**ASSESSMENT OF SENSORY FUNCTION & PAIN**

**Review of Eye Anatomy and Function**

**Cornea** – transparent layer that covers the front of the eye; serves as a protective mechanism to keep out harmful matter, and also helps control entry of light into the eye

**Iris –** thin circular structure of the eye (colored portion) responsible controlling the diameter and size of the pupil and the amount of light reaching the retina

**Lens** – structure of the eye that helps to refract light to be focused on the retina

**Sclera –** the white outer layer of the eyeball

**Zonules** – series of fibers connecting the ciliary body and lens of the eye, holding the lens in place

**Retina** – the light sensitive tissue lining the back of the eye; light rays are focused on the retina through the cornea, the pupil and the lens and the retina then converts the light rays to impulses that travel thru the optic nerve to the brain where the images are interpreted

**Ciliary Body –** connects the iris to the choroid; includes the ciliary muscle which controls the shape of the lens

**Choroid –** pigmented, vascular layer of the eyeball between the retina and sclera

**Macula –** small area at the center of the retina responsible for what we see straight in front of us at the center of our field of vision; needed for detailed activities such as reading, writing, and appreciating color

**Optic Nerve** – 2nd cranial nerve; transfers visual information from the retina to the vision centers of the brain

**Pupil** – hole in the center of the iris that allows light to strike that retina

**Review of the Ear Anatomy and Function**

Sound waves enter ear → ear drum vibrates → moves chain of tiny bones (malleus, incus, stapes) → stapes knocks on the membrane window of the cochlea and makes fluid in cochlea move → triggers response on the auditory nerve

