Other existing lens can be a pseudophakic lens, or a lens, such as a natural lens of the eye.

Light-blocking darkened or qpaque zones may be provided on or at or proximate the lens periphery, as for example are indicated at **80** in FIG. **2**.

Sensors embedded in the elastomide (synthetic resin) of the lens unit, as for example in haptic structure, will detect activity, such as movement of the ciliary muscle, to which the haptic becomes attached, as described. For example, ciliary muscle contraction, as detected at the multiple points (four as described) of circuit sensor location, is detected, as the lens optic is advanced forwardly, by accommodation, and the reverse occurs when the optic retracts as the ciliary muscle relaxes.

Such sensors can be used to detect rotation of the toric lens. Also, maintenance of immobility of the lens unit and ciliary muscle, as desired during healing, i.e., adhesion attachment of the haptics to the ciliary muscle, can be monitored using such sensors. Local control of lens darkening, using such circuitry with circuit flow between selected points on the lens unit to effect such selected zone darkening is also contemplated.

I claim:

1. The method of providing an artificial lens inserted into the eye between the iris and the natural lens zone, having existing lens there being eye ciliary muscles located peripherally of said zone, that includes

a) providing said artificial lens to be compliant and to have anterior and posterior surfaces, and haptics extending away from the periphery of the artificial lens,

b) and inserting said artificial lens to extend into position between the iris and said zone, and to cause said haptics to extend into adjacency to said ciliary muscles, and

c) allowing said haptics to adhere to said ciliary muscles, so as to maintain a fluid gap between a medial portion of said artificial lens and said natural lens zone, and so as to maintain the artificial lens and haptics spaced from the iris,

d) whereby subsequent movement of said ciliary muscles causes movement of said haptics transmitted to effect bodily movement of said artificial lens in posterior and anterior directions to change the angularity of refraction of light passing through said artificial lens toward the eye retina.

2. The method of claim **1** wherein the remainder of said artificial lens is maintained free of attachment to said zone.

3. The method of claim **1** wherein said existing lens is a natural lens and, the anterior surface of said artificial lens is maintained free of attachment to said natural lens.

4. The method of claim **1** wherein said existing lens is a second artificial lens and, the anterior surface of said artificial lens having said haptics being maintained free of attachment to said second artificial lens.

5. The method of claim **2** wherein a gap is maintained between a medial portion of said artificial lens and said zone.

6. The method of claim **5** including allowing eye fluid to fill said gap.

7. The method of claim **5** wherein said gap is maintained as said lens is moved in said posterior direction.

8. The method of claim **1** including providing said lens to have a medial, transparent, light-passing zone, and at least one light-blocking zone.

9. The method of claim **1** including maintaining said haptics out of contact with the iris.

10. The method of claim **1** which includes providing said lens surfaces to have one of the following:

i) both surfaces convex

ii) both surfaces concave

iii) one surface convex and the other concave.

11. The method of claim **10** which includes providing said lens to have a medial, transparent zone, which is elongated, and darkened border zones adjacent opposite edges of said medial zone.

12. The method of claim **11** wherein the haptics are provided to be characterized by one of the following:

i) the haptics project substantially parallel to said medial transparent zone

ii) the haptics have root ends projecting from edges of said medial transparent zone

iii) the haptics have root ends substantially tangent to opposite ends of said medial transparent zone

iv) the haptics project substantially parallel to opposite ends of said medial transparent zone, which is surrounded by said, darkened border zones.

13. The method of claim **5** wherein the artificial lens has a central main portion, including providing porting through said artificial lens to communicate with said gap, for allowing access of eye fluid to said gap, said porting located in sidewardly offset relation to said central main portion.

14. The method of claim **1** wherein said step of allowing the haptics to attach to the ciliary muscles includes allowing outer portions of the haptics to bond to said ciliary muscles.

15. The method of claim **14** including providing said outer portions of the haptics to have mesh configuration.

16. The method of claim **1** including providing said artificial lens to have asymmetric configuration.

17. The method of claim **16** including providing said asymmetric artificial lens to have a light-blocking zone or zones.

18. The method of claim **1** including removing said artificial lens prior to step c) and inserting a different artificial lens characterized as providing better vision, and then allowing said step c) to proceed.

19. The method of claim **1** wherein said attachment is effected by providing roughened surface structure on lens haptic means, and causing said roughened surface structure to attach to eye structure laterally of said pseudophakic lens.

20. The method of claim **1** wherein said artificial lens is provided in the form of an asymmetric lens.

21. The method of claim **1** wherein said artificial lens is provided to have one or more opaque zones to block light transmission.

22. The method of claim **1** including providing miniature electronic circuitry carried by said artificial lens.

23. The method of claim **1** including providing the haptics with yieldably flexible outer tips to aid in stably positioning the lens haptics adjacent the ciliary muscles.

24. The method of claim **1** including providing said lens with at least one light-blocking zone.

25. The method of claim **1** including detecting and modifying a physical characteristic of the artificial lens inserted into the eye.

26. The method of improving eye vision, that includes:

a) inserting a first artificial lens into the posterior zone of the eye having an existing lens and temporarily positioned for eye vision correction use, in conjunction with an existing lens at the eye capsule zone,