

# Retina

The retina is the inner posterior surface of the eye, consisting of many layers that absorb light through rods and cones, which are photo-receptor cells.

## Structure

The retina has an optic part, which is sensitive to light, a non-visual part that covers the internal surface of the ciliary body and iris; as well as an optic disc, which is the blind spot of the retina as it contains retinal vessels.

### 1. Pigmented Layer

The pigmented layer is attached to the choroid and continues anteriorly over the internal surface of the ciliary body and iris.

### 2. Neural Layer

This is attached to the pigmented layer around the optic nerve and Ora Serrata.

### 3. Macula Lutea

Macula lutea is the structure that has the fovea near its center. It has more cones than rods (100 million:6 million).

## Vasculature

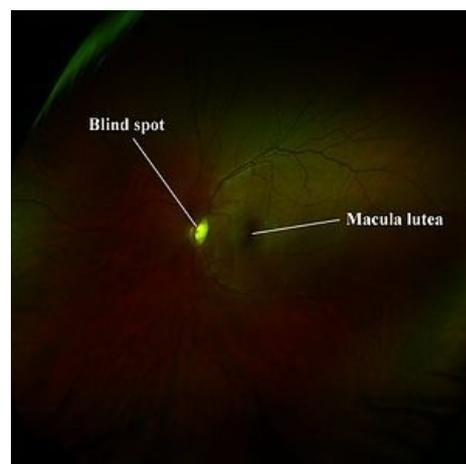
The central retinal artery at the optic disc gives off:

- Superior temporal retinal arteriole and venule
- Inferior temporal retinal arteriole and venule
- Superior nasal arteriole and venule
- Inferior nasal arteriole and venule
- Superior macular arteriole and venule
- Inferior macular arteriole and venule

## Links

### Bibliography

- SNELL, Richard S. *Clinical Anatomy by Regions*. 8th Edition edition. 2004. ISBN 978-0-7817-6404-9.



Fundosopic view of the retina