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Amrein et al.

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[54] **TRAINING DEVICE FOR DIGITAL ASSESSMENT OF INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE**

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[52] **U.S. Cl.** **434/271**

[58] **Field of Search** 434/271, 270, 434/267

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[57] **ABSTRACT**

A training device for digital assessment of intraocular pressure (IOP) that includes a body, top, bottom cover, and two legs. The body contains ten cylindrical cavities, the depth of each cavity selected such that the sloped bottom of the cavity intersects with a 0.625-inch diameter hole that is drilled into the body from the top. A thin, circular piece of latex membrane approximately one-inch in diameter is located directly over each 0.625-inch diameter hole. The bottom contains ten tapped holes, the centers of which are aligned with the centers of the cavities, each containing a threaded rod with sufficient length to permit the rod to be rotated up to move a plastic plunger sized so as to easily slide into and out of its cavity in the body without binding. Moving the rotated position of the threaded rod with respect to the bottom determines the location of the plastic plunger in the cavity. Pressurization of each latex membrane surface occurs when a spherical latex bladder containing a non-compressible liquid is inserted inside each cavity. Prior to use by the trainee, the pressure in each liquid-filled bladder is established by adjusting the position of the plunger with the threaded rod while monitoring IOP with a Schiotz tonometer. The IOP of each of the ten membranes may then be established in various configurations depending upon the objective of the training session, e.g., set from 5 mm Hg to 50 mm Hg, increasing in 5 mm increments. As the training progresses, the ten samples can be calibrated in a random fashion in order to ascertain how well the previously trained health care professional can digitally measure IOP.

10 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets