Annette Sims, MD, Ophthalmologist next Tuesday! Hooray!!

BI 358 Lecture 18

I. ***Announcements*** **Quiz 5 returned at end of lecture. Eye Dissection & Vision lab next Tuesday > Lecture by Dr. Sims! Final Quiz (6) next Thursday, then thoughts on grad schools in medicine & allied health.**

II. ***Physiology in the News*** **The sight-saving diet? *UC Berkeley WellnessLetter*, November 2011.**

III. ***Eye I: Anatomy & Optics of Vision*** **G&H ch 49 + LS +…**

IV. ***Eye II: Retinal Receptor & Neural Function*** **G&H ch 50**

V. ***Eye III: Overview of Visual Pathways & Pathologies***

G&H ch 51 + LS1 + Silverthorn +...

Microwaving, facts and fictions, p.4

WellnessLetter.com

$5.00 • Volume 28 • Issue 2 • November 2011

University of California, Berkeley

Wellness Letter

News and expert advice from the School of Public Health

WellnessFacts

Smoking worsens the prognosis in men with prostate cancer. In a Harvard study of 5,366 male health professionals with the disease, smokers were much more likely than nonsmokers to have a recurrence and to die from this cancer, cardiovascular disease or any cause. Men who had quit smoking had prostate cancer mortality rates similar to those who had never smoked, unless they were heavy smokers who stopped less than 10 years earlier. Previous research has suggested that smoking also increases the risk of developing prostate cancer.

More bad news about television viewing: For every two hours watched daily, death rates rise by 13 percent, according to a recent analysis in the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* which pooled data from eight large studies. That works out to about one extra death each year per 1,000 adults who watch TV two hours a day. And the risk rises with longer viewing hours. The study also found a 20 percent increased risk of diabetes for every two hours watched daily. That's not surprising, since heavy TV viewing often leads to heavy TV viewers.

The sight-saving diet?

A look behind the eye-health claims made for foods and supplements

No one knows how to prevent the eye disorders that often come with aging, though not smoking and avoiding strong sunlight may help reduce the risk of cataracts. That's why there has been so much interest in the role of nutrition in eye health, which has generated hundreds of studies in recent years—and many promising leads.

It's clear that malnutrition harms vision. A shortage of vitamin A, for example, causes night blindness and other problems. Thus, carrots really are good for your eyes, since they're rich in beta carotene, which the body converts into vitamin A. Vitamin deficiencies can also cause eye disorders such as cataracts in lab animals.

Other nutrients and plant compounds may help protect vision, perhaps by acting as antioxidants and reducing inflamma- the progression of AMD if you do develop it (see page 2).

Eye on research

Here are the nutrients and supplements most often promoted as ways to preserve vision in healthy people and prevent AMD and/or cataracts, along with what the research shows:

Lutein and zeaxanthin. Most (but not all) observational studies have found that people with high dietary intakes or high blood levels of these carotenoids have a reduced risk of AMD and cataracts. Some small short-term clinical trials have also suggested protective effects in people with healthy eyes, as well as benefits in those who already have AMD. More research is needed.

Vitamin C and E, selenium, beta carotene and other antioxidants. Again.

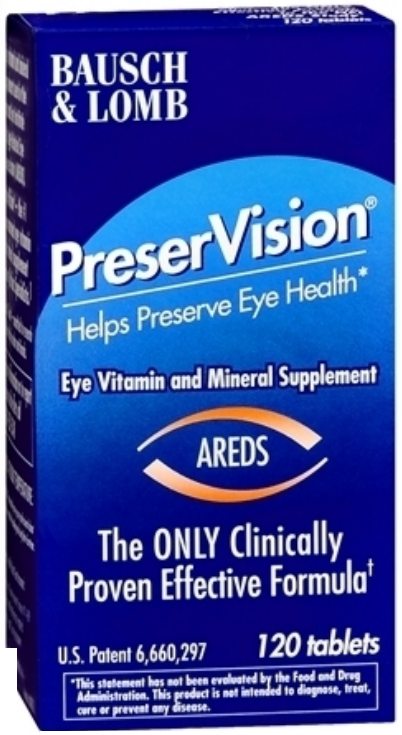
Sight-saving Diet?

1. **High intakes of lutein & zeaxanthin (carotenoids) may reduce risk of macular degeneration (AMD) & cataracts.**
2. **Consuming plant-foods rich in antioxidants including vitamins C & E, selenium & β-carotene also may reduce risk of macular degeneration & cataracts.**
3. **Older vegetarians are 30-40% less likely to develop cataracts compared to daily meat eaters.**
4. **The above holds for foods, but there is little evidence that anti-oxidant supplements have this effect.**
5. **Zinc is essential to good vision & is found in the retina & may protect eyes from light damage & inflammation. Get zinc from food (oysters, shrimp, whole grains, yogurt...)**
6. **High intakes of fish rich in Ω-3 fats also reduce AMD.**


Nutrition for Eyes
Ocuvite
Lutein
BAUSCH + LOMB
Ocuvite
Eye Vitamin & Mineral Supplement
with
Lutein


MACULA 2
ESSENTIALS
DAILY MULTI VITAMIN
QUOTIDIEN DE VITAMINE MULTI


Saffron 20/20
PREMIUM EYE CARE
New once-daily formula to help maintain
normal vision & healthy eyes
Once-daily
Food supplement
30 capsules


BAUSCH & LOMB
PreserVision
Helps Preserve Eye Health*
Eye Vitamin and Mineral Supplement
AREDS
The ONLY Clinically
Proven Effective Formula†
U.S. Patent 6,660,297
120 tablets
*This statement has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.


BAUSCH + LOMB
Ocuvite
Eye Vitamin & Mineral Supplement
Adult 50+
Helps Protect Eye Health*
Lutein
Zeaxanthin
Omega-3
DOCTOR RECOMMENDED
1 PER DAY
Soft Gels
50 Soft Gels
* This statement has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

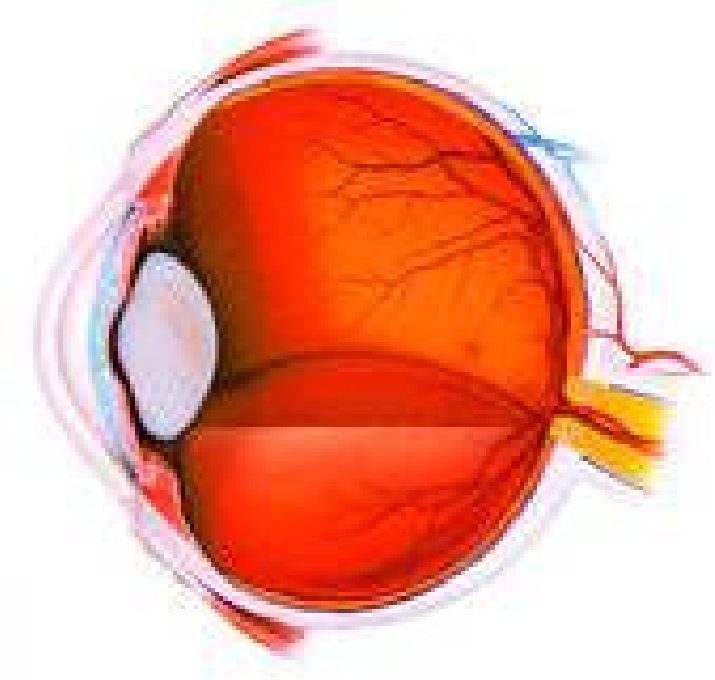

VisiVite
DIETARY SUPPLEMENT
Dry Eye Relief
Tear Stabilizing Molecules
120 Softgels
VisiVite
DIETARY SUPPLEMENT
i-Defense
Gold Formula
FloraGLO LUTEIN
Zeaxanthin
60 Capsules
Premier Ocular
No. 2
120 Softgels


MD Formulas
HAWAII
EyeAstin
Hawaiian Astaxanthin
•Supports healthy vision*
•Supports normal eye function*
•With Natural Hawaiian BioAstin™
60 Softgels
Clinically Proven
Dietary Supplement
Eye


WATKINS
TRADE MARK
EYE HEALTH
SANTÉ DES YEUX
DIETARY SUPPLEMENT
SUPPLÉMENT ALIMENTAIRE
90 CAPSULES • 90 CAPSULES


WATKINS
TRADE MARK
OMEGA-3 FISH OIL
OMÉGA-3 À L'HUILE
DE POISSON
DIETARY SUPPLEMENT
SUPPLÉMENT ALIMENTAIRE
70 SOFTGELS • 70 GÉLULES

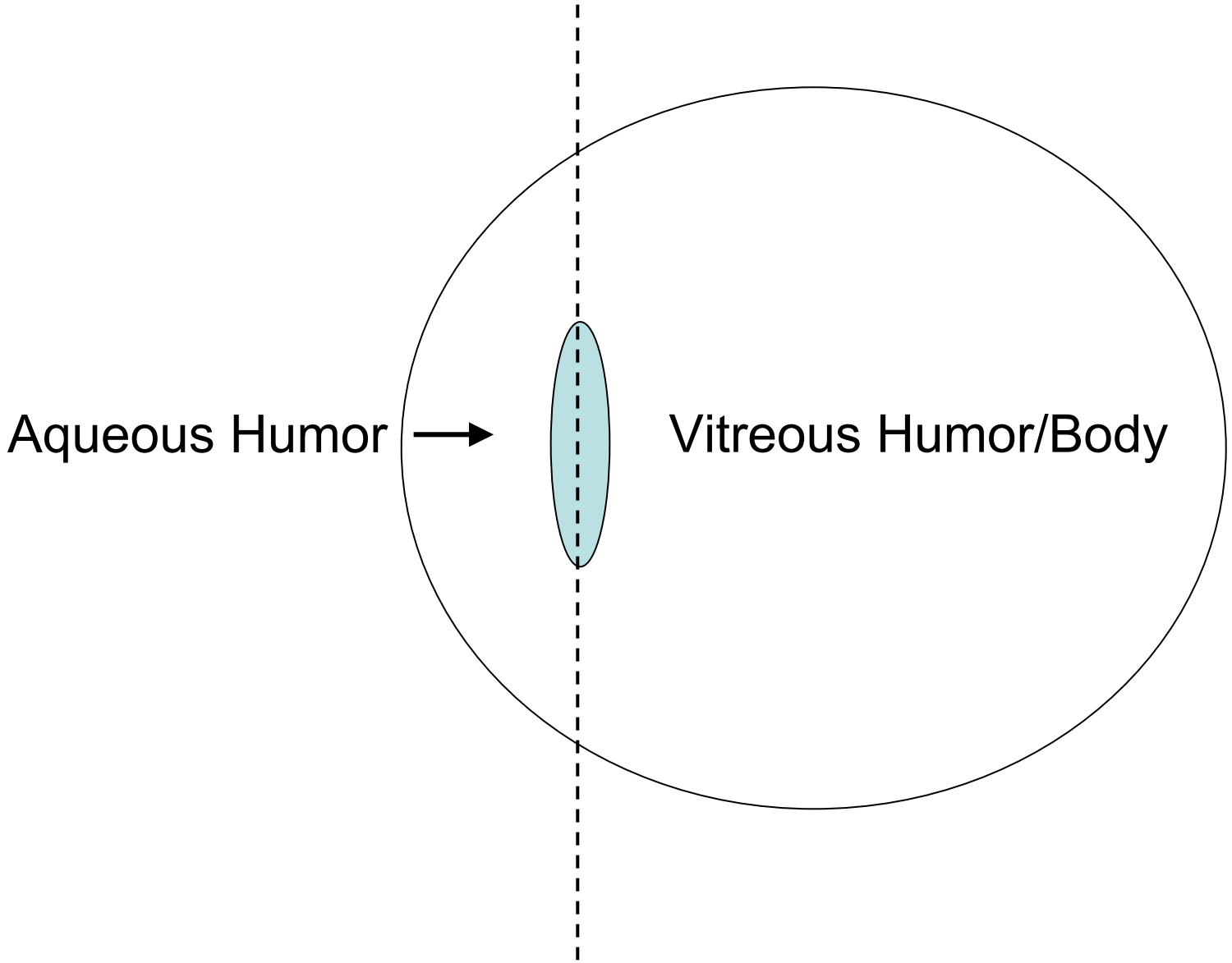
Eye: Elaborate sensory receptor ≡ *Camera*



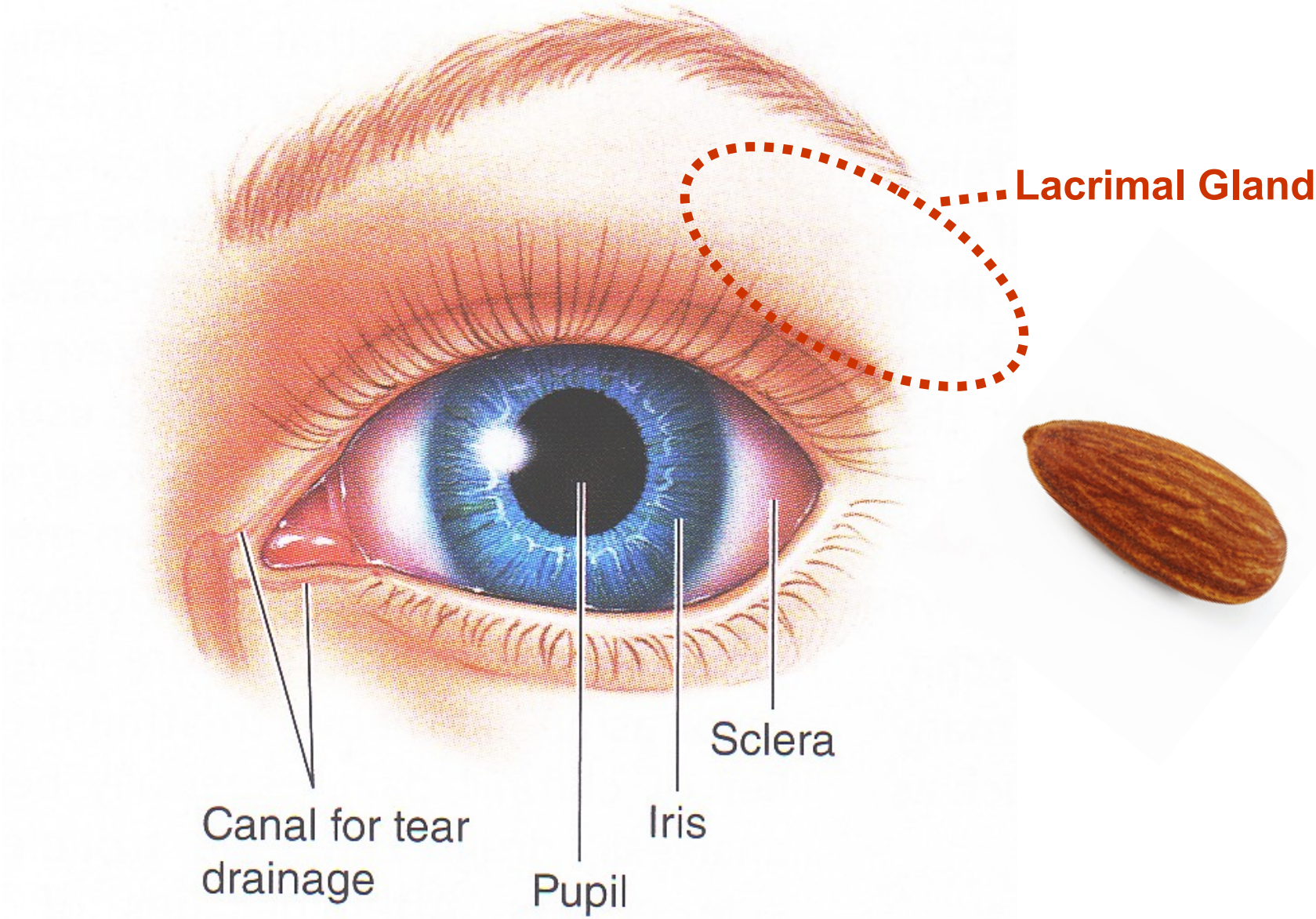
≡

Aperture + Lens + Film!

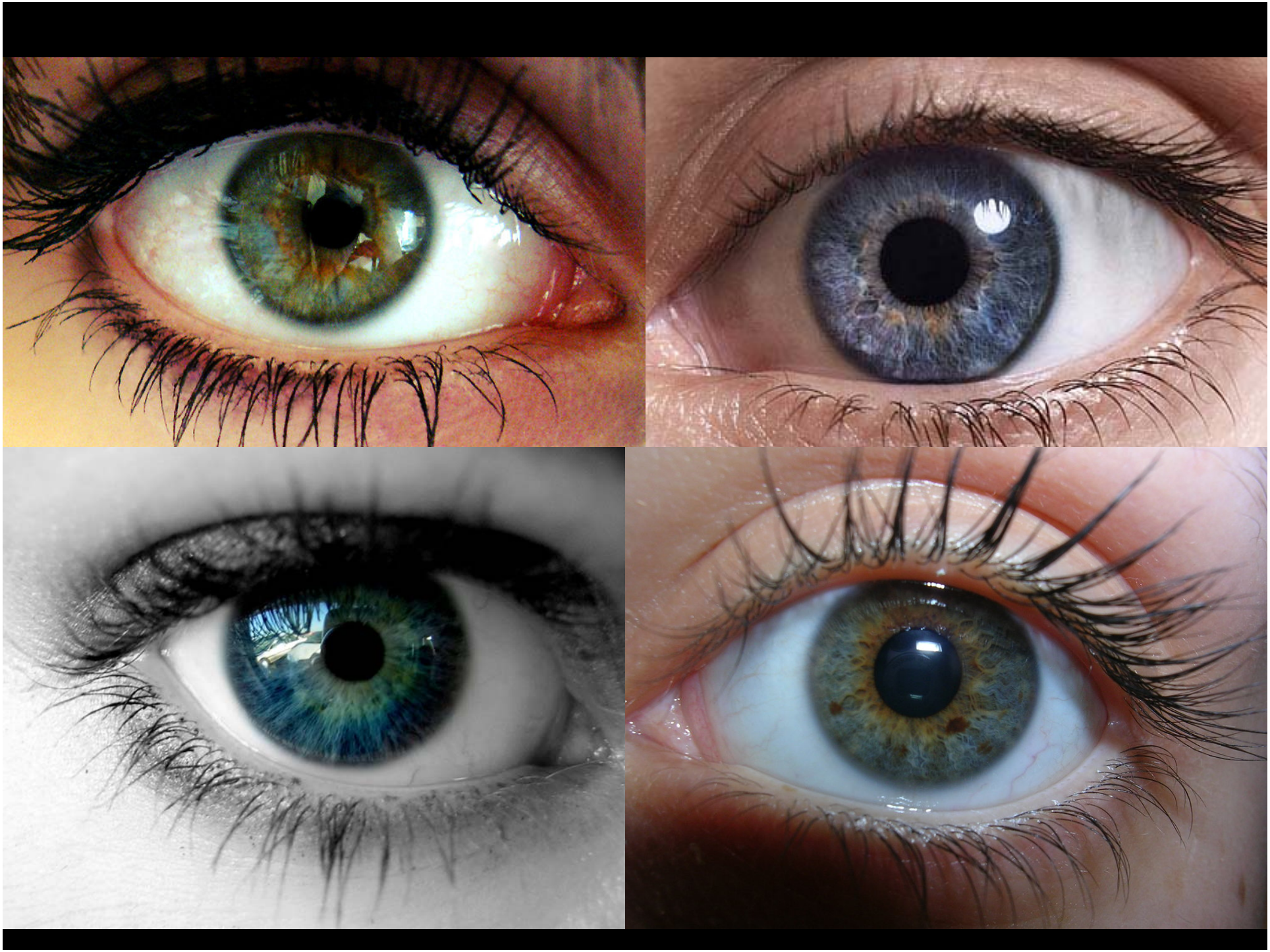
Lens Separates Major Compartments



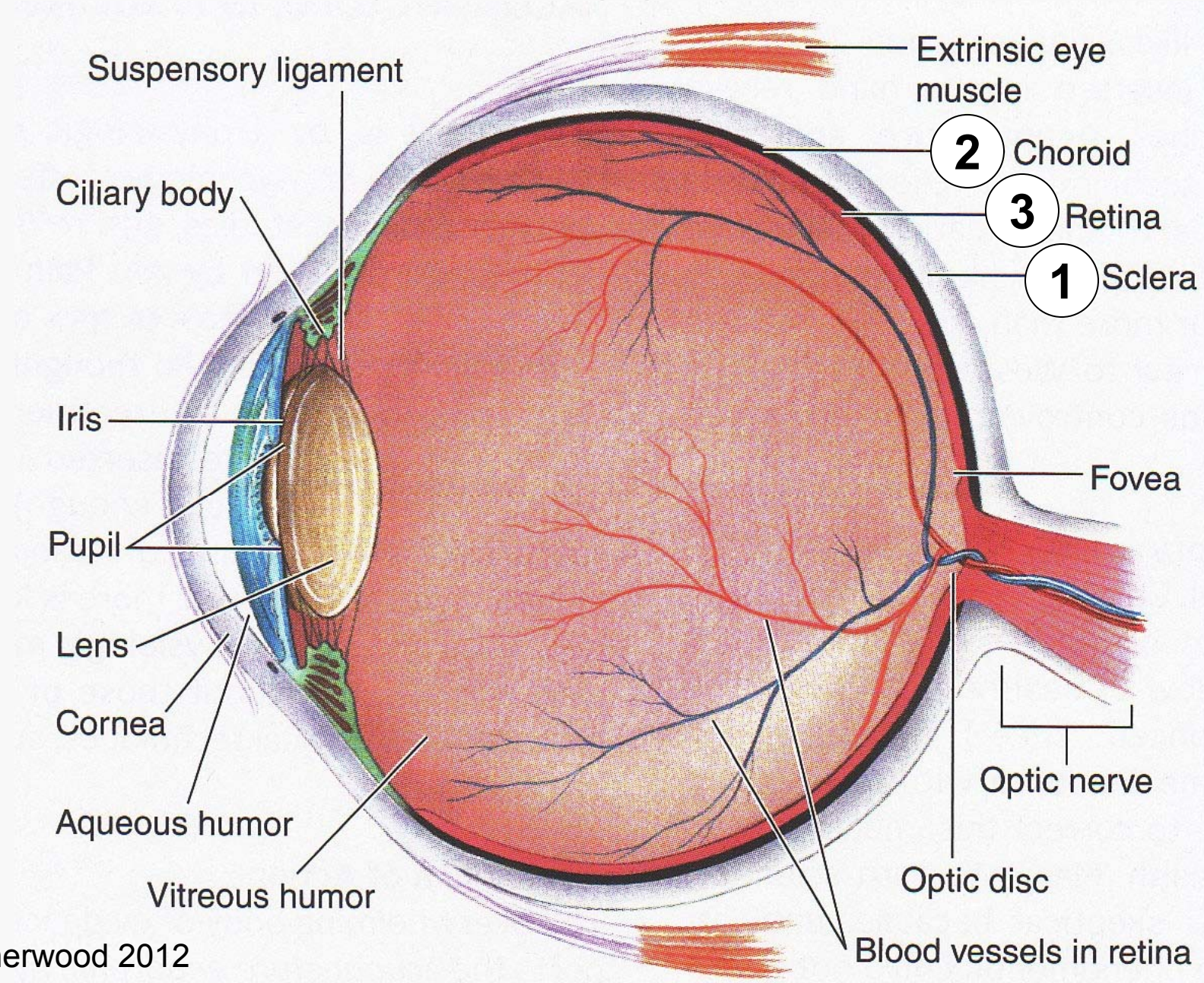
Eye: Anterior View



L Sherwood 2012

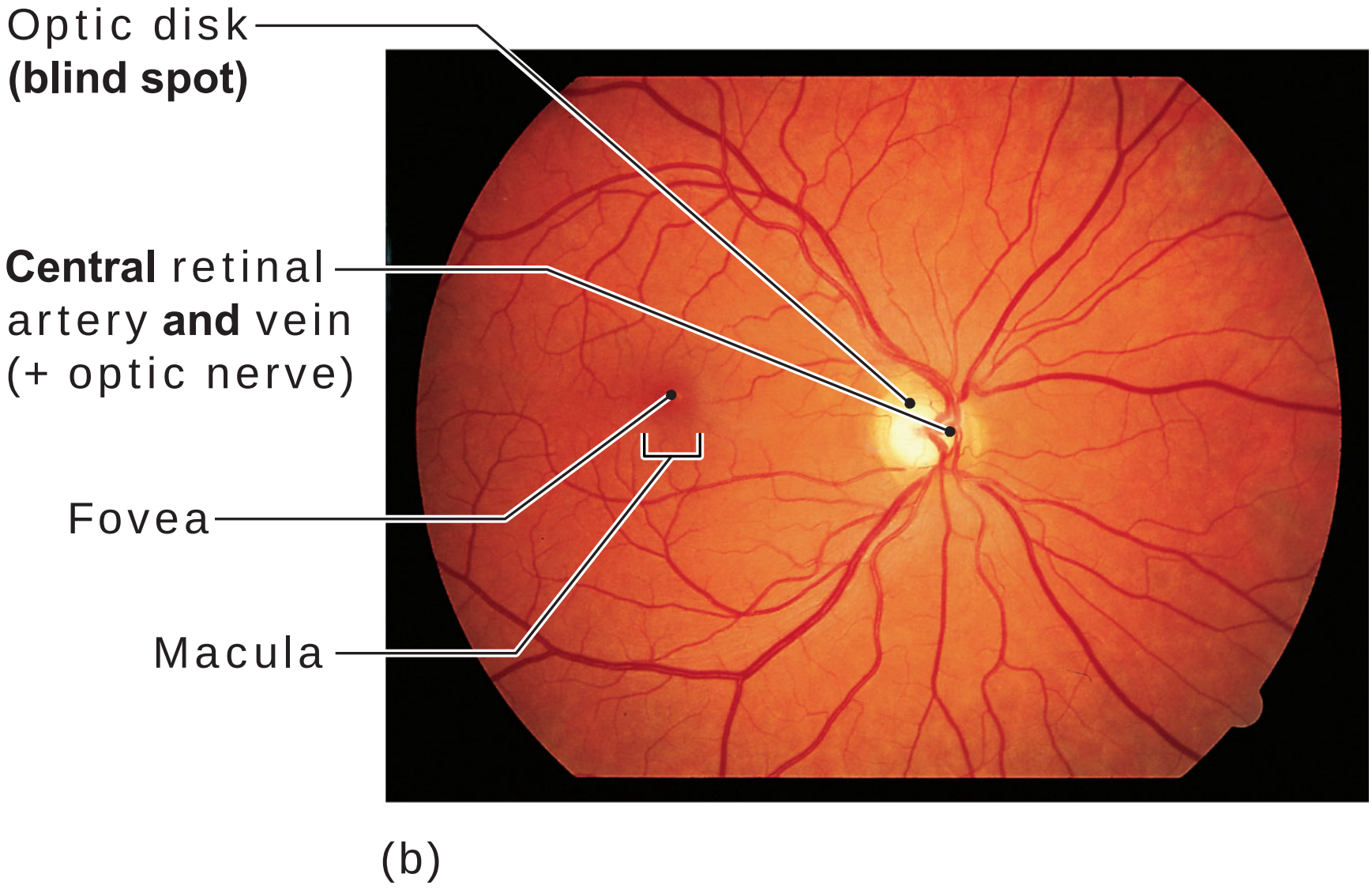


Eye: Saggital View

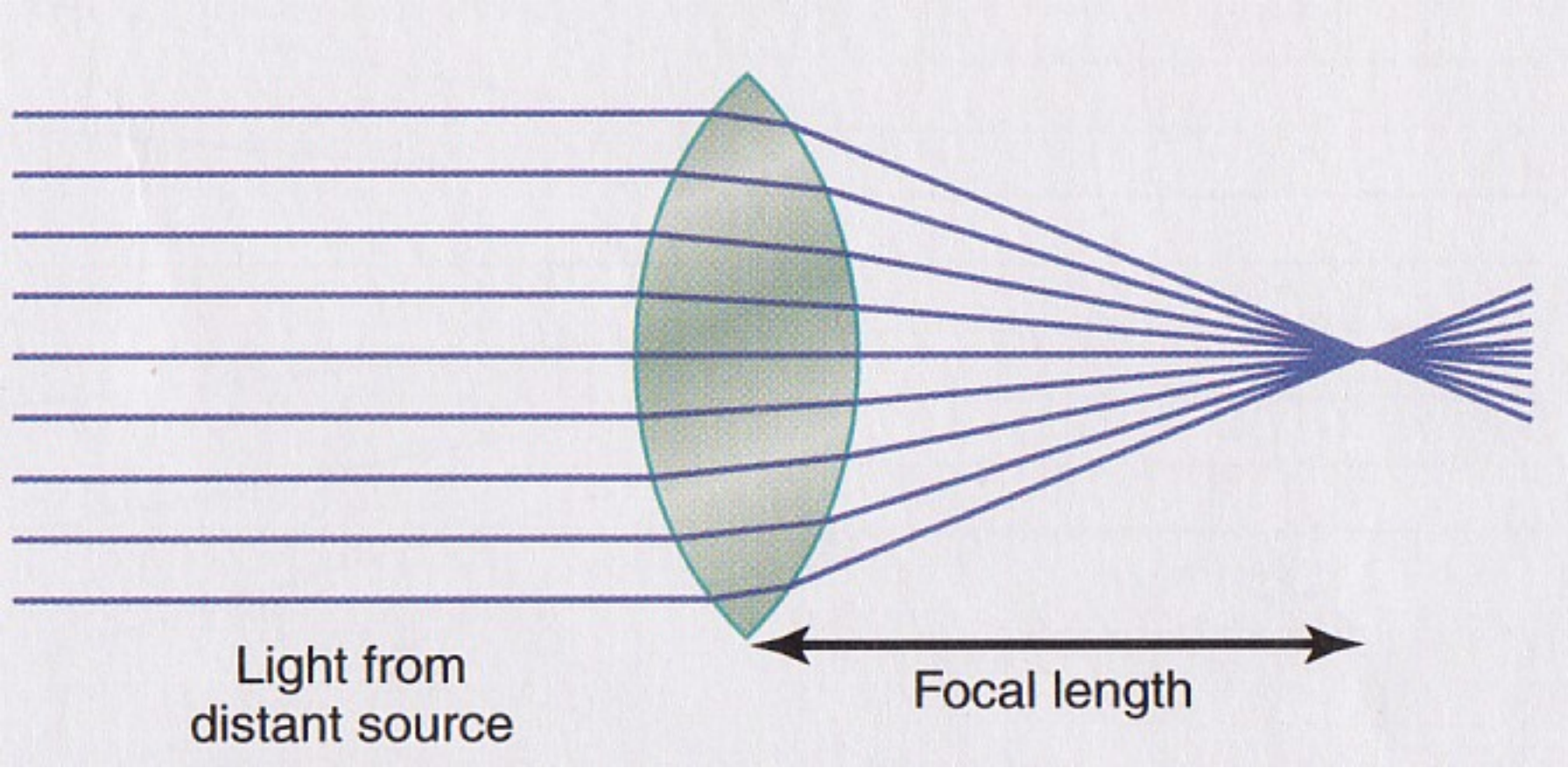


L Sherwood 2012

The Blind Spot?

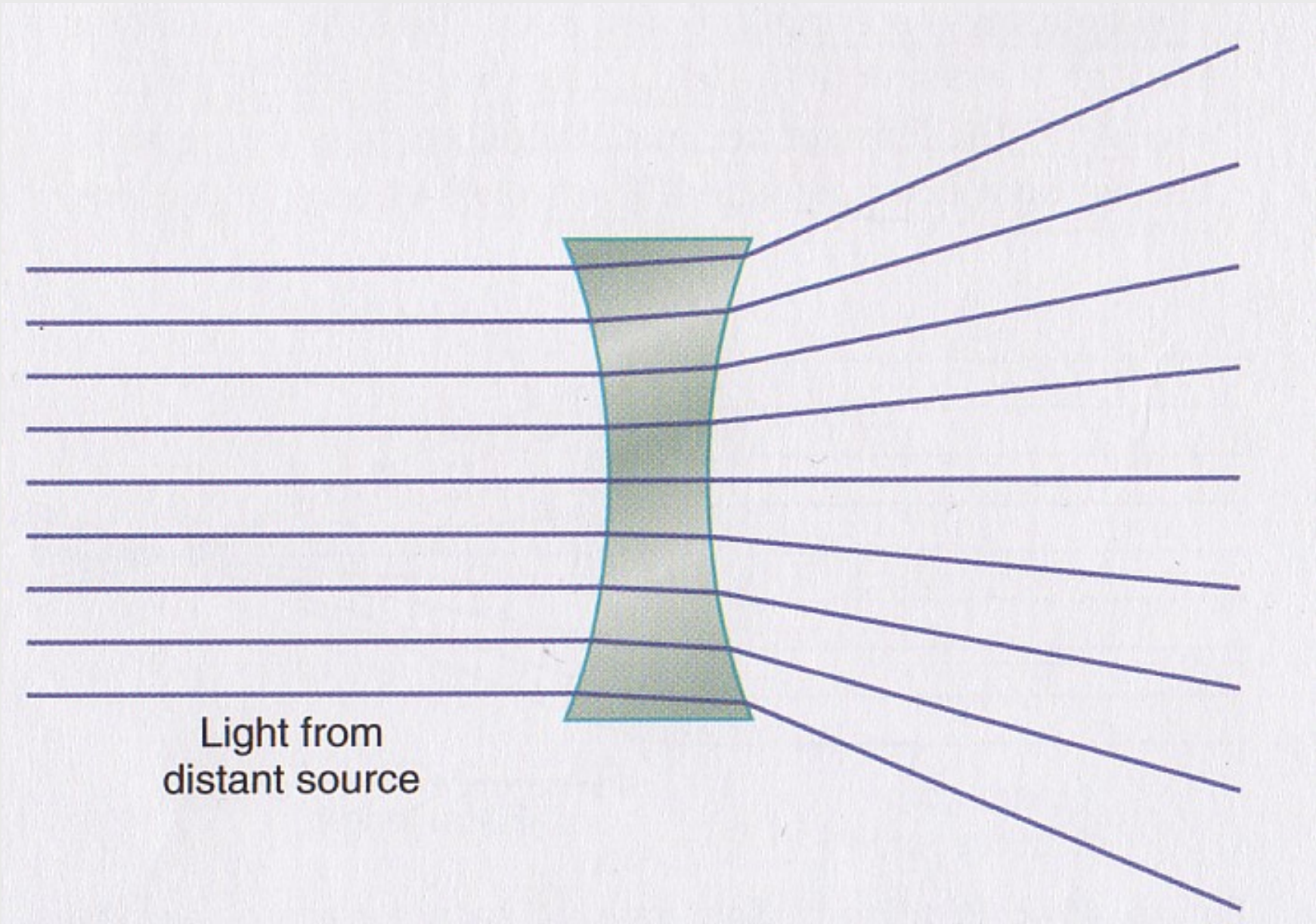


Convex lens convergence + focal length



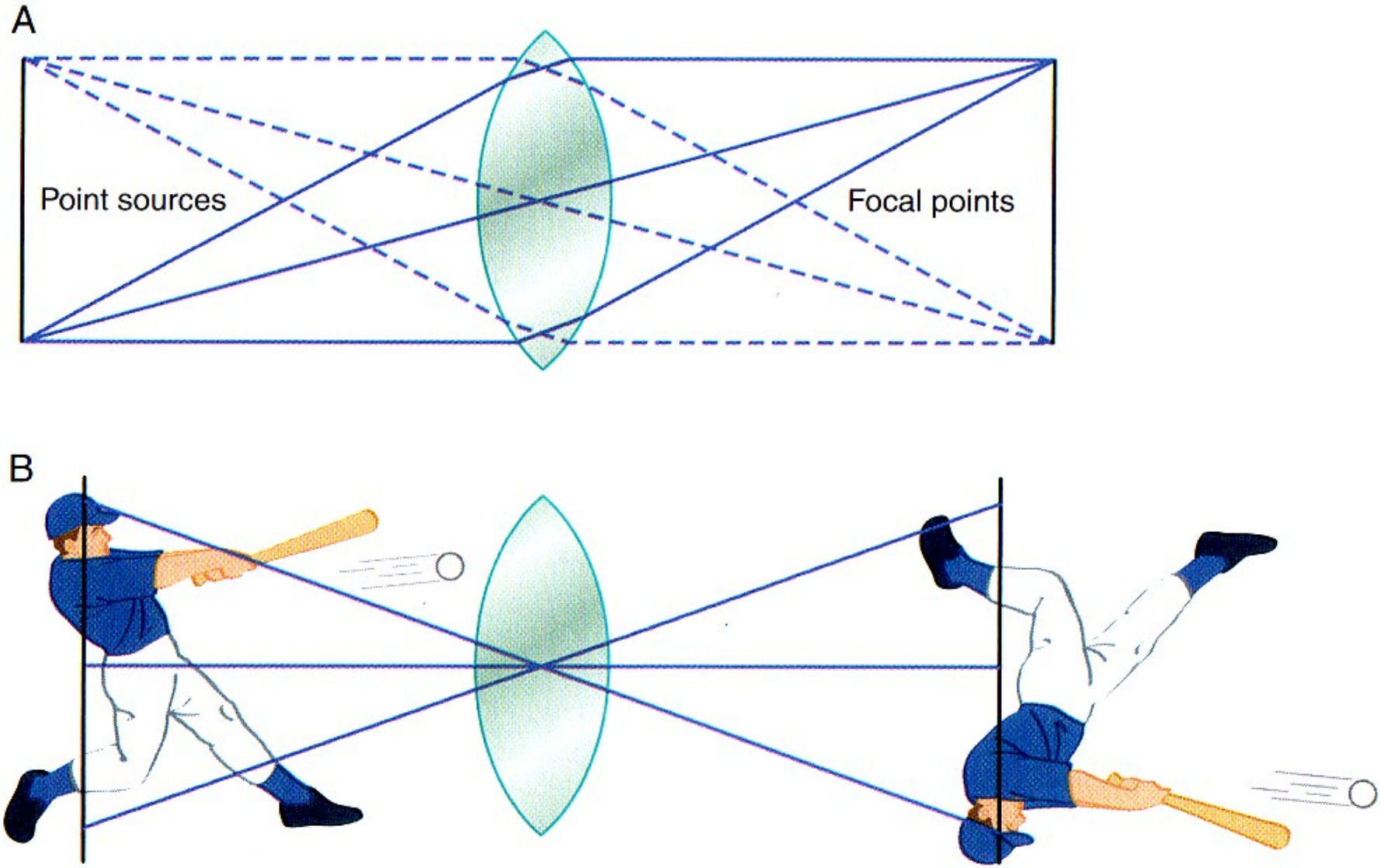
G&H 2011 fig 49-2

Concave lens divergence



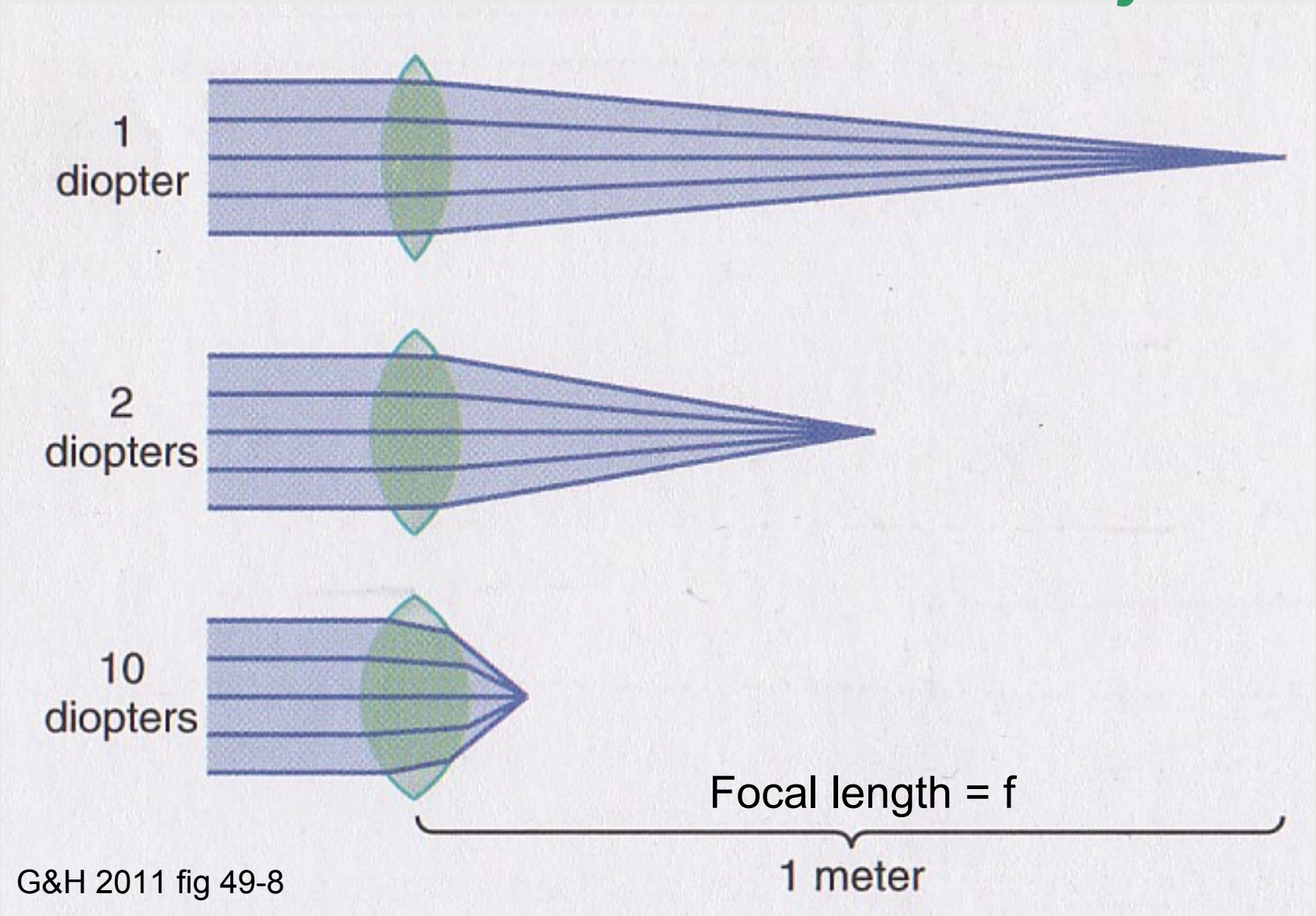
G&H 2011 fig 49-3

Image formation by convex lens



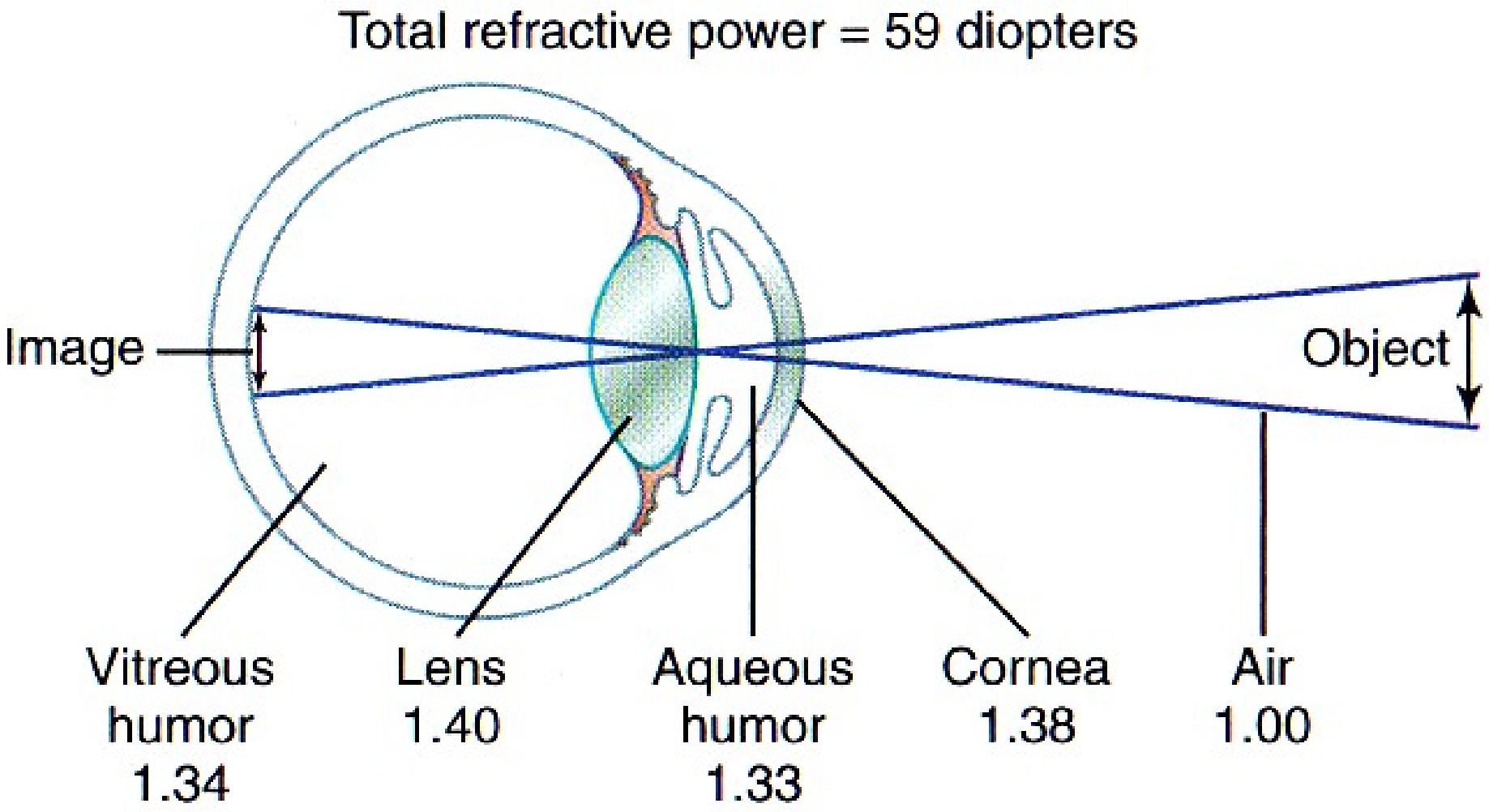
G&H 2011 fig 49-7

What's a diopter? Refractive power measurement = f^{-1} or 1m divide by f



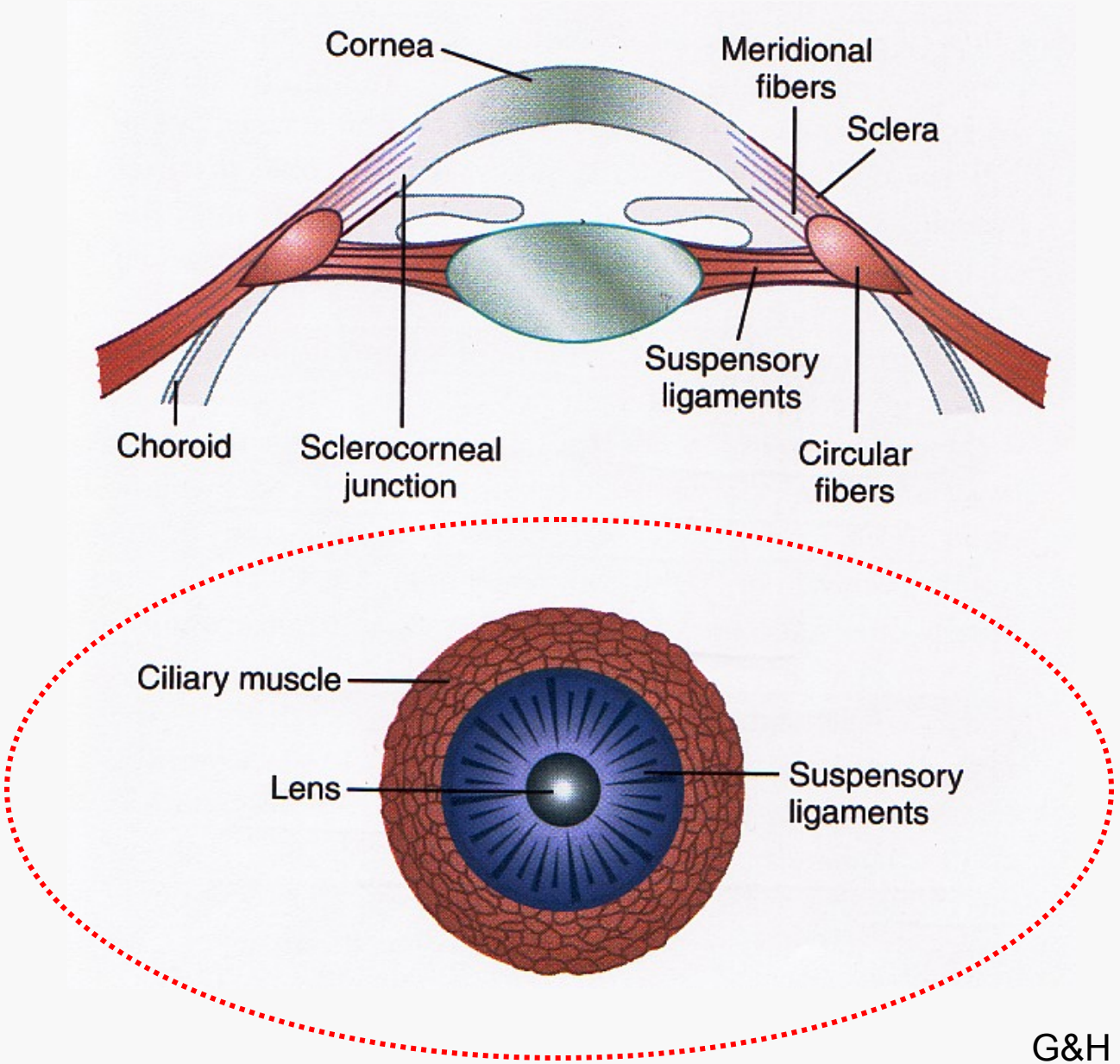
G&H 2011 fig 49-8

Refractive index?



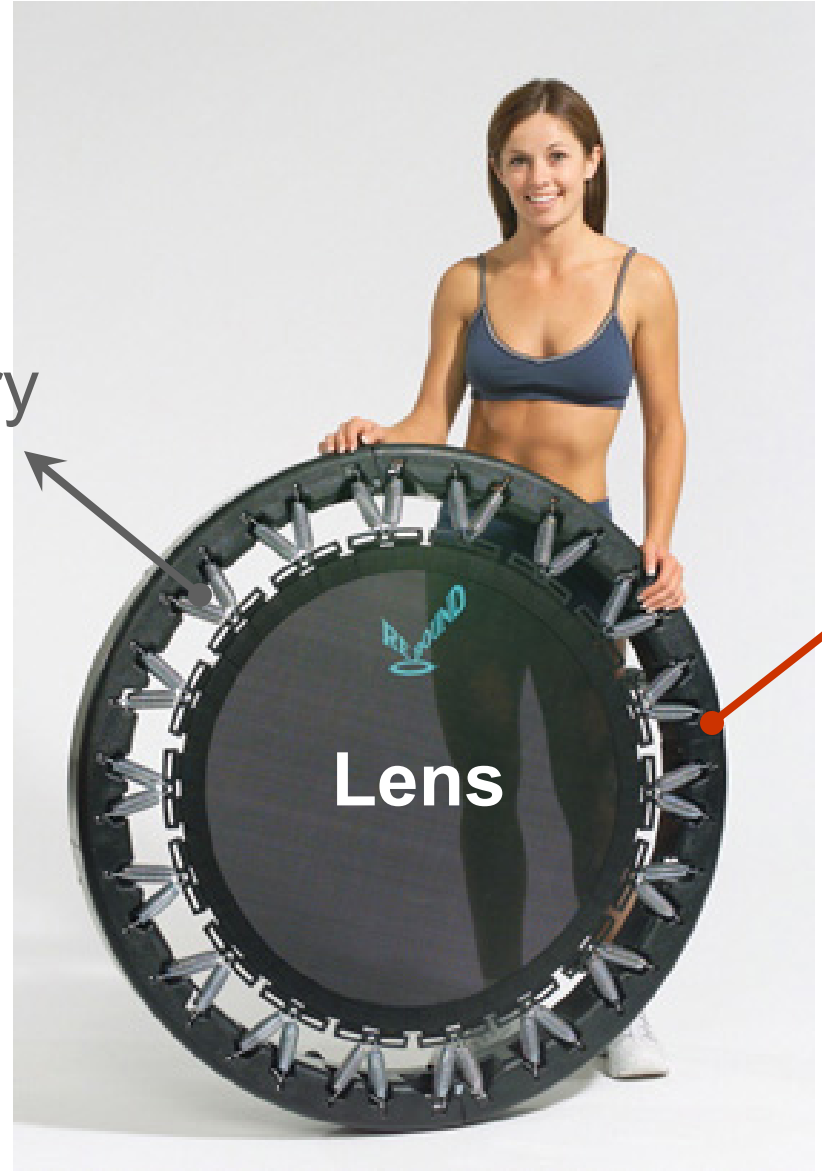
G&H 2011 fig 49-9

Mechanism of accommodation



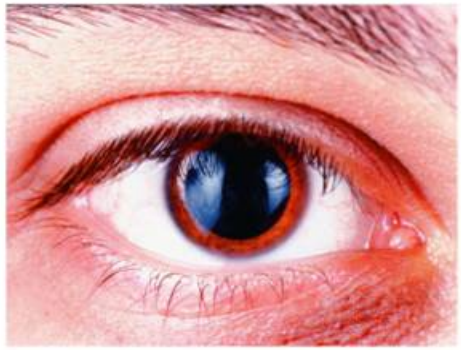
G&H 2011 fig 49-10

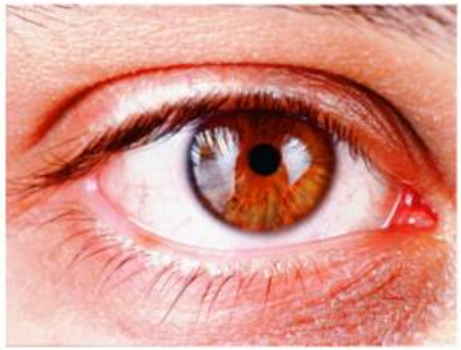
Mini-tramp analogy

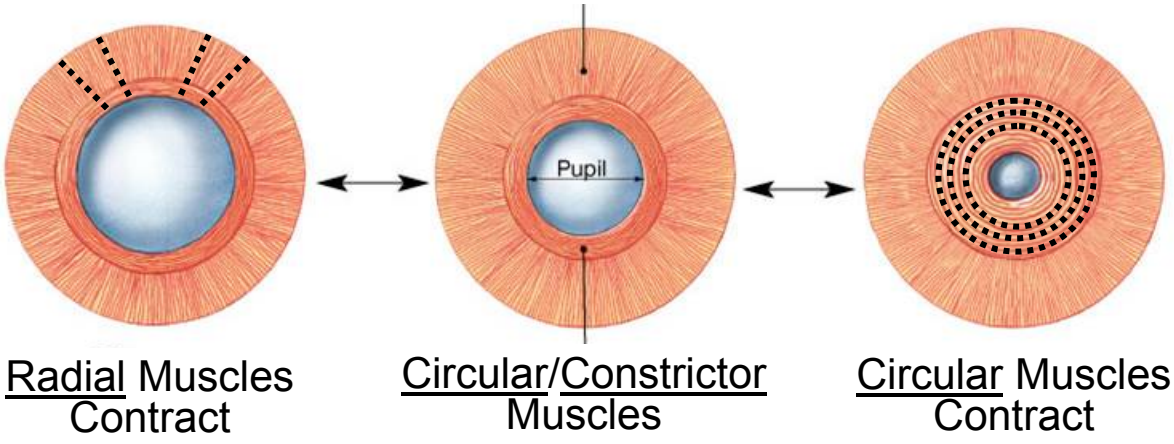


http://trampolinefiend.com/

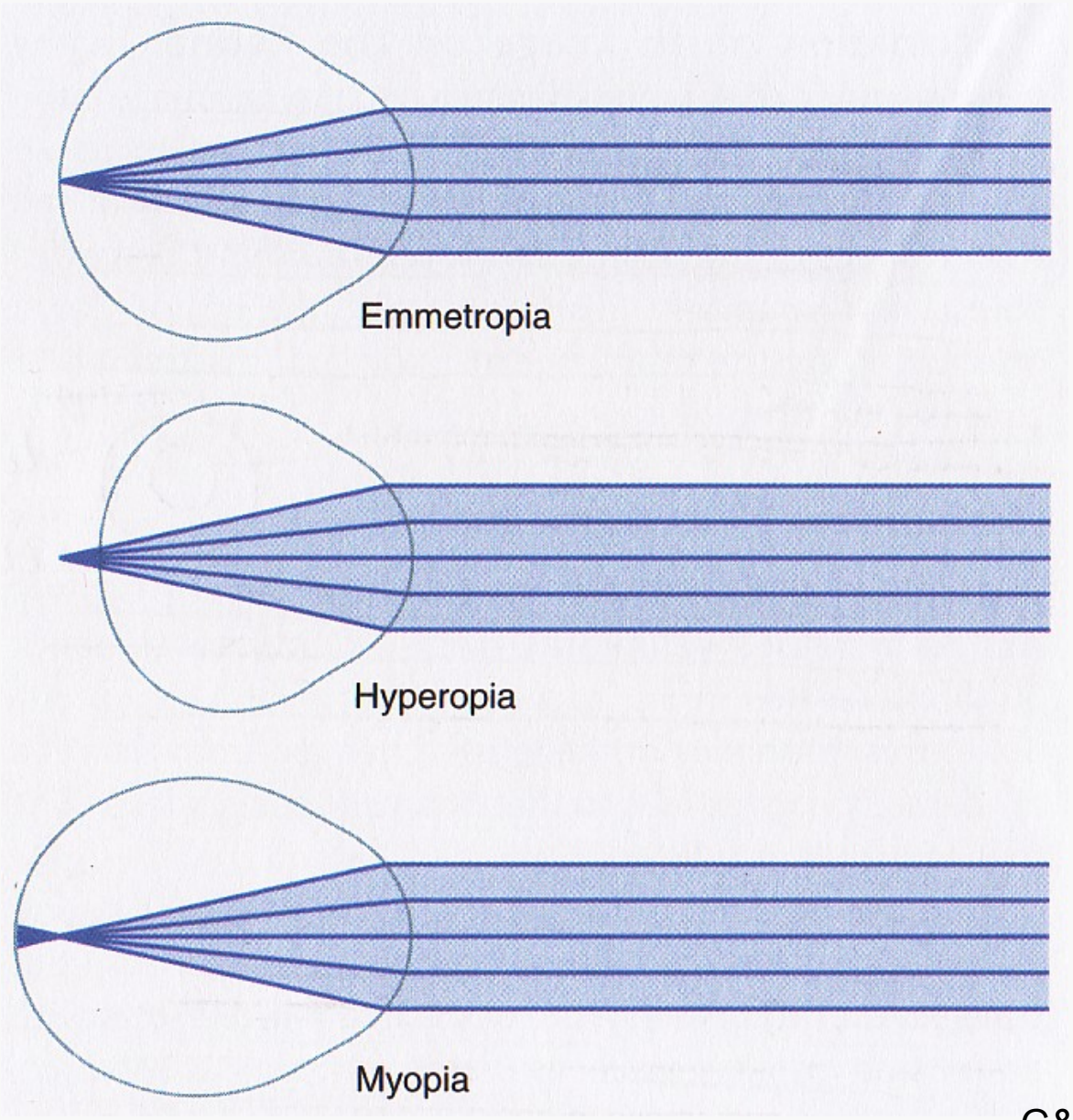
Accommodation ≡ Lens Thickens → *+ Pupils Constrict + Eyes Adduct!*





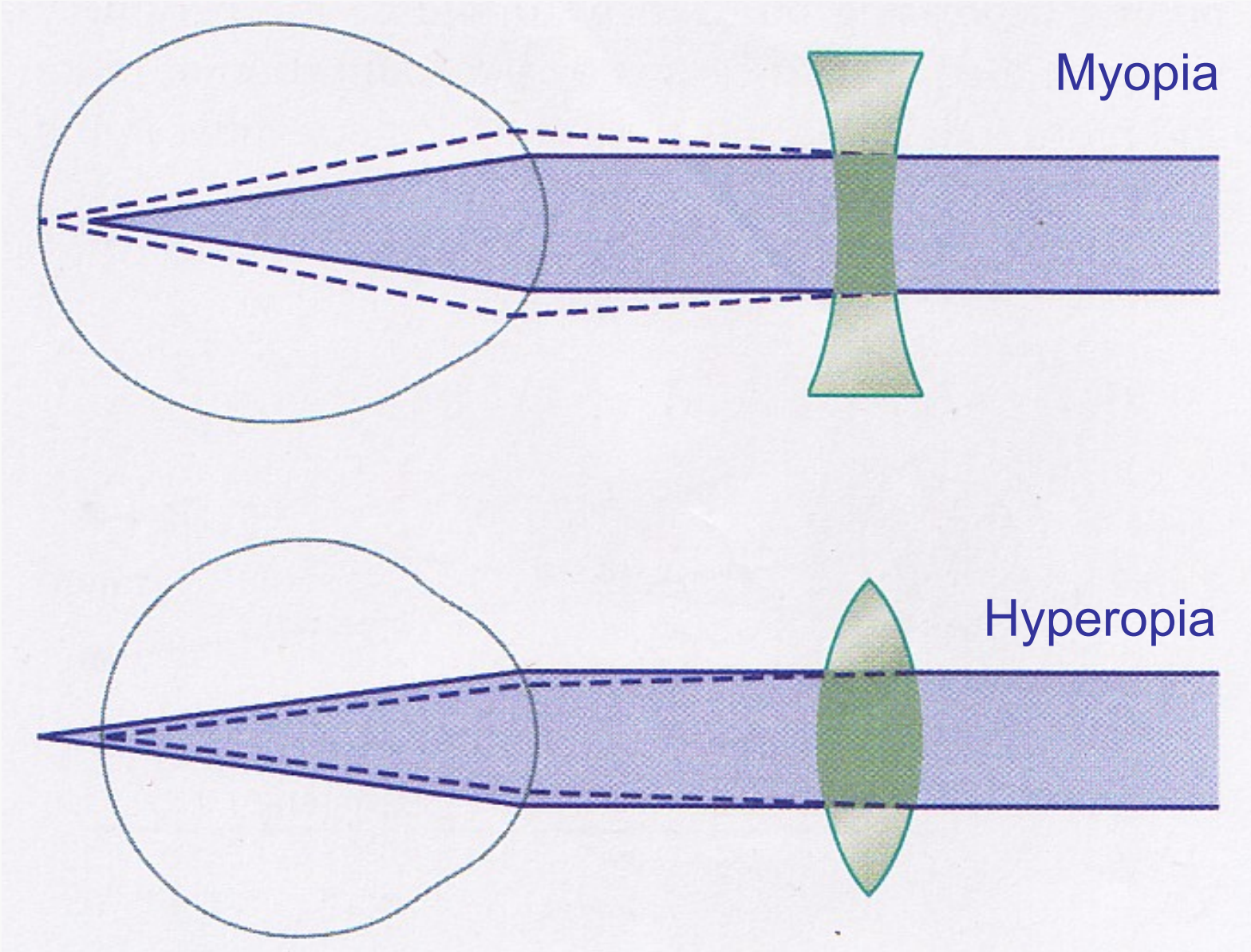


Normal, far- & near-sighted vision



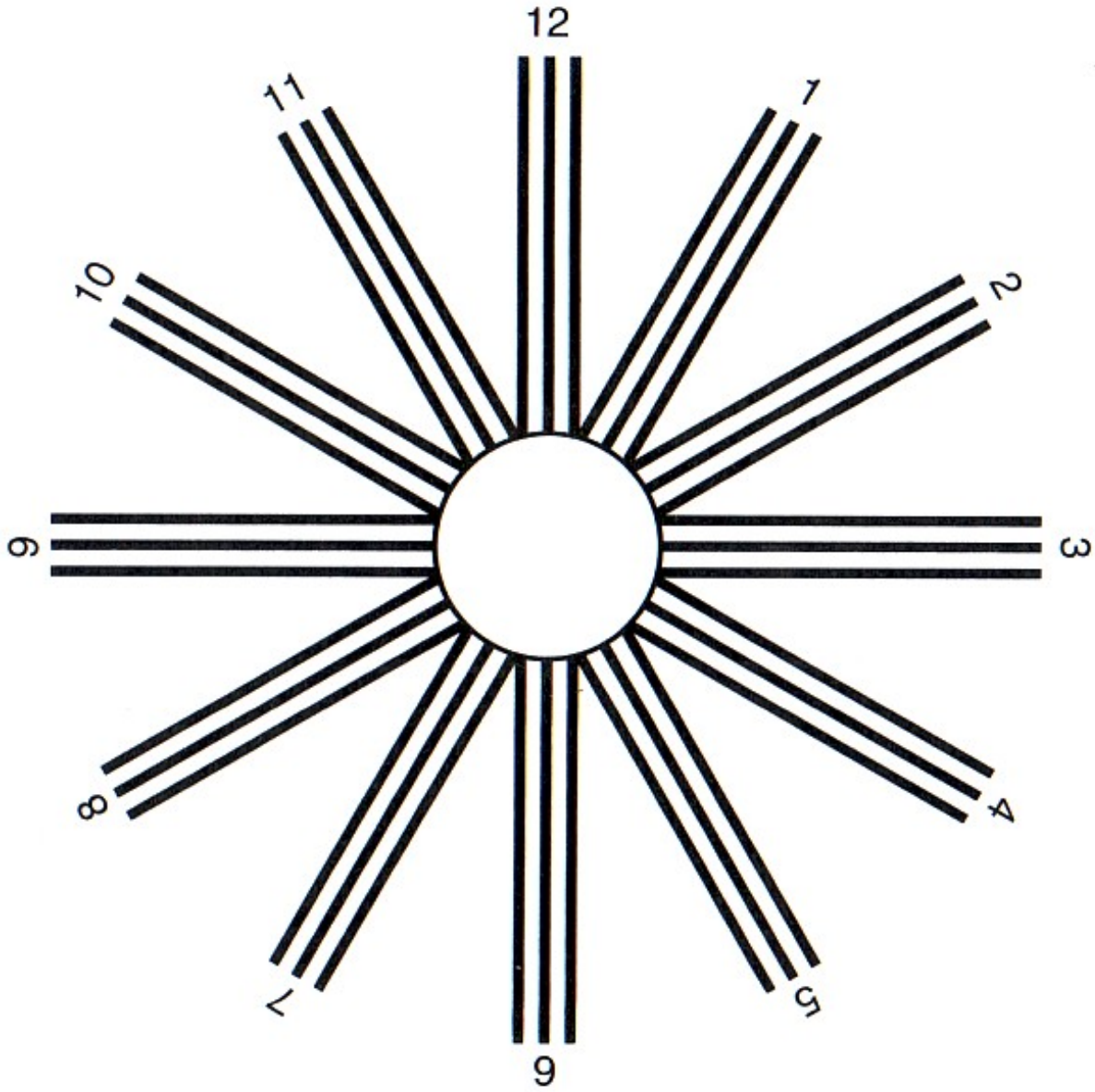
G&H 2011 fig 49-12

Correcting near- & far-sightedness



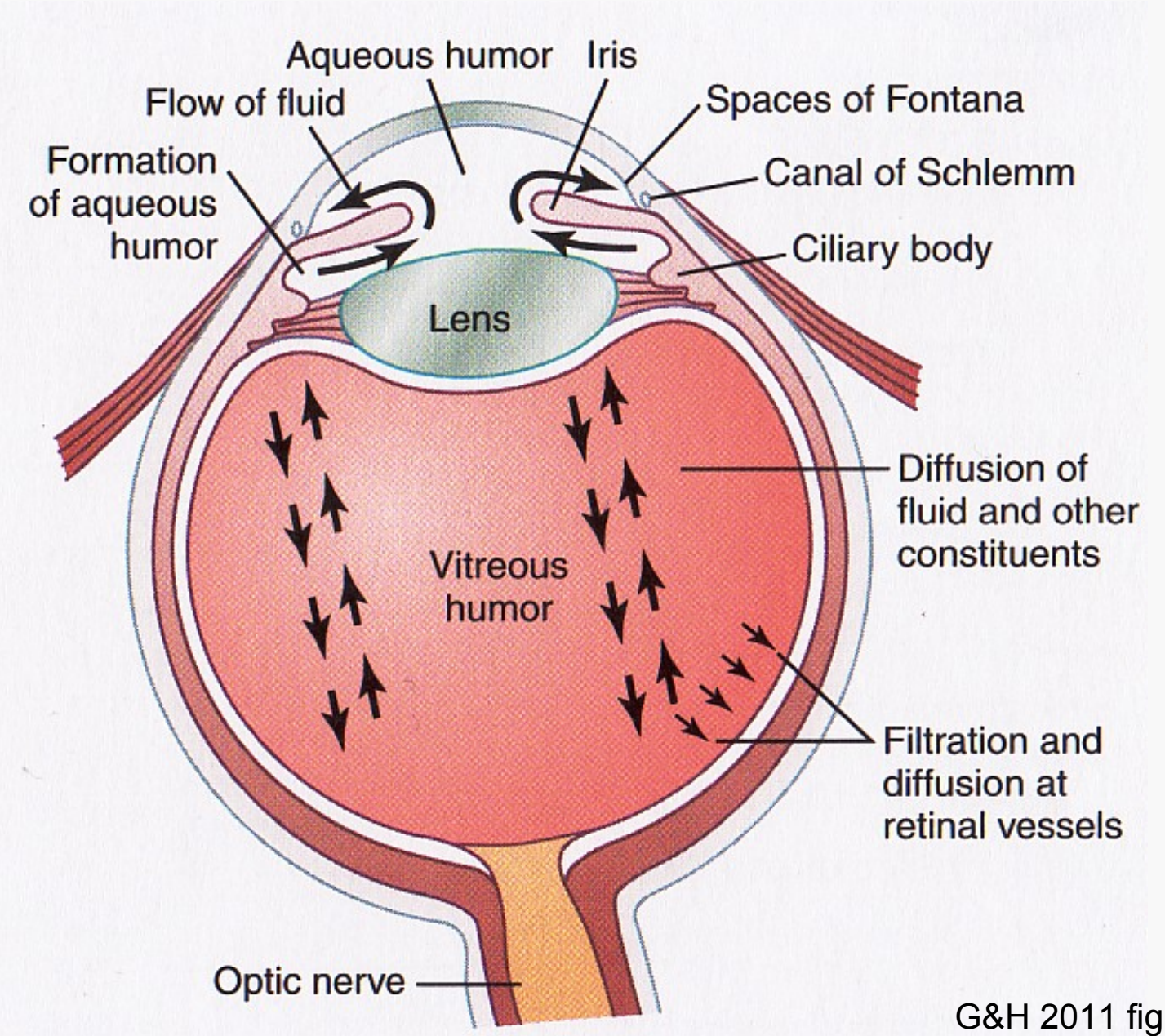
G&H 2011 fig 49-13

Astigmatism?



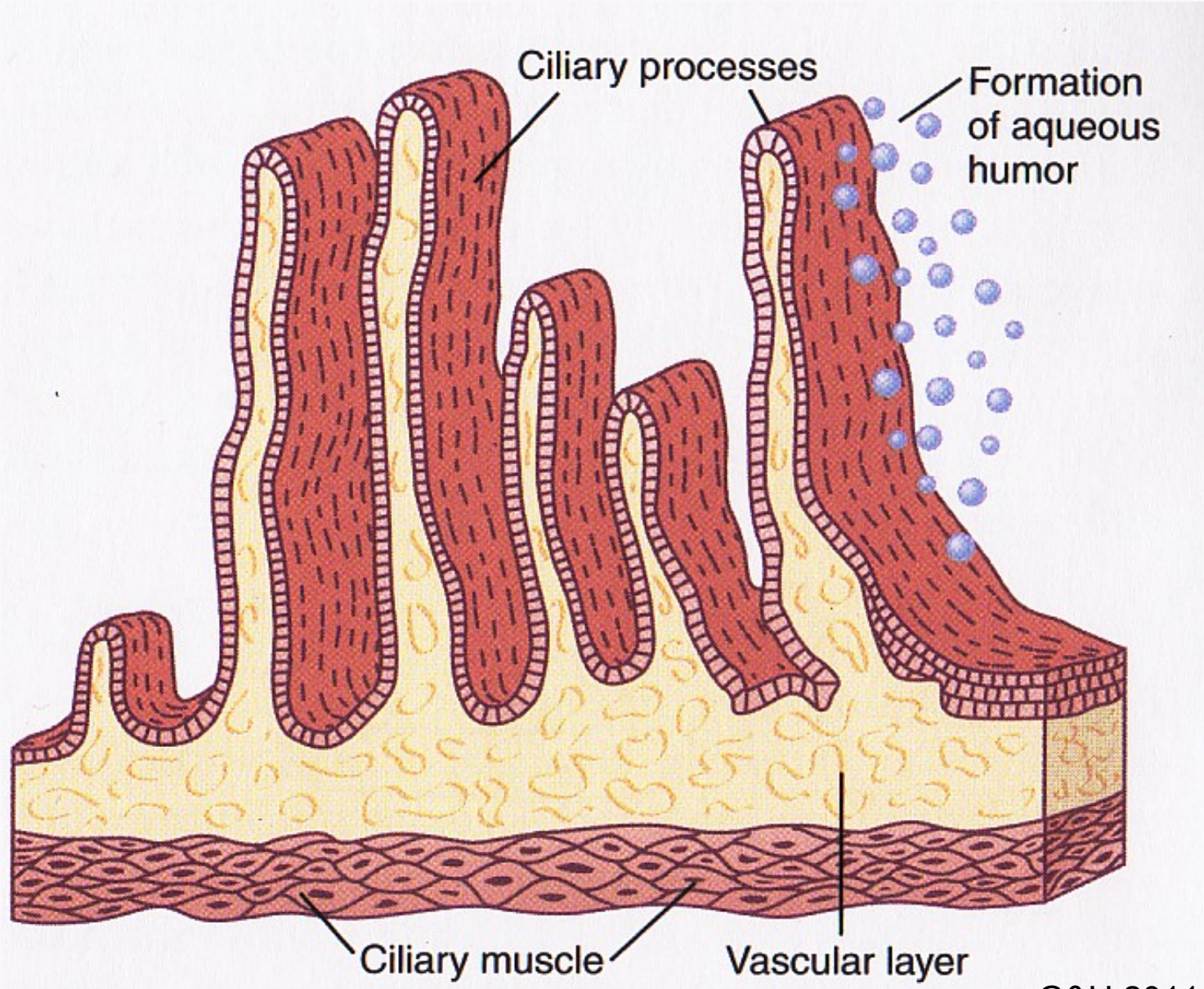
G&H 2011 fig 49-15

Fluid formation & flow



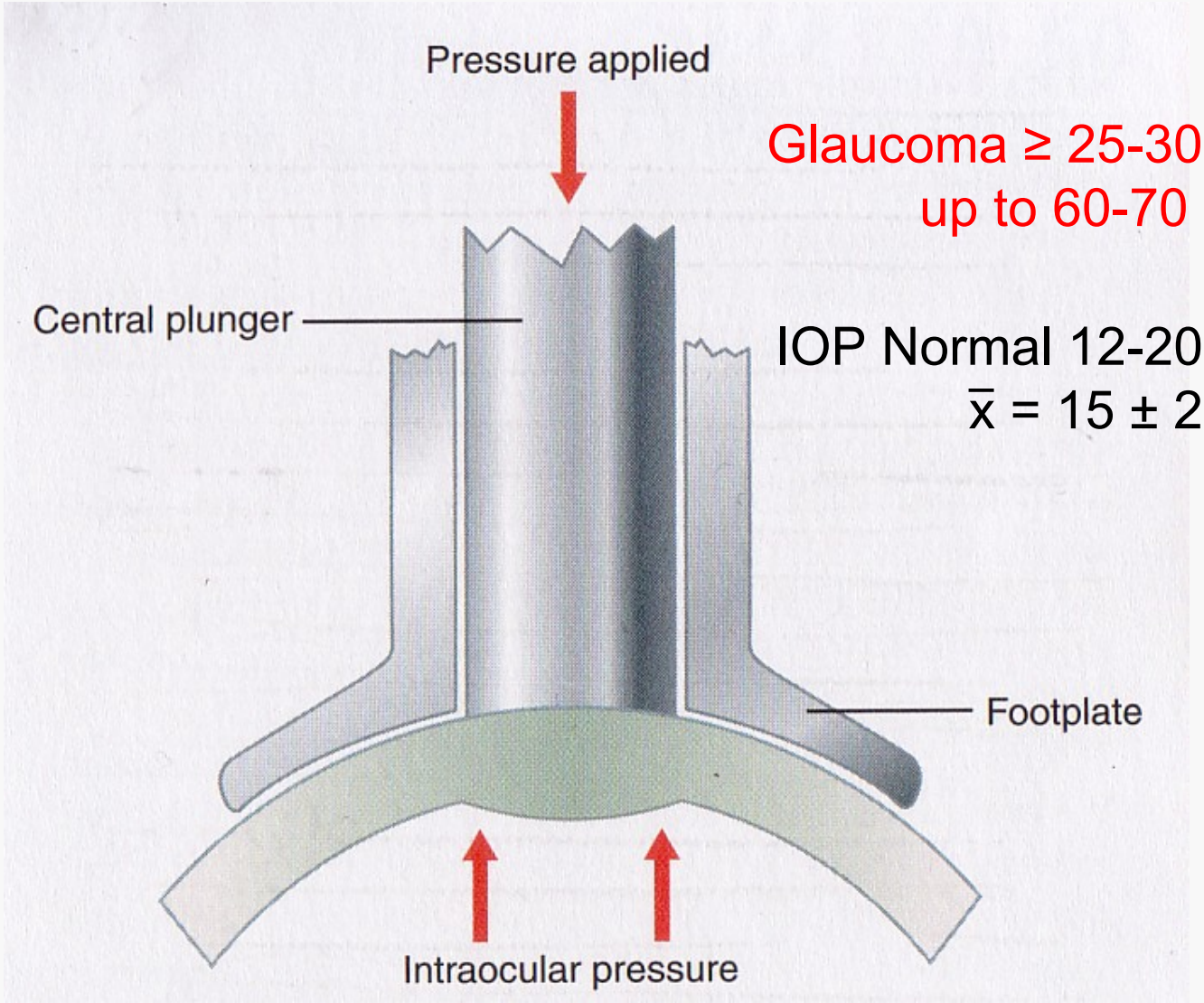
G&H 2011 fig 49-19

Aqueous humor formation



G&H 2011 fig 49-20

Glaucoma & intraocular pressure (IOP)?

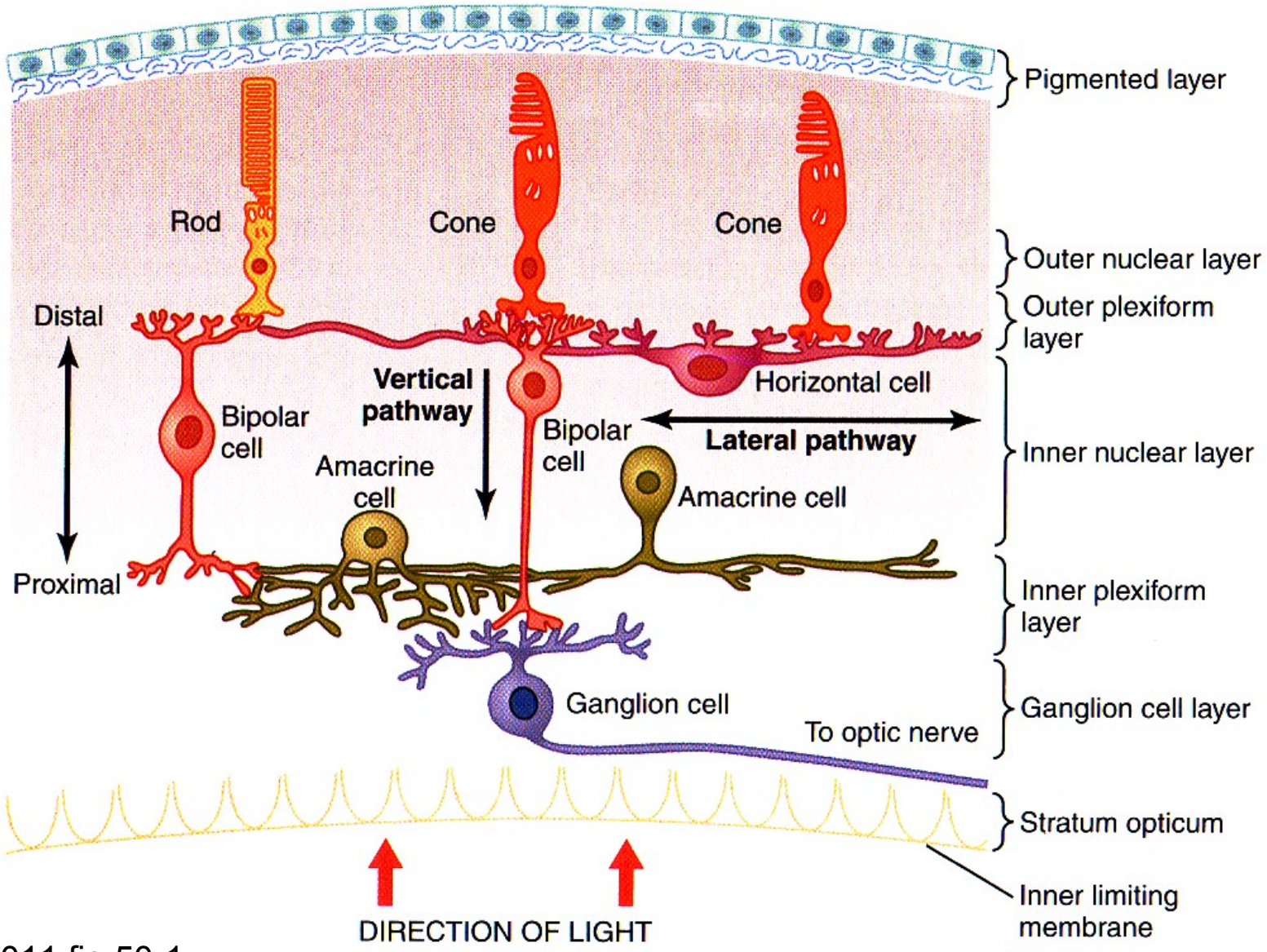


Glaucoma ≥ 25-30 mm Hg
up to 60-70 mm Hg!

IOP Normal 12-20 mm Hg
$\bar{x}$ = 15 ± 2 mm Hg

G&H 2011 fig 49-22

Retinal layers



G&H 2011 fig 50-1

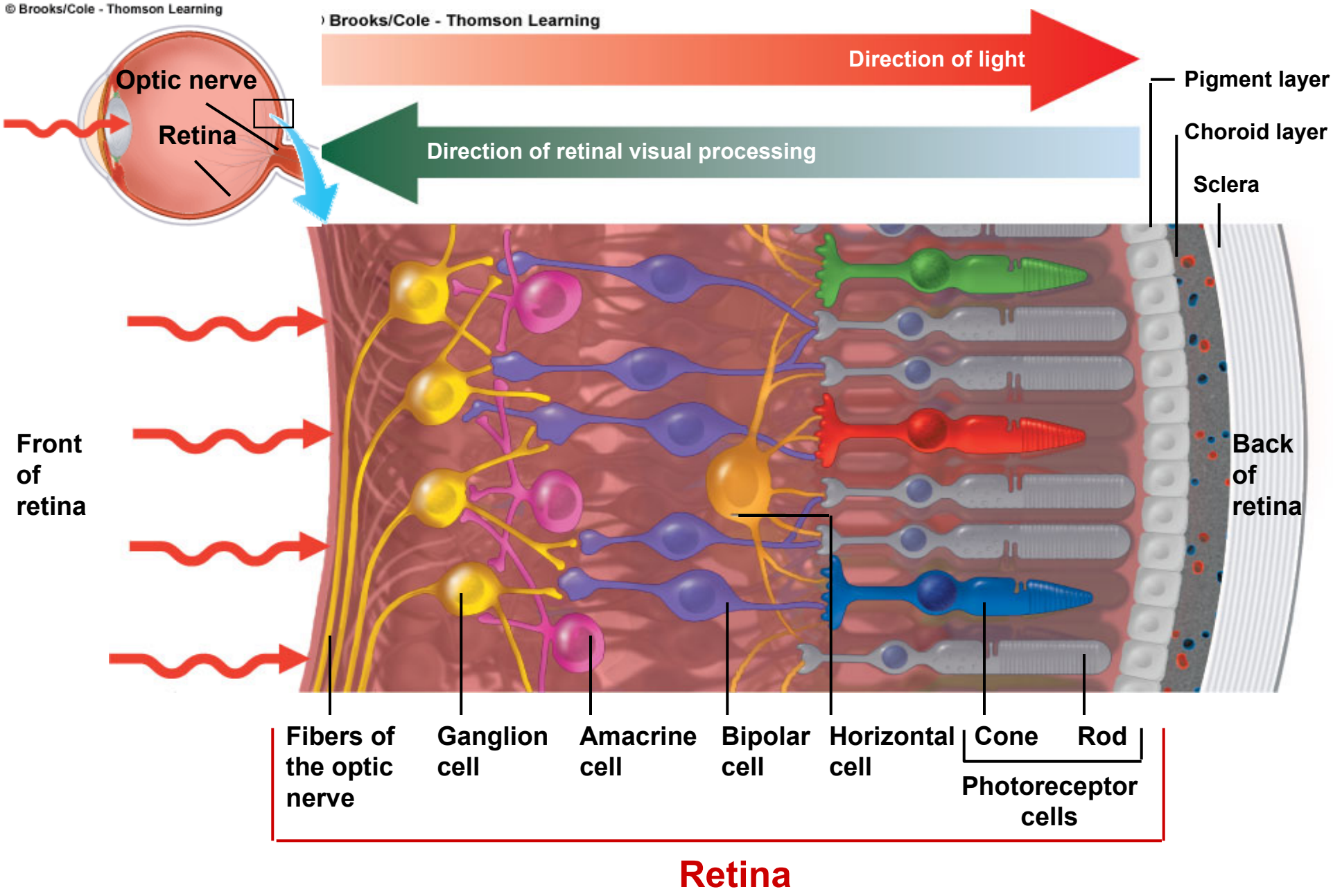
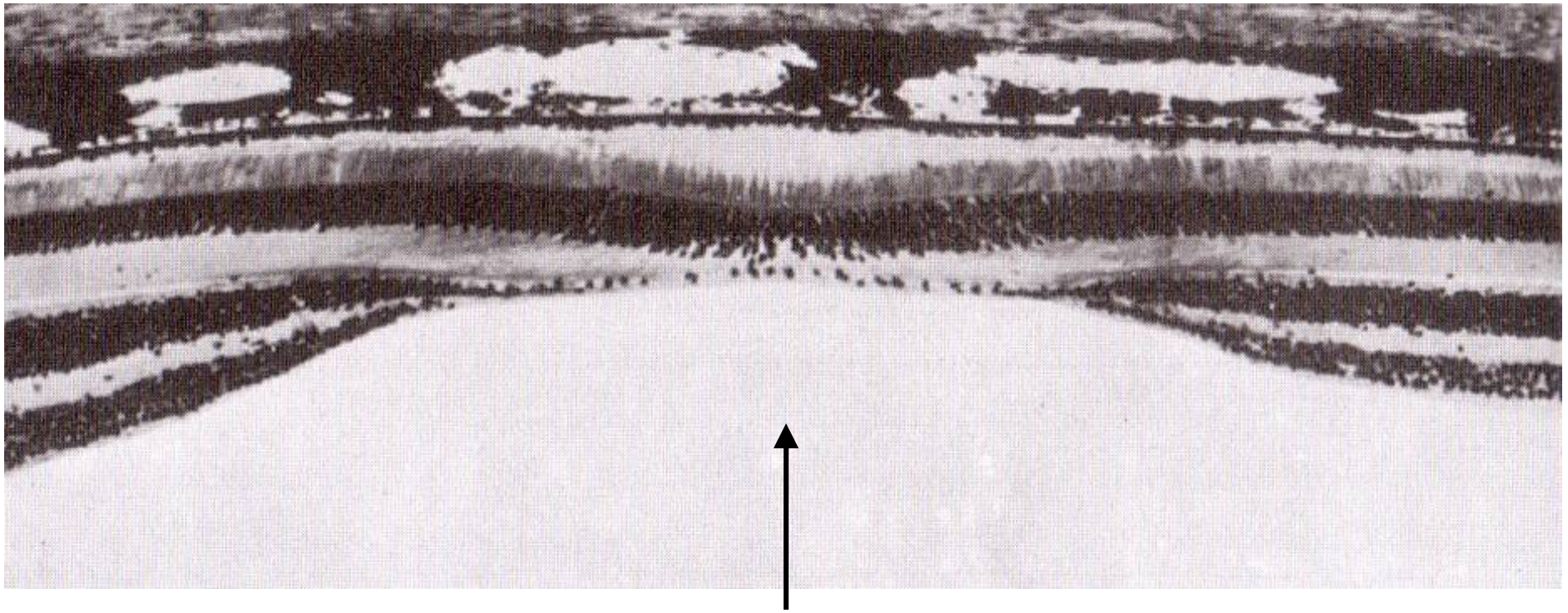


fig 6-17 p 158 LS1 2006

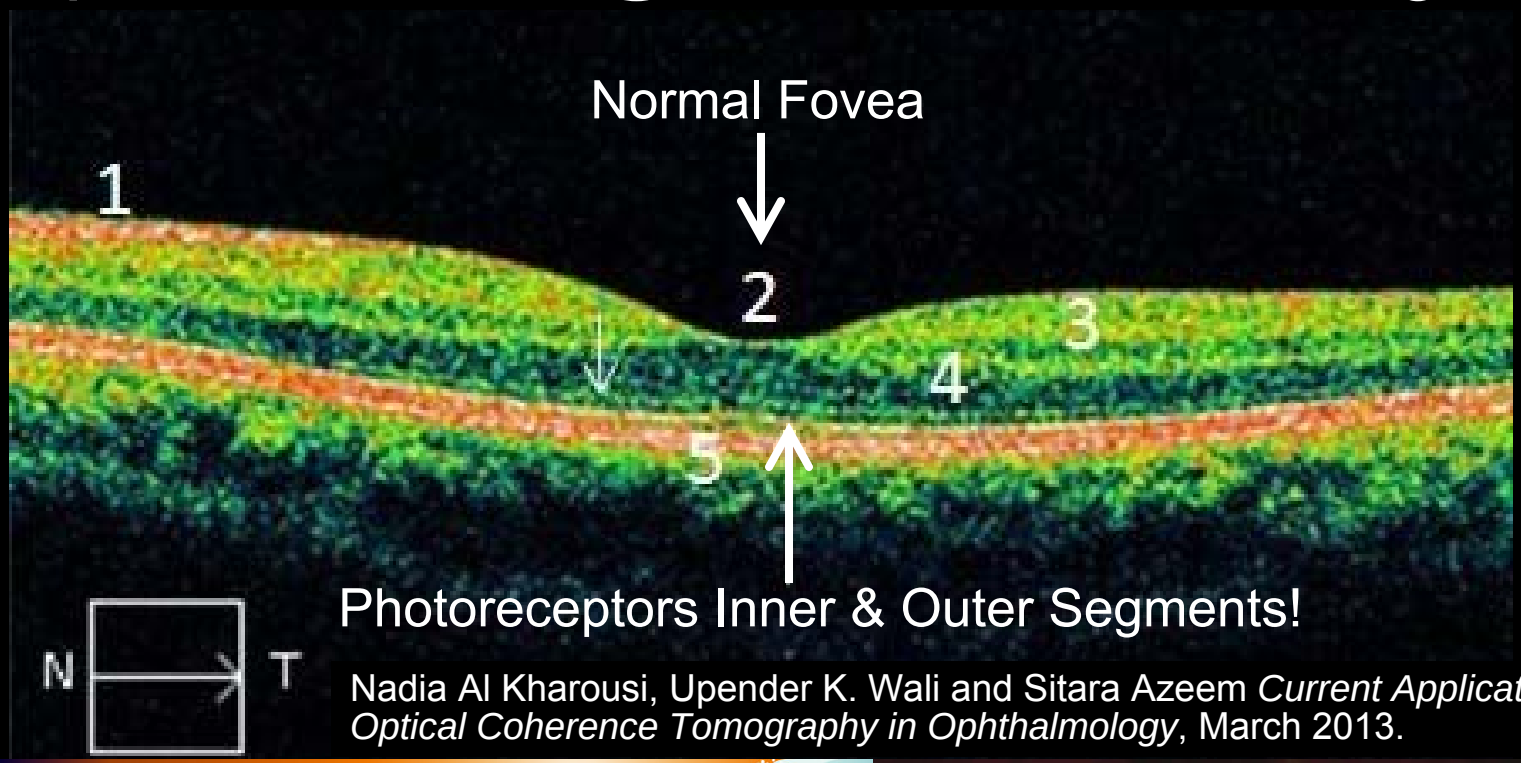
Macula & fovea hot spot!



Direction of light

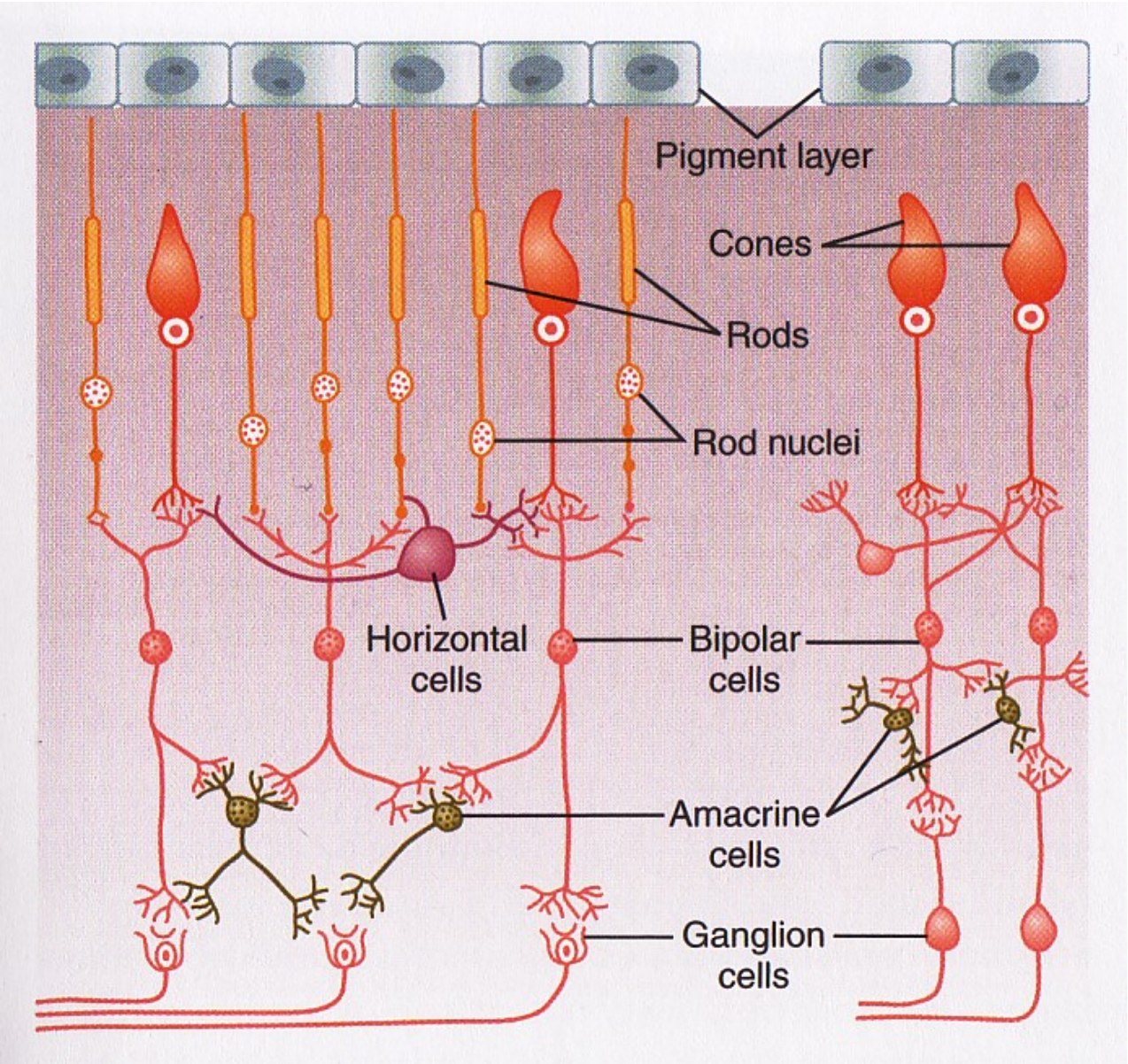
G&H 2011 fig 50-2

Exposed Cones @ Fovea/Macular Region



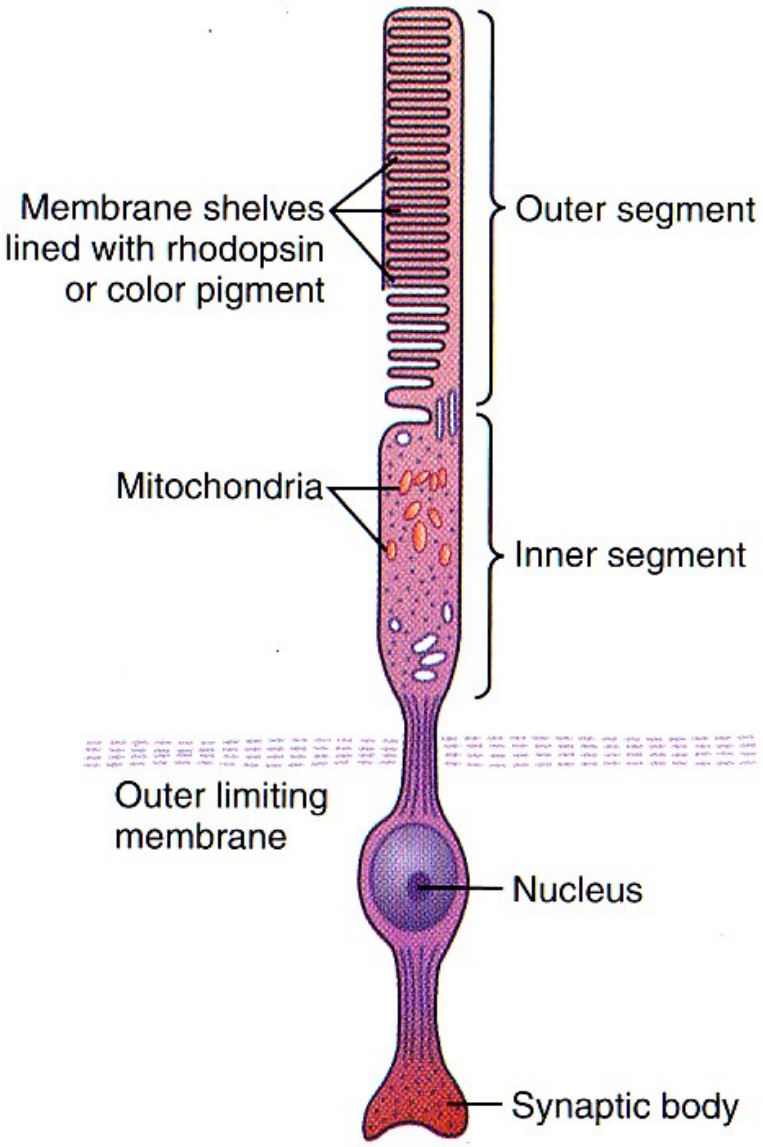
Nadia Al Kharousi, Upender K. Wali and Sitara Azeem *Current Applications in Optical Coherence Tomography in Ophthalmology*, March 2013.

Peripheral (L) vs. foveal (R) retina



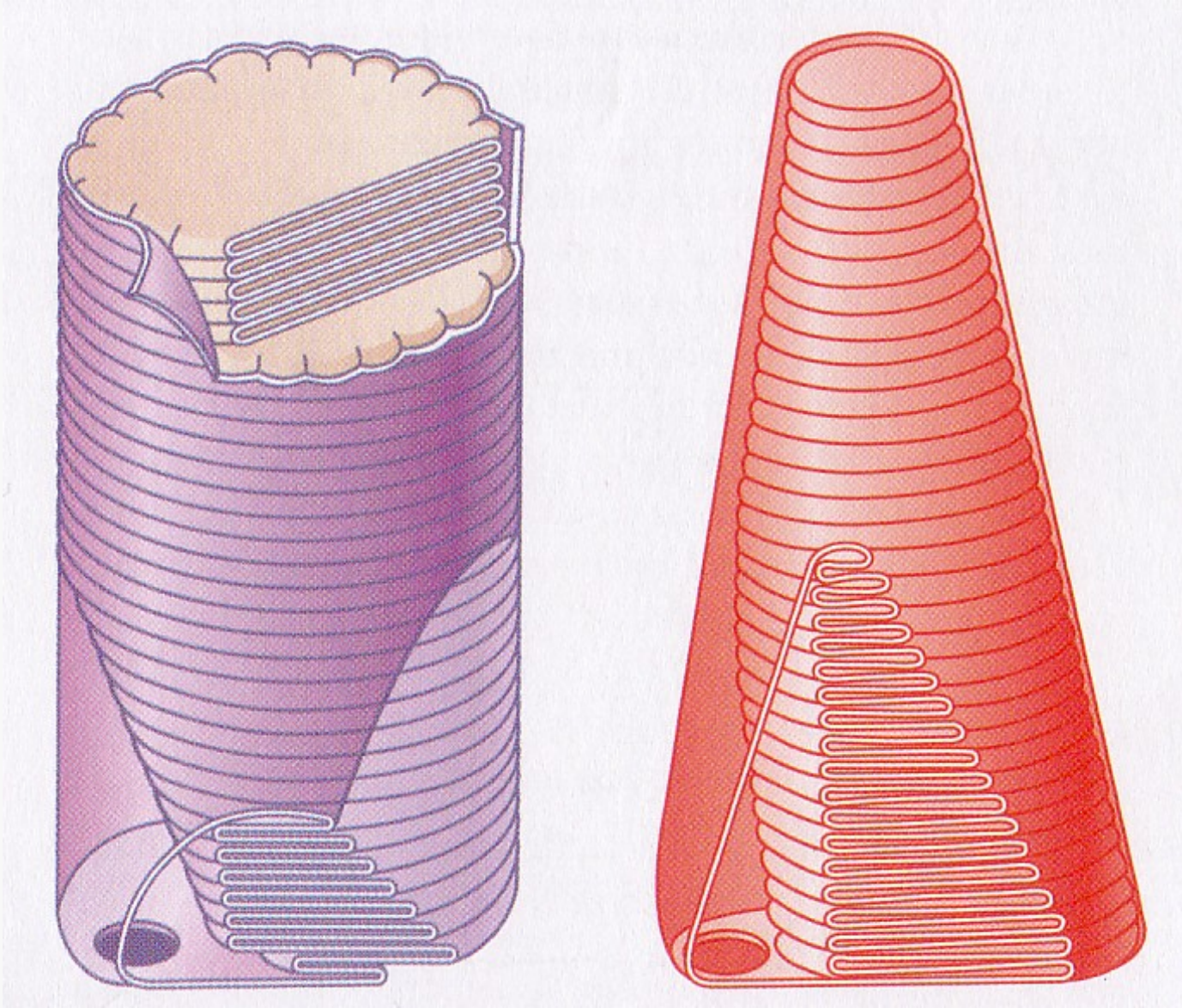
G&H 2011 fig 50-12

Rod & cone functional parts



G&H 2011 fig 50-3

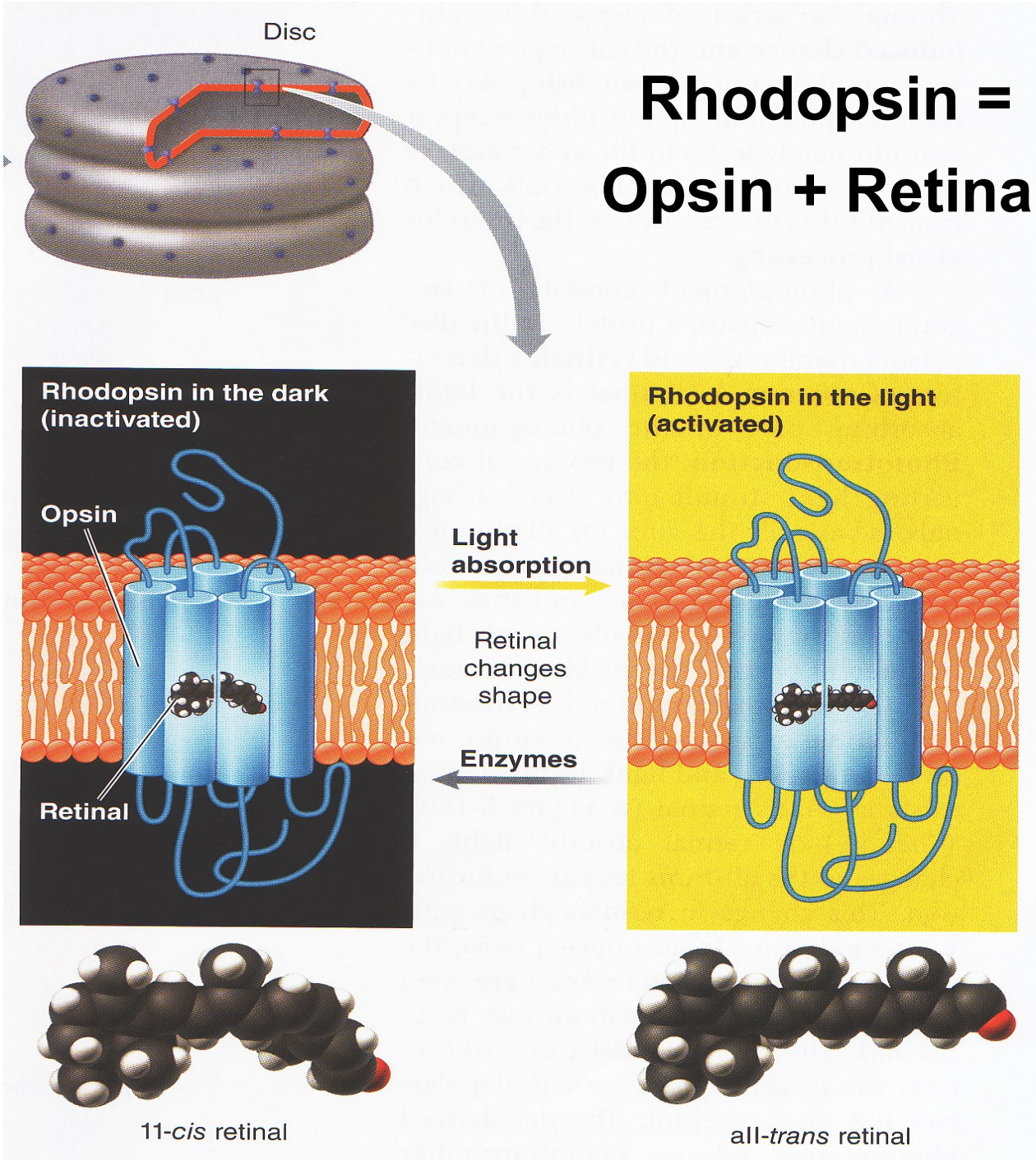
Rod & cone outer segments



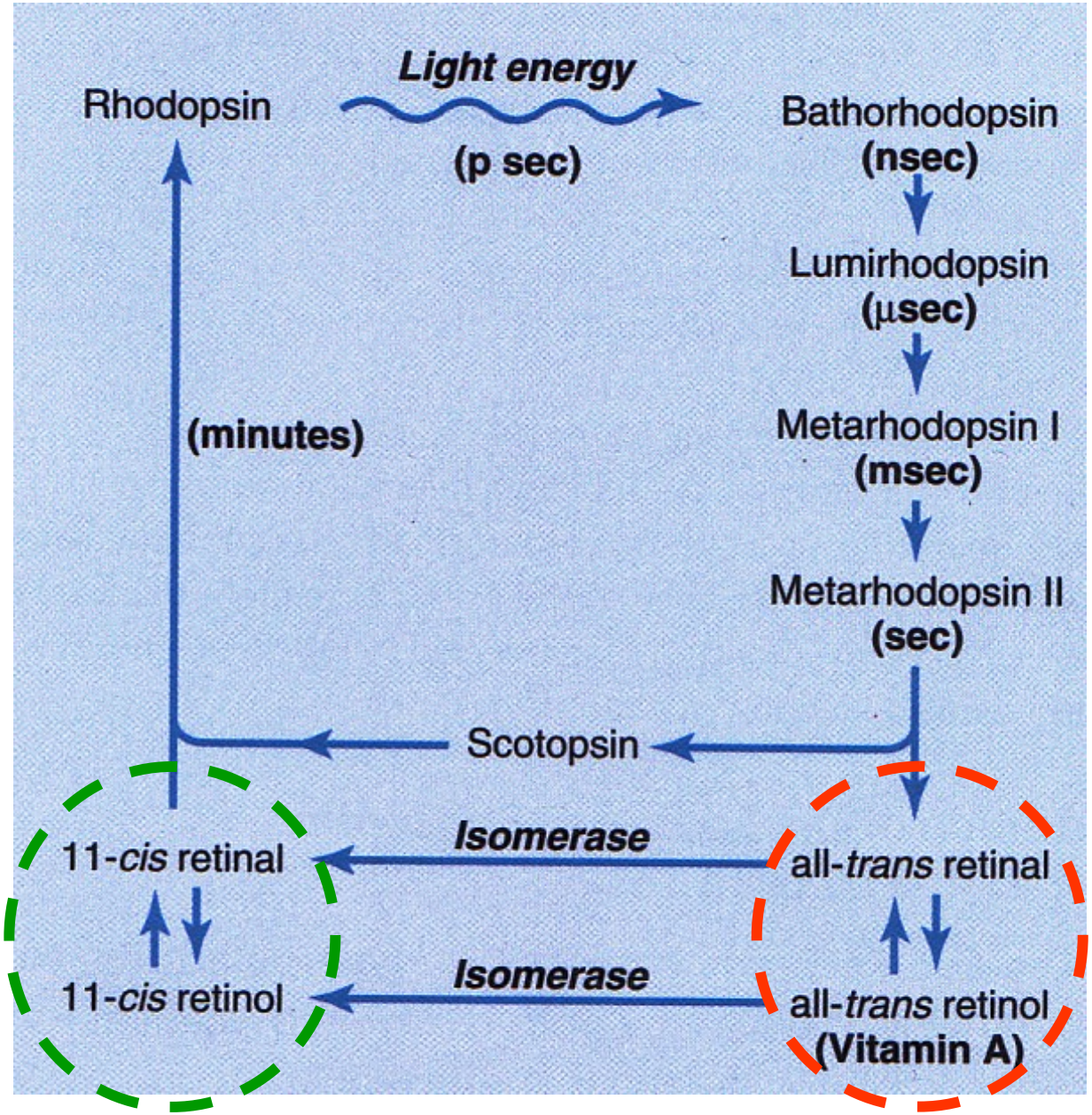
G&H 2011 fig 50-4

In rods, *light* converts cis to trans retinal

Rhodopsin = Opsin + Retinal



Rhodopsin-retinal visual cycle



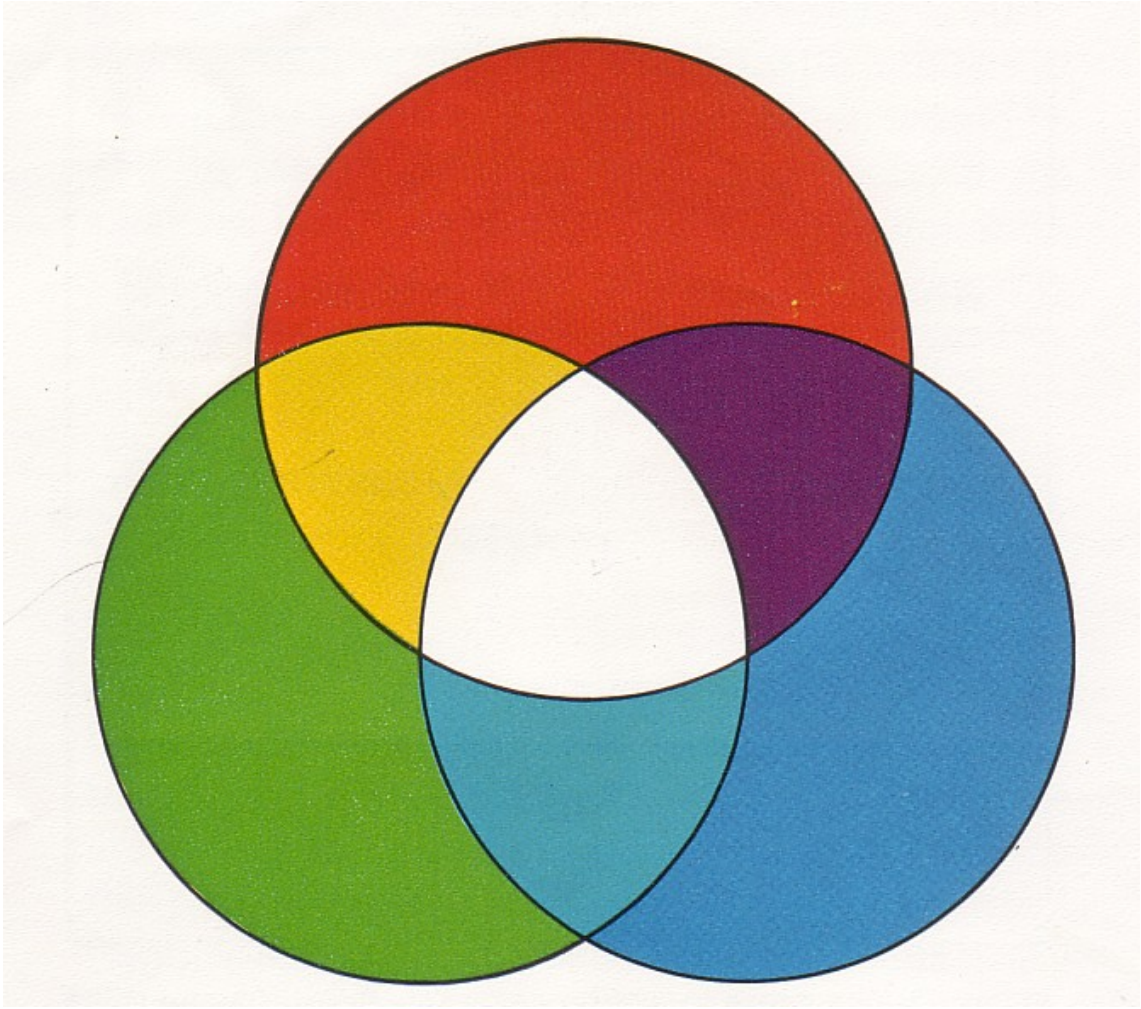
G&H 2011
fig 50-5

TABLE 6-2

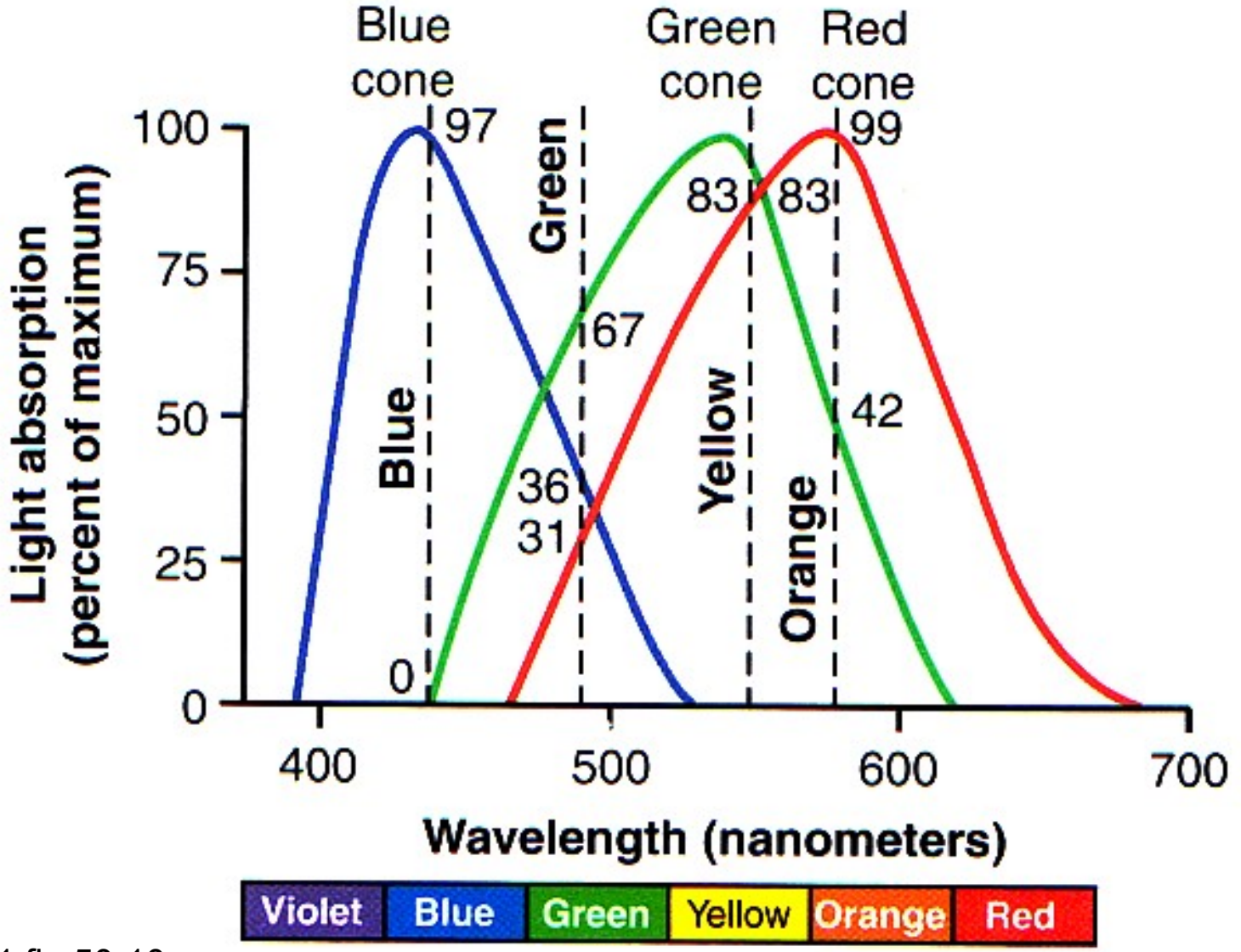
Properties of Rod Vision and Cone Vision

RODS	> 33 x more! →	CONES
100 million per retina		3 million per retina
Vision in shades of gray		Color vision
High sensitivity		Low sensitivity
Low acuity		High acuity
Night vision		Day vision
More numerous in periphery		Concentrated in fovea

Intermediate Colors Are Produced When 1^0 Colors Are Superimposed



Ratios of cone stimulation determine color interpretation: orange 99:42:0



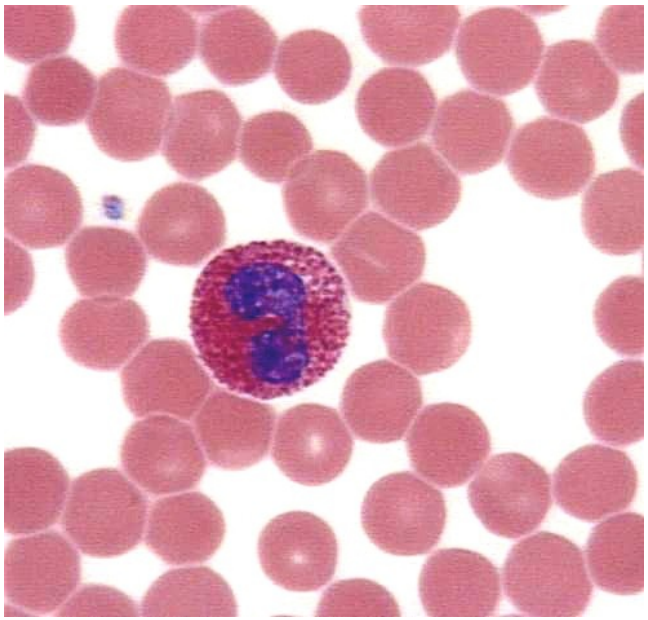
G&H 2011 fig 50-10

Color Deficiencies Can Impact Daily Activities, Pleasure & Work!

Red Cone Deficiency = Protanopia

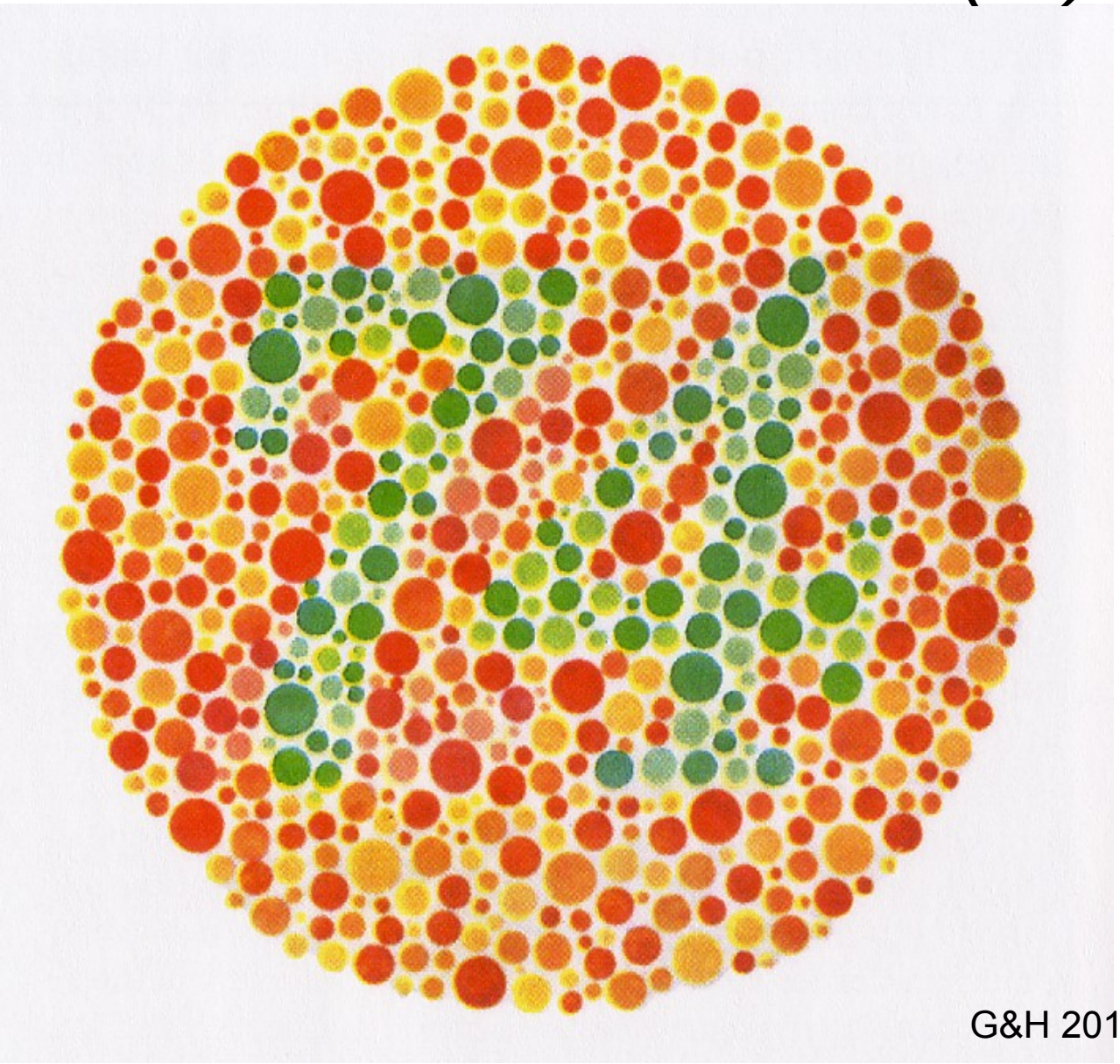
Green Cone Deficiency = Deuteranopia

Blue Cone Deficiency = Tritanopia



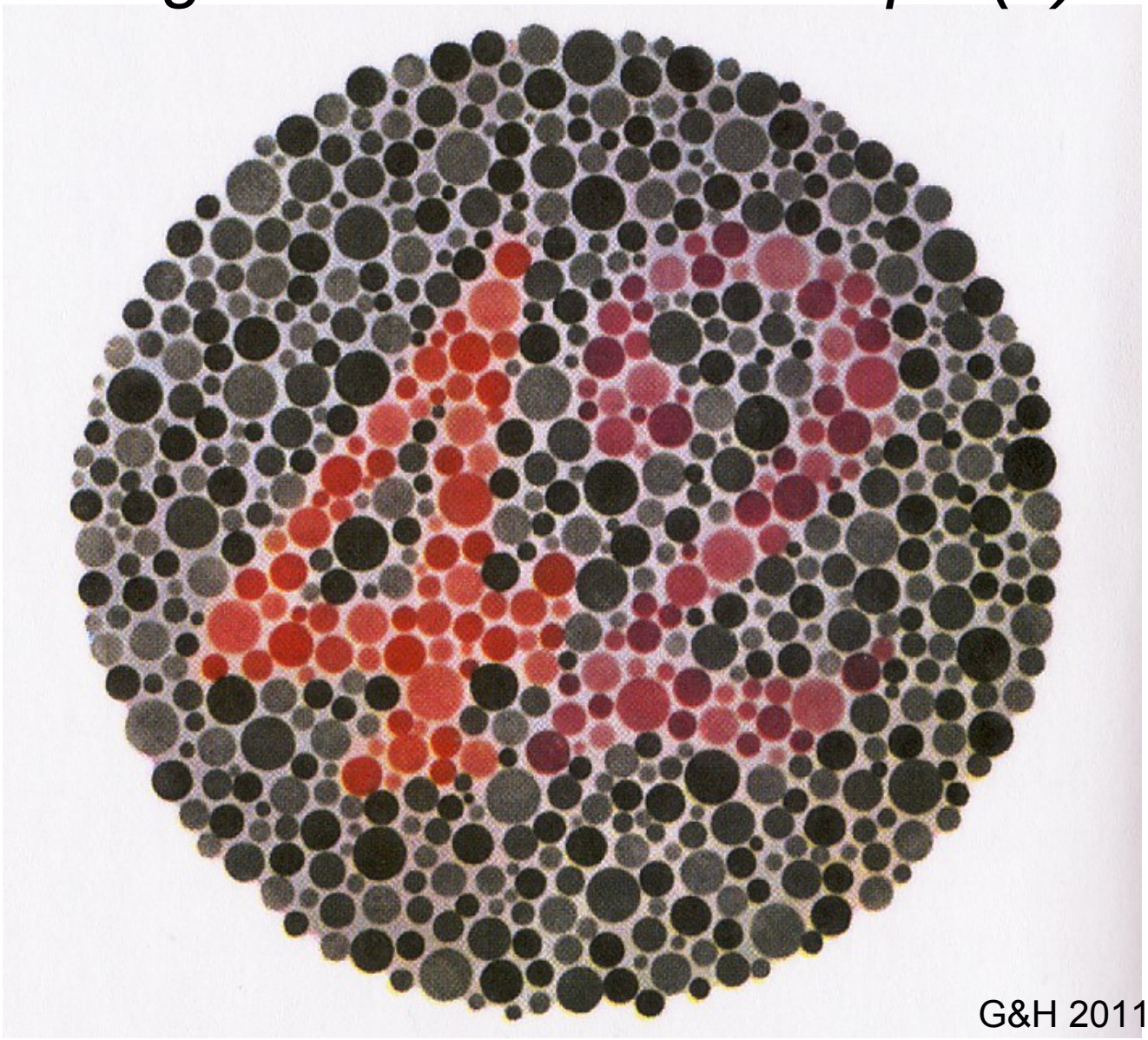
http://www.color-blindness.com/coblis-color-blindness-simulator/

Ishihara Chart for Normal (74) vs. Red-Green Color Blindness (21)



G&H 2011 fig 50-11a

Ishihara chart for red-blind protanope (2) vs. green-blind deuteranope (4)



G&H 2011 fig 50-11b

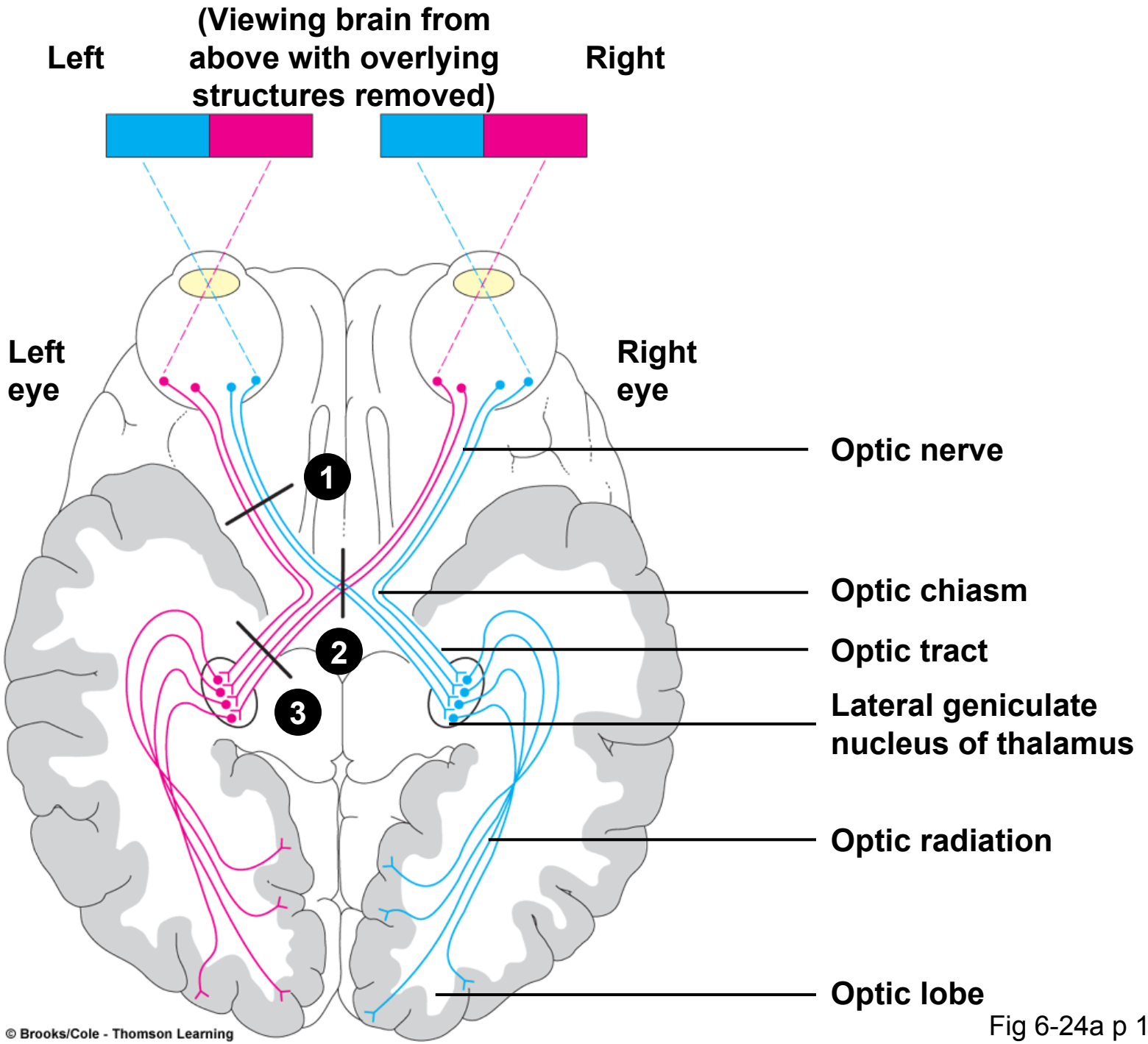
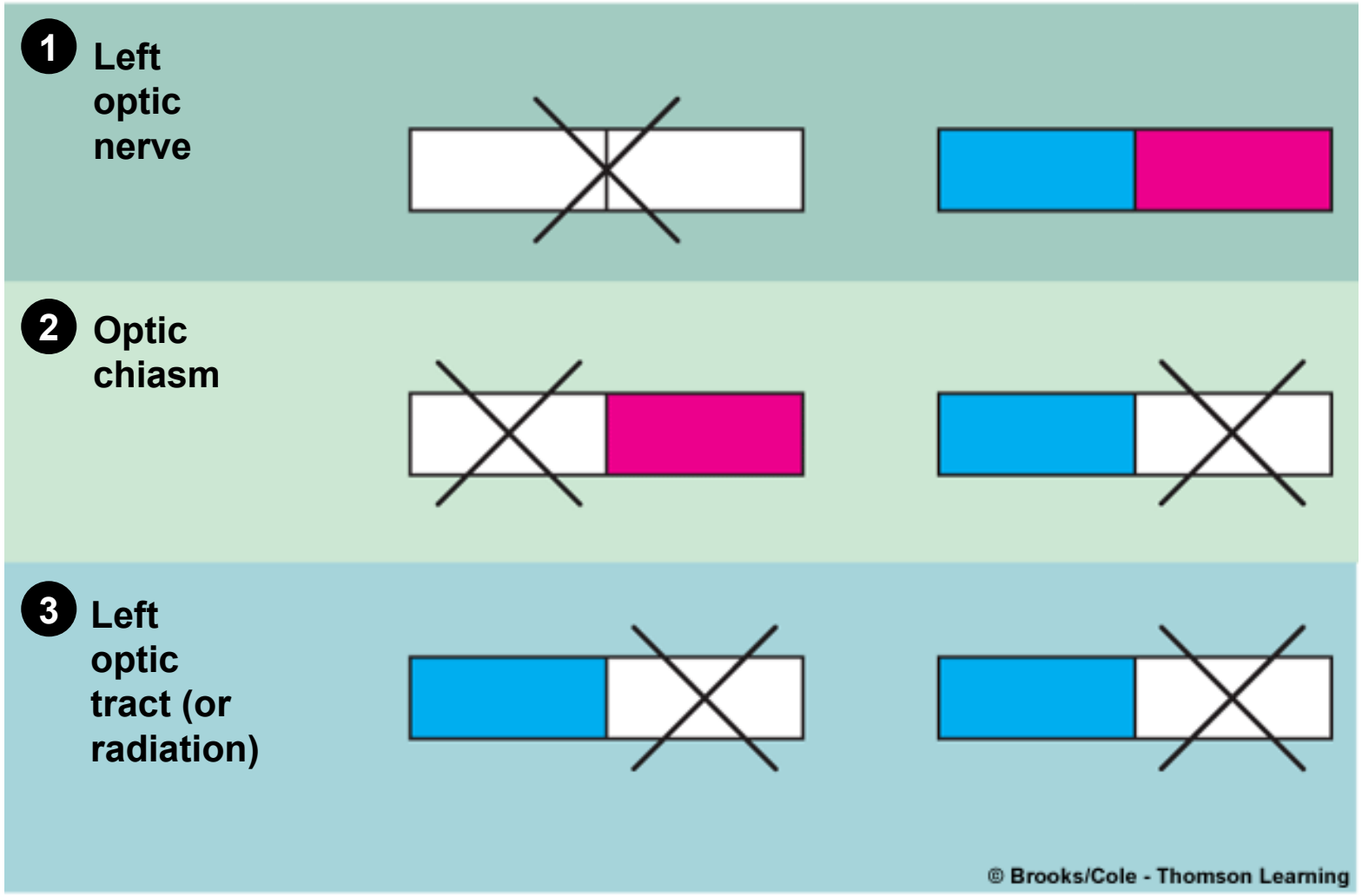


Fig 6-24a p 163 LS1 2006

Visual deficits with specific lesions



= Site of lesion

= Visual deficit

Fig 6-24b p 163 LS1 2006

Rods in Darkness → Rhodopsin Not Active, cGMP High, CNG and K^+ Channels Open

Rods – 3 Main Cation Channels

1. **CNG** (Cyclic Nucleotide-Gated) Channel

   Enable Na^+ and Ca^{2+} entry into Rod

2. **K^+ Channel**

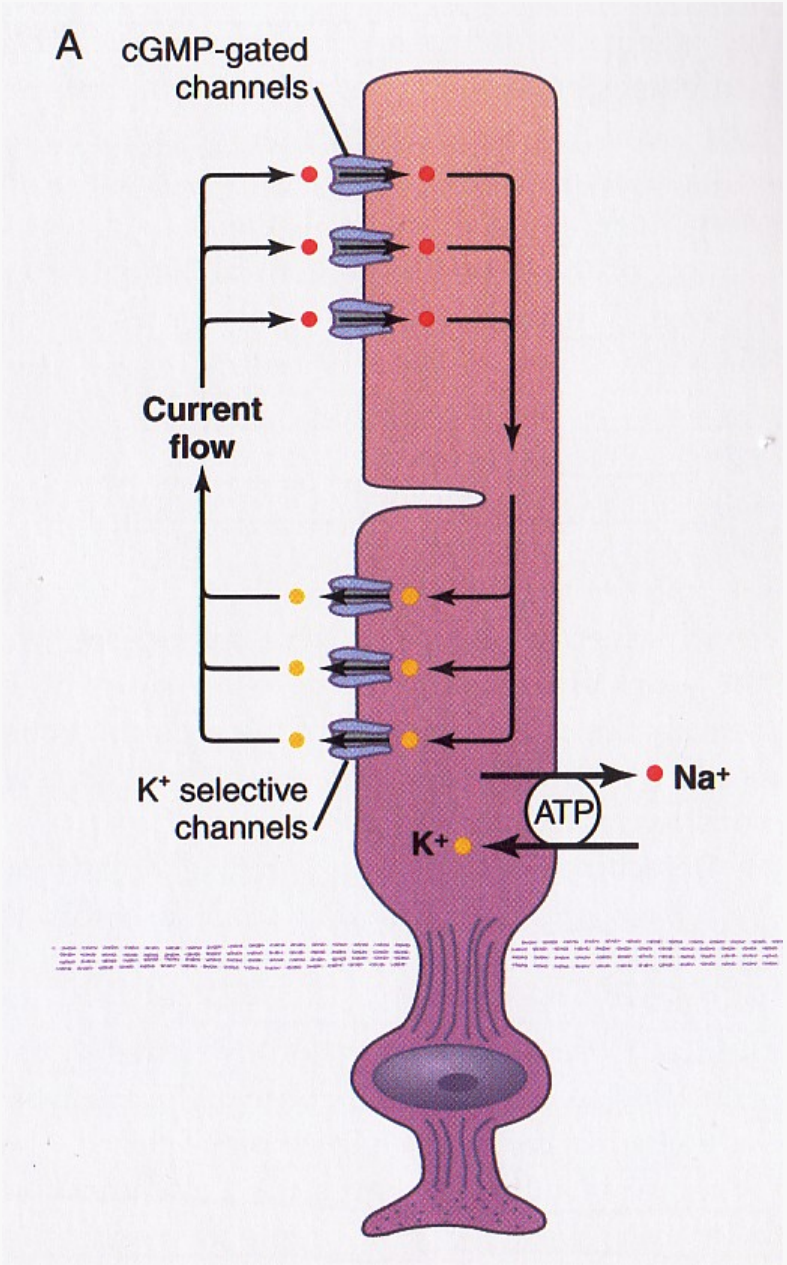
   Enables K^+ to leak out of Rod

3. **Ca^{2+}-Voltage-Gate Channel**

   Enables Ca^{2+} Entry into Synaptic Terminal to

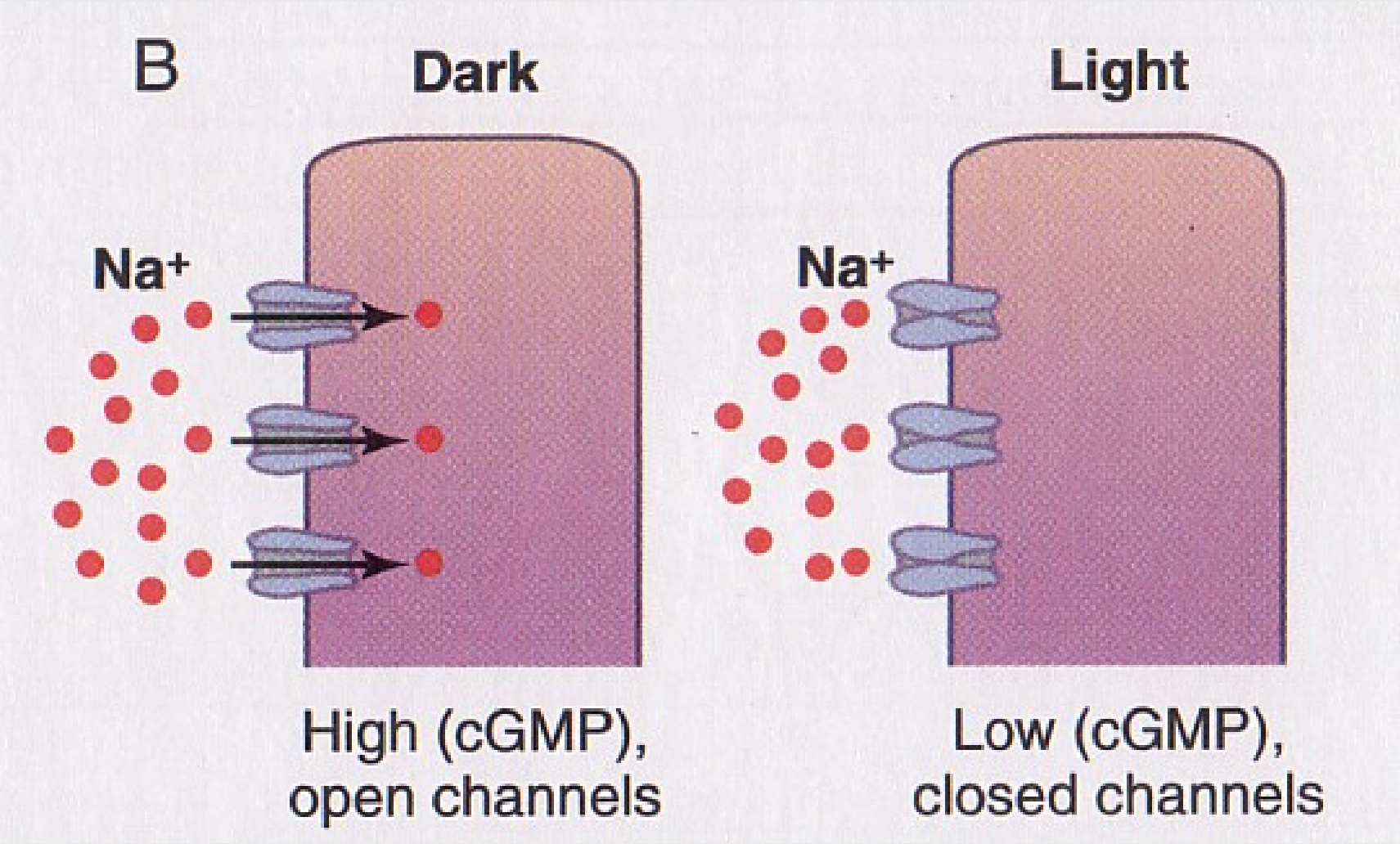
   Regulate Glutamate Exocytosis

Sodium flows in photoreceptor - A



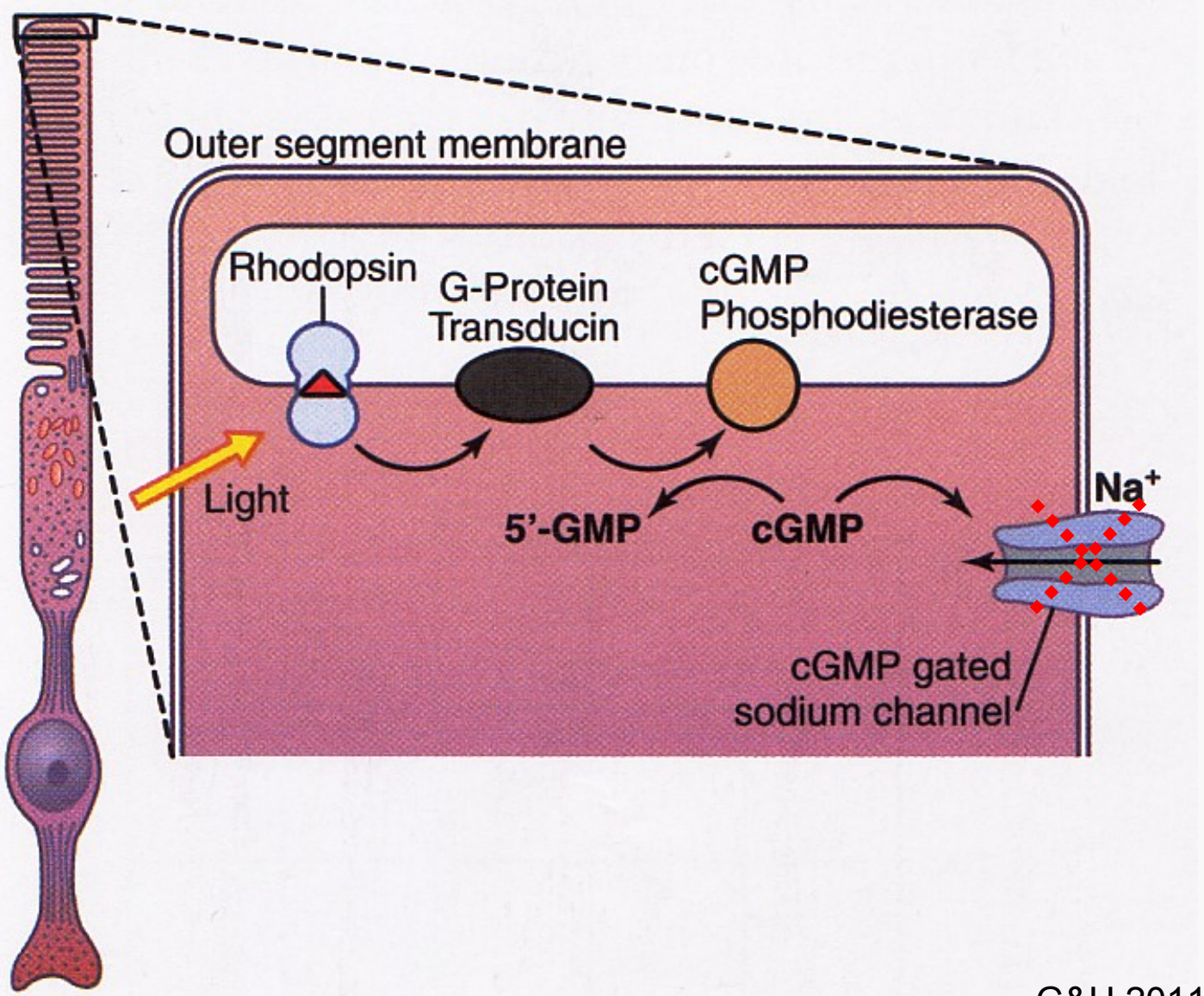
G&H 2011 fig 50-6a

Sodium flows in photoreceptor - B



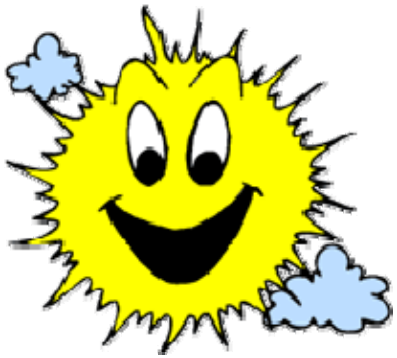
G&H 2011 fig 50-6b

Phototransduction (outer segment)



G&H 2011 fig 50-7

Summary: Let There Be Light!



Light → Bleaches Rhodopsin → Opsin → ↓cGMP → Closes CNG Channel (No more free inflow of Na^+, Ca^{2+}) → Hyperpolarizes Membrane (to -70 mV) → ↓NT Release → ↑Light