

photochemically reactive group covalently bonded to the solid surface, and a residue of a different reactive group covalently bonded to molecules of the hydrophilic polymer, one of the groups being unresponsive to a stimulus to which the other group responds, the photochemically reactive group residue being bonded to the solid surface so that individual molecules of the synthetic hydrophilic polymer are positioned sufficiently proximate to one another as to cause said molecules to effectively shield the solid surface and to provide a biocompatible effective surface.

13. A biocompatible ophthalmic lens having a solid surface, molecules of a hydrophilic polymer biocompatible agent selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, hyaluronic acid, methyl cellulose, collagen and chitosan, and a chemical linking moiety residue linking individual molecules of the biocompatible agent to the solid surface, the chemical linking moiety residue including a residue of a photochemically reactive group covalently bonded to the solid surface, and a residue of a different reactive group covalently bonded to molecules of the biocompatible agent, one of the groups being unresponsive to a stimulus to which the other reactive group responds, the photochemically reactive group residue being bonded to the solid surface so that the individual molecules of the biocompatible agent are positioned sufficiently proximate to one another as to cause said molecules to effectively shield the solid surface and to provide a biocompatible effective surface.

14. A biocompatible device comprising a solid surface carrying molecules of polyethylene glycol capable of existing in contact with biological fluid or tissue of a living organism with a net beneficial effect on the organism, and a chemical linking moiety residue covalently binding individual molecules of the polyethylene glycol to the solid surface, the chemical linking moiety residue including a residue of a photochemically reactive group covalently bonded to the solid surface, and a residue of a different reactive group covalently bonded to molecules of the polyethylene glycol, one of the groups being unresponsive to a stimulus to which the other group responds, the photochemically reactive group residue being bonded to the solid surface so that the individual molecules of the polyethylene glycol are positioned sufficiently proximate to one another as to cause said molecules to effectively shield the solid surface and to provide a biocompatible effective surface.

15. A biocompatible device comprising a solid surface carrying molecules of a hyaluronic acid capable of existing in contact with biological fluid or tissue of a living organism with a net beneficial effect on the organism, and a chemical linking moiety residue covalently binding individual molecules of the hyaluronic acid to the solid surface, the chemical linking moiety residue including a residue of a photochemically reactive group covalently bonded to the solid surface, and a residue of a different reactive group covalently bonded to molecules of the hyaluronic acid, one of the groups being unresponsive to a stimulus to which the other group responds, the photochemically reactive group

residue being bonded to the solid surface so that the individual molecules of the hyaluronic acid are positioned sufficiently proximate to one another as to cause said molecules to effectively shield the solid surface and to provide a biocompatible effective surface.

16. A biocompatible device comprising a solid surface carrying molecules of chitosan capable of existing in contact with biological fluid or tissue of a living organism with a net beneficial effect on the organism, and a chemical linking moiety residue covalently binding individual molecules of the chitosan to the solid surface, the chemical linking moiety residue including a residue of a photochemically reactive group covalently bonded to the solid surface, and a residue of a different reactive group covalently bonded to molecules of the chitosan, one of the groups being unresponsive to a stimulus to which the other group responds, the photochemically reactive group residue being bonded to the solid surface so that the individual molecules of the chitosan are positioned sufficiently proximate to one another as to cause said molecules to effectively shield the solid surface and to provide a biocompatible effective surface.

17. A biocompatible device comprising a solid surface carrying molecules of methyl cellulose capable of existing in contact with biological fluid or tissue of a living organism with a net beneficial effect on the organism, and a chemical linking moiety residue covalently binding individual molecules of the methyl cellulose to the solid surface, the chemical linking moiety residue including a residue of a photochemically reactive group covalently bonded to the solid surface, and a residue of a different reactive group covalently bonded to molecules of the methyl cellulose, one of the groups being unresponsive to a stimulus to which the other group responds, the photochemically reactive group residue being bonded to the solid surface so that the individual molecules of the methyl cellulose are positioned sufficiently proximate to one another as to cause said molecules to effectively shield the solid surface and to provide a biocompatible effective surface.

18. A biocompatible device comprising a solid surface carrying molecules of an antithrombogenic agent capable of existing in contact with biological fluid or tissue of a living organism with a net beneficial effect on the organism, and a chemical linking moiety residue covalently binding individual molecules of the antithrombogenic agent to the solid surface, the chemical linking moiety residue including a residue of a photochemically reactive group covalently bonded to the solid surface, and a residue of a different reactive group covalently bonded to molecules of the antithrombogenic agent, one of the groups being unresponsive to a stimulus to which the other group responds, the photochemically reactive group residue being bonded to the solid surface so that the individual molecules of the antithrombogenic agent are positioned sufficiently proximate to one another as to cause said molecules to effectively shield the solids surface and to provide a biocompatible effective surface.

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