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7. The system of claim 1, wherein the corneal portion is made from a material which simulates a surgical characteristic of human corneal tissue when incised.

8. The system of claim 7, wherein the material includes one of a thermoplastic elastomer, silicone rubber and hydrogel.

9. A simulation system for ophthalmological surgery, comprising:

a central member having a top surface configured to simulate a human iris;

a housing dimensionally adapted for removably covering the central member and having a bottom portion and a top portion, said top portion being configured to simulate an anterior sclera of a human eye, and said top portion having an aperture centered therein, wherein the top surface of the central member protrudes through the central aperture when the housing is positioned to cover the central member; and

an artificial cornea removably affixable to the top surface of said central member,

wherein the artificial cornea affixed to the top surface forms a chamber therebetween having substantially the same dimension as an anterior chamber of the human eye, and

wherein an engagement of the housing with the artificial cornea forms a smooth surface that simulates a shape of an anterior aspect of the human eye and further produces within the chamber a pressure substantially equal to an anterior chamber pressure in the human eye.

10. The simulation system of claim 9, wherein the chamber simulates the human eye.

11. The simulation system of claim 9, wherein the artificial cornea comprises a material which simulates a surgical characteristic of the human cornea.

12. The simulation system of claim 9, wherein the central member comprises a bottom end that is stabilizable upon a work surface.

13. The simulation system of claim 9, wherein the central aperture is dimensionally adapted for holding the artificial cornea and the top surface tightly therein.

14. The simulation system of claim 9, wherein the top surface of housing further comprises a sloped periphery surrounding the central aperture that is geometrically configured to simulate a slope of an anterior sclera of a human eye.

15. The simulation system of claim 9, wherein the housing comprises a bottom surface stabilizable upon a work surface.

16. The simulation system of claim 9, wherein the housing bears an affixation means that mates with a complementary affixation means on the central member, thereby to remov-

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ably affix the central member to the housing and stably encase the central member within said housing.

17. The simulation system of claim 9, wherein the top surface includes an artificial pupil that simulates a pupil of the human eye.

18. The simulation system of claim 17, further comprising an artificial lens accessible through the artificial pupil.

19. A system for practicing a corneal incision, comprising: a practice cornea,

an artificial iris upon which the practice cornea is removably seated to form a chamber therebetween having substantially the same dimension as an anterior chamber of a human eye, and

an artificial sclera detachably affixable to the artificial iris to form a smooth surface that simulates a shape of an anterior aspect of the human eye and further produces within the chamber a pressure substantially equal to an anterior chamber pressure in the human eye,

wherein the artificial iris and the artificial sclera simulate the human eye,

wherein the practice cornea simulates a human cornea, and

wherein an assembly of the practice cornea, the artificial iris and the artificial sclera simulate a size and a shape of a portion of the human eye, thereby permitting practicing a corneal incision.

20. The system of claim 19, wherein the artificial sclera further comprises a housing with a central aperture through which the practice cornea seated upon the artificial iris protrudes in an anatomically correct geometric configuration and by which the practice cornea is stabilized upon the artificial iris.

21. The system of claim 20, further comprising a central member with a top surface that forms the artificial iris, said central member being dimensionally adapted for directing the practice cornea seated upon the artificial iris into the aperture and further being removably affixable within the housing, thereby to stabilize the artificial cornea securely upon the artificial iris.

22. The system of claim 21, wherein the central member further stabilizes the assembly upon a work surface.

23. The system of claim 19, further comprising a simulated feature of a human face.

24. The system of claim 19, further comprising an artificial lens positioned in an anatomically correct position relative to the artificial iris, wherein a corneal incision provides access to the artificial lens for performing simulated surgery thereupon.

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