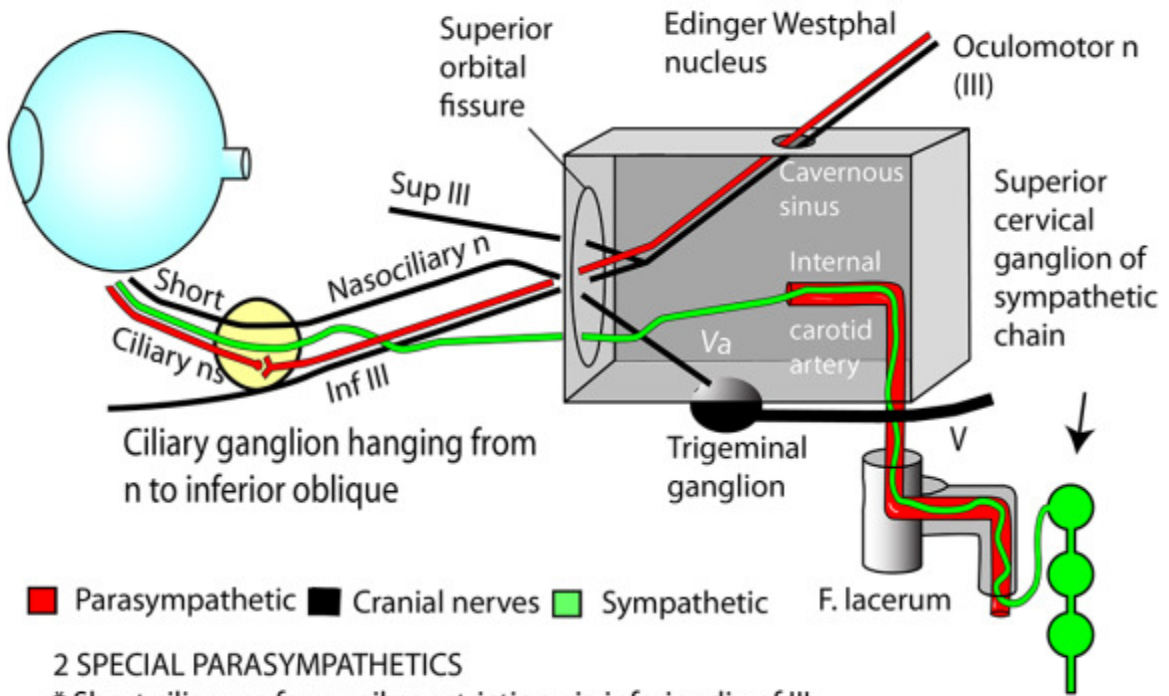


Autonomic Nerve Supply to the Eye and Principles of Pupil Control.
Light and Near Reflexes

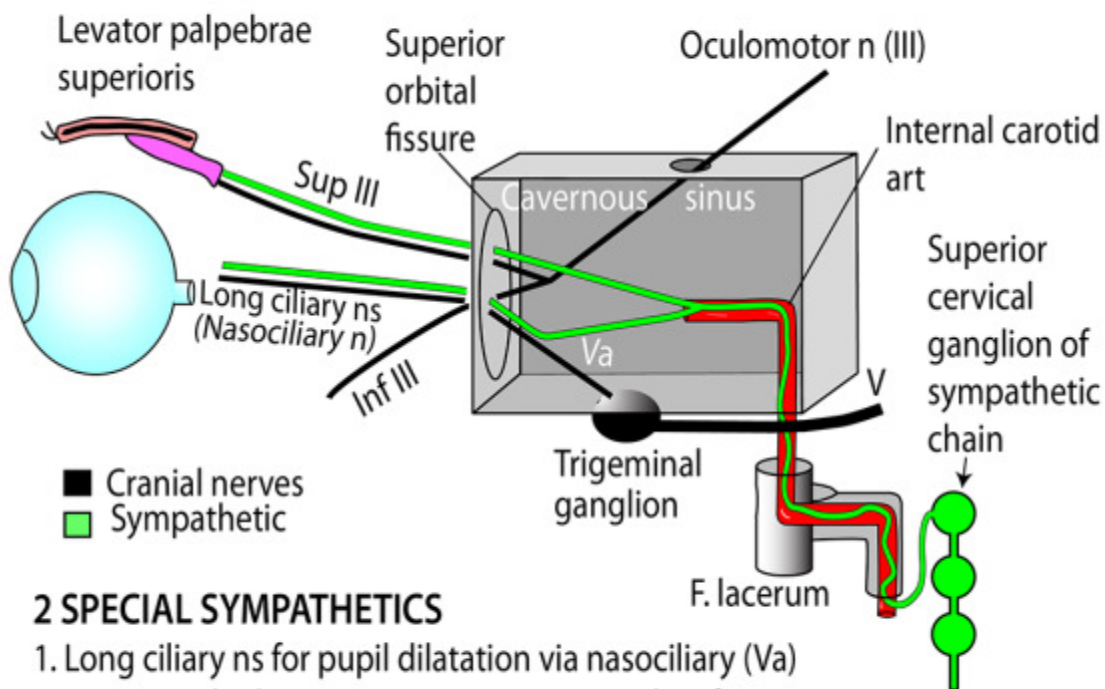
PARASYMPATHETICS TO EYE



2 SPECIAL PARASYMPATHETICS

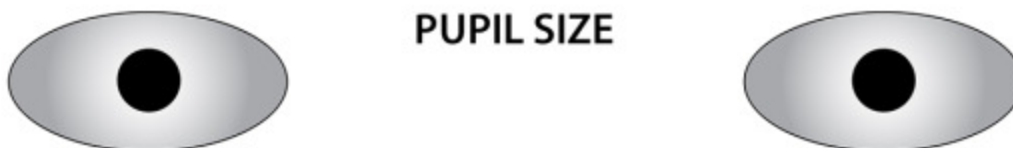
- * Short ciliary ns for pupil constriction via inferior div of III
- * Short ciliary ns for accommodation via inferior div of III

SYMPATHETICS TO EYE



2 SPECIAL SYMPATHETICS

1. Long ciliary ns for pupil dilatation via nasociliary (Va)
2. Levator palpebrae superioris via superior div of III

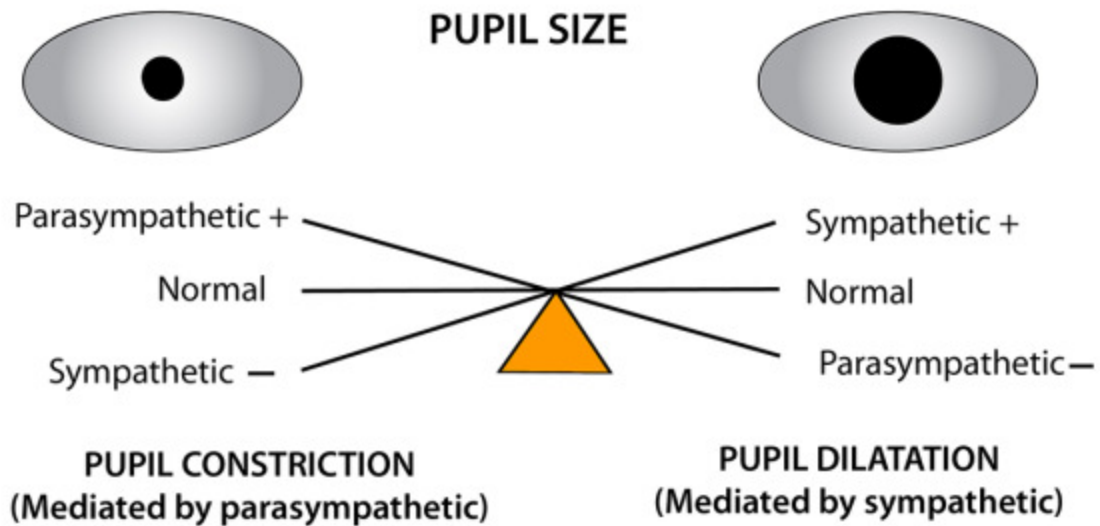
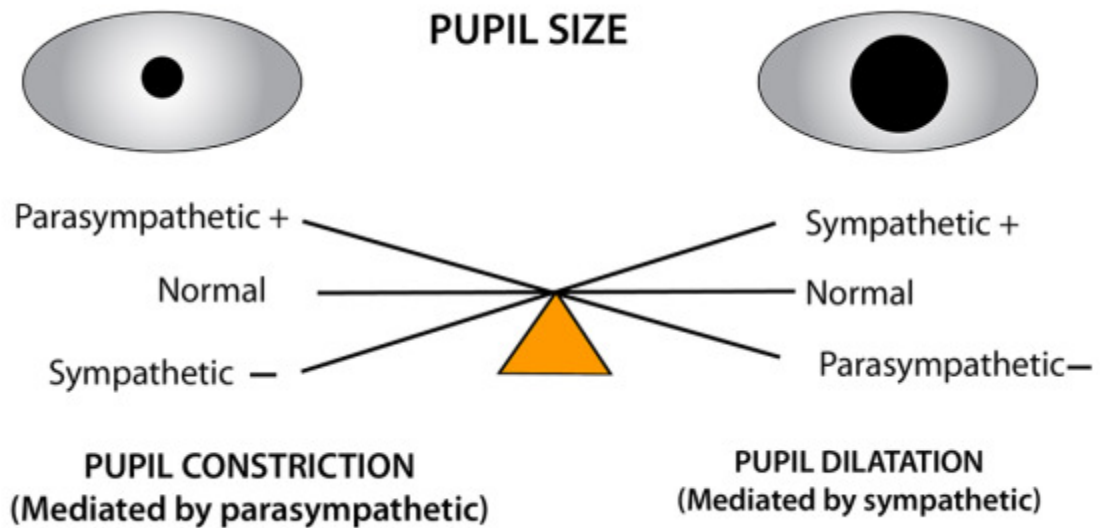


PUPIL SIZE

Normal ————— Normal



Fine balance
 between
 Parasympathetic
 and
 Sympathetic

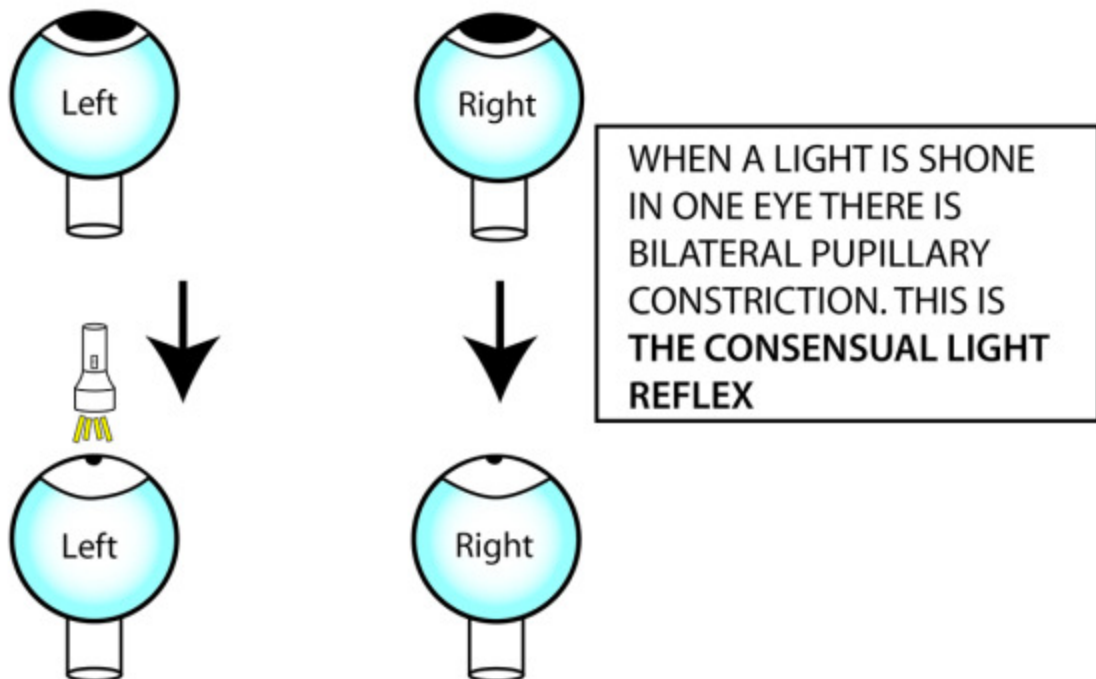


LOSS of sympathetic
 (Horner's syndrome)
 OR
 STIMULATION of parasympathetic
 (Light shone in eye)

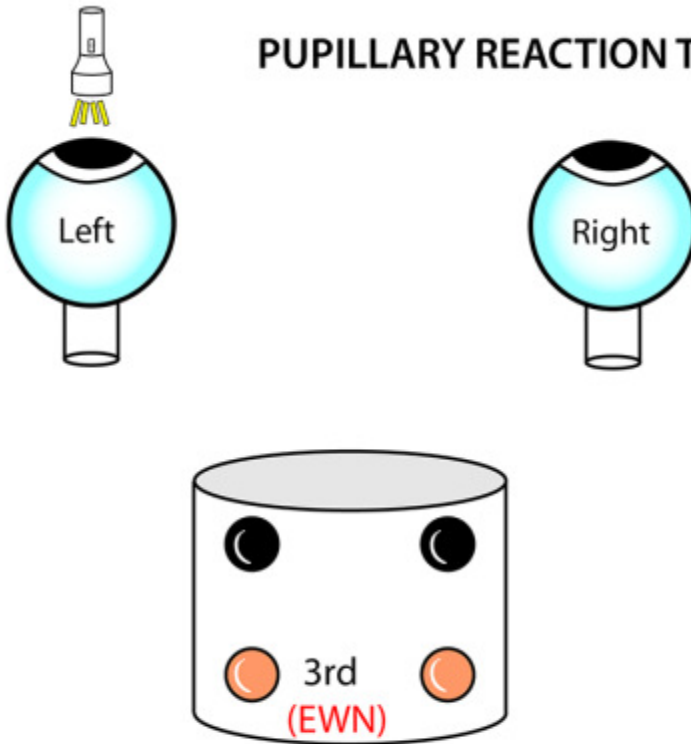
LOSS of III (parasympathetic)
 OR
 STIMULATION of sympathetic
 (Dark room, fright, etc)

PUPILLARY REACTION TO LIGHT

PUPILLARY REACTION TO LIGHT

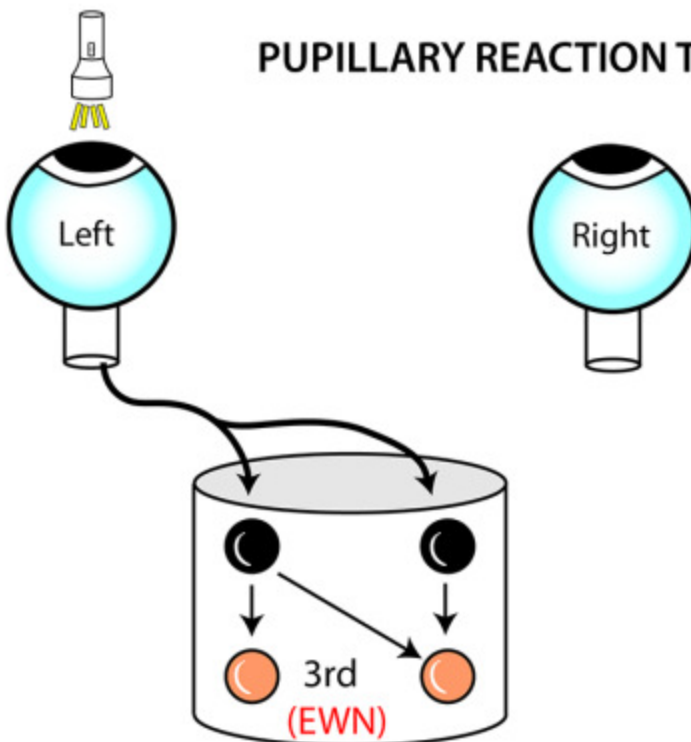


PUPILLARY REACTION TO LIGHT



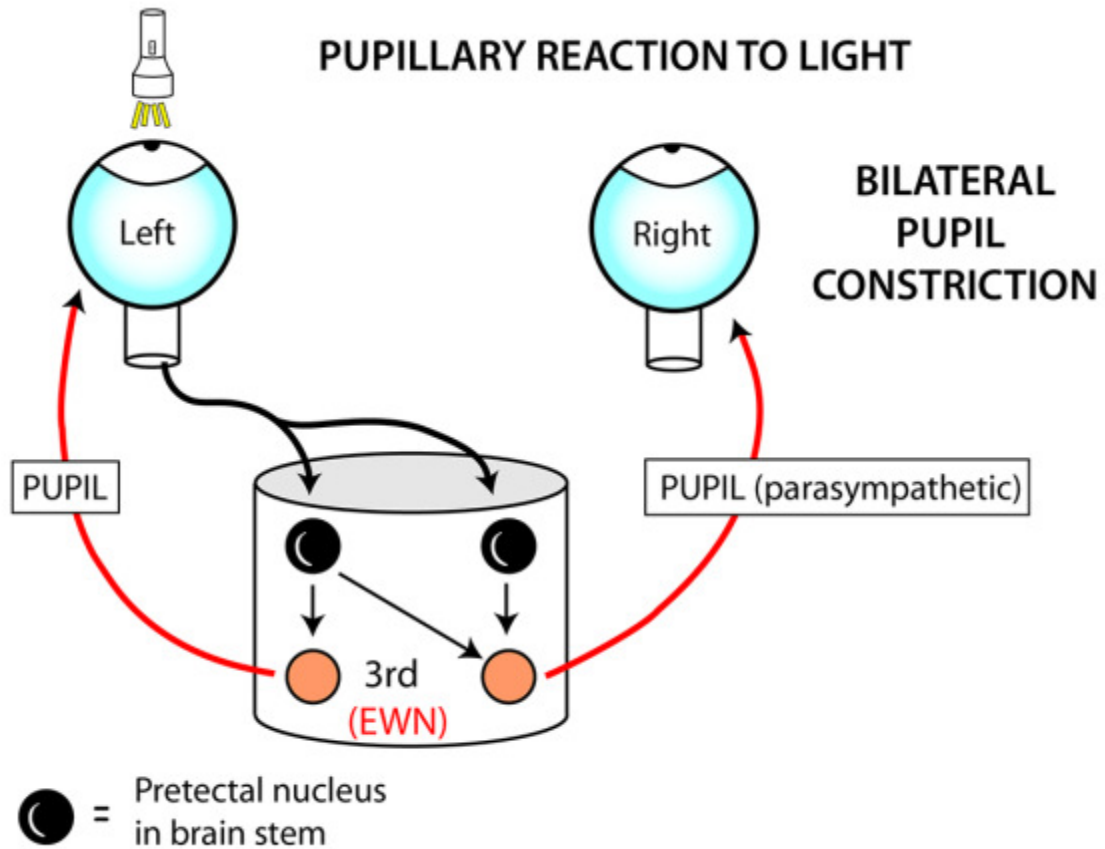
● = Pretectal nucleus
in brain stem

PUPILLARY REACTION TO LIGHT



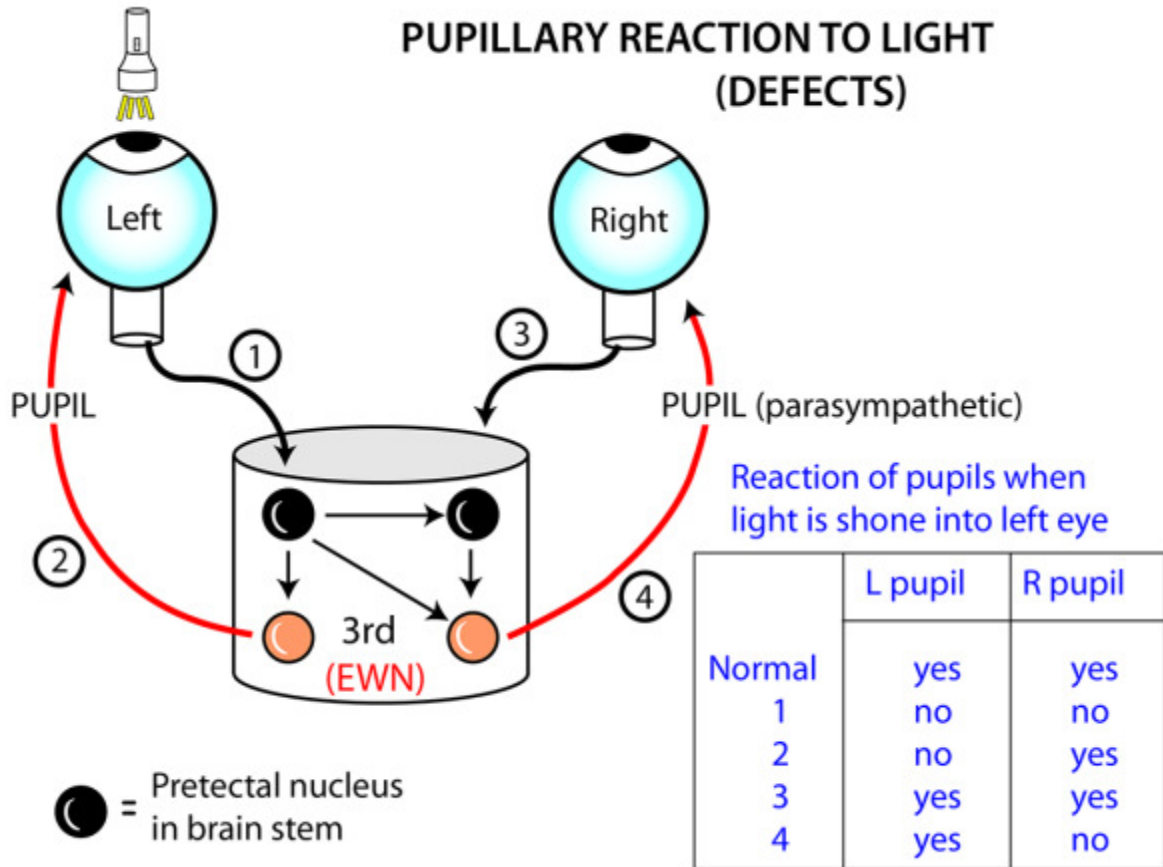
● = Pretectal nucleus
in brain stem

PUPILLARY REACTION TO LIGHT



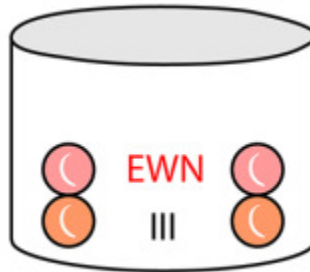
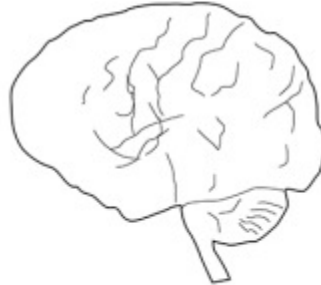
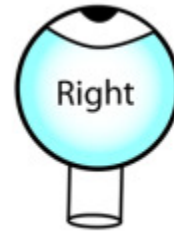
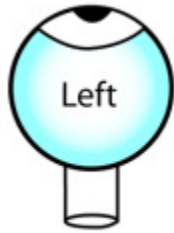
DEFECTS IN PUPILLARY REACTION TO LIGHT

PUPILLARY REACTION TO LIGHT (DEFECTS)

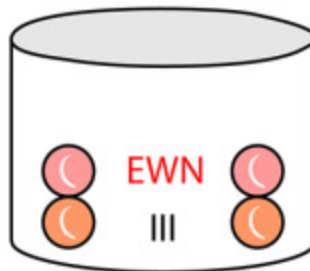
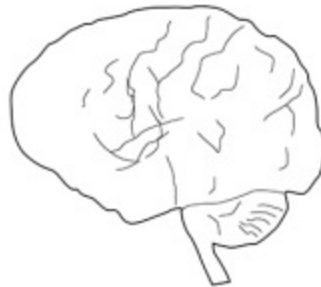


NEAR REFLEX

**NEAR
REFLEX**



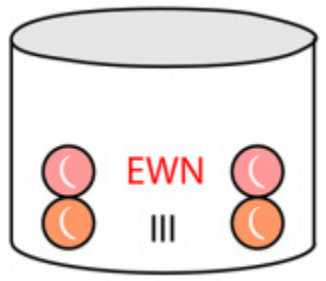
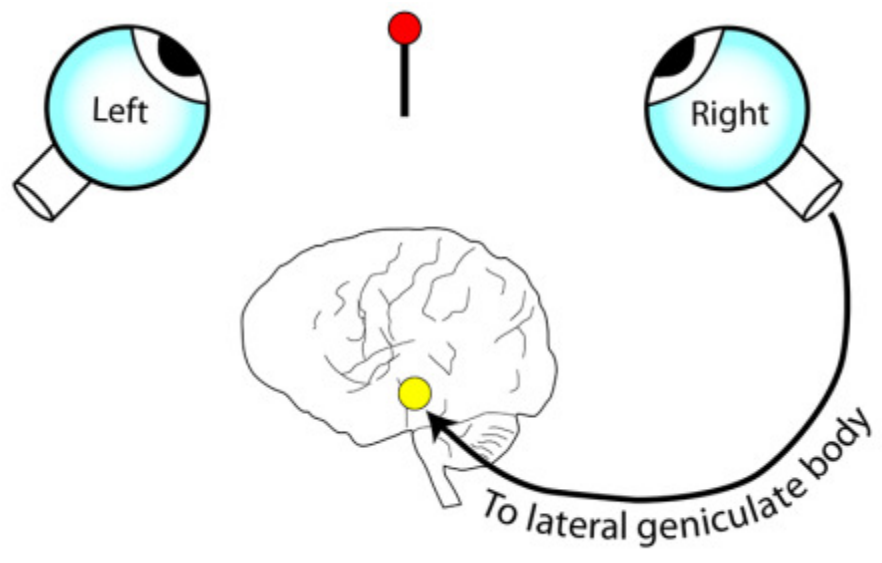
**NEAR
REFLEX**



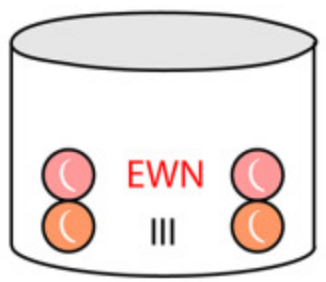
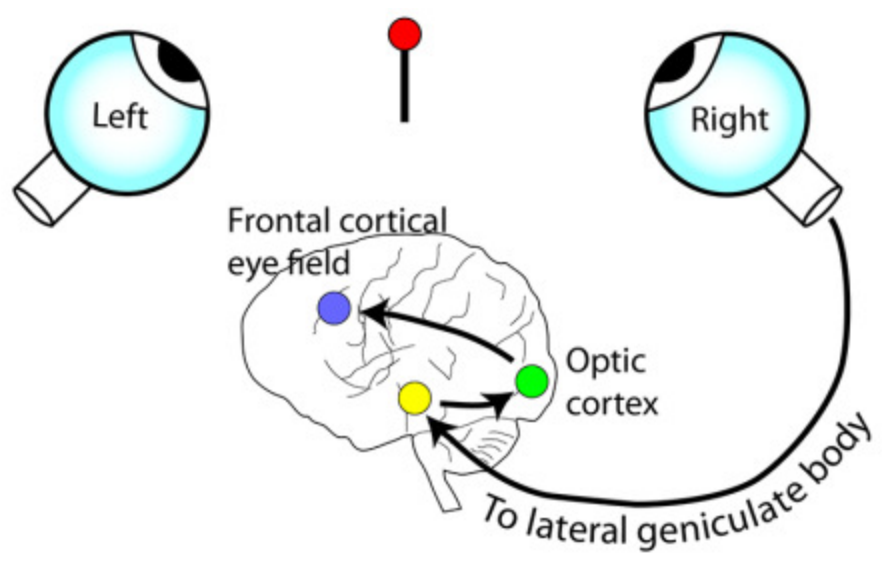
SUMMARY

- 1. Convergence
(looking in)
- 2. Accommodation
(focussing)
- 3. Pupil constriction
(to increase depth of focus)

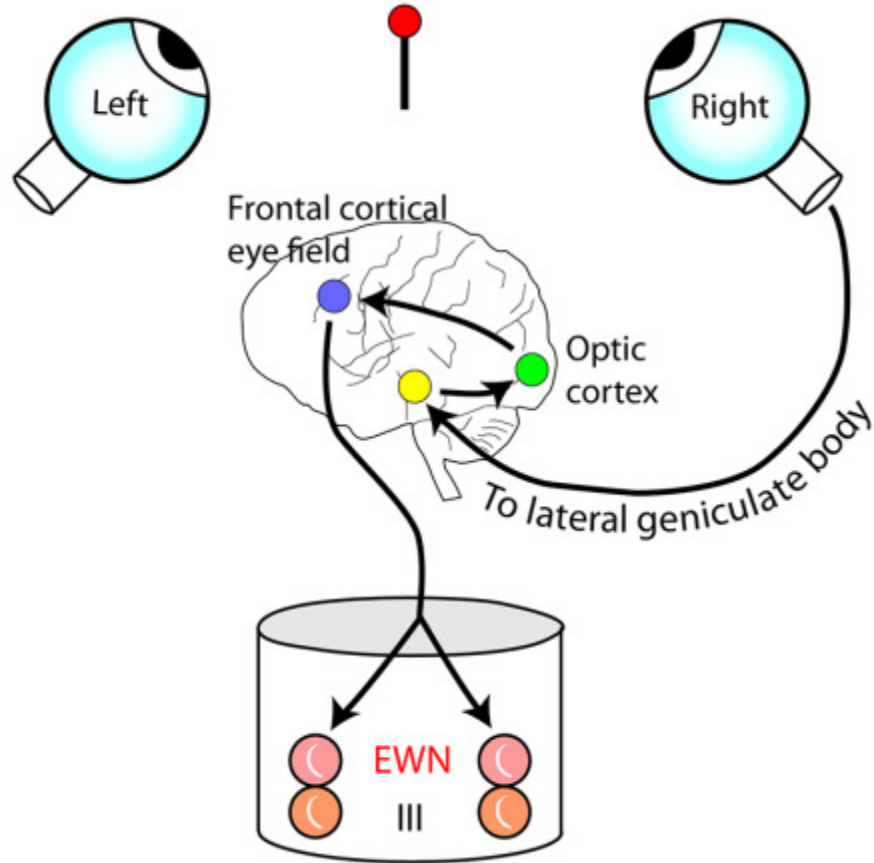
NEAR REFLEX



NEAR REFLEX



NEAR REFLEX



NEAR REFLEX

