Acta Scientific Ophthalmology (ISSN: 2582-3191)

Volume 7 Issue 8 August 2024

Editorial

Depicts of Eye Movement and Vision Pathway in the Historical Pictures

Kunal Joon*

Noida International Institute of Medical Sciences, Haryana, India

***Corresponding Author:** Kunal Joon, Noida International Institute of Medical Sciences, Haryana, India.

Received: May 23, 2024

Published: July 01, 2024

Abstract

Aristotle the fundamental features of eye movements were binocular, and he shown and combined functions of the eyes. Later on given support using simple procedures like placing a finger over the eyelid of the closed eye applied in Hering's law of equal innervation. However, of overriding concerned in the 19th century was with eye position rather than eye movements. Appreciated discontinuing of eye movements arised from studies of vertigo. The characteristics of nystagmus were recorded before those of saccades and fixations. Eye reading movements were described by Hering and by Lamare in 1879.

Keywords: Afterimages; Binocular Eye Movements; Nystagmus; Torsion; Saccades; Fixations; Ocular Stability; Reading; Picture Viewing

Figure and illustration of eye movement

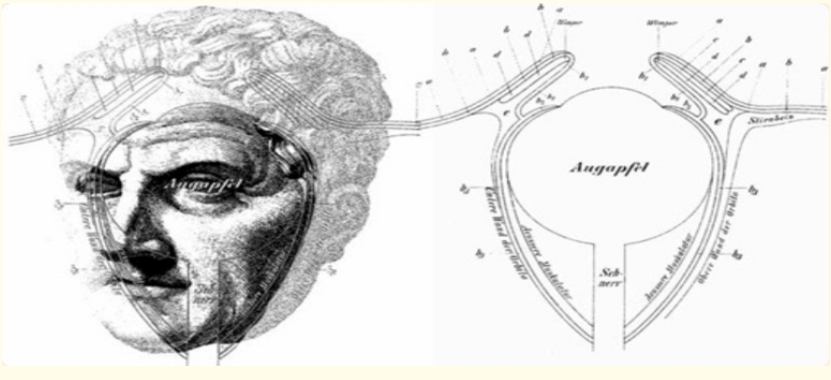

Figure 1

Galen's eye. The portrait of Claudius Galen (ca 130–200) are engraved in Pettigrew [1] (1840a). The diagram of the eye (from Magnus 1901) are based on the description given by Galen, who provided details of the six extraocular muscles and functions of them [2].

Aristotle's eyes. The portrait of Aristotle (ca 384–322 BC) was derived from an engraving in Wood (1880), and the diagram of the eye was made by Magnus (1901) from the [3] description given by Aristotle. (b) Ptolemy's world. Claudius Ptolemy (ca 100–170) is closest with his geocentric cosmological model; here he had his eye on Earth while [4] viewing the heavenly bodies. However, his books of optics described many features of perception as well as binocular coordination [5].

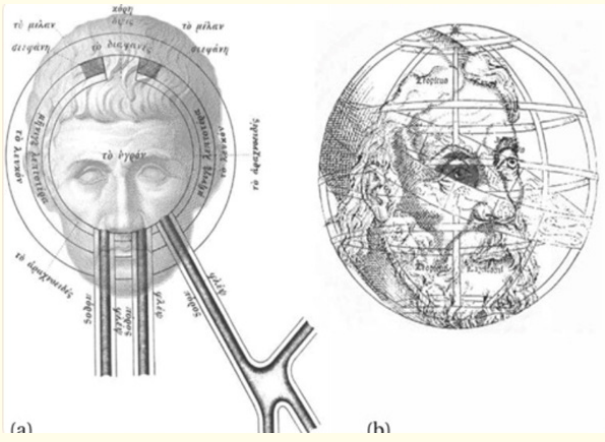

Figure 2

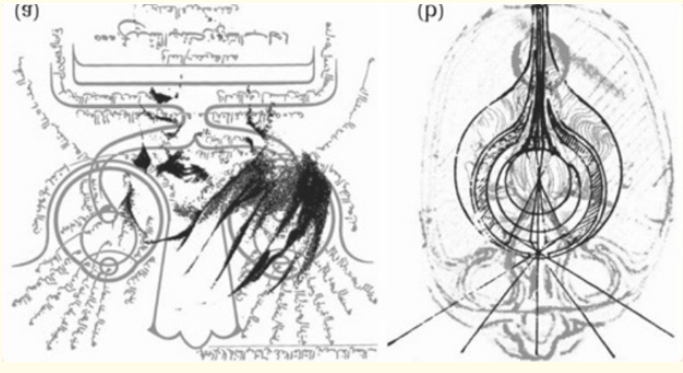

Figure 3

(a) Binocular visionary. All portraits of Ibn Al-Haytham or Alhazen (ca 965–1039) are fanciful; the one in above is after an illustration in Duke-Elder and Abrams (1970), and the diagram of the eyes and visual pathways is from Polyak. (b) Leonardo's eye and brain. The portrait of Leonardo da Vinci is after an 1808 engraved in The [6] Historic Gallery of Portraits and Paintings, and it is enclosed within his diagram of the eye; both are shown within a copy of his drawing of the visual [7] pathways leading after the ventricles [8].

Discussion

This article describe role of historical illustration in the ophthalmology and eye movements, visionary pathways and article constitute some of the illustration of Aristotle and also describe about eye anatomy.

Conclusion

This article describe about historical relation between eye and visual pathways through illustration.

Bibliography

1. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/14939180/
2. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30162222/
3. https://doi.org/10.1037%2Fh0072659
4. https://doi.org/10.1038%2F018657a0
5. https://doi.org/10.1098%2Frstl.1786.0016
6. https://doi.org/10.2307%2F1412191
7. https://doi.org/10.1037%2Fh0067215
8. https://doi.org/10.1037%2Fh0071641