Orbital bone

The orbital bone, also known as the eye socket or eye orbit, is the bony cavity in the skull that houses and protects the eyeball. There are two orbital bones, one for each eye, and they form part of the facial skeleton. The orbital bones are shaped like shallow, four-sided pyramids with an opening in the front.

The orbital bones are composed of several different bones, including the frontal bone, zygomatic bone, maxilla, palatine bone, ethmoid bone, lacrimal bone, and sphenoid bone. These bones come together to create a protective structure around the eye, helping to prevent injuries to the delicate tissues within the eye.

Within the orbital cavity, there are also various structures such as muscles, nerves, blood vessels, and fat that contribute to the functioning of the eye. The orbit not only protects the eye but also allows for the movement of the eyeball and the proper functioning of the muscles responsible for eye movement.

Injuries to the orbital bone or the structures within the orbit can result in various eye-related issues, including vision problems or double vision. In cases of trauma or certain medical conditions, surgical intervention may be necessary to repair damage to the orbital bone or associated structures.