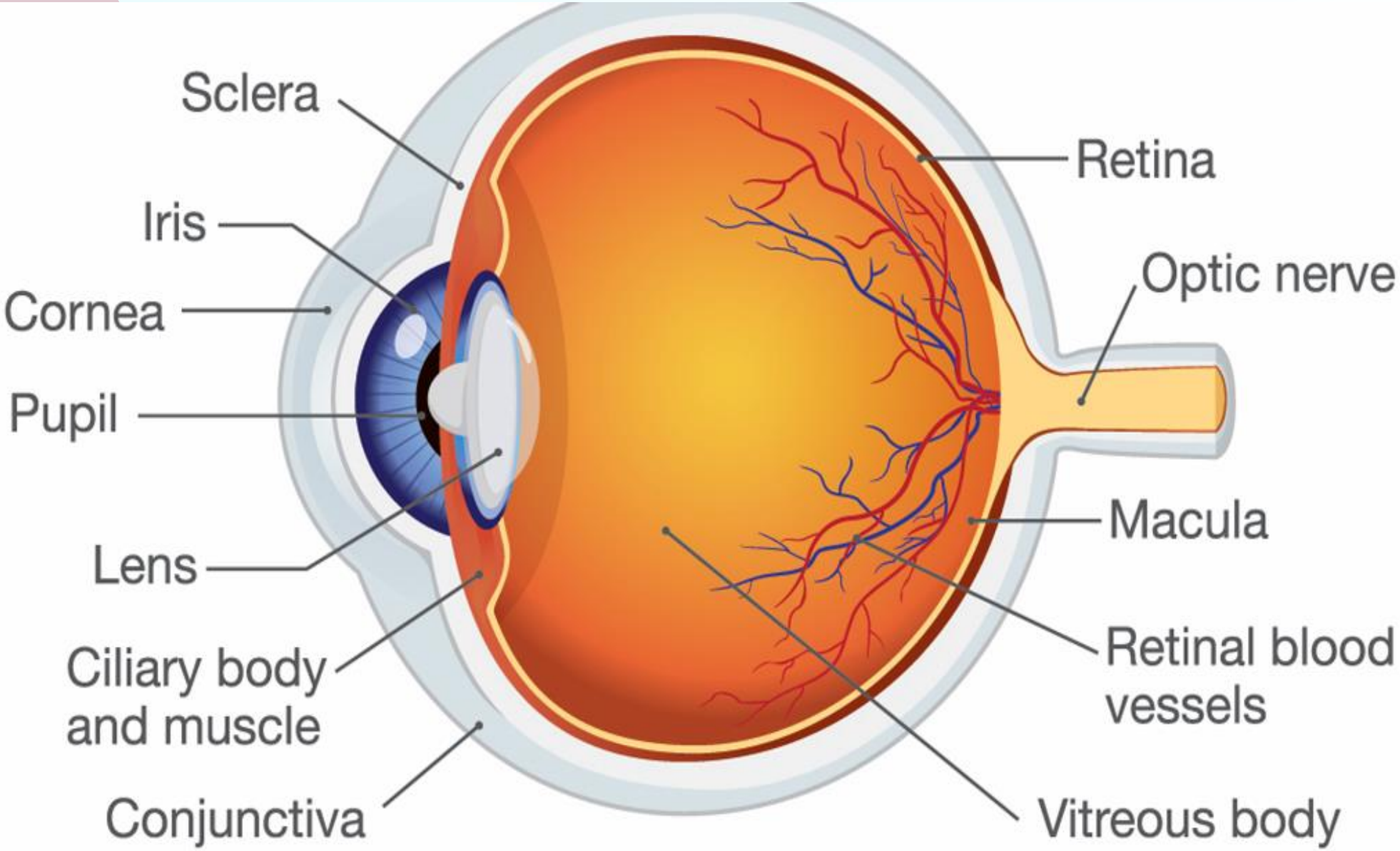
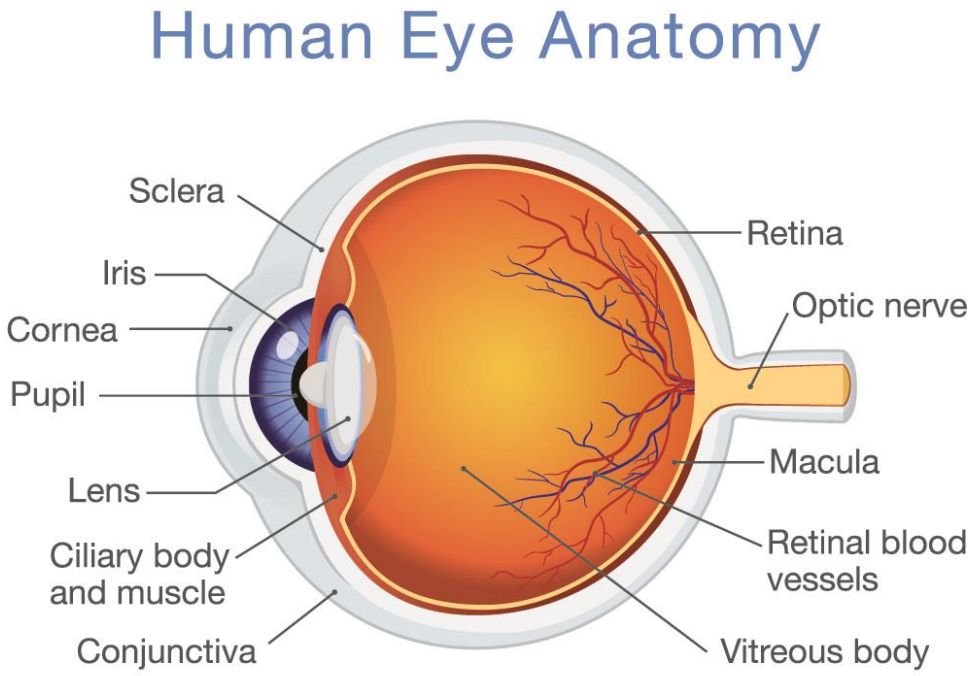

Hello


Sclera
Iris
Cornea
Pupil
Lens
Ciliary body and muscle
Conjunctiva
Retina
Optic nerve
Macula
Retinal blood vessels
Vitreous body

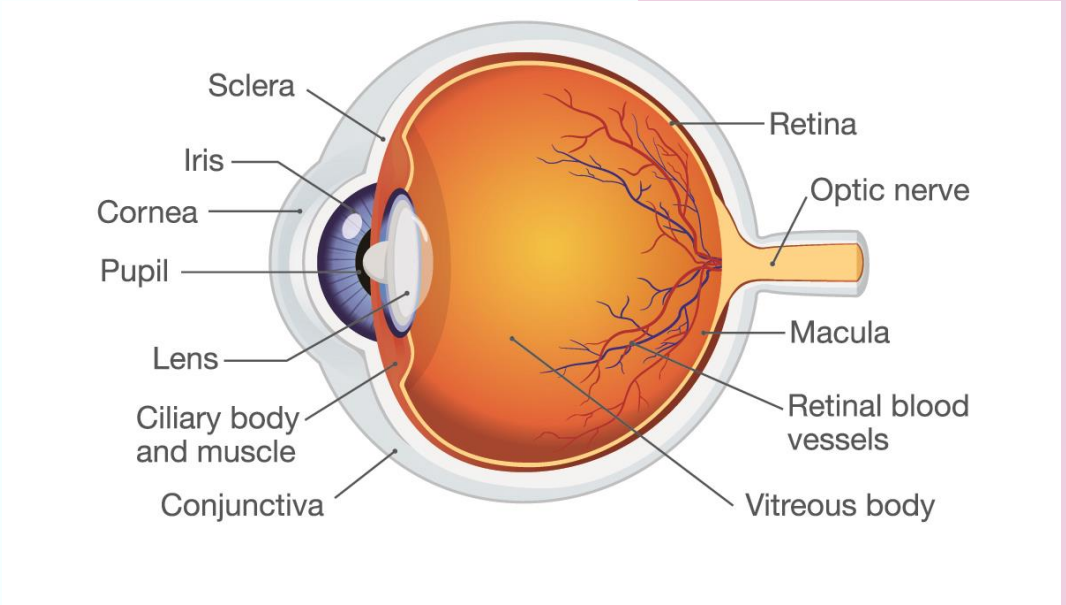
Cornea:

The cornea is like a clear window in front of your eye. It helps to focus light onto the inside of your eye.

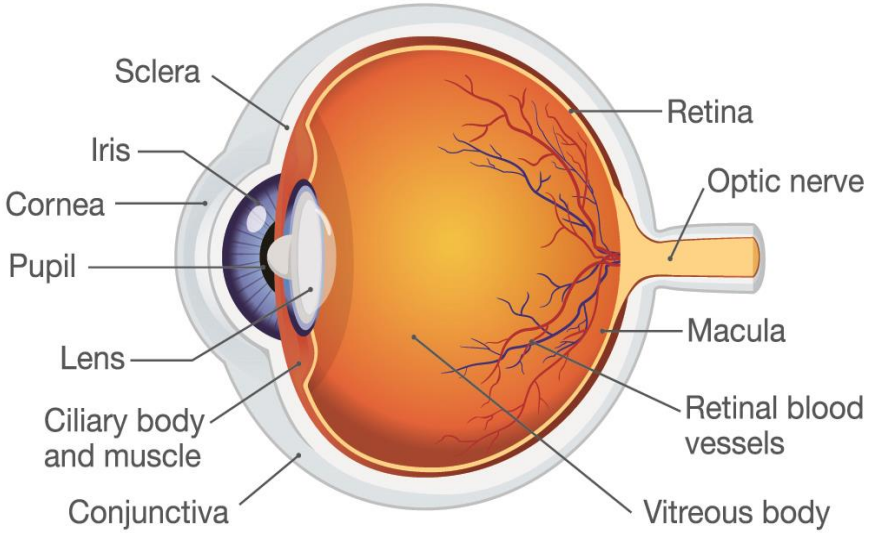


Iris:

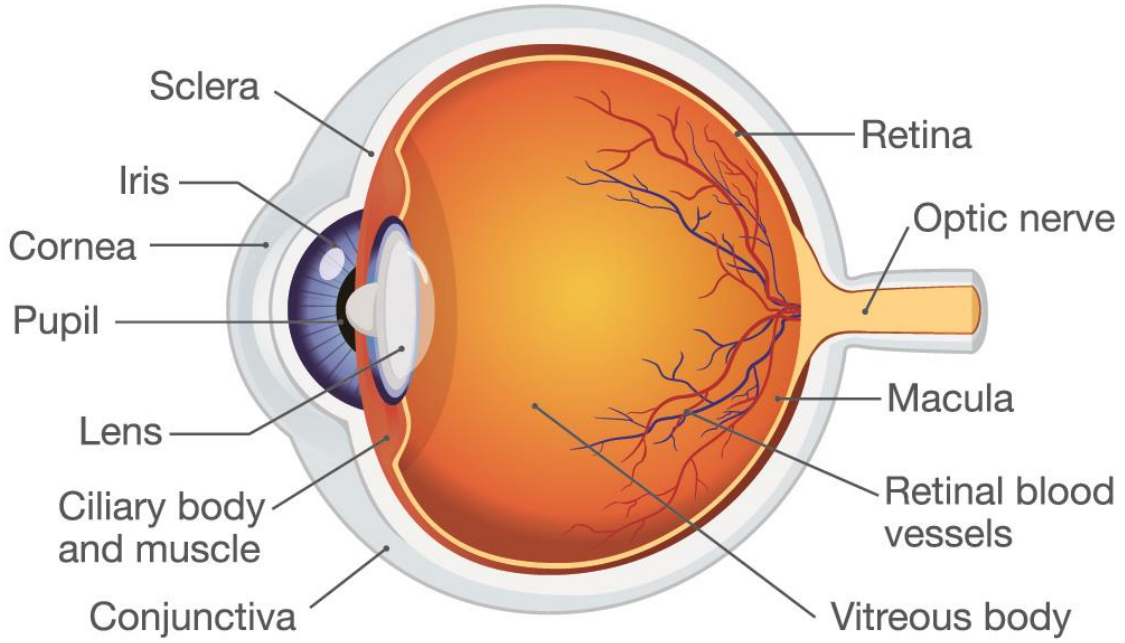
The iris is the colored part of your eye. It's like the curtain of the eye. It can open and close to control how much light enters the eye.



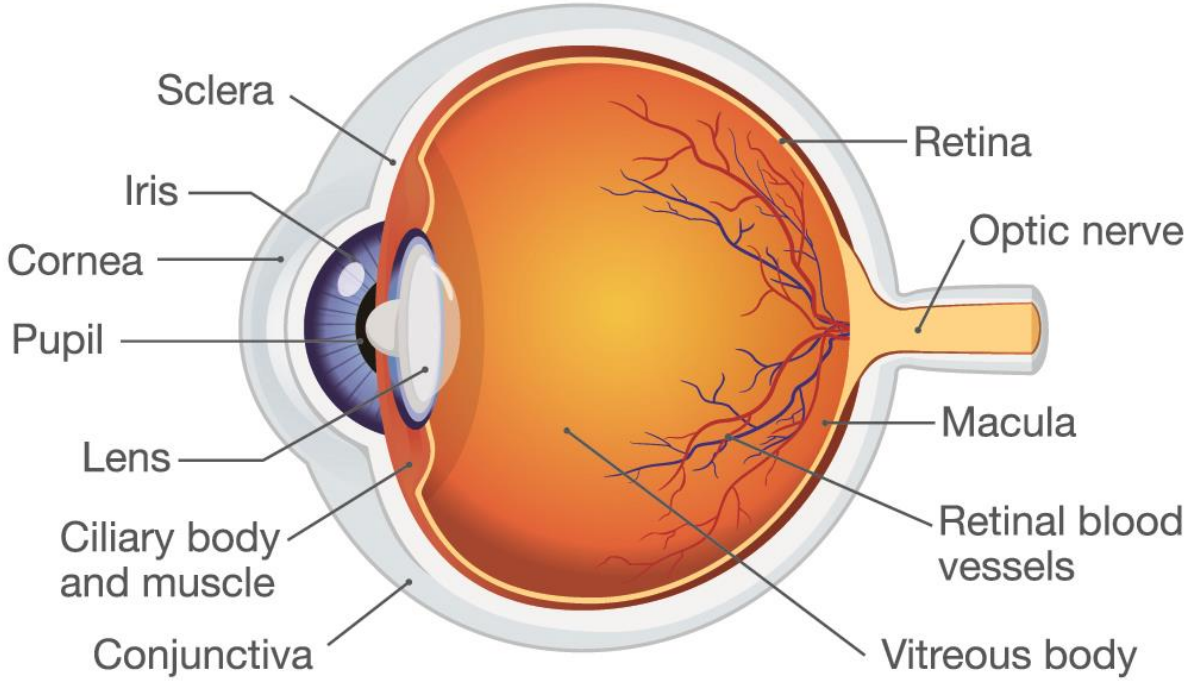
Pupil: The pupil is the black spot in the middle of your eye. It's a small hole that can get bigger or smaller to let in more or less light.



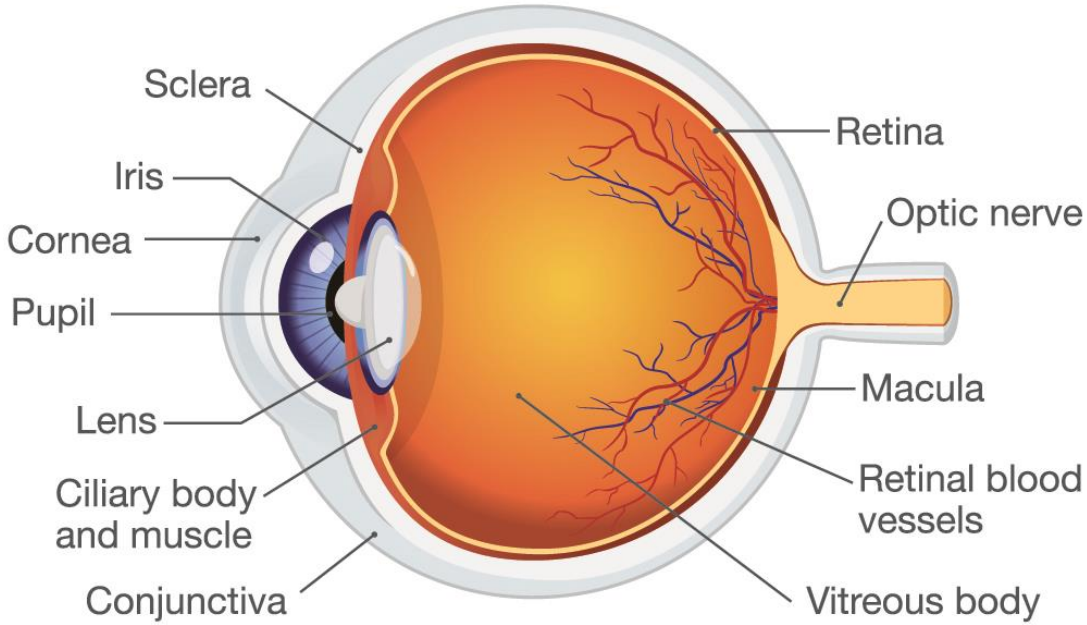
Lens: The lens is behind the pupil. It's like a little magnifying glass that helps to focus the light on the back of the eye.



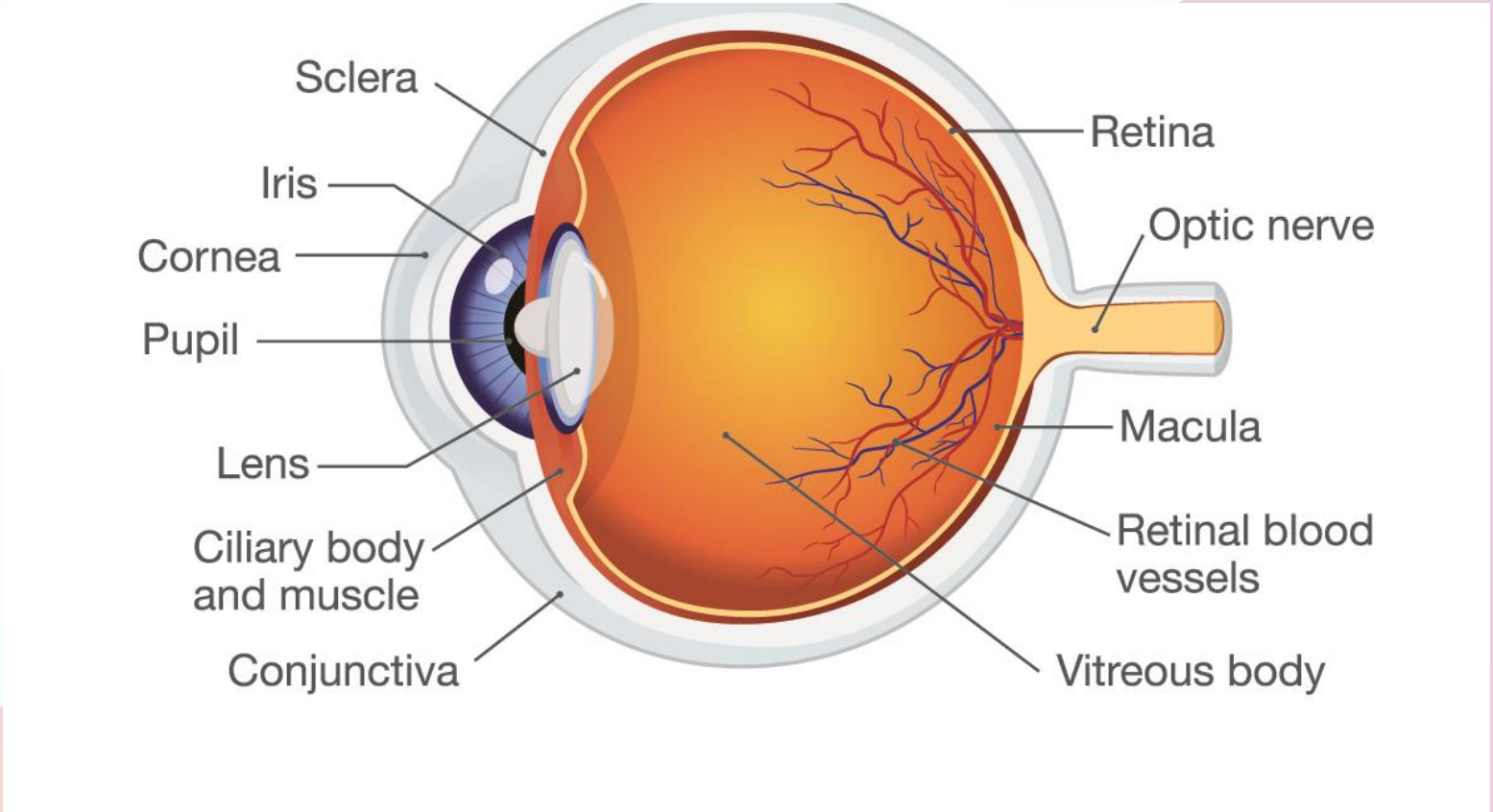
Retina: The retina is at the back of your eye. It's like a screen that collects the light and turns it into signals that go to your brain.



Optic Nerve: The optic nerve is like a cable that carries those signals from the retina to your brain ,so you can see and understand what you're looking at.



Sclera: The sclera is the white part of your eye. It's like the protective outer covering of your eye.



How do we see things?

Well, it’s actually more complicated than you might think.

When we look at something, light from that object enters our eyes through the front window, which is called the cornea.

Think of the cornea as a shield, like the glass of a camera lens. It helps to bend the light rays ,so that they go into the eye properly.

The amount of light that enters the eye is controlled by two other important parts: the iris and the pupil.

The iris, the colored part of our eye, acts like a curtain that can open or close to let in more or less light.

The pupil, a small black spot in the center, acts like a tiny adjustable window that can get bigger or smaller to control how much light comes into the eye.

After passing through the cornea, the light reaches the lens which is located just behind the pupil.

It is like a magnifying glass that makes the light focus just right, so we can see things clearly at the back of the eye.

The back of the eye is where the magic happens. Here, there is a special layer called the retina, which is similar to the film or sensor in a camera.

The retina's job is to convert the light into signals.

It has lots of tiny cells that act like pixels, capturing different parts of the image. These cells then send signals through a bundle of nerves known as the optic nerve.

The optic nerve is like an information highway that carries all the signals from the retina to the brain.

Once the signals reach the brain, it puts all the signals together, like puzzle pieces, and forms a complete picture of what we're looking at. This allows us to see and understand the world in front of us.

What is a prosthetic eye?

A prosthetic eye, also known as an artificial eye, is a special kind of eye made by doctors to help people who don’t have a real eye.

How is it similar to a real eye?

Both artificial and real eyes can look similar from the outside, so they appear natural.

How is it different from a real eye?

Prosthetic eyes don’t see like real eyes. They’re not able to see or send signals to the brain. Real eyes can see and send information to the brain to understand what we see.

Can it move like real eyes?

Prosthetic eyes usually can’t move on their own like real eyes. Real eyes can move in different directions to look at things.

How does it work?

An artificial eye doesn’t work like a real eye. It’s a replacement for a missing or damaged eye. It looks like a real eye, but can’t see. It stays in place, helping the person look more natural. Scientists are still researching and testing new models.

It’s absolutely amazing. Isn’t it?