

trict of Columbia. The public deserves to be protected from inferior practitioners who are unable to meet adequate standards.

The emphasis given anatomy and diseases of the eye in optometry school instruction constitutes a sizable portion of the curriculum. Training in both the classroom and the clinic equip the optometry student to recognize eye conditions which deviate from the normal. Exacting examination assures the public that the licensed optometrist possesses this training and ability.

EXHIBITS

NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY—TOPICAL OUTLINE¹

ANATOMY OF THE EYE (PT. I, SEC. III)

1. The bones of the orbit and accessory nasal sinuses.—Orbital foramina and structures transmitted.
2. Fibrous tunic.—Cornea: General description, minute anatomy, physiology, nerve and blood supply, function; limbus; sclera; canal of sclern, pectinate ligament, scleral spur.
3. Vascular tunic.—Choroid; ciliary body; iris; general description, minute anatomy, nerve and blood supply function.
4. Neural tunic.—Retina: General description, location, histological structure, blood supply, function.
5. Anterior and posterior chambers.—Aqueous formation, circulation and drainage.
6. The lens.—General description, location, histological structure, function physiology of the lens; zonule of Zinn.
7. Vitreous humor.
8. The appendages of the eye.—Eyelids: General description, location, histological structure, blood and nerve supply, function, medial, lateral; eyebrows; Conjunctiva: Histology and gross anatomy, glands, blood and nerve supply caruncle, plica semi lunaris; lacrimol apparatus.
9. The extrinsic muscles.—Origin, insertion, primary action, secondary action, nerve and blood supply, reciprocal innervation, synergistic and antagonistic actions, yoke muscles, detection of impaired muscle actions; levator palpebrae superioris, tenon's capsule, check ligaments, orbital fat.
10. Cranial nerves, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII nerves.—Nucleus of origin, course, components, consequences of its impairment, ciliary ganglion.
11. Automatic nervous system.—Path of light reflex, near reflex, Argyll-Robertson pupil.
12. Visual pathway, minute anatomy, fiber distribution.
13. Vessels of the eye.
14. Development of the eye.—Organogeny of the nervous system, differentiation of the component parts of the eyeball.

THEORY AND METHODS OF OPTOMETRY

1. Refractive status.—Hyperopia, myopia, astigmatism; causes, classification, prevalence, hereditary influences, eye changes, etc.
2. Functional status.—Accommodation, convergence, anisometropia, aniseikonia, presbyopia; norms, relationships, classifications, prevalence, etc.; test procedures and significance.
3. Examination procedures.—History, external ocular, ophthalmoscopy, field charting.
Norms, significance, relation to systemic, occupational and aging influences.
Specific techniques and instrumentation.

¹ The topical outlines provided by the national board are intended merely as a guide, not as a rigorous plan of examination. The individual topics and subtopics serve only to suggest the general coverage and possible areas of emphasis in each examination. In the design of the examination, attempts are made to word the questions, and to allow sufficient choice of questions to be answered, so as to compensate for differences in curriculum emphasis and recognized differences in doctrines prevailing in the different schools and colleges.