# العين. 3. The Retina

Located in the posterior 2/3 of the eyeball

Fig.32: The retina.

- Formed of two layers:
- a) An outer **Pigmented** any stray light

layer which contains melanin that absorbs

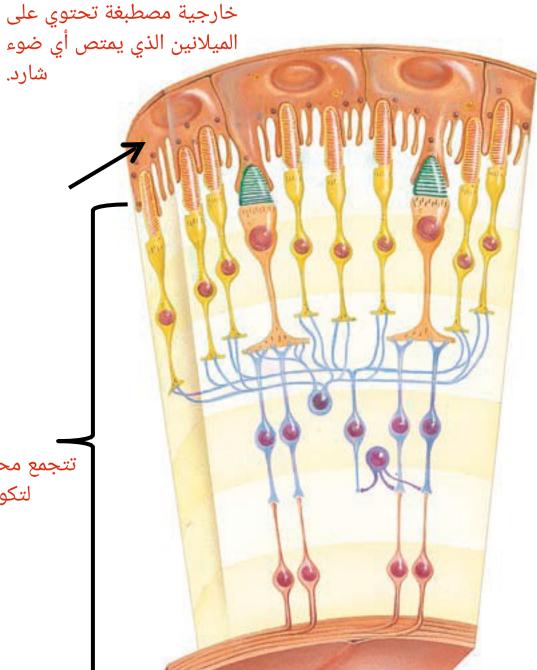
An inner Neural layer formed of several ب) طبقة عصبية داخلیة تتکون من  $t\,y\,p\,e\,s$  of  $c\,e\,1\,1\,s$ عدة أنواع من i n c l u d i n g t h e الخلايا، بما في ذلك المستقبلات photoreceptors الضوئية.

> تتجمع محاور الطبقة العصبية لتكوين العصب البصري.

تتكون من طبقتين: طبقة

Axons from the neural layer will come together to form the Optic nerve (CN

TT/



### The Photoreceptors of the retina – Rods and Cones

المستقبلات الضوئية للشبكية والمخاريط

> المنطقة الأيضية. تخليق البروتين والفوسفوليبيد بالإضافة إلى إنتاج ATP

Metabolic region. Protein and phospholipid synthesis plus ATP production.

External plexiform-

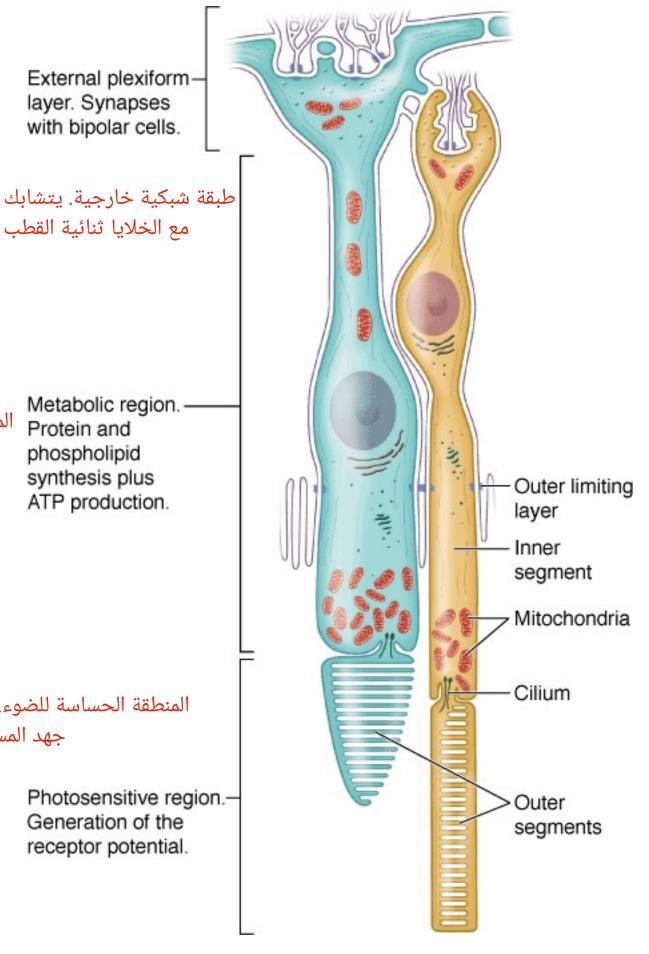
layer. Synapses with bipolar cells.

مع الخلايا ثنائية القطب

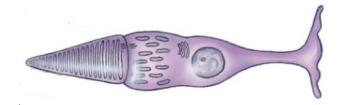
المنطقة الحساسة للضوء. توليد جهد المستقبل.

Fig.33: The rods and cones.

Photosensitive region.-Generation of the receptor potential.

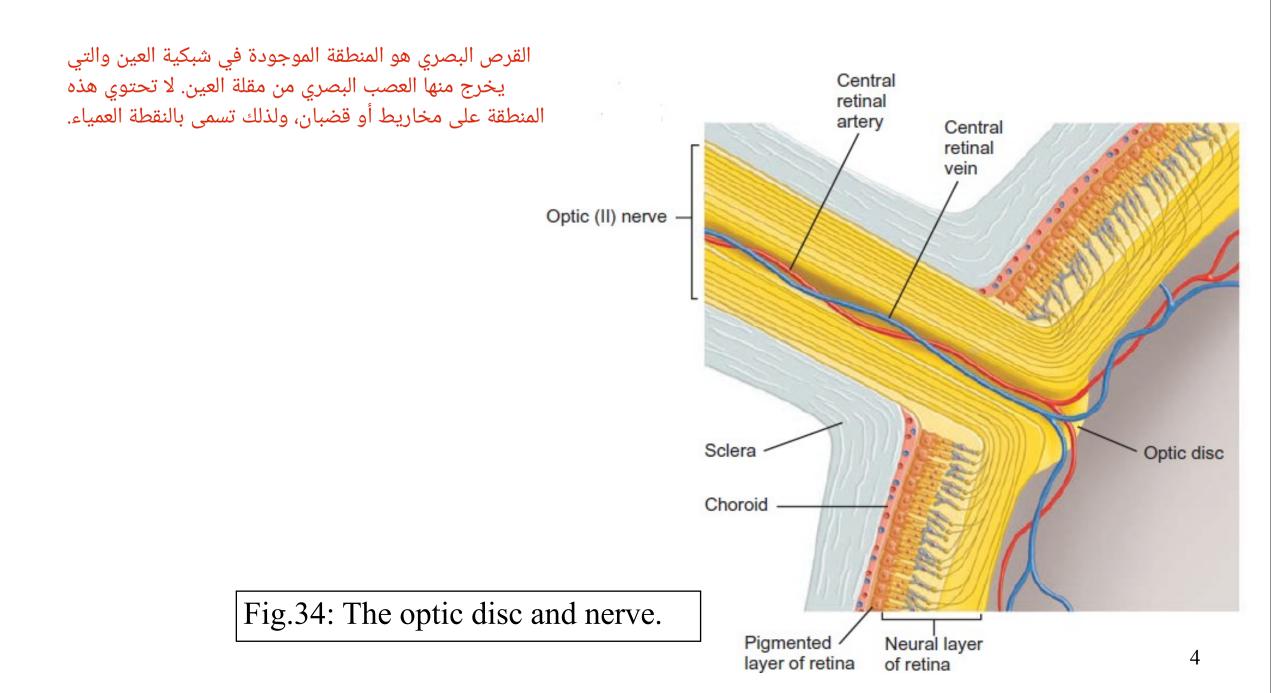


Cones	Feature	Rods	
Cone-shaped رجى	Outer segment الجزء الخ	Rod-shaped	
Continuous with the cell membrane	اقراص غشائية <b>Membranous discs</b>	Stacked on each other and separated from the cell membrane	
Contains the nucleus, mitochondria, Golgi and polyribosomes	الجزء الداخلي Inner segment	Contains the nucleus, mitochondria, Golgi and polyribosomes	
Modified cilium	2 segments connected by	Modified cilium	
Less	Sensitivity to light	More	
Color vision	Specialized in	Dark vision	
Mostly in the center	<b>Location in Retina</b>	Mostly on the periphery	





• Optic disc is the area in the retina at which the optic nerve exits the eyeball. This area has no cones or rods and, therefore, it's called the *blind spot*.



### The Interior of the eyeball

الجزء الداخلي من مقلة العين

العدسة

#### Lens

- Transparent structure.
- Lacks blood vessels.
- Divides the eyeball into two cavities: anterior and posterior.
- Anterior cavity

- بين القرنية والعدسة.

- Between the cornea and the lens.
- Contains aqueous humor which helps provide nutrients for the lens - يحتوى على سائل مائى يساعد على توفير العناصر الغذائية للعدسة والقزحية. وينقسم أيضًا إلى: and cornea.
- Further divided into:

Anterior chamber: between cornea and iris

- Posterior chamber: between iris and lens
- Posterior cavity
  - Posterior to the lens.

- مليئة بالسائل الزجاجي الجيلاتيني الذي يحافظ على شكل العين.

- Filled with the gelatinous *vitreous humor* which maintains the shape of the eye. 5

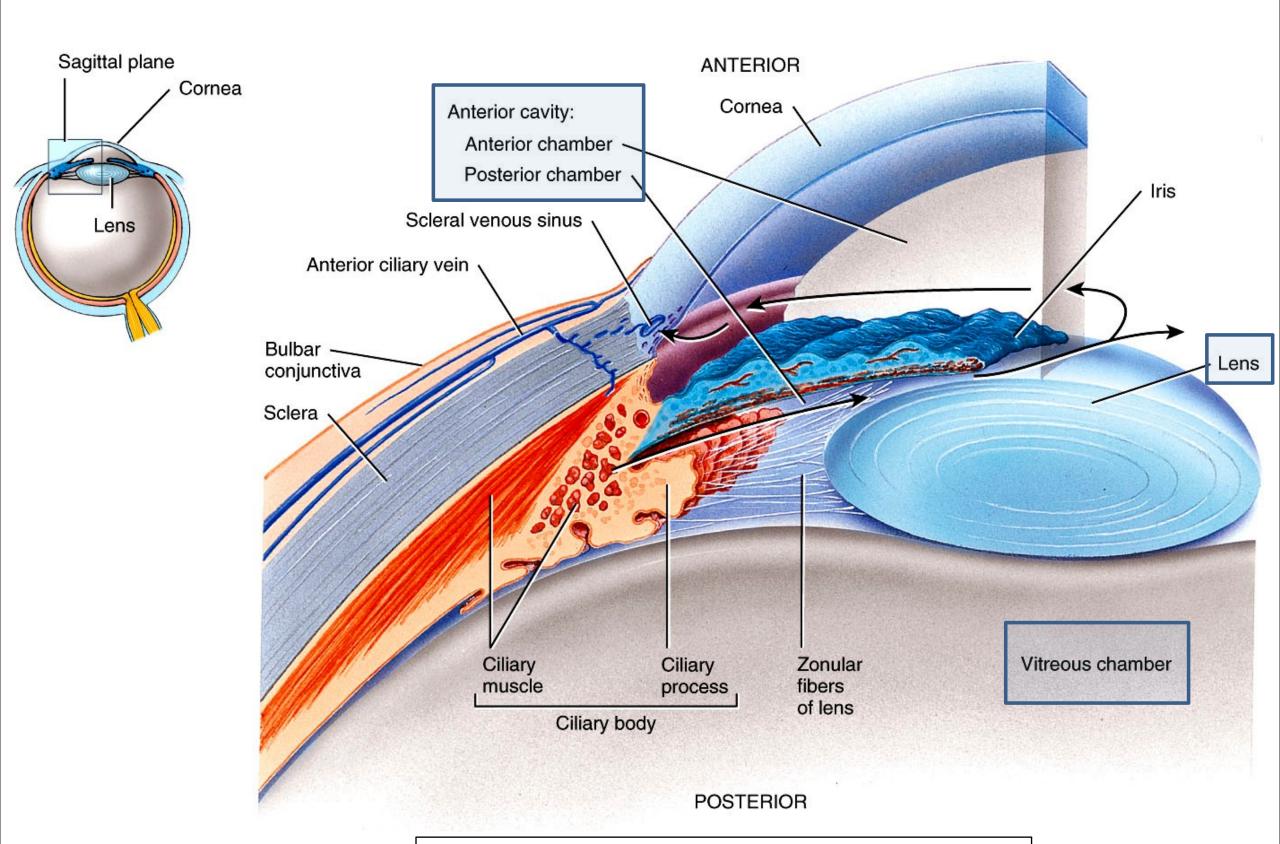


Fig.35: The cavities and chambers of the eye.

#### Glaucoma

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> الخلط المائي هو سائل موجود داخل تجويف مغلق (التجويف الأمامي)،
ولذلك يتشكل ضغط في هذا التجويف يُسمى "ضغط العين الداخلي".
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- The aqueous humor is a fluid present inside a closed space (the anterior cavity); therefor, a pressure is formed in this space called 'the intraocular pressure'.

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- The aqueous humor is produced by the ciliary processes and circulates in the posterior chamber. After passing through the pupil, it enters and circulates in the anterior chamber. In the angle between the iris and the cornea, there are several channels through which this humor passes to enter the systemic venous circulation.
- There is a balance between the rate of production and removal of the aqueous humor. Any problem that leads to accumulation of this humor will lead to increased intraocular pressure; and this is a serious condition known as 'Glaucoma'.

> هناك توازن بين معدل إنتاج الخلط المائي وإخراجه. أي مشكلة تؤدي إلى تراكمه ستؤدي إلى ارتفاع ضغط العين، وهذه حالة خطيرة تُعرف باسم "الجلوكوما". ما بعرف بس في سلايدين فاضيين من الملف نفسه ، بنستنى نشوف سلايدات الدكتور واذا في اشي ناقص برجع بضيفه

# Special Senses – Hearing

- Hearing (and equilibrium) is the function of the ear.
- The ear is formed of 3 parts:
- 1. The *external ear*, which collects sound waves and channels them inward.
- 2. The *middle ear*, which conveys sound vibrations to the oval window.
- 3. The *internal (inner) ear*, which houses the receptors for hearing and equilibrium.

۲ .الأذن الوسطى، التي تنقل الاهتزازات الصوتية إلى النافذة البيضاوية.

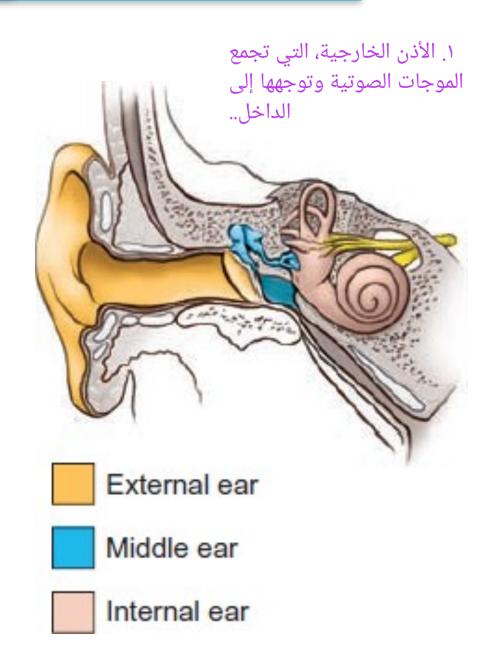


Fig.36: The three parts of the ear.

٣. الأذن الداخلية (الداخلية)، التي تضم مستقبلات السمع والتوازن.

#### The External Ear

يتكون من صيوان الأذن، والقناة السمعية الخارجية، وغشاء الطبلة (طبلة الأذن).

- Formed of the auricle, the external auditory canal and the tympanic membrane (eardrum).

  membrane (eardrum).

  membrane (eardrum).
- The *auricle* (pinna) of the ear is formed of elastic cartilage covered by skin. Its shape allows it to act as an antenna. The *external* auditory canal conveys sounds from the auricle to the eardrum.
- The *eardrum* is a thin semitransparent partition between the external and middle ears. It's con to wards the real ear. To it is attached the malleus bone. It transmits sound to the middle ear.

طبلة الأذن عبارة عن حاجز شبه رقيق بين الأذنين الخارجية والوسطى. إنه متصل بالأذن الوسطى. ويرتبط به عظم الماليوس. إنه ينقل الصوت. إلى الأذن الوسطى.

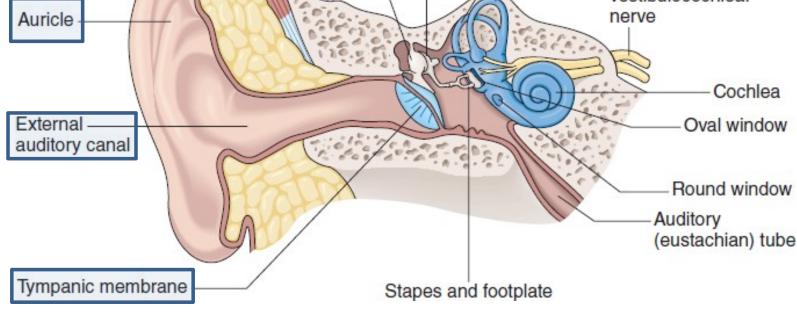


Fig.37: The external ear.

#### The Middle Ear

تجويف صغير مملوء بالهواء ومبطن بالظهارة في الجزء الصخرى من العظم الصدغي.

- A small, air-filled, epithelium-lined cavity in the petrous part of the temporal bone.

  the temporal bone.

  air-filled, epithelium-lined cavity in the petrous part of the temporal bone.
- It contains 3 very small bones (ear ossicles): the *malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*. These bones articulate with each other by synovial joints.

  synovial joints.

  synovial joints.
- The stapes fits into an opening called the *oval windows*. Below this is another opening called the *round window* which is closed by a membrane called the *secondary tympanic*membrane. 

  in another opening called the *secondary tympanic*membrane. 
  in another opening called the *secondary tympanic*in another opening called
- Tensor tympani muscle increases tension in the eardrum. The stapedius muscle (the smallest skeletal muscle in the body) dampens vibrations of the stapes. These skeletal muscles protect the inner ear from loud noises.
- The *auditory tube* connects the middle ear with the pharynx.

  This helps equalize air-pressure around the eardrum.

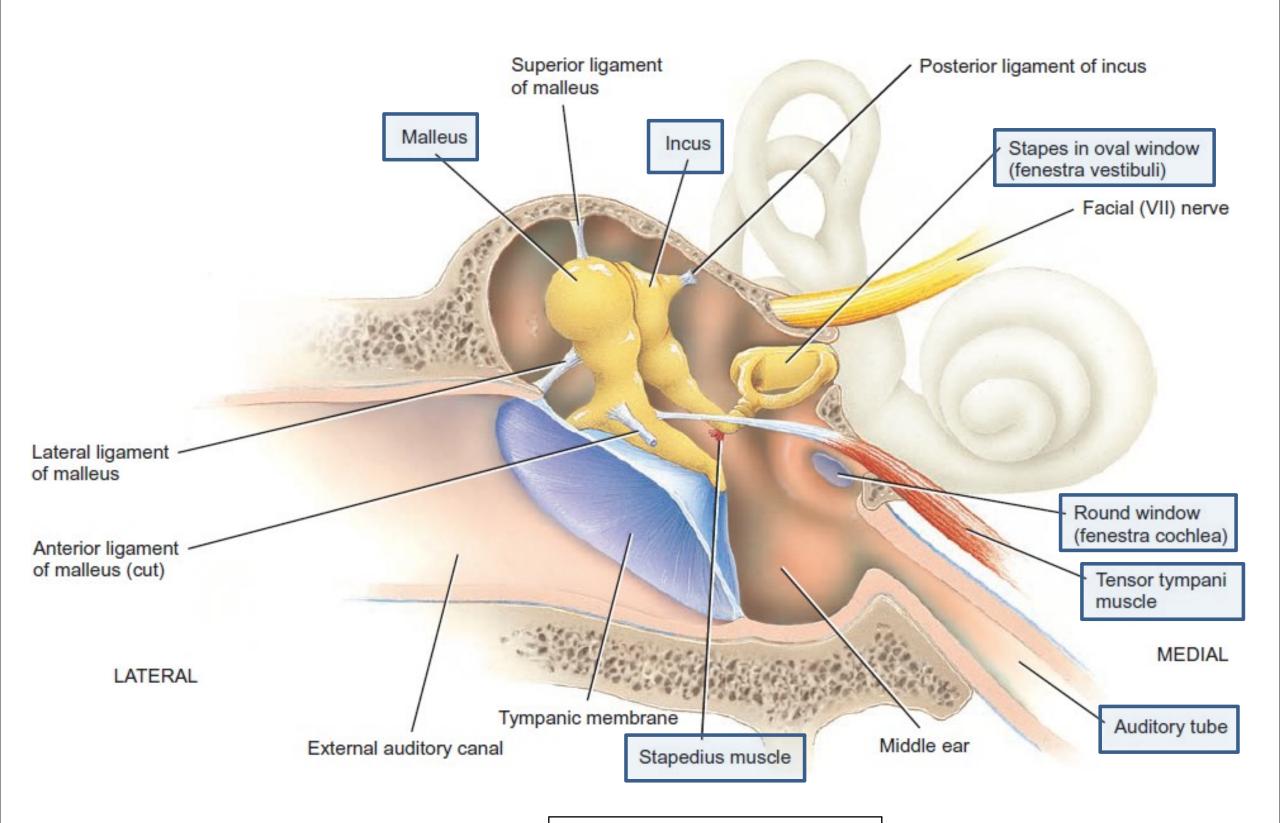


Fig.38: The middle ear.

# هي تجاويف عظمية تقع داخل الجزء الصخري من العظم الصدغي. The Inner Ear (The Labyrinth) بداخلها مجموعة أخرى من التراكيب الغشائية التي لها نفس الشكل

(المتاهة الغشائية).

- Formed of the vestibule, cochlea and semicircular canals.
- These structures are bony cavities that lie within the petrous part of the temporal bone. Inside them is another set of membranous structures that have the same shape (the membranous labyrinth).
- > Between the bony and membranous labyrinths, we have a fluid called *perilymph*. Inside the membranous labyrinth, we have another fluid called endolymph.

بين المتاهتين العظمية والغشائية، يوجد سائل يُسمى اللمف المحيطى. داخل المتاهة الغشائية، يوجد سائل آخر يُسمى اللمف الداخلى.

- The *vestibule* is the central portion of the bony labyrinth.
- There are three *semicircular canals*. The membranous semicircular ducts are present inside the canals.

الدهليز هو الجزء المركزي من المتاهة العظمية. هناك ثلاث قنوات نصف دائرية. توجد القنوات الهلالية الغشائية داخل القنوات.

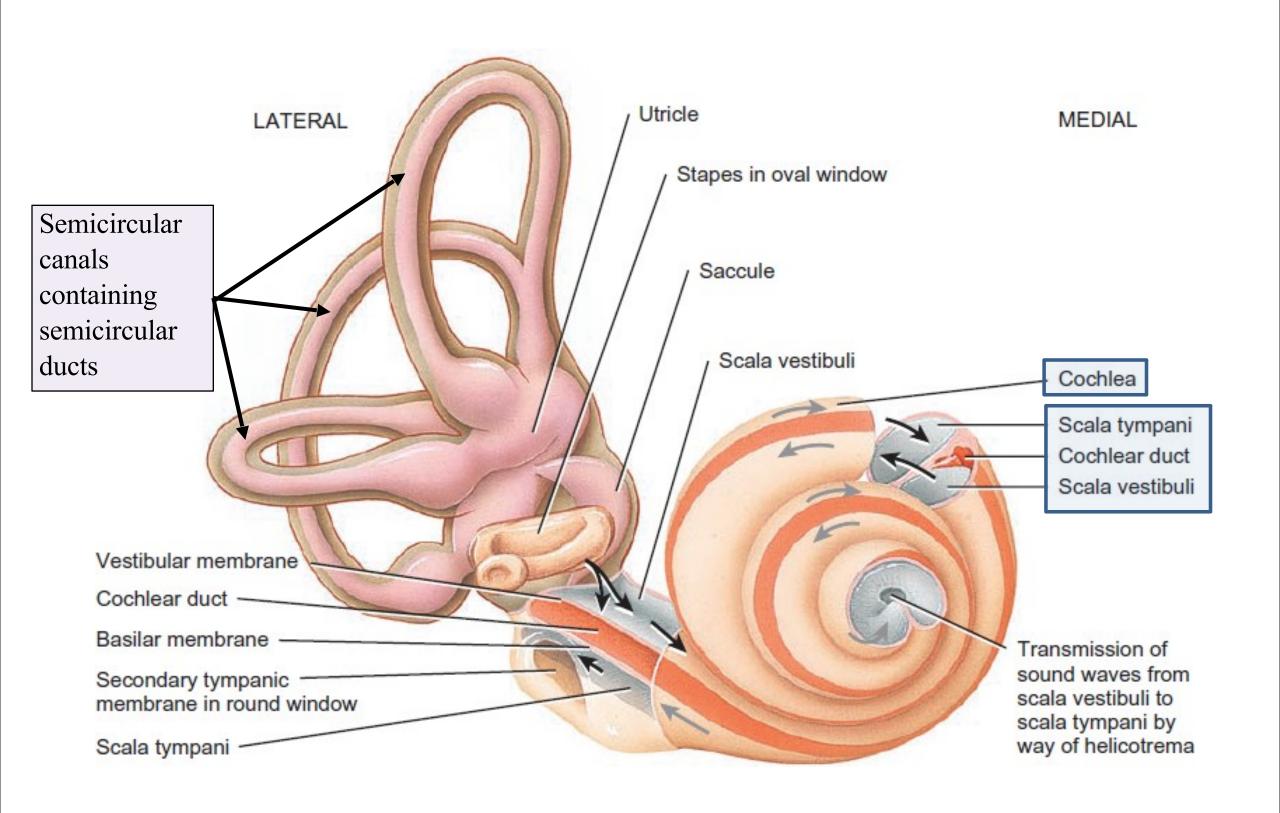


Fig.39: Parts of the inner ear.

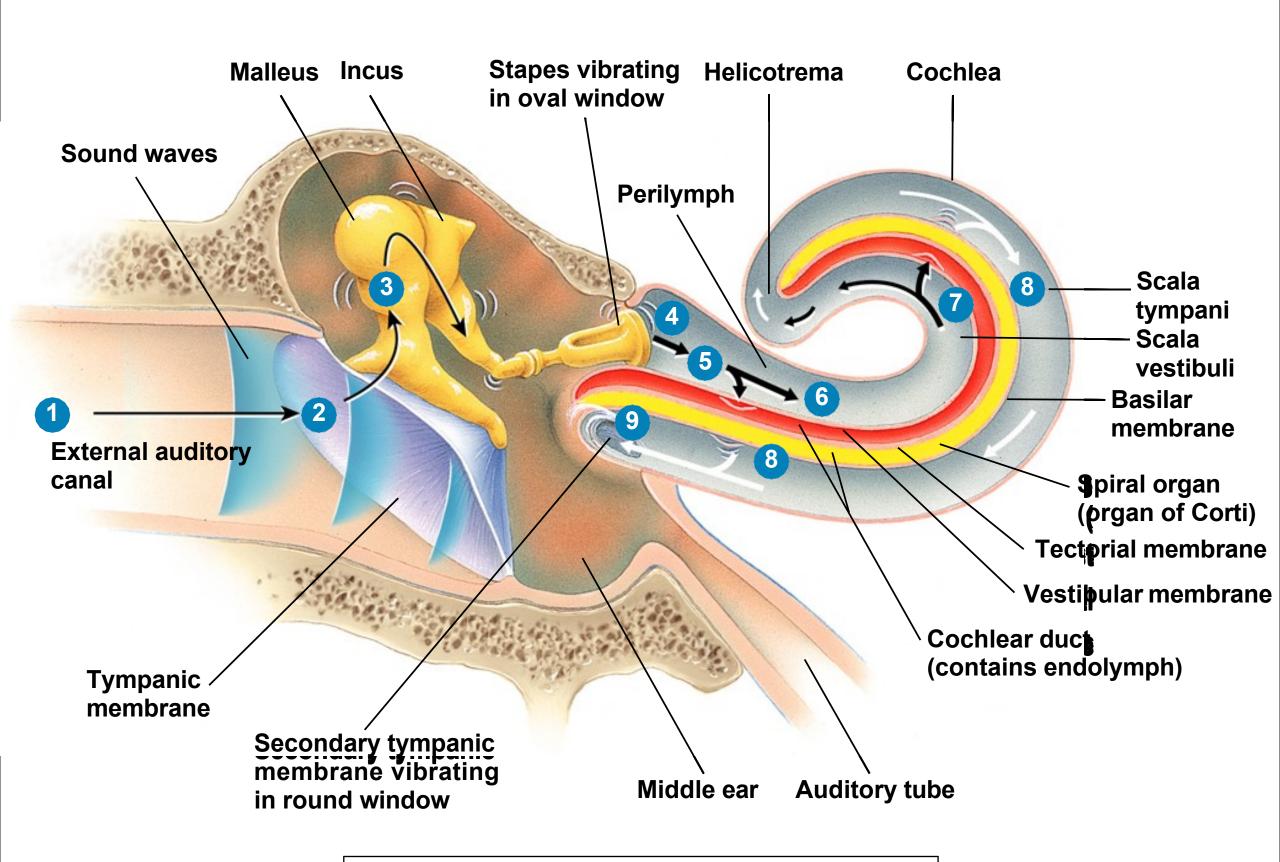


Fig.40: How sound is transmitted in the ear.