

## **The External Eye**

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1. 6 eye muscles
2. Cranial nerves that control each eye muscle.
3. Cranial nerve that controls lacrimal gland.
4. Path of tears from lacrimal gland to sinuses.
5. Infection of the conjunctiva is called:
6. Strabismus and amblyopia.

## **Answers:**

### **The External Eye**

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1. 6 eye muscles

**Lateral rectus, medial rectus, inferior rectus, superior rectus, inferior oblique, superior oblique**

2. Cranial nerves that control each eye muscle.

**III, Oculomotor: medial rectus, inferior rectus, superior rectus, inferior oblique**

**IV, Trochlear: superior oblique (that passes through the trochlear notch)**

**VI, Abducens: lateral rectus**

3. Which of the above nerves also controls the ciliary muscle?

**Oculomotor nerve, Cranial nerve III**

4. Cranial nerve that controls lacrimal gland.

**Facial nerve, Cranial Nerve VII**

5. Path of tears from lacrimal gland to sinuses.

**Tears are formed in the lacrimal glands on the upper lateral part of each eye. Tears move across the conjunctiva and then exit the eye through the lacrimal caruncle and the lacrimal ducts. The ducts meet up to form the lacrimal sac which then drains into your maxillary sinuses. This is why your nose runs when you cry.**

6. Infection of the conjunctiva is called:

**Conjunctivitis. If it is bacterial in nature, it is specifically called Pink Eye.**

7. Strabismus and amblyopia.

**Strabismus is misalignment of the eye muscles. Amblyopia is the vision loss that can occur over time if the affected eye stops sending vision information to the brain.**