

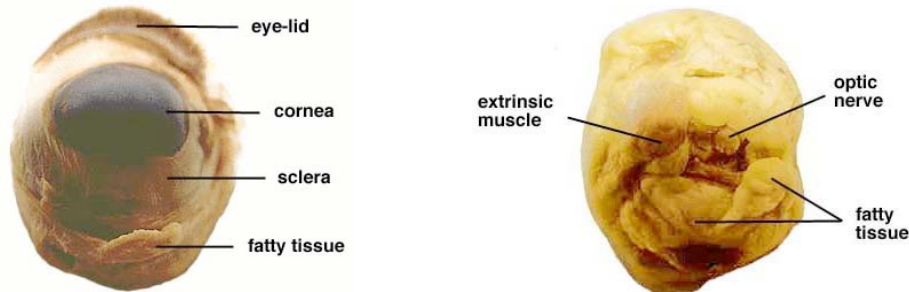
Pig Eye Dissection

Materials:

- Goggles and gloves
- Dissecting tray
- Dissecting scissors
- Probe
- Forceps
- Pig Eye

Procedure:

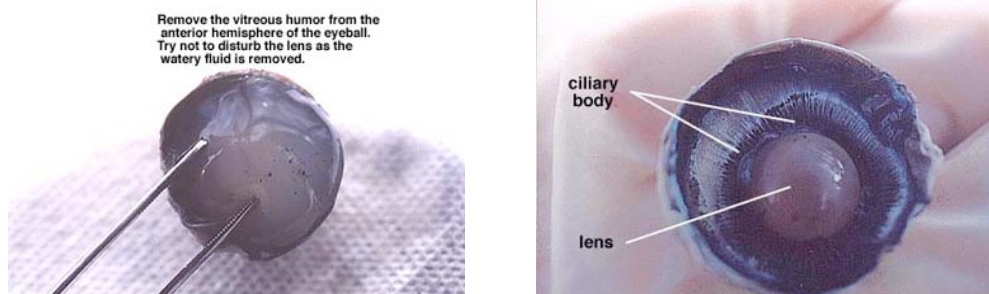
1. Examine the front of the eye and locate the eye-lid, cornea, and sclera. Examine the back of the eye and find the optic nerve, a white, thick cord attached to the back of the eye.



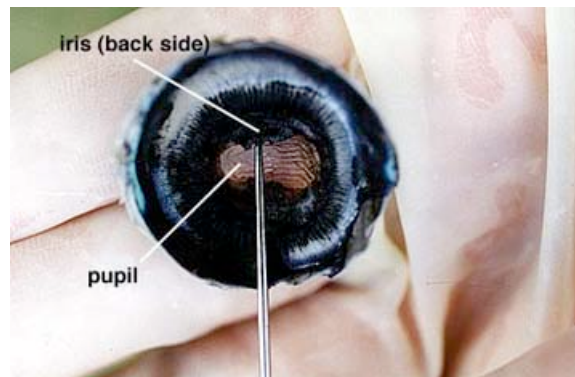
2. Trim the fat and muscles away from the eye. DO NOT REMOVE THE OPTIC NERVE. The optic nerve carries information from the eye to the brain.
3. Make an incision in the sclera midway between the cornea and optic nerve. Cut the sclera all the way around the ball of the eye (See pictures below).



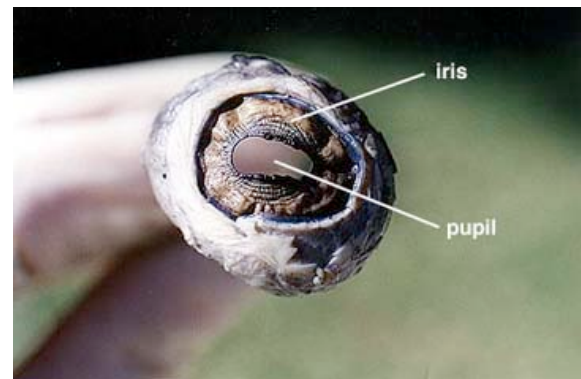
4. Observe the front of the eye. The vitreous humor, a jellylike material, fills the central cavity of the eye. It may fall out when you separate the eye. Remove the vitreous humor to see the lens and ciliary muscles. Remove the lens. Note the shape, size, and color of the lens.



5. When the lens is removed, you can see the pupil, which is an opening that allows light to enter the eye.



6. Remove the cornea from the front eye hemisphere. Make a small slit at the boundary between the cornea and sclera. Then insert the scissors into the slip and cut all the way around the cornea to remove it. Carefully observe the front side of the iris and pupil.



7. Now, observe the back of the eye. The retina lines the back of the eye. Use your probe to lift and pull the retina back from the underlying choroid layer. See the photograph below. Notice that the retina is only firmly attached to the choroid at one place. This region is the blind spot. Here the nerve fibers leave the retina and form the optic nerve, which is directly behind the blind spot.

