Using Figure 8.1, identify the following:

1) The auricle (pinna) is indicated by the letter __________.
   Answer: F
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 294-295

2) The tympanic membrane is indicated by letter __________.
   Answer: I
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 294-295

3) The semicircular canals are indicated by letter __________.
   Answer: C
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 294-295

4) The cochlea is indicated by letter __________.
   Answer: B
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 294-295

5) The pharyngotympanic (auditory) tube is indicated by letter __________.
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 294-295
6) The malleus (hammer) is indicated by letter __________.
   Answer: E
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 294-295

7) The stapes (stirrup) is indicated by letter __________.
   Answer: H
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 294-295

Fill in the blank or provide a short answer:

8) __________ glands are located on the lateral end of each eye.
   Answer: Lacrimal
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 282

9) The six muscles attached to the outer surface of the eye that produce gross eye movements
   and make it possible for the eyes to follow objects are the __________.
   Answer: extrinsic muscles
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 282

10) The area of sharpest visual acuity that normally contains only cones is the __________.
    Answer: fovea centralis
    Diff: 1 Page Ref: 286

11) Rods and cones are called __________ because they respond to light.
    Answer: photoreceptors
    Diff: 2 Page Ref: 284

12) The lens divides the eye into two segments, the __________ and the __________ segments.
    Answer: anterior (aqueous); posterior (vitreous)
    Diff: 2 Page Ref: 289

13) Aqueous humor is reabsorbed into venous blood at the sclera-cornea conjunction through
    the __________.
    Answer: scleral venous sinus or canal of Schlemm
    Diff: 3 Page Ref: 289

14) The eye condition resulting from the inability of the aqueous humor to drain from the eye is
    called __________.
    Answer: glaucoma
    Diff: 2 Page Ref: 289

15) The upside-down image formed on the retina as a result of the light-bending activity of the
    lens is the __________.
    Answer: real image
    Diff: 3 Page Ref: 290

16) Fibers from the medial side of each eye cross over to the opposite side of the brain at the
    __________.
    Answer: optic chiasma
    Diff: 2 Page Ref: 291
17) The overlapping of the two visual fields that provides for depth perception (3-D vision) results in __________.
   Answer: binocular vision
   Diff: 3  Page Ref: 291

18) Loss of the same side of the visual field of both eyes from damage to the visual cortex on one side only is called __________.
   Answer: hemianopia
   Diff: 3  Page Ref: 291

19) Earwax is produced by __________.
   Answer: ceruminous glands
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 294

20) The three subdivisions of the bony labyrinth of the internal ear are __________, __________, and __________.
    Answer: cochlea, vestibule, semicircular canals
    Diff: 3  Page Ref: 295

21) The stirrup bone of the internal ear is also known as __________.
    Answer: stapes
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 295

22) The cochlear nerve transmits impulses to the auditory cortex located in the __________.
    Answer: temporal lobe
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 300

23) A division of the cranial nerve, the __________ transmits information to the cerebellum about equilibrium.
    Answer: vestibular nerve
    Diff: 3  Page Ref: 297

24) Tiny stones made of calcium salts that roll in response to changes in gravitational pull are called __________.
    Answer: otoliths
    Diff: 3  Page Ref: 297

25) The serious inner ear condition that causes nausea, vertigo, and progressive deafness is called __________.
    Answer: Meniere's syndrome
    Diff: 3  Page Ref: 300

26) The receptors for taste and smell are classified as __________.
    Answer: chemoreceptors
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 301

27) The small, peglike projections of the tongue's surface are called __________.
    Answer: papillae
    Diff: 2  Page Ref: 302
28) Bitter receptors on the tongue’s taste buds respond to __________.
   Answer: alkaloids
   Diff: 2     Page Ref: 302

29) After age 40 the lens of the eye becomes less elastic; this condition is called __________.
   Answer: presbyopia
   Diff: 2     Page Ref: 304

30) A condition in which ear ossicles fuse is known as __________.
   Answer: otosclerosis
   Diff: 3     Page Ref: 304

Multiple Choice

1) The oily secretions that lubricate the eye are produced by the:
   A) ceruminous glands
   B) lacrimal glands
   C) tarsal glands
   D) apocrine glands
   E) ciliary glands
   Answer: C
   Diff: 2     Page Ref: 282

2) Tarsal glands associated with the edges of the eyelids are considered modified:
   A) ceruminous glands
   B) sweat glands
   C) lacrimal glands
   D) sebaceous glands
   E) apocrine glands
   Answer: D
   Diff: 3     Page Ref: 282

3) The highly contagious bacterial infection known as "pinkeye" is caused by bacterial or viral irritation of the:
   A) choroid
   B) conjunctiva
   C) cornea
   D) retina
   E) sclera
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2     Page Ref: 282

4) The gland that produces tears in the eye is called the:
   A) tarsal gland
   B) ceruminous gland
   C) sebaceous gland
   D) lacrimal gland
   E) ciliary gland
   Answer: D
   Diff: 1     Page Ref: 282
5) Which cranial nerve is responsible for moving the eye laterally:
   A) cranial nerve VI (abducens)
   B) cranial nerve III (oculomotor)
   C) cranial nerve II (optic)
   D) cranial nerve IV (trochlear)
   E) cranial nerve VIII (vestibulocochlear)
Answer: D
   Diff: 3   Page Ref: 284

6) Inflammation of the conjunctiva involves which of the following:
   A) circular band surrounding the pupil
   B) delicate membrane lining the eyelids and covering the front of the eyeball
   C) glands that produce tears
   D) portion of the eye that contains the optic nerve
   E) extrinsic eye muscles
Answer: B
   Diff: 2   Page Ref: 282

7) The fibrous outermost tunic seen anteriorily as the "white of the eye" is the:
   A) cornea
   B) choroid
   C) retina
   D) sclera
   E) fovea centralis
Answer: D
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 283

8) The transparent central anterior portion of the sclera through which light enters the eye is called the:
   A) choroid
   B) cornea
   C) iris
   D) pupil
   E) retina
Answer: B
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 283

9) The middle coat of the eyeball that contains pigment which prevents light from scattering in the eyeball is the:
   A) choroid
   B) cornea
   C) retina
   D) pupil
   E) sclera
Answer: A
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 283
10) Which layer of the eye contains rods and cones:
   A) sclera  
   B) retina  
   C) choroid  
   D) iris  
   E) optic nerve  
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 284

11) The pigmented portion of the eye that has a rounded opening through which light passes is the:
   A) iris  
   B) lens  
   C) cornea  
   D) sclera  
   E) retina  
   Answer: A  
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 283-284

12) The three sets of color receptors within the retina are sensitive to wavelengths of visible light that are:
   A) red, green, and yellow  
   B) red, blue, and yellow  
   C) green, yellow, and purple  
   D) orange, green, and purple  
   E) blue, green, and red  
   Answer: E  
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 288

13) The greatest visual acuity is found at the:
   A) optic disc  
   B) fovea centralis  
   C) iris  
   D) ciliary body  
   E) lens  
   Answer: B  
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 286

14) The aqueous humor of the eye is reabsorbed into venous blood through the:
   A) inferior larimal canal  
   B) nasolacrimal duct  
   C) scleral venous sinus (canal of Schlemm)  
   D) ciliary body  
   E) pupil  
   Answer: C  
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 289
15) Which one of the following is NOT true of color blindness:
   A) it is sex-linked, inherited homeostatic imbalance
   B) it results from lack of cones
   C) it occurs most often in women
   D) it is caused by a defect in genes on the X (female) sex chromosome
   E) lack of red or green receptors is the most common type
Answer: C
Diff: 3       Page Ref: 288

16) The gel-like substance that reinforces the eyeball and prevents it from collapsing inward is the:
   A) aqueous humor
   B) ciliary body
   C) choroid coat
   D) vitreous humor
   E) canal of Schlemm
Answer: D
Diff: 1       Page Ref: 289

17) What structure of the eye focuses light on the retina:
   A) iris
   B) sclera
   C) lens
   D) choroid
   E) optic chiasma
Answer: C
Diff: 2       Page Ref: 288

18) The inability to see distant objects is termed "nearsighted" or:
   A) emmetropia
   B) hyperopia
   C) myopia
   D) astigmatism
   E) presbyopia
Answer: C
Diff: 2       Page Ref: 292

19) Eyes suddenly exposed to bright light experience:
   A) convergence
   B) accommodation pupillary reflex
   C) photopupillary reflex
   D) eye strain
   E) hemianopia
Answer: C
Diff: 2       Page Ref: 293
20) Which one of the following correctly lists the order of the parts through which light passes as it enters the eye:
   A) cornea, aqueous humor, lens, vitreous humor
   B) aqueous humor, cornea, lens, vitreous humor
   C) vitreous humor, lens, aqueous humor, cornea
   D) cornea, lens, aqueous humor, vitreous humor
   E) lens, aqueous humor, cornea, vitreous humor
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3     Page Ref: 288–289

21) Receptors stimulated by the physical forces that cause movement of fluid or vibration within the body are:
   A) chemoreceptors
   B) mechanoreceptors
   C) thermoreceptors
   D) proprioceptors
   E) gustatory receptors
   Answer: B
   Diff: 2     Page Ref: 294

22) Sound waves entering the external auditory canal hit the eardrum, also known as the:
   A) tympanic membrane
   B) pinna
   C) auricle
   D) oval window
   E) ossicles
   Answer: A
   Diff: 1     Page Ref: 294

23) Hair cells that function as hearing receptors are located within the:
   A) auditory tube
   B) spiral organ of Corti
   C) oval window
   D) auricle
   E) ossicles
   Answer: B
   Diff: 1     Page Ref: 298

24) The pathway of vibrations through the ossicles from the tympanic membrane, or eardrum, to the oval window is:
   A) malleus, incus, stapes
   B) incus, malleus, stapes
   C) stapes, incus, malleus
   D) malleus, stapes, incus
   E) stapes, malleus, incus
   Answer: A
   Diff: 3     Page Ref: 295
25) Equilibrium receptors are located in the:
   A) ossicles
   B) external ear
   C) middle ear
   D) tympanic membrane
   E) inner ear
Answer: E  
*Diff: 2  Page Ref: 296*

26) An ear infection following an illness such as a cold has passed from the throat through the auditory tube to the:
   A) eardrum
   B) semicircular canals
   C) inner ear
   D) middle ear
   E) outer ear
Answer: D  
*Diff: 3  Page Ref: 294*

27) The auditory ossicle called the "anvil" is also called the:
   A) malleus
   B) incus
   C) stapes
   D) bony labyrinth
   E) cochlea
Answer: B  
*Diff: 1  Page Ref: 295*

28) Which one of the following is NOT part of the inner ear?
   A) cochlea
   B) vestibule
   C) semicircular canals
   D) ossicles
   E) membranous labyrinth
Answer: D  
*Diff: 1  Page Ref: 295-296*

29) Dynamic equilibrium receptors are found in the:
   A) cochlea
   B) semicircular canals
   C) malleus
   D) oval window
   E) vestibule
Answer: B  
*Diff: 2  Page Ref: 297*
30) Hearing receptors within the spiral organ of Corti are called:
   A) hair cells
   B) rod cells
   C) cone cells
   D) Corti cells
   E) ceruminous cells
Answer: A
Diff: 1   Page Ref: 298

31) The portion of the bony labyrinth responsible for static equilibrium is the:
   A) vestibule
   B) semicircular canals
   C) cochlea
   D) oval window
   E) ossicles
Answer: A
Diff: 3   Page Ref: 296

32) Sensorineural deafness occurs when there is damage or degeneration of receptor cells of the:
   A) semicircular canals
   B) spiral organ of Corti
   C) ossicles
   D) spiral organ of Corti or cochlear nerve
   E) round window
Answer: D
Diff: 3   Page Ref: 300

33) Gustatory hairs are to taste as olfactory hairs are to:
   A) sight
   B) hearing
   C) dynamic equilibrium
   D) smell
   E) both hearing and dynamic equilibrium
Answer: D
Diff: 2   Page Ref. 301–302

34) Which one of the following is NOT a primary taste sensation:
   A) sweet
   B) salty
   C) pungent
   D) bitter
   E) sour
Answer: C
Diff: 1   Page Ref. 302
35) Which one of the following nerves serves the anterior tongue:
   A) cochlear
   B) vestibular
   C) glossopharyngeal
   D) vagus
   E) facial
Answer: E  Diff: 3  Page Ref: 302

36) Which one of the following cranial nerves is NOT involved in either taste or smell:
   A) facial nerve (VII)
   B) vestibular (VIII)
   C) glossopharyngeal (IX)
   D) vagus (X)
   E) olfactory nerve (I)
Answer: B  Diff: 3  Page Ref: 297

37) Stimulation of sour receptors occurs in response to:
   A) lemons
   B) beef steak
   C) sugar
   D) salt
   E) saccharine
Answer: A  Diff: 3  Page Ref: 302

38) The congenital condition of "crossed eyes" is also known as:
   A) hemianopia
   B) strabismus
   C) presbyopia
   D) myopia
   E) hyperopia
Answer: B  Diff: 3  Page Ref: 303

39) The decreased lens elasticity associated with aging that makes it difficult to focus on near objects is known as:
   A) hemianopia
   B) strabismus
   C) presbyopia
   D) myopia
   E) hyperopia
Answer: C  Diff: 3  Page Ref: 304
40) The only special sense that is NOT fully functional at birth is:
   A) taste
   B) smell
   C) vision
   D) hearing
   E) touch
   Answer: C
   Diff: 3   Page Ref: 303–304

True/False

1) The conjunctiva is another name for the sclera.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2   Page Ref: 282–283

2) Tears are secreted from lacrimal glands located on the medial end of each eye.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2   Page Ref: 282

3) The pupil is the circular opening in the iris through which light passes.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 284

4) Gross eye movements are produced by five extrinsic eye muscles attached to the outer surface of each eye.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 282

5) In close vision and bright light, the pupil will dilate.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 284

6) Cones enable vision in dim light.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 286

7) The ciliary body is a smooth muscle structure to which the lens is attached.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 283; 288

8) There are two varieties of cones; one responds to red light and the other responds to green light.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 3   Page Ref: 286; 288

9) An astigmatism results from unequal curvatures of the cornea or lens.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2   Page Ref: 292

10) The normal resting eye is generally "set" for distant vision.
    Answer: TRUE
    Diff: 3   Page Ref: 290
11) The pinna, also called the auricle, is what most people call the "ear."
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1       Page Ref: 294

12) The function of the auditory tube is to transmit sound vibrations.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2       Page Ref: 294

13) The "stirrup" is also referred to as the stapes.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 1       Page Ref: 295

14) The bony labyrinth of the internal ear consists of the cochlea, vestibule, and the semicircular canals.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 3       Page Ref: 295

15) In order to hear sound, vibrations pass from the eardrum to the ossicles, and on to the oval window.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 3       Page Ref: 298

16) Dynamic equilibrium receptors report the position of the head with respect to the pull of gravity when the body is not moving.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 2       Page Ref: 296-297

17) Deafness is defined as hearing loss ranging from slight to total loss.
   Answer: TRUE
   Diff: 2       Page Ref: 300

18) Unlike the taste sensation, it is NOT necessary to have the chemicals associated with smells dissolved in body fluids.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1       Page Ref: 301-302

19) The olfactory receptors are responsible for the sense of taste.
   Answer: FALSE
   Diff: 1       Page Ref: 301-302

20) There are five basic taste sensations that correspond to one of the five major types of taste buds.
    Answer: TRUE
    Diff: 2       Page Ref: 302
Matching

Match the following descriptions to their appropriate eye structure:

1) “White of the eye”  
   - B) suspensory ligaments
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 283

2) Blood-rich tunic that contains dark pigment  
   - C) retina
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 283

3) Smooth muscle structures attached to the lens  
   - E) pupil
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 283

4) Flexible biconvex crystal-like structure  
   - G) ciliary body
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 283

5) Circularly and radially arranged pigmented smooth muscle fibers  
   - I) lens
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 283

6) Rounded opening through which light passes  
   - K) cornea
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 284

7) Contains millions of photoreceptors  
   - M) iris
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 284

8) Area of greatest visual acuity  
   - L) optic disk
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 286

9) Blind spot  
   - J) optic disc
   
   Diff: 1  Page Ref: 286

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Match the following ear structures to their appropriate descriptions:

10) Pinna
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 294
    A) links the inner ear and the cochlea
       B) stirrup

11) Tympanic membrane
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 294
    C) eardrum

12) Auditory tube
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 294
    D) anvil
       E) outer ear

13) Malleus
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 295
    F) contains the receptors for static equilibrium

14) Incus
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 295
    G) hammer

15) Stapes
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 295
    H) contains the ossicles
       I) middle ear

16) Cochlea
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 295
    J) links the middle ear and the throat

17) Spiral organ of Corti
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 298
    K) snail-like subdivision of the osseous labyrinth

18) Semicircular canals
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 297
    L) contains the cochlea
       M) saddle horn

19) Vestibule
    Diff: 1  Page Ref: 296
    N) contains the hair cells
       O) contains the receptors for dynamic equilibrium

    P) wedge
       Q) contains receptors for dynamic equilibrium

16) K   17) N   18) Q   19) F
Match the following taste sensations:

20) Sugar, saccharine
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 302
   A) bitter receptors
   B) sweet receptors

21) Oranges, tomatoes
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 302
   C) salty receptors

22) Amino acid glutamate
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 302
   D) umami receptors

23) Alkaloids
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 302
   E) sour receptors

24) Metal ions in solution
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 302

25) Hydrogen ions in solution
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 302


Match the following eye disorders with their descriptions:

26) Nearsightedness
    Diff: 1    Page Ref: 292
    A) glaucoma
    B) myopia

27) Increased pressure within the eye
    Diff: 2    Page Ref: 289
    C) cataracts
    D) astigmatism

28) Blurry images due to unequal curvatures of the cornea or lens
    Diff: 2    Page Ref: 292
    E) night blindness
    F) presbyopia

29) Eyeball is "too short"
    Diff: 1    Page Ref: 292
    G) hyperopia
    H) conjunctivitis

30) Inflammation of the conjunctiva
    Diff: 1    Page Ref: 282

31) Prolonged vitamin A deficiency results in deterioration of the neural retina
    Diff: 3    Page Ref: 286

Essay

1) Describe the pathway of light through the eyeball and the process of light refraction.
   Answer: Light travels through the cornea, aqueous humor, lens, and vitreous humor before being focused on the retina during normal vision. Refraction by the cornea and humors is constant, whereas the lens changes its shape to be either more or less convex as needed. The greater the convexity, the more light is bent.
   Diff: 3  Page Ref: 290

2) Describe the path of the optic fibers from the optic nerve to the occipital lobe of the brain.
   Answer: Optic fibers from each eye leave the back of the eyeball through the optic nerve. At the optic chiasma, the medial fibers of each eye cross over to the opposite side. The resultant optic tracts contain fibers from the lateral side of the eye on the same side and the medial side of the opposite eye. The optic fibers synapse with neurons in the thalamus, which then continue on to the occipital lobe of the brain.
   Diff: 3  Page Ref: 291

3) Describe the role of the lens in vision. Name and explain the disease caused by the hardening of the lens.
   Answer: 1. The lens is the only structure in the eye that can change shape to refract light. The lens becomes more or less convex in order to properly focus light on the retina.
   2. Cataracts are caused when the lens becomes increasingly hard and opaque. Vision becomes hazy and blindness can occur in the affected eye.
   Diff: 2  Page Ref: 288-289

4) Explain the mechanism of hearing.
   Answer: Sound waves enter the pinna and are transmitted down the external auditory canal until they hit the tympanic membrane and cause it to vibrate. Vibration of the tympanic membrane then causes the ossicles of the middle ear to vibrate, which in turn presses on the oval window of the inner ear. Vibration of the oval window sets the fluids of the inner ear in motion. Movement of the cochlear fluids then stimulate the hair cells of the organ of Corti, which in turn transmit impulses along the cochlear nerve to the auditory cortex in the temporal lobe, where interpretation of sound occurs.
   Diff: 3  Page Ref: 298-300
5) Explain static and dynamic equilibrium and their interrelationships.
Answer: Static equilibrium is regulated by the maculae of the vestibule. The maculae report on the position of the head with respect to the pull of gravity when the body is at rest. Each macula is a patch of receptor cells embedded in the otolithic membrane. The otolithic membrane contains otoliths which roll in response to changes in the pull of gravity. This movement causes the hair cells of the membrane to bend, sending impulses along the vestibular nerve to the cerebellum, relating information regarding the position of the head in space. Dynamic equilibrium is regulated by the semicircular canals. The crista ampullaris of the membranous semicircular canal consists of a tuft of hair cells and their gelatinous cap called the cupula. Movement of the head causes the cupula to move in the opposite direction, stimulating the hair cells, which then transmit impulses up the vestibular nerve to the cerebellum. Static and dynamic equilibrium work together to provide information to the cerebellum to help control balance.

Diff: 3  Page Ref: 296–298

6) Explain the meaning of an "odor snapshot" and its relevance to human beings.
Answer: Olfactory receptor cells transmit impulses to the olfactory cortex of the brain for interpretation. An "odor snapshot" is made, which then becomes part of our long-term memory. The olfactory pathways are closely tied to the limbic system, the emotional-visceral part of the brain. Odors elicit strong emotional responses, both positive and negative. The smell of freshly baked cookies, a certain perfume, or a dentist's office all engender their own unique response.

Diff: 2  Page Ref: 301–302

7) Discuss the age-related disorders presbyopia and presbycusis. Identify the structures each disorder affects.
Answer: 1. Presbyopia literally means "old vision" and occurs around age 40 and later. As we age, the lens of the eye becomes less elastic. As a result, we have a difficult time focusing on things close to us, such as reading a newspaper, and we essentially become farsighted.
2. Presbycusis is a type of sensorineural deafness that often occurs as we age into our sixties. The deterioration and atrophy of the organ of Corti lead to a loss in the ability to hear high tones and speech sounds. In some cases of presbycusis, the ossicles of the ear fuse leading to difficulty conducting sound in the inner ear.

Diff: 2  Page Ref: 304