

ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN EYE

Microscopic Layer Classification Chart

I. Outer Fibrous Layer (Tunica Fibrosa)

Sclera

Dense connective tissue; maintains globe shape and provides attachment for extraocular muscles.

Cornea

Transparent avascular convex structure; primary refractive element of the eye.

II. Middle Vascular Layer (Uvea)

Choroid

Highly vascularized pigmented layer; provides nourishment to outer retinal layers.

Ciliary Body

Contains ciliary muscles and processes; responsible for aqueous humor production.

Iris

Contractile diaphragm regulating light entry via the central pupillary aperture.

III. Inner Neural Layer (Retina)

Pigment Epithelium

Single layer of melanin-containing cells; absorbs stray light and supports photoreceptors.

Photoreceptor Layer

Outer and inner segments of Rods (scotopic vision) and Cones (photopic/color vision).

Ganglion Cell Layer

Deepest functional layer; axons converge to form the Optic Nerve (CN II).

IV. Refractive Media & Chambers

Crystalline Lens

Biconvex transparent structure; adjusts focal distance via accommodation.

Vitreous Body

Clear, gelatinous substance filling the posterior four-fifths of the globe.

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