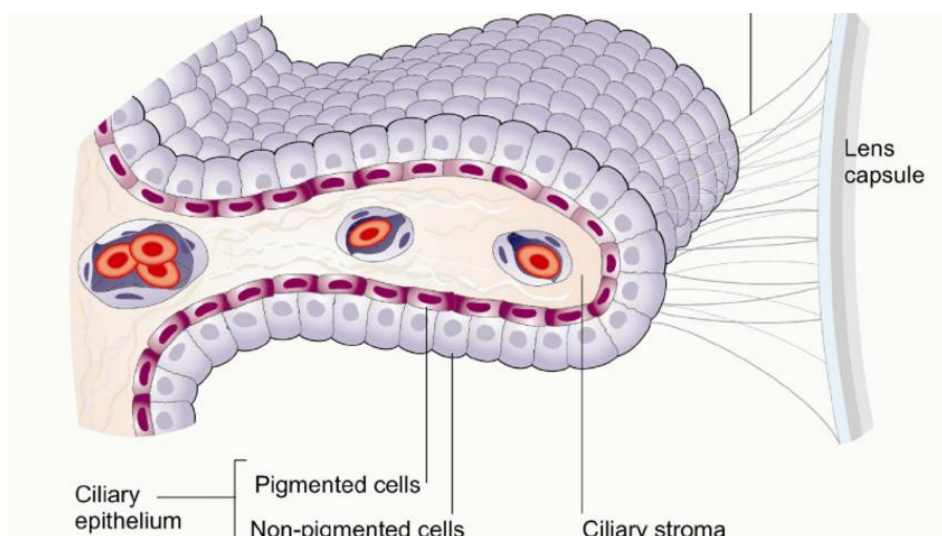
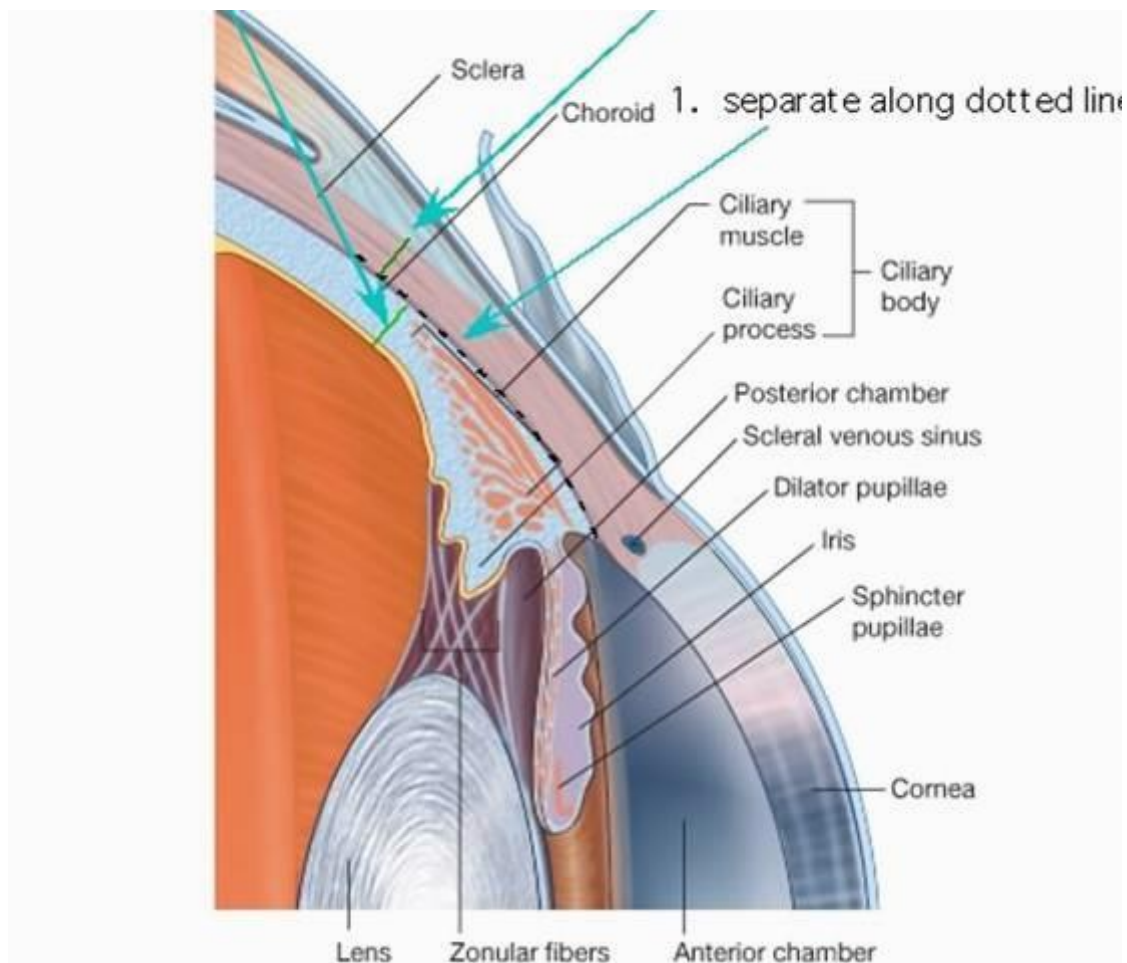


- 1) Anterior chamber : a small chamber between the cornea and the iris.
- 2) Posterior chamber: is a narrow space between the iris and the lens.
- 3) The aqueous **humor**: is a transparent fluid similar to plasma, but containing low protein concentrations. It is secreted from the ciliary epithelium, a structure supporting the lens. It fills both the anterior and the posterior chambers of the eye.



4) Ciliary body: is a part of the eye that includes the ciliary muscle, which controls the shape of the lens, and the ciliary epithelium, which produces the aqueous humor.

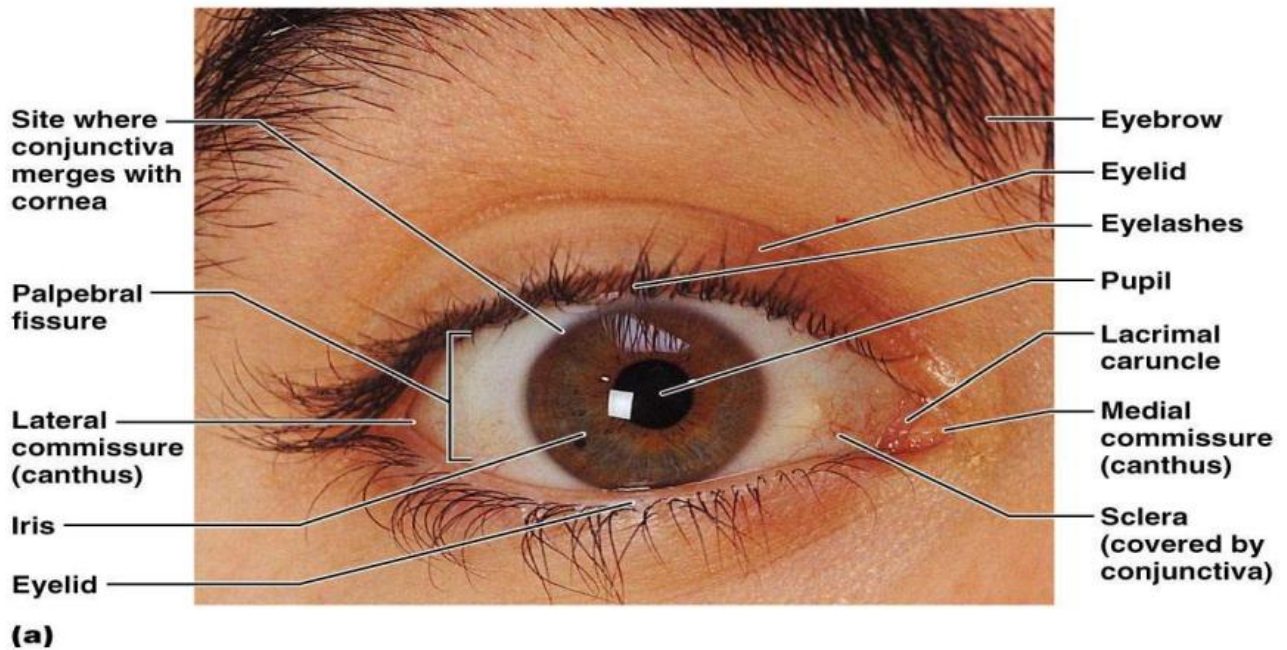
5) Vitreous body: is the clear gel that fills the space between the lens and the retina of the eyeball of humans. It is often referred to as the vitreous humour or "the vitreous"



Accessory structures of the eye: They are not directly related the sense of vision, but protect or aid function of eye.

- 1) Eyebrows: shade the eyes from sunlight and prevent perspiration from reaching the eyes.
- 2) Eyelids: protect the eyes from foreign objects (e.g. dust and particles) and to prevent drying of the eyes.

- 3) Eyelashes: hairs along free margin of each lid. It prevent entry of foreign material into eye.



The lacrimal apparatus

The lacrimal apparatus is the physiological system containing the orbital structures for tear production and drainage. It consists of:

- 1) The lacrimal gland: which secretes the tears, and its excretory ducts, which convey the fluid to the surface of the human eye.
- 2) The lacrimal canaliculi: also known as the lacrimal canals or lacrimal ducts, are the small channels in each eyelid, which drain tears from the eye's surface.
- 3) The lacrimal sac: is the upper dilated end of the nasolacrimal duct. It connects the lacrimal canaliculi and the nasolacrimal duct.
- 4) The nasolacrimal duct: by which the fluid is conveyed into the cavity of the nose.

