

## 10.24: Vision

**Vision** is the special sense of sight that is based on the transduction of light stimuli received through the eyes. The eyes are located within either orbit in the skull. The bony orbits surround the eyeballs, protecting them and anchoring the soft tissues of the eye (Figure 10.24.1). The eyelids, with lashes at their leading edges, help to protect the eye from abrasions by blocking particles that may land on the surface of the eye. The inner surface of each lid is a thin membrane known as the **palpebral conjunctiva**. The conjunctiva extends over the white areas of the eye (the sclera), connecting the eyelids to the eyeball. Tears are produced by the **lacrimal gland**, located beneath the lateral edges of the nose. Tears produced by this gland flow through the **lacrimal duct** to the medial corner of the eye, where the tears flow over the conjunctiva, washing away foreign particles.

Figure  
10.24.1  
**The Eye in the Orbit**  
The eye is located within the orbit, which is surrounded by cranial bones in the skull (CC-BY 4.0, OpenStax Human Anatomy)

Movement of the eye within the orbit is accomplished by the contraction of six **extraocular muscles** that originate from the bones of the orbit and insert into the surface of the eyeball (Figure 10.24.2). Four of the muscles are arranged at the cardinal points around the eye and are named for those locations. They are the **superior rectus**, **medial rectus**, **inferior rectus**, and **lateral rectus**. When each of these muscles contract, the eye moves toward the contracting muscle. For example, when the superior rectus contracts, the eye rotates to look up. The **superior oblique** originates at the posterior orbit, near the origin of the four rectus muscles. However, the tendon of the oblique muscles threads through a pulley-like piece of cartilage known as the **trochlea**. The tendon inserts obliquely into the superior surface of the eye. The angle of the tendon through the trochlea means that contraction of the superior oblique rotates the eye medially. The **inferior oblique** muscle originates from the floor of the orbit and inserts into the inferolateral surface of the eye. When it contracts, it laterally rotates the eye, in opposition to the superior oblique. Rotation of the eye by the two oblique muscles is necessary because the eye is not perfectly aligned on the sagittal plane. When the eye looks up or down, the eye must also rotate slightly to compensate for the superior rectus pulling at approximately a 20-degree angle, rather than straight up. The same is true for the inferior rectus, which is compensated by contraction of the inferior oblique. A seventh muscle in the orbit is the **levator palpebrae superioris**, which is responsible for elevating and retracting the upper eyelid, a movement that usually occurs in concert with elevation of the eye by the superior rectus (see Figure 10.24.3).

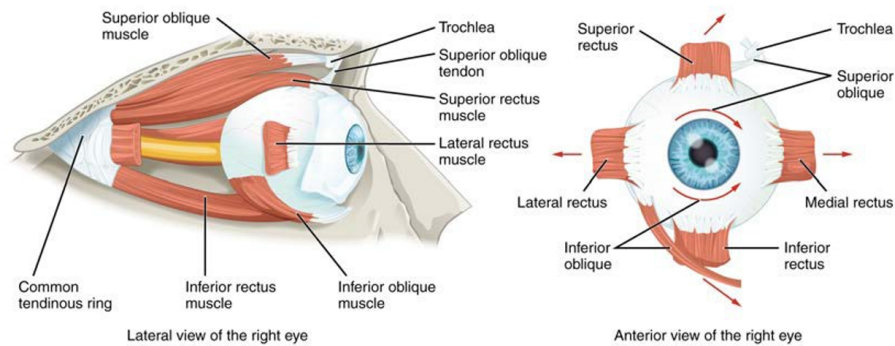


Figure 10.24.2: **Extraocular Muscles** The extraocular muscles move the eye within the orbit. (CC-BY-4.0, OpenStax, [Human Anatomy](#))

Figure 10.24.3  
**Structure of the Eye**  
The sphere of the eye can be divided into anterior and posterior chambers. The vitreous body of the eye is composed of three layers: fibrous tunic, vascular tunic, and neural tunic. Within the neural tunic is the retina, which has three layers: photoreceptor cells, two synaptic layers, and the inner limiting membrane. The center of the retina is a small indentation known as the fovea. (CC-BY 4.0, OpenStax, [Human Anatomy](#))

Light falling on the retina causes chemical changes to pigment molecules in the photoreceptors, ultimately leading to a change in the activity of the RGCs. Photoreceptor cells have two parts, the **inner segment** and the **outer segment** (Figure 10.24.4). The inner segment contains the nucleus and other common organelles of a cell, whereas the outer segment is a specialized region in which

photoreception takes place. There are two types of photoreceptors—rods and cones—which differ in the shape of their outer segment. The rod-shaped outer segments of the **rod photoreceptor** contain a stack of membrane-bound discs that contain the photosensitive pigment **rhodopsin**. The cone-shaped outer segments of the **cone photoreceptor** contain their photosensitive pigments in infoldings of the cell membrane. There are three cone photopigments, called **opsins**, which are each sensitive to a particular wavelength of light. The wavelength of visible light determines its color. The pigments in human eyes are specialized in perceiving three different primary colors: red, green, and blue.

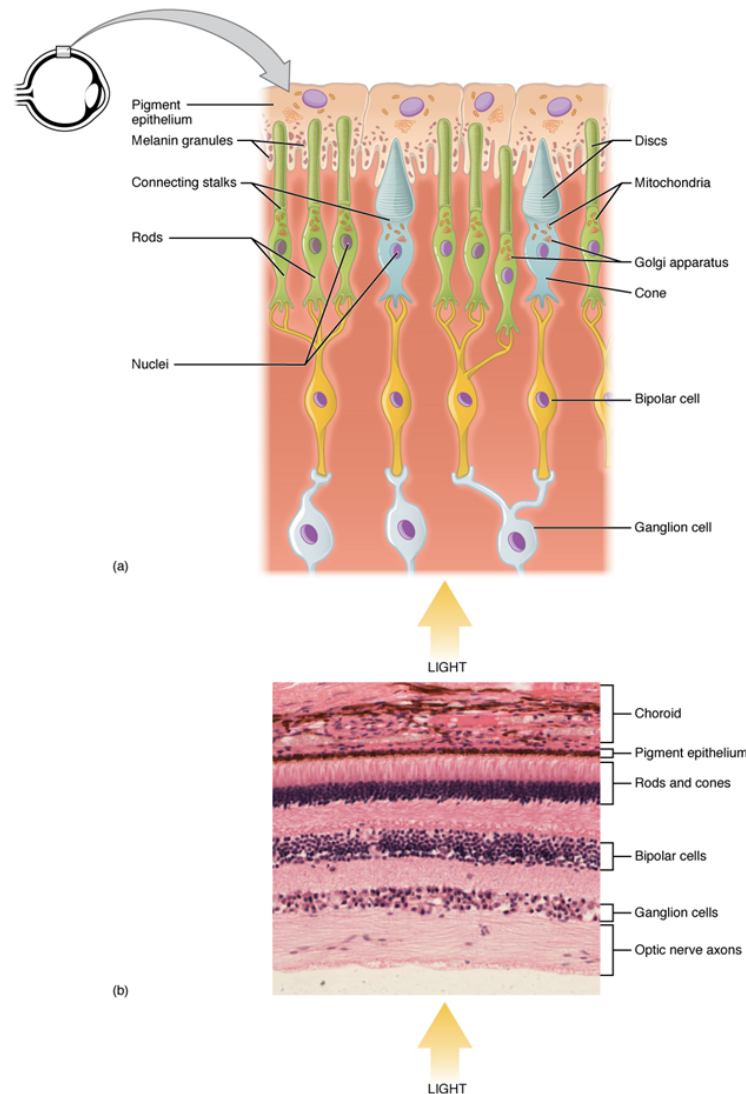


Figure 10.24.4: **Photoreceptor** (a) All photoreceptors have inner segments containing the nucleus and other important organelles and outer segments with membrane arrays containing the photosensitive opsin molecules. Rod outer segments are long columnar shapes with stacks of membrane-bound discs that contain the rhodopsin pigment. Cone outer segments are short, tapered shapes with folds of membrane in place of the discs in the rods. (b) Tissue of the retina shows a dense layer of nuclei of the rods and cones. LM  $\times 800$ . (Micrograph provided by the Regents of University of Michigan Medical School © 2012) (CC-BY-4.0, OpenStax, [Human Anatomy](#))

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