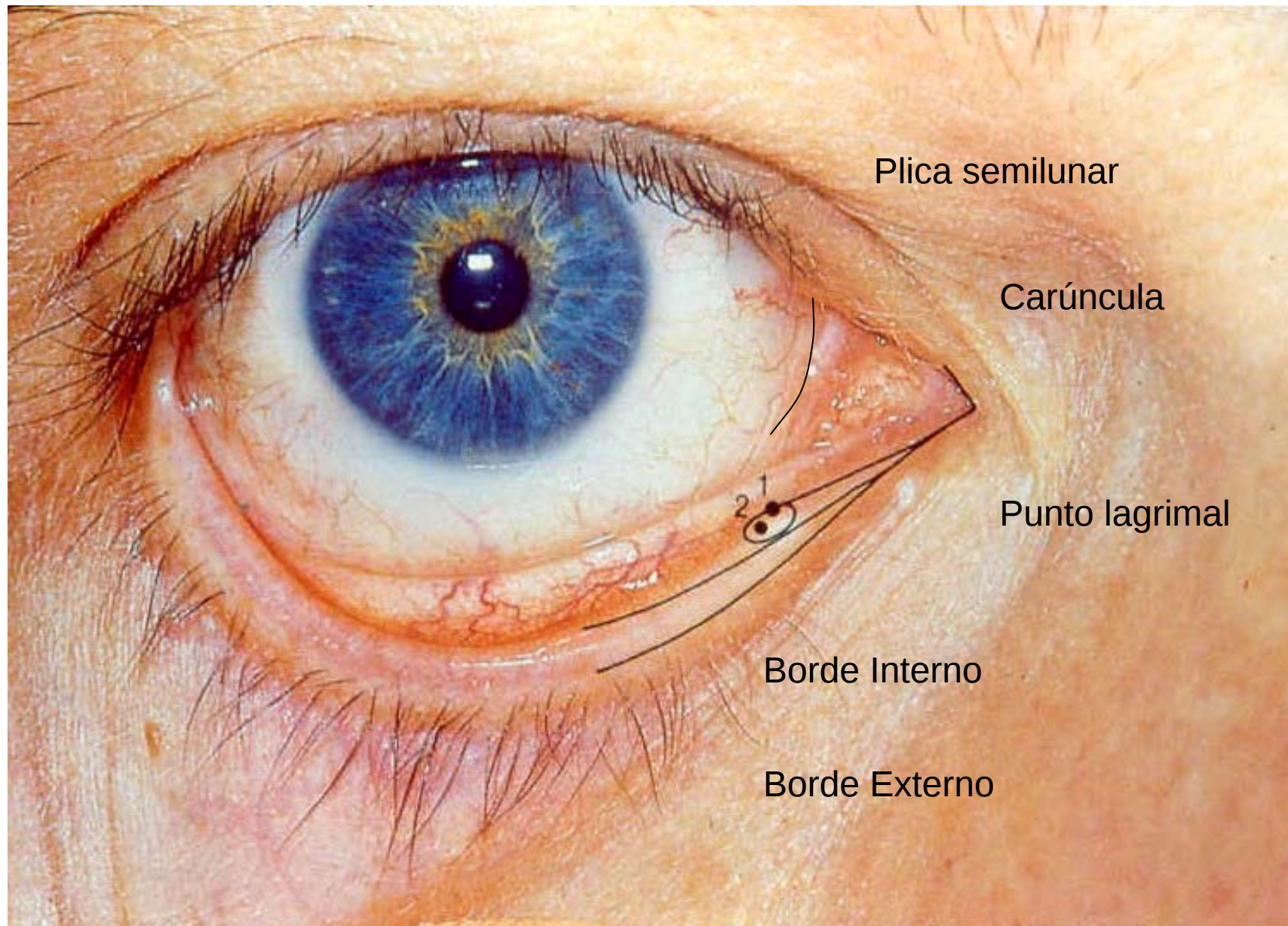




A



B



Plica semilunar

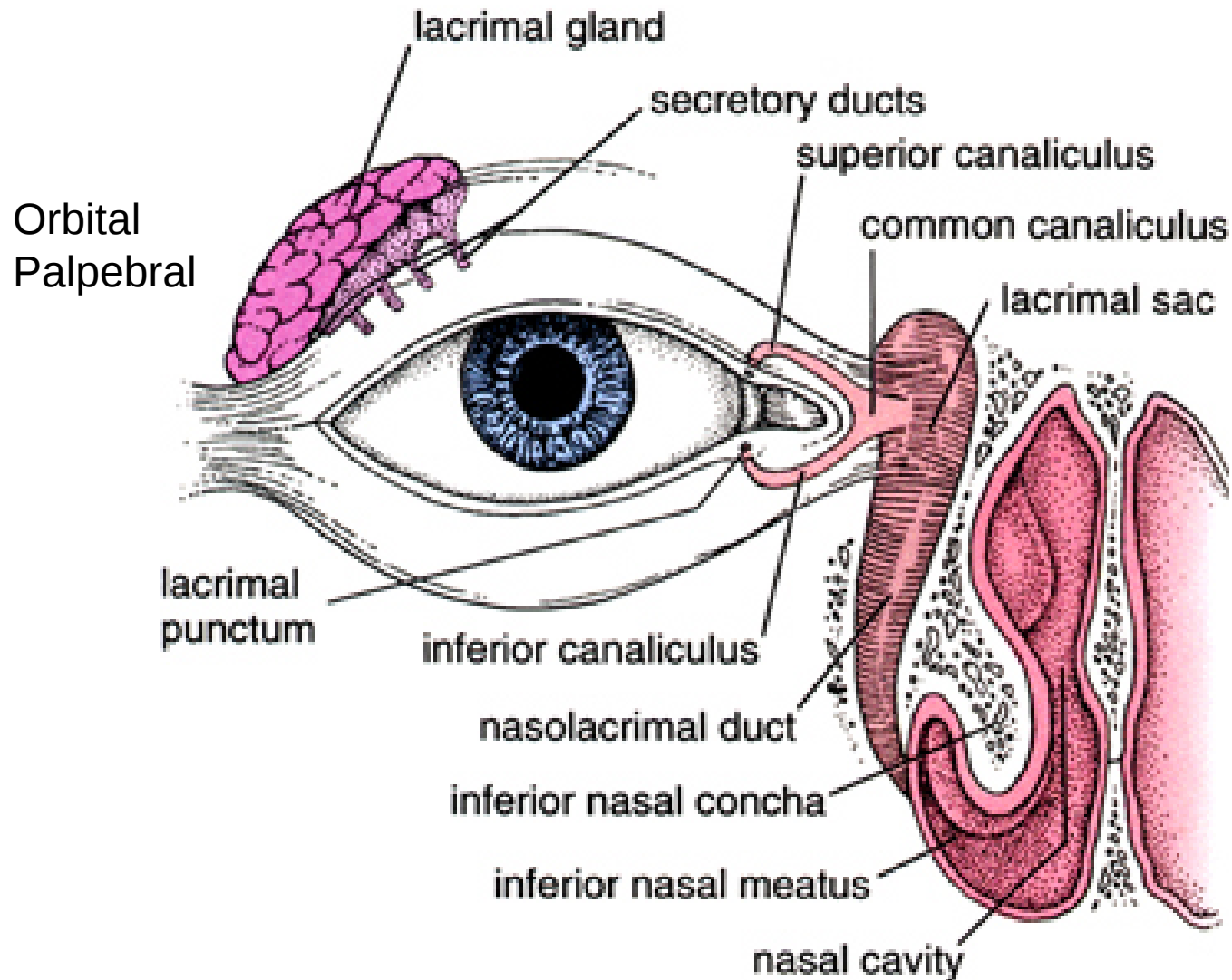
Carúncula

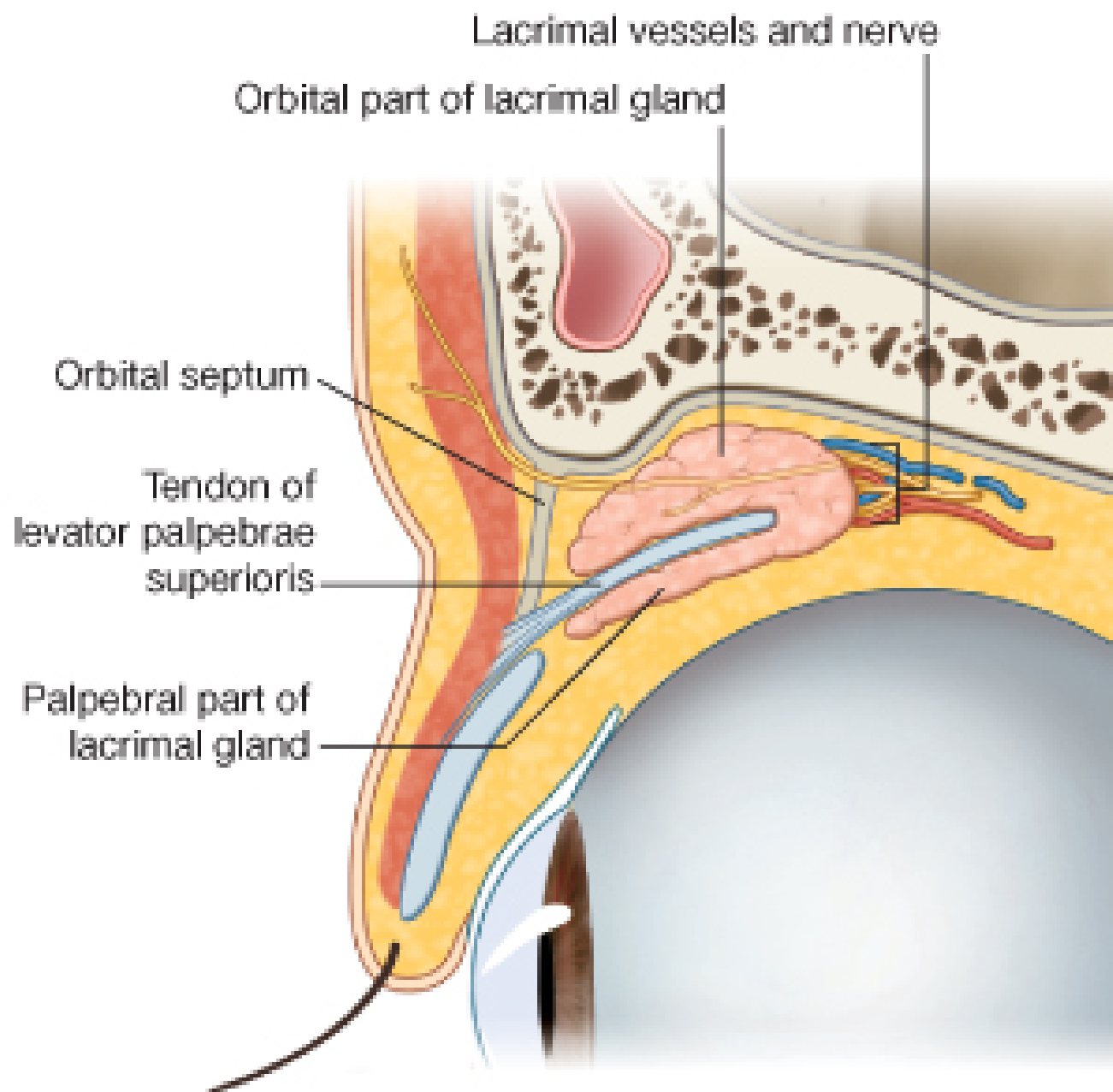
Punto lagrimal

Borde Interno

Borde Externo

Aparato lagrimal







Conductos lagrimales

Conducto lacrimonasal

Orificio lagrimal

Pliegue lagrimal

Meato inferior

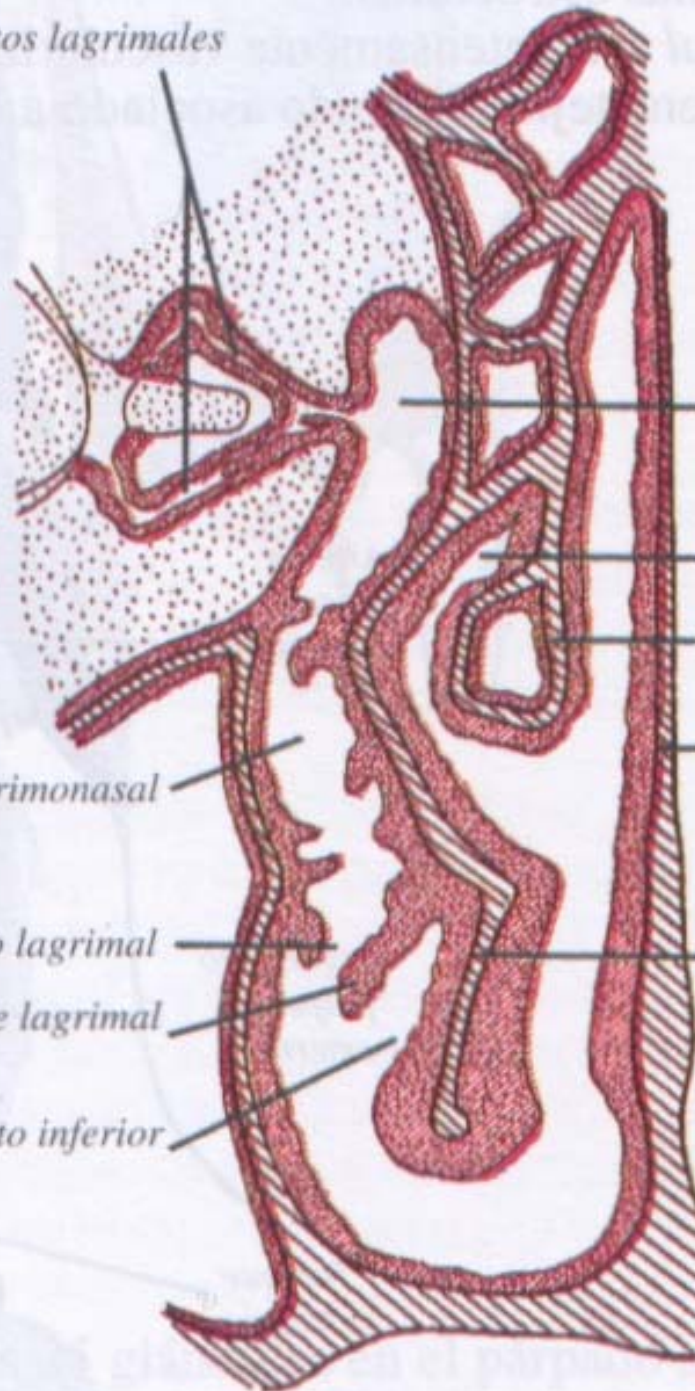
Saco lagrimal

Meato medio

Cornete medio

Tabique nasal

Cornete inferior



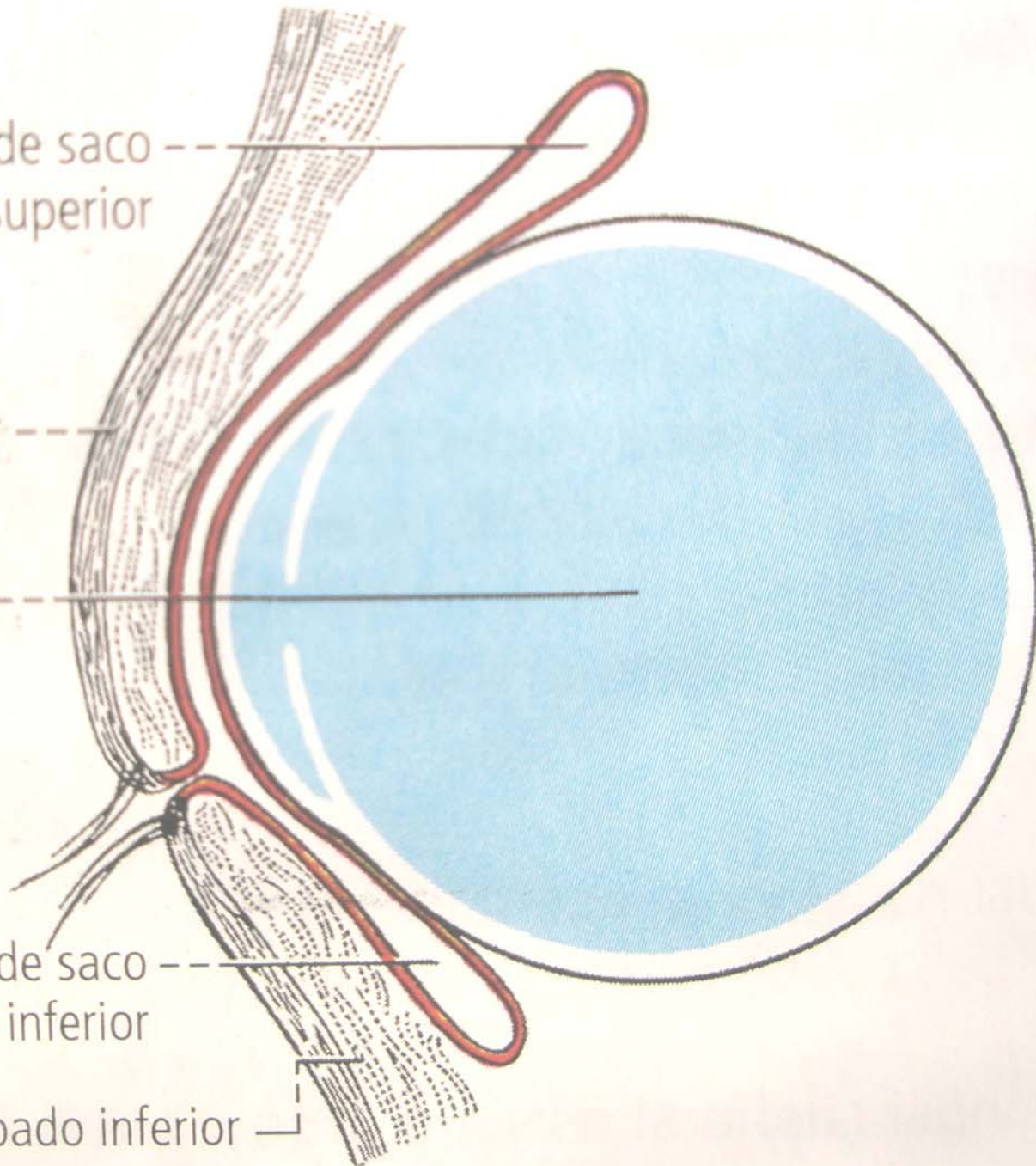
Fondo de saco
conjuntival superior

Párpado superior

Cuerpo vítreo

Fondo de saco
conjuntival inferior

Párpado inferior



- Vía óptica y centro cortical primario de la visión:
- Enunciar el nervio, quiasma y tracto ópticos, cuerpo geniculado lateral y corteza cerebral (márgenes del surco calcarino).

