Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP3178319B1	SYSTEMS FOR EX VIVO ORGAN CARE	The invention provides a system (1000) for perfusing a lung ex vivo. The system allows for connecting the lung within a fluid perfusion circuit, flowing a perfusion fluid into the lung through a pulmonary artery interface (1022) and away from the lung through a pulmonary vein interface (1026), providing a respiratory gas to the lung for use in metabolism by the lung, the respiratory gas having a pre-determined composition of oxygen, and ventilating the lung through a tracheal interface (1024).	1. A lung care system (1000) comprising: a portable multiple use module (650) including a portable chassis; a first electromechanical connector disposed on the portable multiple use module; a single use disposable module (1002) including: a disposable structure including an interface circuit board and a second electromechanical connector disposed on the disposable structure, that is sized and shaped for interlocking the single use disposable module (1002) with the multiple use module (650) for electromechanical inter-operation with the multiple use module, wherein the second electromechanical connector is configured to electromechanically couple to the first electromechanical connector to enable communication between the multiple use module (650) and the interface circuit board, and a lung chamber assembly (1018) having a first interface (162) for allowing a flow of perfusion fluid (108) into the lung (1004), a second interface (166) for allowing ventilation of the lung, and a third interface (170) for allowing a flow of the perfusion fluid away from the lung; a pump (106) adapted to flow the perfusion fluid into and away from the lung; and a respiratory gas source (114) having a predetermined composition of oxygen.	Transmedics Inc., Andover MA 01810, US, 101004299	2019-10-23	2006-04-19
EP2068889B1	ANAKINRA FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHIOLITIS OBLITERANS SYNDROME	The present invention is drawn to methods and compositions for treating inflammatory disorders of the lower airways, comprising administering an effective amount of an agent, which modulates the expression and/or activity of a proinflammatory cytokine or fragment thereof), preferably in a human. The proinflammatory cytokine contemplated by the invention includes IL-1, 1L-6, IL-8 and TNF-alpha. The present invention describes a kit comprising a delivery device and a pharmaceutical composition for administration of the agent. The pharmaceutical composition includes at least one proinflammatory cytokine inhibitor, optionally one or more additional active ingredients, and at least one pharmaceutically active carrier. The delivery device further comprises a nebulizer, an inhaler, a powder dispenser, an intrapulmonary aerosol izer and a sub-miniature aerosolizer.	1. An effective amount of an agent consisting of an IL-1 inhibitor for use in the treatment of bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome, wherein the IL-1 inhibitor is anakinra. 5. A kit for use in the treatment of bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome, wherein the kit comprises: a delivery device suitable for direct administration of a pharmaceutical composition to the lower airways; and a pharmaceutical composition consisting of a therapeutically effective amount of an IL-1 inhibitor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the IL-1 inhibitor is anakinra. 7. A pharmaceutical composition for use in the treatment of bronchiolitis obliterans syndrome, wherein the composition is suitable for direct administration to the lower airways, and consists of a therapeutically effective amount of an IL-1 inhibitor, at least one second active ingredient, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the IL-1 inhibitor is anakinra, and wherein the second active ingredient is selected from a group consisting of amiloride, an antibiotic, an antihistamine, an anticholinergic, an anti-inflammatory agent, a mucolytic and a steroid.	Levitt Roy C., Coconut Grove, FL 33133, US, 101228189	2019-10-23	2006-08-10
EP2066380B1	INHALER	An inhaler is proposed for inhaling a preparation from a carrier and/or through a delivery channel. The carrier or delivery channel is preferably flexible, flat, band-shaped, strip-shaped, thread-like, blister-like and/or film-like and can be set in vibration by a stream of air. The carrier or delivery channel is preferably set in vibration by a separate element, which for its part is set in motion or vibration by the stream of air. Alternatively, or in addition, the inhaler has a pump with a telescopic pump chamber for generating a stream of air for expelling and/or dispersing a preparation.	1. Inhaler (1) with a carrier (3) for inhaling a formulation (2) from the carrier (3), wherein for the purpose of or during the expulsion and/or dispersion of the formulation (2) at least part of the carrier (3) can be moved, particularly set vibrating, by an air current (5), characterised in that the inhaler (1) has an element (6) separate from the carrier (3), the element being movable by the air current (5) in order to move at least part of the carrier (3), wherein the element (6) is loosely held in a chamber (7) which is delimited in particular by the carrier (3) and through which the air current (5) can preferably flow. 7. Inhaler (1) with a delivery channel (16) for inhaling a formulation (2) through a delivery channel (16), wherein for the purpose of or during the expulsion and/or dispersion of the formulation (2) at least part of the delivery channel (16) can be moved, particularly set vibrating, by an air current (5), characterised in that the inhaler (1) has an element (6) separate from the delivery channel (16), the element being movable by	Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, 55216 Ingelheim, DE, 100987657	2019-10-09	2006-09-20

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			the air current (5) in order to move at least part of the delivery channel (16), wherein the element (6) is loosely held in a limited chamber (7), through which the air current (5) can preferably flow.			
EP2446903B1	Compositions for treating itch	The invention features a method for inhibiting one or more voltage-gated ion channels in a cell by contacting the cell with (i) a first compound that activates a channel-forming receptor that is present on nociceptors and/or pruriceptors; and (ii) a second compound that inhibits one or more voltage-gated ion channels when applied to the internal face of the channels but does not substantially inhibit said channels when applied to the external face of the channels, wherein the second compound is capable of entering nociceptors or pruriceptors through the channel-forming receptor when the receptor is activated. The invention also features a quarternary amine derivative or other permanently or transiently charged derivative of a compound that inhibits one or more voltage-gated ion channels when applied to the internal face of the channels but does not substantially inhibit said channels when applied to the external face of the channels.	1. A composition for use in treating itch in a patient comprising a compound selected from N-methyl lidocaine, N, N-dimethyl prilocaine, N, N, N-trimethyl tocainide, N-methyl etidocaine, N-methyl ropivacaine, N-methyl bupivacaine, N-methyl levobupivacaine, N-methyl mepivacaine, QX-314, and QX-222.	President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, MA 02138, US, 101121798 | The General Hospital Corporation, Boston, MA 02114, US, 101247849	2019-10-09	2006-11-20
EP2229233B1	METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PARTICLES	A method for producing particles, from a substance, having predetermined size and/or morphology characteristics. The method consists of mixing within a spray nozzle a solution stream containing the substance in dissolved or dispersed form with a supercritical fluid stream. Spraying the mixture through a nozzle into a particle collecting chamber and there separating the particles. The characteristic feature is an additional step, providing a make-up agent (modifier) to the fluid stream, possibly combined with recycling of the fluid and/or performing the method essentially simultaneously in several spray nozzles. Additional features are also a production system comprising functions for performing the method above and the introduction of the make-up agent, recycling of the fluid and performing several runs essentially simultaneously in the same production system. Also a pharmaceutical formulation in which particles produced according to the method has been used for its manufacture.	1. A method for producing a batch of particles of a substance in a production arrangement, said particles having predetermined sizes, comprising the steps of: mixing within a spray nozzle (101, 201, 301) and under flow conditions a solution stream of a solution (102, 202) in which said substance is dissolved or dispersed with a fluid stream of a fluid (103, 203) which is in a subcritical state or more preferably in a supercritical state, the proportion of said fluid stream and said solution stream being selected to promote nucleation and particle formation of said substance in said mixture; providing one or more make-up agents (107, 207), which influence size characteristics of said particles, to said fluid stream (103, 203); passing said mixture in the form of a spray (204) through a spray outlet (109, 209, 309) of said spray nozzle (101, 201, 301) into a particle collecting chamber (105, 205); and separating and collecting within said particle collecting chamber (105, 205) said particles from said mixture.	XSpray Pharma AB (publ), 169 67 Solna, SE, 101840839	2019-10-09	2007-12-07
EP2278966B1	TREATMENT WITH OPIOID ANTAGONISTS AND MTOR INHIBITORS	Embodiments of the invention provide methods of treating a disorder or disease characterized by cellular proliferation and migration by co-administering a synergistically effective amount of an mTOR inhibitor and a μ-opioid receptor antagonist.	1. A combination comprising a synergistically effective amount of an mTOR inhibitor and a peripheral μ-opioid receptor antagonist, wherein the mTOR inhibitor is TOP216 or OSI-027 or a rapamycin derivative which is temsirolimus, everolimus, deforolimus, TAFA93, AP23573, ABT-573, FK506, or nab-rapamycin and wherein the peripheral μ-opioid receptor antagonist is a compound of formula (I): as a single enantiomer, a mixture of enantiomers, a single diastereomer or a mixture of diastereomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, wherein R is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl-substituted alkyl, or arylsubstituted alkyl, and X - is chloride, bromide, iodide, carbonate or methylsulfate anion for treating a disorder characterized by unwanted migration and/or proliferation of cells wherein the disorder is a cancer, sickle cell anemia, a vascular wound, or a proliferative retinopathy. 10. An mTOR inhibitor wherein the mTOR inhibitor is TOP216 or OSI-027 or a rapamycin derivative which is temsirolimus, everolimus, deforolimus, TAFA93, AP23573, ABT-573, FK506, or nab-rapamycin in a synergistically effective combination with a peripheral μ-opioid	The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637, US, 100237639	2019-10-09	2008-03-21

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			receptor antagonist wherein the peripheral μ-opioid receptor antagonist is a compound of formula (I): as a single enantiomer, a mixture of enantiomers, a single diastereomer or a mixture of diastereomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, wherein R is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl-substituted alkyl, or arylsubstituted alkyl, and X - is chloride, bromide, iodide, carbonate or methylsulfate anion for use in treating cancer, and/or inhibiting tumor growth and/or improving the therapeutic utility of an mTOR inhibitor by increasing the antiproliferative effect on cancerous cells, and/or reducing adverse side effects associated with treatment with an mTOR inhibitor, wherein the side effects include at least one of rash, asthenia, mucositis, anorexia, peripheral edema, hypertriglyceridemia, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, increased creatinine, constipation, abdominal pain, diarrhea, headache, fever, urinary tract infection, anemia, nausea, arthralgia, pain, and thrombocytopenia, and/or treating an autoimmune disease, preferably allergic encephalomyelitis, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, dermatomyositis, Grave's disease or adjuvant arthritis. 11. Use of a combination comprising a synergistically effective amount of an mTOR inhibitor and a peripheral μ-opioid receptor antagonist, wherein the mTOR inhibitor is TOP216 or OSI-027 or a rapamycin derivative which is temsirolimus, everolimus, deforolimus, TAFA93, AP23573, ABT-573, FK506, or nab-rapamycin and wherein the peripheral μ-opioid receptor antagonist is a compound of formula (I): as a single enantiomer, a mixture of enantiomers, a single diastereomer or a mixture of diastereomers thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, wherein R is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl-substituted alkyl, or arylsubstituted alkyl, and X - is chloride, bromide, iodide, carbonate or methylsulfate anion in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disorder characterized by unwanted migration and/or proliferation of cells of a tumor or a cancer, and/or treating cancer, and/or inhibiting tumor growth and/or improving the therapeutic utility of an mTOR inhibitor by increasing the antiproliferative effect on cancerous cells, and/or reducing adverse side effects associated with treatment with an mTOR inhibitor, wherein the side effects include at least one of rash, asthenia, mucositis, anorexia, peripheral edema, hypertriglyceridemia, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, increased creatinine, constipation, abdominal pain, diarrhea, headache, fever, urinary tract infection, anemia, nausea, arthralgia, pain, and thrombocytopenia, and/or treating an autoimmune disease, preferably allergic encephalomyelitis, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, dermatomyositis, Grave's disease or adjuvant arthritis.			
EP2418941B1	ENZYME DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF PREPARATIONS AND USE	This invention relates to coated digestive enzyme preparations and enzyme delivery systems and pharmaceutical compositions comprising the preparations. This invention further relates to methods of preparation and use of the systems, pharmaceutical compositions and preparations to treat persons having ADD, ADHD, autism, cystic fibrosis and other behavioral and neurological disorders.	1. A digestive enzyme preparation comprising coated particles, wherein the particles comprise: (a) a core comprising pancreatic digestive enzymes, wherein the pancreatic digestive enzymes comprise a protease, an amylase and a lipase; and (b) a coating comprising a lipid, wherein the lipid is a hydrogenated soy oil, the coating coats the core and the lipid emulsifies upon exposure to a solvent, wherein the pancreatic digestive enzymes are present in the particles in an amount of from 75% to 85% by weight.	Curemark LLC, Rye, NY 10580, US, 101157483	2019-10-30	2009-04-13

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EP2421539B1	METHODS OF TREATING A PULMONARY BACTERIAL INFECTION USING FLUORO-QUINOLONES	Disclosed herein are methods of treating a pulmonary bacterial infection comprising bacteria growing under anaerobic conditions using a fluoroquinolone antibiotic. The fluoroquinolone antibiotic may, for example, be levofloxacin or ofloxacin. Also disclosed are methods of inhibiting bacteria growing under anaerobic conditions by exposing the bacteria to an amount of fluoroquinolone antibiotic effective to inhibit growth of said bacteria.	1. A fluoroquinolone antibiotic for use in a method of treating a pulmonary bacterial infection, said method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an aerosol of the fluoroquinolone antibiotic; wherein the fluoroquinolone antibiotic is levofloxacin, wherein the pulmonary bacterial infection comprises Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteria growing under anaerobic conditions, and wherein the bacteria is exposed to at least 0.75 mg/L of the fluoroquinolone antibiotic. 15. A fluoroquinolone antibiotic for use in a method of inhibiting Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteria growing under anaerobic conditions comprising exposing said bacteria to an effective amount of a fluoroquinolone antibiotic to inhibit the growth of said bacteria, wherein the bacteria is exposed to a mixture comprising at least 0.75 mg/L of the fluoroquinolone antibiotic; wherein the fluoroquinolone antibiotic is levofloxacin. 17. The fluoroquinolone antibiotic for use of any claim 15 or claim 16, wherein a sample of the bacteria is characterized by nitrate levels of at least 250 μM. 18. A fluoroquinolone antibiotic for use in a method of inhibiting Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteria growing under anaerobic conditions comprising exposing said bacteria to an effective amount of a fluoroquinolone antibiotic to inhibit the growth of said bacteria, wherein the fluoroquinolone antibiotic is levofloxacin at a concentration ranging from 0.125 mg/L to 128 mg/L.	Horizon Orphan LLC, Lake Forest, IL 60045, US, 101644042	2019-10-23	2009-04-24
EP2461857B1	AN INHALER	An inhaler comprising a reservoir (5) of an inhalable composition with an outlet (11) at one end (8) through which the inhalable composition is discharged. A non-metered breath-activated valve (7) is provided between the one end (8) and the reservoir (5), the breath-activated valve (7) comprising a flow path (13) extending from the reservoir (5) to the outlet end (8). At least a portion of the flow path is a deformable tube (14). A clamping member (21) pinches the deformable tube (14) closed when no suction force is applied to the device and releases the tube (14) to open the flow path when suction is applied at the outlet (11), to provide uninterrupted flow from the reservoir (5) to the outlet (11).	1. An inhaler comprising: a reservoir (5) of an inhalable composition; an outlet (11) at one end (8) through which the inhalable composition is discharged; and a non-metered breath-activated valve (7) between the one end and the reservoir, the breath-activated valve comprising a flow path (13, 14) extending from the reservoir to the outlet end; characterised by at least a portion of the flow path being a deformable tube (14), and a clamping member (15, 21) which pinches the deformable tube closed when no suction force is applied to the inhaler and releases the tube to open the flow path when suction is applied at the outlet, to provide uninterrupted flow from the reservoir to the outlet.	Kind Consumer Limited, London EC1R 5AR, GB, 101266093	2019-10-02	2009-08-07
EP3108966B1	INHALER	Portable inhaler (1) for a fluid (2) having a preferably insertable container (3) containing the fluid (2) and having a monitoring device (24) for detecting use of the inhaler (1), wherein the monitoring device (24) comprises an acceleration sensor (30), the monitoring device (24) is constructed so that it automatically switches off or is deactivated or goes into standby mode, and the monitoring device (24) is adapted to be activated or woken up by detection of movement of the inhaler (1) by means of the acceleration sensor (30).	1. Portable inhaler (1) for a fluid (2) having a preferably insertable container (3) containing the fluid (2) and having a monitoring device (24) for detecting use of the inhaler (1), wherein the monitoring device (24) is constructed so that it automatically switches off or is deactivated or goes into standby mode, characterized in that the monitoring device (24) comprises an acceleration sensor (30) which can measure or detect accelerations in every three-dimensional direction, wherein the monitoring device (24) is configured to determine a path of movement from acceleration values taking account of respective times, and wherein the monitoring device (24) is adapted to be activated or woken up by detection of movement of the inhaler (1) by means of the acceleration sensor (30).	Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, 55216 Ingelheim am Rhein, DE, 100089526	2019-10-09	2010-06-18
EP2790733B1	NANOPARTICLES WITH ENHANCED MUCOSAL PENETRATION OR	Nanoparticles formed by emulsion of one or more core polymers, one or more surface altering materials, and one or more low molecular weight emulsifiers have been developed. The particles are made by dissolving the one or more core polymers in an organic solvent, adding the solution of the one or more core polymers to an aqueous solution or	1. Nanoparticles formed by emulsion of one or more core polymers, one or more surface altering materials, and one or more low molecular weight emulsifiers having a molecular weight less than 1500 amu, wherein the one or more surface altering materials are selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol (PEG) and poloxamer, or	The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218, US, 101243348	2019-10-30	2011-12-14

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	DECREASED INFLAMMATION	suspension of the emulsifier to form an emulsion, and then adding the emulsion to a second solution or suspension of the emulsifier to effect formation of the nanoparticles. In the preferred embodiment, the molecular weight of the emulsifiers is less than 1500, 1300, 1200, 1000, 800, 600, or 500 amu. Preferred emulsifiers include cholic acid sodium salt, dioctyl sulfosuccinate sodium, hexadecyltrimethyl ammonium bromide, saponin, TWEEN® 20, TWEEN® 80, and sugar esters. The surface altering materials are present in an amount effective to make the surface charge of the particles neutral or essentially neutral when the one or more emulsifiers are charged. The emulsifiers have an emulsification capacity of at least about 50%, preferably at least 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, or 95%.	wherein the particles are formed from block copolymers containing PEG, wherein the nanoparticle possess a ζ-potential of between 10 mV and -10 mV when dispersed in 10 mM NaCl solution at pH 7; wherein the nanoparticles further comprise one or more therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic agents, and wherein the nanoparticles penetrate cervicovaginal mucus (CVM) with effective speeds less than 25-fold slower than the same particles in water.			
EP2806877B1	NEUROACTIVE STEROID FORMULATIONS COMPRISING A COMPLEX OF ALLOPREGNANOLONE AND SULFOBUTYL ETHER BETA-CYCLODEXTRIN	Formulations of comprising a neuroactive steroid, e.g., allopregnanolone; and optionally a cyclodextrin, e.g., a β-cyclodextrin, e.g., a sulfo butyl ether β- cyclodextrin, e.g., a β-cyclodextrin, e.g., a sulfo butyl ether β-cyclodextrin, e.g., CAPTISOL®; and methods of use in treating CNS disorders.	1. An aqueous pharmaceutical composition formulated for parenteral administration comprising a complex comprising allopregnanolone and sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin, wherein the allopregnanolone is at a concentration of 5 mg/ml and the sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin is at a concentration between 25-400 mg/mL, wherein the formulation is buffered to a pH of 6 and the buffer is a citrate buffer.	Sage Therapeutics Inc., Cambridge, MA 02142, US, 101378120	2019-10-09	2012-01-23
EP2890301B1	SYSTEM FOR MONITORING USE OF A DEVICE	The invention provides a system and method suitable for monitoring user technique of an inhaler device configured for delivery of a medicament, said system comprising a microphone adapted for sensing sound made during operation of the inhaler device; and processing circuitry operable to process a data signal obtained from the microphone, wherein said data signal comprises acoustic information sensed. The processing circuitry is adapted to determine inhalation and exhalation breath characteristics that occur during use, by analysing the temporal and spectral components of the acoustic information sensed and processed to differentiate between an inhalation and an exhalation, based on both the temporal and spectral components. This information can be processed to determine user technique adherence to inhaler or respiratory device protocol. The analysis of temporal and spectral components can determine the impact of user technique errors on the quantity and the deposition of medicament delivered into the user's airways.	1. A system to monitor user technique of an inhaler device configured for delivery of a medicament, said system comprising: a microphone adapted for sensing sound made during operation of an inhaler device; processing circuitry operable to process a data signal obtained from the microphone, wherein said data signal comprises acoustic information sensed, the processing circuitry is adapted to determine inhalation and exhalation breath characteristics that occur during use, by analysing temporal and spectral components of the acoustic information sensed and processed to differentiate between an inhalation and an exhalation, based on both the temporal and spectral components, characterised in that the processing circuitry further comprises means for identifying a medicament priming or blistering characteristic of the device to identify that a medicament is about to be delivered before an inhalation by analysing an acoustic signal generated by a lever mechanism of the inhaler device, adapted to release the medicament that generates a unique energy profile of the lever mechanism convolved with the noise of release of the medicament.	The Provost Fellows Foundation Scholars & the other members of Board of the College of the Holy & Undiv. Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, Dublin 2, IE, 101334202 | Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Dublin 2, IE, 101341876	2019-10-09	2012-08-29
EP2958572B1	TREATMENT OF HYPERHIDROSIS	The present invention relates to a composition for reducing sweating in humans, characterized in that said composition comprises a compound capable of reduction of ITPR2 protein function and reduction of levels of ITPR2mRNA and/or ITPR2 protein, and optionally pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients, as well as to methods of treatment and specific siRNA molecules and their use in therapy.	1. A composition comprising a nucleic acid molecule that targets ITPR2 mRNA, or a chemically modified derivative thereof, and optionally pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients for use in treating hyperhidrosis.	Hidros Therapeutics International AB, 75108 Uppsala, SE, 101552002	2019-10-23	2013-01-03
EP2945666B1	MEDICAMENT DELIVERY DEVICE	A medicament delivery device for delivering metered doses of medicament, wherein an indicator mechanism (128, 132) is operably connected to an drive member (118) and arranged to visibly indicate to a	1. A metered droplet medicament delivery device comprising: - a generally elongated tubular chassis (64) having opposite distal and proximal ends; - a drive mechanism arranged within the chassis, comprising ∘ a threaded plunger rod (74); ∘ a drive nut (82) threadedly connected	SHL Medical AG, 6302 Zug, CH, 101772905	2019-10-09	2013-01-15

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		user of the device when a spring force tensioning member (166) has been operated such that the device is ready for dose delivery.	to the threaded plunger rod; ∘ a drive member (118) rotatably connected to a spring force tensioning member (166) accessible outside the distal end of the chassis (64), said drive member (118) being connected to the drive nut (82) via a drive member extension (76), wherein said drive member extension (76) and said drive member (118) are operably interconnected to provide a unidirectional rotational lock of the drive member (118) relative to the drive member extension (76) when said drive member (118) is rotated by said spring force tensioning member (166), wherein said drive member extension (76) and said drive nut (82) are operably interconnected for providing a rotational lock of the drive nut (82) in relation to the drive member extension (76), the distal end of the drive member (118) is arranged with a number of longitudinally extending ledges (156), a generally tubular guide member (158) is further provided, having an end wall (160), the distal end of the drive member (118) with the ledges (156) is further arranged to fit into a corresponding recess (164) on the spring force tensioning member (166), such that the spring force tensioning member (166) is rotationally connected to the drive member (118), a spring (176) is further arranged between the end wall (160) of the guide member (158) and an interior, proximally directed wall of the spring force tensioning member (166), urging the latter in the distal direction; ∘ a guide nut (94) arranged with guide ledges (96) which cooperate with longitudinal grooves (98) of the plunger rod (74) for providing a rotational lock but allowing a longitudinal movement of the plunger rod in relation to the guide nut, ; - the spring force tensioning member (166) accessible outside the distal end of the chassis (64) and operably connected to the drive mechanism; - a spring force member (134) having a first end connected to the spring force tensioning member through the drive mechanism and a second end connected to a fixed point on the chassis (64) such that said spring force member (134) is tensioned when said spring force tensioning member (166) is operated; - a manually operated activation means (178, 180, 182, 192) releasably interconnected to said drive mechanism and configured to interact with said drive mechanism such that after the spring force member (134) is tensioned, operation of said spring force tensioning member (166) is prevented; wherein the device further comprises an indicator mechanism (128, 132) operably connected to said drive mechanism and arranged to visibly indicate to a user of the device when said spring force tensioning member (166) has been operated such that the device is ready for dose delivery, and wherein the drive member 118 is arranged with a generally radially outwardly directed surface 128 arranged with indicia to be used as an indicator of a state of the device.			
EP3266782B1	FLUORINATED INTEGRIN ANTAGONISTS	The present invention relates to fluorinated compounds of formula (I) and methods of synthesizing these compounds. The present invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing the fluorinated compounds of the invention, and methods of treating macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy (DR), macular edema, diabetic macular edema (DME), and macular edema following retinal vein occlusion (RVO), by administering these compounds and pharmaceutical compositions to subjects in need thereof.	1. A compound of formula (I): or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, wherein: Z is R and R' are each H; or R and R', together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, form a 3- or 4-membered carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring; Q is X is CH or N; Y is CH or N; R 1 is C 1 -C 4 alkyl substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 fluorine atoms, or C 1 -C 6 alkoxy substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 fluorine atoms; and R 2 and R 3 are each independently H, F, CH 2 F, CHF 2 , or CF 3 , provided that one of R 2 and R 3 is not H, provided that the compound of formula (I) contains at least one fluorine atom.	SciFluor Life Sciences Inc., Cambridge, MA 02139, US, 101569301	2019-10-30	2013-02-07

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EP2961426B1	TREATMENT OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISORDERS BY INTRANASAL ADMINISTRATION OF IMMUNOGLOBULIN G	The present invention provides, among other aspects, methods and compositions for treating a central nervous system (CNS) disorder by delivering a therapeutically effective amount of a composition of pooled human immunoglobulin G (IgG) to the brain via intranasal administration of the composition directly to the olfactory epithelium of the nasal cavity. In particular, methods and compositions for treating Alzheimer's disease are provided.	1. A composition comprising pooled human immunoglobulin G (IgG) for use in a method for treating a central nervous system (CNS) disorder in a subject in need thereof, wherein the method comprises delivering a therapeutically effective amount of said composition to the brain of the subject; wherein delivering the composition to the brain comprises intranasally administering the composition directly to a nasal epithelium of the subject, and wherein at least 40% of the pooled human IgG administered to the subject contacts the nasal epithelium of the subject.	Baxalta GmbH, 6300 Zug, CH, 101698360 | Baxalta Incorporated, Bannockburn, IL 60015, US, 101544926	2019-10-30	2013-02-26
EP2968274B1	MEROPENEM DERIVATIVES AND USES THEREOF	The present invention provides novel derivative of β-lactam antibiotics, such as meropenem. The inventive compounds include compounds of Formula (I), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, hydrates, polymorphs, co-crystals, tautomers, stereoisomers, isotopically labeled derivatives, and prodrugs thereof. Also provided are particles (e.g., nanoparticles) and pharmaceutical compositions thereof that are mucus penetrating. The inventive particles and pharmaceutical compositions may be useful in delivering an inventive compound to the respiratory tract of a subject. The invention further provides methods of using and kits including the inventive compounds, particles thereof, and/or pharmaceutical compositions thereof for treating and/or preventing a pulmonary disease (e.g., a respiratory tract infection).	1. A compound of Formula (I): or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, hydrate, polymorph, co-crystal, tautomer, stereoisomer, or isotopically labeled derivative thereof; wherein: ------ is a single bond or null; ------ is a single or double bond; R A is phenyl, or phenyl substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from halogen, unsubstituted C 1-12 aliphatic, or unsubstituted C 1-12 heteroaliphatic including 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen; R B is -C(=O)-N(Me) 2 , -CH 2 -NH-S(=O) 2 -NH 2 , =NH, or R C is phenyl, or phenyl substituted with one to five substituents independently selected from halogen, unsubstituted C 1-12 aliphatic, or unsubstituted C 1-12 heteroaliphatic including 1-4 heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen; and R F is hydrogen or methyl. | 7. A compound of Formula (I-A-1): or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, hydrate, polymorph, co-crystal, tautomer, stereoisomer, or isotopically labeled derivative thereof.	Kala Pharmaceuticals Inc., Watertown, MA 02472, US, 101809891	2019-10-16	2013-03-15
EP2983787B1	METHOD FOR TREATING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER	The present disclosure provides compositions containing ketamine and methods of using those compositions for the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder. Also provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition that comprises esketamine and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent, for use in treatment of PTSD. In some aspects, the pharmaceutical composition is for intranasal or intravenous administration. In some aspects, the pharmaceutical composition is for use in a method of treating PTSD in a subject. In some aspects, the pharmaceutical composition is for use in a method of treating major depressive disorder in a subject that is co-morbid with the PTSD.	1. A therapeutically effective amount of ketamine or esketamine for use in treating post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in a human individual suffering from PTSD, wherein the individual is treated intranasally with ketamine or esketamine. | 10. A first amount of ketamine and a second amount of ketamine, each between 0.01 and 2.0 mg/kg for intranasal use in a method of dosing treatment of PTSD with ketamine comprising treating an individual suffering from PTSD with one or more doses comprising the first amount of ketamine to treat PTSD and thereafter treating the individual with one or more doses comprising the second amount of ketamine to maintain treatment of the PTSD, where the second amount of ketamine is lower than the first amount of ketamine. | 14. An aerosol formulation comprising ketamine or esketamine, a dispersing agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient or diluent, for intranasal use in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).	Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY 10029, US, 101629035	2019-10-02	2013-04-12
EP2994120B1	ALPHA ADRENERGIC AGONISTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TISSUE TRAUMA	The present invention provides a method of treating tissue trauma (such as damage from radiation (such as solar and ultraviolet radiation), wounds, bruising, burns, blisters, excoriations, incisions, excisions, and ulcers) in a subject, comprising topically administering to the tissue area of the subject affected by said trauma a composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one alpha adrenergic agonist (such as oxymetazoline hydrochloride). The present invention also provides a method for alleviating the pain or discomfort associated with aesthetic or plastic surgery or cosmetology procedures in a subject comprising administering said alpha adrenergic agonist.	1. A composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of at least one alpha adrenergic agonist, for use in a method of treating tissue trauma in a subject, the method comprising topically administering said composition to the tissue area of the subject affected by said trauma , wherein the tissue trauma is a burn that is severe enough to result in subsequent tissue damage characterized by at least one condition selected from the group consisting of epidermal necrosis, separation of the epidermis from the dermis and adaptive healing response, wherein the adaptive healing response is selected from epidermal proliferation and hyperplasia, wherein the alpha adrenergic agonist comprises a compound with an imidazoline structure, wherein the compound with the imidazoline structure is selected from the group consisting of	ALLERGAN INC., Irvine, CA 92612, US, 100074706	2019-10-09	2013-05-06

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			oxymetazoline, xylometazoline, naphazoline, mivazerol and dexmedetomidine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.			
EP2996575B1	AEROSTASIS IN PULMONARY SURGERY	A device for use in pulmonary surgery is presented. The device comprises a dispensing apparatus (300, 400, 900), a delivery apparatus (100, 1000, 1100), in fluid communication with said dispensing apparatus, and a pressurized gas input (338). The dispensing apparatus is configured to provide a pressurized gas, a fibrinogen stream, and a thrombin stream to the delivery apparatus. The delivery apparatus is configured to mix the fibrogen stream and the thrombin stream in the pressurized gas stream to form a fibrin reaction mixture comprising a cellular foam (700).	1. A device for use in pulmonary surgery, comprising: a dispensing apparatus (300, 400, 900); a delivery apparatus (100, 1000, 1100) in fluid communication with said dispensing apparatus, wherein said delivery apparatus comprises an input assembly comprising: a fibrinogen input; a thrombin input; a turbulent mixing assembly in fluid communication with said input assembly and formed to include a plurality of inwardly extending dimples; a pressurized gas input; wherein: said dispensing apparatus is configured to provide a pressurized gas, a fibrinogen stream, and a thrombin stream to said delivery apparatus; said delivery apparatus is configured to mix said fibrinogen stream and said thrombin stream in a pressurized gas stream to form a fibrin reaction mixture comprising a cellular foam.	Arizona Board of Regents on behalf of the University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0300, US, 101571407	2019-10-30	2013-05-13
EP2996713B1	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING POST-OPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS OF CARDIOPULMONARY SURGERY	Disclosed herein are compositions and methods for treating damage inflicted by use of a cardio-pulmonary bypass (CPB) machine, particularly excessive bleeding and multi organ failure, by administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising alpha-1 antitrypsin (AAT).	1. A composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of alpha-1 antitrypsin (AAT-1) for use in preventing organ injury or preventing excessive postoperative bleeding resulting from cardiac surgery, wherein the composition is administered to a subject before the cardiac surgery.	Mor Research Applications Ltd., 6971054 Tel Aviv, IL, 101491887	2019-10-02	2013-05-15
EP3019223B1	MONITORING RESPIRATORY PARAMETERS THROUGH ULTRASONIC MEASUREMENTS INDICATING FLOW CHANGES IN RESPIRATORY DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES	Systems and methods for delivering medicament to a subject use one or more sensors to generate signals that represent characteristics of the ultrasonic energy emitted into or by a respiratory medicament delivery device. Parameters based on these signals indicate energy amplitude in one or more frequency ranges. Such parameters can be used to determine respiratory parameters, patient adherence, and/or other parameters.	1. A system (10) configured to deliver medicament to a subject (106) and to monitor respiratory parameters and/or adherence parameters, the system comprising: a respiratory medicament delivery device (11) configured to combine breathable gas and medicament for delivery to an airway of a subject, wherein the respiratory medicament delivery device includes a valve (16, 83) configured to open responsive to respiratory actuation by the subject; a source of ultrasonic energy (102, 103) configured to emit ultrasonic energy such that at least some emitted ultrasonic energy enters the respiratory medicament delivery device; a sensor (142) configured to generate output signals conveying information related to one or more characteristics of the ultrasonic energy emitted by the source of ultrasonic energy; and one or more processors (110) configured to execute computer program modules, the computer program modules comprising: a parameter determination module (111) configured to determine, based on the generated output signals, a first parameter that indicates energy amplitude of the emitted ultrasonic energy; and a flow module (113) configured to detect one or more flow changes through the valve based on one or more changes of the first parameter, wherein the one or more flow changes are responsive to respiratory actuation by the subject, and wherein the parameter determination module is further configured to determine patient adherence based on the detected one or more flow changes .	Koninklijke Philips N.V., 5656 AE Eindhoven, NL, 101391185	2019-10-02	2013-07-09
EP3036007B1	CANCER TREATMENT	The invention relates generally to the treatment of cancer. One embodiment of the invention provides a method of treating cancer in an individual, the method comprising: administering to the individual an effective amount of trichostatin A (TSA).	1. Trichostatin A (TSA) for use in the treatment of cancer in an individual, the dosage regime comprising: determining, from a tumor sample obtained from the individual's body, a level of aurora kinase A (AURKA) expression; and in the case that the level of AURKA expression is	Vanda Pharmaceuticals Inc., Washington, DC 20037, US, 101400562	2019-10-09	2013-08-22

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			indicative of overexpression, administering to the individual trichostatin A (TSA) to decrease the AURKA level in an individual.			
EP3041842B1	SPIROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS AS TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE INHIBITORS	The present invention is directed to spirocyclic compounds which are inhibitors of tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH), particularly isoform 1 (TPH1), that are useful in the treatment of diseases or disorders associated with peripheral serotonin including, for example, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular, pulmonary, inflammatory, metabolic, and low bone mass diseases, as well as serotonin syndrome, and cancer.	1. A compound of Formula I: or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein: Ring A is C 3-10 cycloalkyl, C 6-10 aryl, 4 to 10-membered heterocycloalkyl, or 5 to 10-membered heteroaryl; L is O or NR 4 ; W is N or CR 5 ; X is N or CR 6 ; Y is N or CR 7 ; wherein only one of X and Y is N; R 1 is H, C 1-10 alkyl, C 3-10 cycloalkyl, phenyl, -(CR 8 R 9) p OC(O)R 10 , -(CR 8 R 9) p NR 11 R 12 , or -(CR 8 R 9) p C(O)NR 11 R 12 , wherein said C 1-10 alkyl, C 3-10 cycloalkyl, and phenyl are each optionally substituted with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 substituents independently selected from F, Cl, Br, CN, C 1-4 alkyl, and C 1-4 haloalkyl; R 2 and R 3 are each independently selected from H, C 1-4 alkyl, and C 1-4 haloalkyl; R 4 is H or C 1-4 alkyl; R 5 and R 6 are each independently selected from H, halo, and C 1-4 alkyl; R 7 is H, C 1-4 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 3-10 cycloalkyl, C 3-10 cycloalkyl-C 1-4 alkyl, C 6-10 aryl, C 6-10 aryl-C 1-4 alkyl, 4-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, (4-10 membered heterocycloalkyl)-C 1-4 alkyl, 5-10 membered heteroaryl, (5-10 membered heteroaryl)-C 1-4 alkyl, NR 13 R 14 , OR 15 , C(O)R 16 , S(O) q R 17 , wherein said C 1-4 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 3-10 cycloalkyl, C 3-10 cycloalkyl-C 1-4 alkyl, C 6-10 aryl, C 6-10 aryl-C 1-4 alkyl, 4-10 membered heterocycloalkyl, (4-10 membered heterocycloalkyl)-C 1-4 alkyl, 5-10 memberedheteroaryl, and (5-10 membered heteroaryl)-C 1-4 alkyl are each optionally substituted by 1, 2, or 3 substituents selected from halo, C 1-4 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, amino, C 1-4 alkylamino, C 2-8 dialkylamino, hydroxy, and C 1-4 alkoxy; R 8 and R 9 are each independently selected from H and C 1-4 alkyl; R 10 is C 1-6 alkyl optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently selected [...] shortened by analyst [...] wherein any aforementioned 4-10 or 4-7 membered heterocycloalkyl group optionally comprises 1, 2, or 3 oxo substituents, wherein each oxo substituent that is present is substituted on a ring-forming carbon, nitrogen, or sulfur atom of the 4-10 or 4-7 membered heterocycloalkyl group.	Roivant Sciences GmbH, 4051 Basel, CH, 101745979	2019-10-23	2013-09-06
EP3054987B1	TEM8 ANTIBODIES AND THEIR USE	Antibodies that specifically bind TEM8 protein, conjugates thereof, and their use, are disclosed herein. In some examples the conjugates and antibodies are useful for methods of detecting and treating pathogenic angiogenesis. In other examples the conjugates and antibodies are useful for methods of detecting and treating cancer. In additional examples, the conjugates and antibodies are useful for methods of decreasing binding of Anthrax protective antigen to a cell.	1. An isolated monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof, comprising a heavy chain variable region and a light chain variable region, the heavy chain variable region comprising SEQ ID NO: 1, and the light chain variable region comprising SEQ ID NO: 2; wherein the monoclonal antibody or antigen binding fragment specifically binds to TEM8 and is neutralizing. 17. An antibody-drug-conjugate according to formula I: wherein A is an antibody or antigen binding fragment thereof comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising SEQ ID NO: 1, and a light chain variable region comprising SEQ ID NO: 2, wherein the antibody or antigen binding fragment specifically binds to TEM8; wherein S is a sulfur atom of the antibody; and wherein n is an integer between 1 and 10, and/or wherein n is an even integer from 2 to 8, particularly wherein n is an even integer from 2 to 4.	The United States of America represented by the Secretary Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, Maryland 20892-7660, US, 101580459 | Biomed Valley Discoveries Inc., Kansas City, Missouri 64111, US, 101371987	2019-10-09	2013-10-11
EP3062853B1	IMPROVEMENTS TO SMALL-	The invention relates to a small-volume nebulizer with a valve system to provide lung physiotherapy during airway therapy with small-	1. A valve system apparatus (64, 66; 64, 86; 64, 94) for attachment to a small-volume nebulizer (50; 80), said valve system apparatus (64, 66;	Caddo Medical Technologies	2019-10-23	2013-10-30

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	VOLUME NEBULIZERS	volume nebulizers. The valve system may be incorporated into a small-volume nebulizer. The small-volume nebulizer may be pre-filled with at least one unit-dose of medicine and hermetically sealed until use. The nebulizer may be sealed at the top with a removable cap that may be detached at the time of use and replaced with a patient connector. Likewise, the nebulizer may be sealed at the bottom with a bottom cap that is replaced with a gas source at the beginning of a therapeutic aerosol treatment.	64, 86; 64, 94) comprising: a valve system body comprising: a vertical port (56; 88) configured to connect with an aerosol output port (78) of said small-volume nebulizer (50; 80), wherein contained within said vertical port (56; 88) is a valve gate (66; 86; 94) which is configured to open based upon an inhalation by a user and which is configured to close based upon an exhalation by the user; and a patient interface tube (58; 82) at the top of said vertical port (56; 88), wherein the patient interface tube (58; 82) includes a first end having a patient opening (60) operable to connect with a patient interface component and a second end having a flow restrictor (64) comprises an orifice plate and within an ambient port (62), wherein said flow restrictor (64) is configured to choke or limit the airflow through the ambient port (62) thereby choking the flow of the user's inspiratory and expiratory effort	LLC, Dallas, TX 75214, US, 101719338		
EP3102266B1	PULMONARY DELIVERY DEVICES	A pulmonary delivery apparatus (10) comprising: a first vaporiser (32) adapted to vaporise a quantity of a first liquid, and being characterised by: a second vaporiser (34) adapted to vaporise a quantity of a second liquid, the second liquid being a different liquid to the first liquid; and an outlet (30) via which, in use, a user can inhale a mixture of the first and second vapours. The or each vaporiser can each comprise a heater (35, 37) adapted to evaporate a quantity of the respective liquids, or an atomiser. The mixture can vary in infinitesimal increments from 100% of the first liquid and 0% of the second liquid to 0% of the first liquid and 100% of the second liquid. More than two vaporisers may be provided. The invention suitably provides for controlled and/or accurately dosed delivery of one or both of the liquids using a controller (28).	1. A pulmonary delivery apparatus comprising: a first vaporiser adapted to vaporise a quantity of a first liquid, and a second vaporiser adapted to vaporise a quantity of a second liquid, the second liquid being a different liquid to the first liquid and wherein one or both the first or second liquids comprises an active molecule, excipient or medicament; and an outlet via which, in use, a user can inhale a mixture of the first and second vapours and being characterised by : a programmable controller adapted to automatically control, in use, the ratio of the first and second liquids in the mixture to change the ratio of the liquids on a dose dependent basis.	Twenty Sixteen (2016) Pharma Limited, Liverpool, Merseyside L3 5TF, GB, 101529118	2019-10-30	2013-11-26
EP3079510B1	HEATING SYSTEM AND METHOD OF HEATING FOR AN INHALER DEVICE	The present invention provides a heating system (3) for an inhaler device (1), such as an e-cigarette or a personal vaporizer, for generating an aerosol and/or a vapor (V) from a substance (L) to be heated, the system comprising: at least one supply channel (6) for conveying a substance to be heated, especially a liquid solution or a gel (L), from a supply reservoir (4) by or under capillary action or surface tension forces; and a heater configured to heat the substance as it is conveyed through the at least one channel (6).	1. A heating system (3) for an inhaler device for generating an aerosol and/or a vapor (V) from a substance (L) to be heated, the system comprising: a body member (7); at least one supply channel (6) for conveying a substance to be heated from a supply reservoir (4) under capillary action or surface tension forces within the at least one supply channel (6), wherein the at least one supply channel (6) is formed in a periphery of, and/or through, the body member (7); characterized in that a heating means (8, 18) is configured to heat the substance (L) as it is conveyed through the at least one supply channel (6), and in that the heating means (8, 18) comprises at least one first heating element (8) that is provided within the at least one supply channel (6) . 13. A method of heating a substance, especially a liquid (L) or gel, in an inhaler device, such as an e-cigarette or a personal vaporizer, the method comprising: conveying the substance to be heated from a supply reservoir (4) through at least one supply channel (6) by capillary action or surface tension forces, wherein the at least one supply channel (6) is formed in a periphery of, and/or through, a body member (7); characterized by heating the substance (L) in the at least one supply channel (6) as the substance (L) is conveyed there-through by a heating means (8, 18) comprising at least one first heating element (8) that is provided within the at least one supply channel (6).	JT International SA, 1202 Geneva, CH, 101565573	2019-10-30	2013-12-11
EP3082484B1	AEROSOL-GENERATING SYSTEM	The present invention relates to an aerosol-generating system comprising an aerosol- generating device in cooperation with an aerosol-generating article. The aerosol-generating article comprising: a first compartment comprising a volatile liquid; and a second compartment	1. An aerosol generating device (102) for use in an aerosol-generating system (100), the aerosol-generating device (102) comprising: an outer housing (104), adapted to receive an aerosol-generating article (103) comprising a first compartment (118) comprising a volatile liquid, and	Philip Morris Products S.A., 2000 Neuchâtel, CH, 101137385	2019-10-30	2013-12-19

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		comprising a delivery enhancing compound. The aerosol-generating device comprising: an outer housing adapted to receive the aerosol-generating article;a power supply;a heater, configured to receive power from the power supply and arranged to heat the first compartment when the aerosol-generating article is received in the outer housing;an input, configured to receive an input from a user; and a controller, configured to control the amount of power supplied to the heater in dependence on the user input, such that the quantity of volatile liquid aerosolised is determined by the user input.	a second compartment (120) comprising a delivery enhancing compound; a power supply (105); at least one heater (106), configured to receive power from the power supply (105) and arranged to heat the first compartment (118) when an aerosol-generating article (103) is received in the outer housing (104); at least one further heater configured to receive power from the power supply (105) and arranged to heat the second compartment (120) when the aerosol-generating article (103) is received in the outer housing (104); an input (107), configured to receive a plurality of discrete inputs from a user, each discrete input corresponding to a respective discrete quantity of aerosolised volatile liquid required by the user, each discrete input from the user corresponding to a respective discrete duty cycle; and a controller (108), configured to control the amount of power supplied to the at least one heater (106) by changing the duty cycle, such that the quantity of volatile liquid aerosolised is determined by the user input; wherein the controller (108) is further configured to control the amount of power supplied to the at least one further heater, such that a quantity of delivery enhancing compound aerosolised is proportional to the quantity of volatile liquid aerosolised.			
EP3091983B1	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING A PDE-1 INHIBITOR AND A PDE-2 INHIBITOR	The present invention relates to a product comprising a PDE1 inhibitor and a PDE2 inhibitor, in free or salt form, pharmaceutical compositions comprising them and their use as pharmaceuticals for the treatment of cAMP and/or cGMP related disorders.	1. A product comprising (a) a PDE1 inhibitor, in free or salt form, and (b) a PDE2 inhibitor, in free or salt form, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is (6a R , 9a S)-5, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 9a-hexahydro-5-methyl-3-(phenylamino)-2-((4-Pyridin-2yl)-benzyl)-cyclopent[4, 5]imidazo[1, 2- a]pyrazolo[4, 3- e]pyrimidin-4(2 H)-one, in free or salt form, and wherein the PDE2 inhibitor is 2-(3, 4-Dimethoxybenzyl)-7-{(1R)-1-[(1R)-1-hydroxyethyl]-4-phenylbutyl}-5-methylimidazo[5, 1-f][1, 2, 4]triazin-4(3H)-one (BAY 60-7550), in free or salt form.	Intra-Cellular Therapies Inc., New York, NY 10032, US, 100828769	2019-10-02	2014-01-08
EP3094317B1	CYCLODEXTRIN COMPOSITIONS ENCAPSULATING A SELECTIVE ATP INHIBITOR AND USES THEREOF	The invention provides compositions comprising cyclodextrins encapsulating a selective ATP inhibitor, as well as uses thereof.	1. A composition comprising a β-cyclodextrin and a pharmaceutical agent, wherein the pharmaceutical agent is a 3-halopyruvate, wherein at least one α-D-glucopyranoside unit of the cyclodextrin has at least one hydroxyl chemical group replaced with an ionizable chemical group resulting in a negative charge and wherein the cyclodextrin encapsulates the pharmaceutical agent. 4. The composition of any one of clams 1-3, wherein the ionizable chemical group is a weakly basic functional group or a weakly acidic functional group, optionally wherein the weakly basic functional group (X) has a pK a between 6.5 and 8.5 according to CH3 -X or wherein the weakly acidic functional group (Y) has a pK a between 4.0 and 6.5 according to CH 3 -Y.	The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218, US, 101178012	2019-10-02	2014-01-14
EP3104853B1	MAST CELL STABILIZERS TREATMENT FOR SYSTEMIC DISORDERS	Methods for the treatment of systemic disorders treatable with mast cell stabilizers, including mast cell related disorders, are provided.	1. A composition comprising a nominal dose of a mast cell stabilizer which is a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of cromolyn for use in a method of treating a patient having a systemic mast cell related disorder comprising administering to the patient the composition with a high efficiency nebulizer, wherein administration of the composition to the patient with a high efficiency nebulizer provides a systemically effective amount of the mast cell stabilizer to treat the systemic mast cell related disorder, wherein the composition further comprises purified water, sodium chloride and sodium EDTA and does not comprise mannitol, and wherein the systemic mast cell related disorder is selected from	Respivant Sciences GmbH, 4051 Basel, CH, 101809335	2019-10-02	2014-02-10

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			the group consisting of mastocytosis; kidney fibrosis; fibrotic skin diseases and hepatic fibrosis.			
EP3131556B1	KUDINOSIDES FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF COPD DISEASES	Disclosed is the use of Kudinosides for the manufacture of treating pulmonary disease. And kits provided herein facilitate relieving the symptoms resulting from the pulmonary disease (e.g., asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), etc.).	1. A compound of formula (I), or stereoisomer, enantiomer, tautomer or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for use in treating a pulmonary disease: wherein: the A, B, C, D and E ring are each independently fully saturated or partially saturated; R 1 is a carbohydrate residue; C2, C11, C12, and C19 are each independently substituted with hydrogen or -OH; R 2a and R 2b together form -CO 2 -; R 3a and R 3b together form =CH 2 , or are each independently selected from -CH 3 or -CH 2 -OH.	Shanghai KE Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd, Shanghai, CN, 101604481	2019-10-09	2014-04-14
EP3136891B1	A CONTAINER HAVING A HEATER FOR AN AEROSOL-GENERATING DEVICE, AND AEROSOL-GENERATING DEVICE	The present invention relates to a container for an aerosol-generating substrate for use in an electrically heated aerosol-generating device. The container comprises: a casing having at least one air inlet and at least one air outlet; a tubular liquid retention element, for sorbing an aerosol-generating substrate; and an air permeable capillary wick membrane comprising at least one electrical heater; wherein, the membrane is provided on an end face of the tubular liquid retention element, such that an airflow pathway is provided from the at least one air inlet through a portion of the membrane to the at least one air outlet. The invention also relates to an electrically heated aerosol-generating device comprising: a power supply;a cavity for receiving a container;electrical contacts connected to the power supply and configured to couple the power supply to the heater of a container; and an air inlet configured to be coupled to the at least one air inlet of a container.	1. A container (202) for an aerosol-generating substrate for use in an electrically heated aerosol-generating device (1000), the container comprising: a casing having at least one air inlet (204) and at least one air outlet (206); a tubular liquid retention element, for sorbing an aerosol-generating substrate; and an air permeable capillary wick membrane (102) comprising at least one electrical heater (104); wherein, the membrane is provided on an end face of the tubular liquid retention element, such that an airflow pathway is provided from the at least one air inlet through a portion of the membrane to the at least one air outlet.	Philip Morris Products S.A., 2000 Neuchâtel, CH, 101137385	2019-10-02	2014-04-30
EP3138422B1	NON-COMBUSTION FLAVOR INHALER	A non-burning type flavor inhaler comprises: a housing having an air flow path that continues from an inlet to an outlet; an atomizer configured to atomize an aerosol source without burning; a sensor configured to output a value that changes in accordance with a puff action of a user; and a controller configured to detect a puff action of the user when a response value derived from a value that is output from the sensor satisfies an inhaling condition, the controller configured to identify that the user is an authorized user when the response value satisfies an identification condition that is different from the inhaling condition.	1. A non-burning type flavor inhaler (100), comprising: a housing (124) having an air flow path (122) that continues from an inlet (125) to an outlet (141); an atomizer (80) configured to atomize an aerosol source without burning; a sensor (20) configured to output a value that changes in accordance with a puff action of a user; and a controller (50) configured to detect the puff action of the user when a response value derived from the value that is output from the sensor (20) satisfies an inhaling condition, characterized in that the controller (50) is further configured to identify that the user is an authorized user when the response value satisfies an identification condition that is different from the inhaling condition.	Japan Tobacco Inc., Tokyo 105-8422, JP, 100151448	2019-10-02	2014-05-02
EP3146975B1	AGENT FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CHLAMYDIA INFECTION	An agent for the prevention and treatment of chlamydia infection containing Lactobacillus casei as an active ingredient which is an agent for the prevention and treatment of chlamydia infection that is highly safe and that can be administered over an extended period of time.	1. An agent for use in the prevention and treatment of chlamydia infection, which is for oral administration and contains dead cells or pulverized cells of Lactobacillus casei as an active ingredient. | 3. An agent for use in the improvement of infertility caused by chlamydia infection, which is for oral administration and contains dead cells or pulverized cells of Lactobacillus casei as an active ingredient.	Kabushiki Kaisha Yakult Honsha, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8660, JP, 101283695	2019-10-02	2014-05-15
EP3164110B1	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS	Pharmaceutical compositions for topical administration for the treatment of psoriasis are described, containing as active ingredient therapeutically effective quantities of 4, 6-dimethyl-N-(3, 4, 5-trimethoxyphenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (I) and 2, 4-O-(2-furanylmethylene)-1, 3, 5, 6-tetra-O-methyl-D-glucitol combined with suitable excipients and/or diluents.	1. Topical pharmaceutical compositions containing as active ingredients 4, 6-dimethyl-N-(3, 4, 5-trimethoxyphenyl)pyrimidin-2-amine (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and 2, 4-O-(2-furanylmethylene)-1, 3, 5, 6-tetra-O-methyl-D-glucitol (II), in combination with suitable excipients and/or diluents. | 7. Compositions according to one or more of the above claims wherein the compound of formula (I) is in the form of hydrochloride, salicylate or salts with hydroxy benzoic or sulphonic acids.	Special Product's Line S.p.A., 00193 Roma, IT, 101836712	2019-10-02	2014-07-04

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EP3182957B1	CINEOLE-CONTAINING COMPOSITION FOR NASAL APPLICATION	The invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition containing cineole for topical, in particular nasal, preferably intranasal application, to the use thereof and to an application device containing said pharmaceutical composition.	1. A cineole-containing composition, wherein the composition contains in combination and in effective, in particular pharmaceutically effective, amounts in each case: (a) 1, 8-cineole, wherein the cineole is present as a pure substance, wherein the cineole has a purity of at least 95% by weight, relative to the cineole, and wherein the cineole is free of other terpenes and wherein the composition contains the component (a) in relative amounts in the range of 0.001 to 10% by weight relative to the composition; and (b) (b1) pantothenol, preferably dexpanthenol (D-pantothenol), or its physiologically acceptable esters, and/or (b2) pantothenic acid or its physiologically acceptable salts, wherein the composition contains the component (b) in relative amounts in the range of 0.01 to 10% by weight relative to the composition; wherein the composition has a pH value in the range of 5.0 to 6.5.	Maria Clementine Martin Klosterfrau Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, 50670 Köln, DE, 100172293	2019-10-16	2014-08-18
EP3182961B1	NEW DELIVERY VEHICLE FOR THERAPEUTIC GASES	The present invention relates to a buccal delivery dosage form and its use for administration of a therapeutic gas for buccal mucosal absorption of the therapeutic gas in the mouth of a subject. The buccal delivery dosage form comprises at least one crystallized excipient and at least one therapeutic gas entrapped within the crystalized excipient.	1. A buccal delivery dosage form for buccal mucosal absorption of a therapeutic gas in the mouth of a subject, said buccal delivery dosage form comprising: a) at least one crystallized excipient; and b) at least one therapeutic gas entrapped within the crystalized excipient, for use as a medicament for administering a therapeutic gas as active ingredient in the mouth of a subject. 12. A buccal delivery dosage form for buccal mucosal absorption of a therapeutic gas in the mouth of a subject, said buccal delivery dosage form comprising: a. at least one polyol as crystallized excipient; and b. at least one therapeutic gas selected from xenon, argon or mixture thereof entrapped within the crystalized excipient.	Technologies Khlôros Inc., Québec G2E 2G6, CA, 101579913	2019-10-02	2014-08-21
EP3185937B1	THERMAL MODULATION OF AN INHALABLE MEDICAMENT	A thermally modulating inhalable medicament delivery device may deliver an inhalable medicament as an aerosol, vapor, or partial aerosol and partial vapor mixture. The inhalable medicament may be delivered to a target in a subject. Described herein are devices, systems, and methods for delivering an inhalable medicament to a subject.	1. An inhaled medicament delivery device (310), comprising a housing and a cartridge (340) capable of assembly with the housing, wherein: a. the cartridge (340) has a proximal end and a distal end, and said cartridge (340) comprises: i. a penetrable seal (343) positioned at said proximal end of said cartridge (340) and positionable adjacent to said distal end of said slideable reservoir tap (312) to enable said slideable reservoir tap (312) to pierce said penetrable seal (343) ; ii. a reservoir positioned adjacent to said penetrable seal (343) within said cartridge (340) iii. an inhalable medicament (320) within said reservoir of said cartridge (340); and iv. a gaseous propellant (341) within said cartridge (340), the gaseous propellant (341) compressing said inhalable medicament (320) to a pressure above ambient pressure, and characterized by b. the housing including a slideable reservoir tap (312) capable of movement along at least a portion of a length of the housing, said slideable reservoir tap (312) having a hollow interior and a first port (355), wherein said first port (355) is positioned to create a communication between said hollow interior and an exterior space outside of said slideable reservoir tap (312) when said first port (355) is open, and wherein said slideable reservoir tap (312) has a proximal end and a distal end.	Innovosciences LLC, Ridgefield, Connecticut 06877, US, 101582039	2019-10-30	2014-08-26
EP3185705B1	METHOD FOR APPLYING HEAT CONDUCTING PATCHES TO A MATERIAL WEB	There is provided a smoking article (101) comprising a carbonaceous combustible heat source (103), an aerosol-forming substrate (105) and a wrapper (111) circumscribing at least the heat source (103) and the aerosol-forming substrate (105). One or more heat conducting elements (119) overlie a rear portion of the heat source (103) and an adjacent front portion of the aerosol-forming substrate (105). At least one heat	1. A smoking article (101, 201) comprising: a carbonaceous combustible heat source (103); an aerosol-forming substrate (105); a wrapper (111) circumscribing at least the carbonaceous combustible heat source and the aerosol-forming substrate; and one or more heat conducting elements (119) overlying a rear portion of the carbonaceous combustible heat source and an adjacent front portion of the aerosol-forming	Philip Morris Products S.A., 2000 Neuchatel, CH, 101542326	2019-10-23	2014-08-27

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		conducting element (119) comprises a patch of thermally conductive printable medium printed onto the wrapper (111). Also provided is a method for applying heat conducting patches (303) onto a web of smoking article wrapper material (305), wherein at least some of the patches (303) comprise an area of thermally conductive printable medium.	substrate, wherein at least one heat conducting element comprises a patch (303) of thermally conductive printable medium printed onto the wrapper. | 5. A method for applying heat conducting patches (303) onto a web of smoking article wrapper material (305), each heat conducting patch being arranged to form a heat-conducting element (119) of a smoking article (101, 201) when the web of smoking article wrapper is subsequently used in the manufacture of smoking articles, the method comprising printing longitudinally spaced apart patches (303) of a thermally conductive printable medium onto the web of smoking article wrapper material (305), wherein at least some of the patches comprise an area of thermally conductive printable medium extending continuously in the longitudinal direction for at least 2 mm.			
EP3187181B1	EMULSION COMPOSITION	Provided is an emulsion composition that allows a lipophilic ingredient to have high stability and high in vivo absorbability. The emulsion composition includes (a) a lipophilic ingredient, (b) a phospholipid, (c) a polyol, (d) water, (e) a sucrose fatty acid ester, and (f) a polyglycerol fatty acid ester. The content of the phospholipid (b) is from 2.0 to 15.0 parts by weight to 100 parts by weight of the total of the emulsion composition, and the weight ratio of the (f) polyglycerol fatty acid ester to the (e) sucrose fatty acid ester is from 0.1 to 0.9 parts by weight of the (f) Polyglycerol fatty acid ester to 1 part by weight of the (e) sucrose fatty acid ester.	1. An emulsion composition comprising (a) a lipophilic ingredient comprising (a-1) astaxanthins and (a-2) acyl glycerol comprising at least one selected from the group consisting of a monoglyceride, a diglyceride, and a triglyceride, (b) a phospholipid, (c) a polyol, (d) water, (e) a sucrose fatty acid ester, and (f) a polyglycerol fatty acid ester, wherein the weight ratio of the (a-2) acyl glycerol to the (a-1) astaxanthins is from 3 to 8 parts by weight of the acyl glycerols to 1 part by weight of the astaxanthins, the content of the (b) phospholipid is from 2.0 to 15.0 parts by weight to 100 parts by weight of the total of the emulsion composition, and the weight ratio of the (f) polyglycerol fatty acid ester to the (e) sucrose fatty acid ester is from 0.1 to 0.9 part by weight of the (f) polyglycerol fatty acid ester to 1 part by weight of the (e) sucrose fatty acid ester.	Fuji Chemical Industries Co. Ltd., Kamiichi-machi, Nakaniikawa-gun, Toyama 930-0397, JP, 101642471	2019-10-09	2014-08-29
EP3185882B1	POSITIVELY CHARGED CO-POLYMERS FOR USE AS ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS	The present invention provides a positively charged co-polymer for use as an antimicrobial agent, wherein said positively charged co-polymer is composed of amino acids and/or derivatives thereof and wherein at least 75 molar percent of said amino acids are selected from the group consisting of alanine, lysine, glutamate, arginine and tyrosine and/or derivatives thereof. The present invention also provides methods for treating, preventing or ameliorating a microbial infection comprising administration of positively charged random co-polymers as well as a pharmaceutical composition comprising said co-polymer. The invention further provides a kit of parts comprising the positively charged random co-polymer.	1. A glatiramer acetate co-polymer for use in treating, preventing or ameliorating a microbial infection. 6. A composition comprising a glatiramer acetate co-polymer for use in treating, preventing or ameliorating a microbial infection.	Aarhus Universitet, 8000 Aarhus C, DK, 100069829 | Region Midtjylland, 8800 Viborg, DK, 100955836	2019-10-09	2014-08-29
EP3191097B1	COMBINATION THERAPIES	Disclosed is a combination comprising an immunomodulator and a second therapeutic agent for use in treating cancer, wherein the immunomodulator is an inhibitor of an immune checkpoint molecule or an activator of a costimulatory molecule, or a combination thereof; and the second therapeutic agent is chosen from one or more of: 1) a c-MET inhibitor; 2) a CDK4/6 inhibitor; 3) a PI3K inhibitor; 4) a BRAF inhibitor; 5) an FGFR inhibitor; 6) a MEK inhibitor, or 7) a BCR-ABL inhibitor. The combination therapies can be used to treat or prevent cancerous conditions and/or disorders.	1. A combination comprising Nivolumab and a c-Met inhibitor for use in treating a cancer in a subject, wherein the c-MET inhibitor has the structure: wherein: L 1 is (CR 4 R 5) m , wherein R 4 and R 5 are independently H and m is 1; Cy 1 is heteroaryl; R 1 is H; R 2 is H; L 2 is (CR 7 R 8) r , wherein r is 0; and Cy 2 is aryl substituted with 2 W'-X'-Y'-Z'; R 7 and R 8 are independently selected from H, halo, OH, C 1-6 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkyl, CN, and NO 2 ; or R 7 and R 8 together with the C atom to which they are attached form a 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 - membered cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl ring, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, or 3 substituent independently selected from halo, OH, C 1-6 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkyl, CN, and NO 2 ; W' is independently absent or independently selected from C 1-6 alkylene, C 2-6 alkenylene, C 2-6 alkynylene, O, S, NR h , CO, COO, CONR h , SO, SO 2 ,	Novartis AG, 4056 Basel, CH, 101062816	2019-10-23	2014-09-13

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			SONR h and NR h CONR i , wherein each of the C 1-6 alkylene, C 2-6 alkenylene, and C 2-6 alkynylene is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently selected from halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, OH, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkoxy, amino, C 1-6 alkylamino, and C 2-8 dialkylamino; X'is independently absent or independently selected from C 1-6 alkylene, C 2-6 alkenylene, C 2-6 alkynylene, arylene, cycloalkylene, heteroarylene, and heterocycloalkylene, wherein each of the C 1-6 alkylene, C 2-6 alkenylene, C 2-6 alkynylene, arylene, cycloalkylene, heteroarylene, and heterocycloalkylene is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently selected from halo, CN, NO 2 , OH, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-8 alkoxyalkyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkoxy, C 2-8 alkoxyalkoxy, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, C(O)OR j , C(O)NR h R i , amino, C 1-6 alkylamino, and C 2-8 dialkylamino; Y' is independently absent or independently selected from C 1-6 alkylene, C 2-6 alkenylene, C 2-6 alkynylene, O, S, NR h , CO, COO, CONR h , SO, SO 2 , SONR h , and NR h CONR i , wherein each of the C 1-6 alkylene, C 2-6 alkenylene, and C 2-6 alkynylene is optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently selected from halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, OH, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkoxy, amino, C 1-6 alkylamino, and C 2-8 dialkylamino; Z' is independently selected from H, halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, halosulfanyl, CN, NO 2 , N3, OR a2 , SR a2 , C(O)R b2 , C(O)NR c2 R d2 , C(O)OR a2 , OC(O)R b2 , OC(O)NR c2 R d2 , NR c2 R d2 , NR c2 C(O)R b2 , NR c2 C(O)NR c2 R d2 , NR c2 C(O)OR a2 , C(=NR 9)NR c2 R d2 , NR c2 C(=NR 9)NR c2 R d2 , P(R f2) 2 , P(OR e2) 2 , P(O)R e2 R f2 , P(O)OR e2 OR f2 , S(O)R b2 , S(O)NR c2 R d2 , S(O) 2 R b2 , NR c2 S(O) 2 R b2 , S(O) 2 NR c2 R d2 , aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, and heterocycloalkyl, wherein said C 1-6 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, and heterocycloalkyl are optionally substituted by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 substituents independently selected from halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, halosulfanyl, CN, NO 2 , N 3 , OR a2 , SR a2 , C(O)R b2 , C(O)NR c2 R d2 , C(O)OR a2 , OC(O)R b2 , OC(O)NR c2 R d2 , NR c2 R d2 , NR c2 C(O)R b2 , NR c2 C(O)NR c2 R d2 , NR c2 C(O)OR a2 , C(=NR 9)NR c2 R d2 , NR c2 C(=NR g)NR c2 R d2 , P(R f2) 2 , P(OR e2) 2 , P(O)R e2 R f2 , P(O)OR e2 OR f2 , S(O)R b2 , S(O)NR c2 R d2 , S(O) 2 R b2 , NR c2 S(O) 2 R b2 , and S(O) 2 NR c2 R d2 ; wherein two adjacent -W'-X'-Y'-Z', together with the atoms to which they are attached, optionally form a fused 4-20 membered cycloalkyl ring or a fused 4-20 membered heterocycloalkyl ring, each optionally substituted by 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, halosulfanyl, CN, NO 2 , OR a3 , SR a3 , C(O)R b3 , C(O)NR c3 R d3 , C(O)OR a3 , OC(O)R b3 , OC(O)NR c3 R d3 , NR c3 R d3 , NF c3 C:(O)R b3 , NR c3 C(O)NR c3 R d3 , NR c3 C(O)OR a3 , C(=NR g)NR c3 R d3 , NR c3 C(=NR g)NR c3 R d3 , S(O)R b3 , S(O)NR c3 R d3 , S(O) 2 R b3 , NR c3 S(O) 2 b3 , S(O) 2 NR c3 R d3 , aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, and heterocycloalkyl; R a2 and R a3 are independently selected from H, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl, wherein said C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, or heterocycloalkylalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3			

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			substituents independently selected from OH, CN, amino, halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkyl, and C 1-6 haloalkoxy; R b2 and R b3 are independently selected from H, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl, wherein said C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, or heterocycloalkylalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from OH, CN, amino, halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkyl, and C 1-6 haloalkoxy; R c2 and R d2 are independently selected from H, C 1-10 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, arylcycloalkyl, arylheterocycloalkyl, arylheteroaryl, biaryl, heteroarylcycloalkyl, heteroarylheterocycloalkyl, heteroarylaryl, and biheteroaryl, wherein said C 1-10 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, arylcycloalkyl, arylheterocycloalkyl, arylheteroaryl, biaryl, heteroarylcycloalkyl, heteroarylheterocycloalkyl, heteroarylaryl, and biheteroaryl are each optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from OH, CN, amino, halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 1-6 haloalkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, cyanoalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, C(O)OR a4 , C(O)R b4 , S(O) 2 R b3 , alkoxyalkyl, and alkoxyalkoxy; or R c2 and R d2 together with the N atom to which they are attached form a 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-membered heterocycloalkyl group or heteroaryl group, each optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from OH, CN, amino, halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 baloalkyl, C 1-6 haloalkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, cyanoalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, C(O)OR a4 , C(O)R b4 , S(O) 2 R b3 , alkoxyalkyl, and alkoxyalkoxy; R c3 and R d3 are independently selected from H, C 1-10 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or heterocycloalkylalkyl, wherein said C 1-10 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl or heterocycloalkylalkyl is optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from OH, CN, amino, halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkyl, and C 16 haloatkoxy; or R c3 and R d3 together with the N atom to which they are attached form a 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-membered heterocycloalkyl group or heteroaryl group, each optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from OH, CN, amino, halo, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 alkoxy, C 1-6 haloalkyl, and C 1-6 haloalkoxy; R e2 is independently selected from H, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, (C 1-6 alkoxy)-C 1-6 alkyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl; R f2 is independently selected from H, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, and heterocycloalkyl; R g is H, CN, and NO 2 ; R h and R i are independently selected from H and C 1-6 alkyl; R j is H, C 1-6 alkyl, C 1-6 haloalkyl, C 2-6 alkenyl, C 2-6 alkynyl, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, or heterocycloalkylalkyl.			

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EP3235501B1	APPLICATION OF DERIVATIVE OF CLOSTRIDIUM GHONII	The invention relates to application of Derivatives of Clostridium ghonii, especially in the applicationof Derivatives of Clostridium ghonii MW-DCG-HNCv-18 in preparation of medicines for treating non-small cell lung carcinoma. The invention also discloses a medicine combining the Derivatives of Clostridium ghonii MW-DCG-HNCv-18 strain with Docetaxel as the active ingredients. According to the invention, the MW-DCG-HNCv-18 strain is found to have specific inhibition effect on non-small cell lung carcinoma for the first time, the inhibition effect on the non-small cell lung carcinoma is significantly superior to that of other known similar strains, and through screening, the MW-DCG-HNCv-18 strain is found to have more prominent inhibition effect on non-small cell lung carcinoma when combined with Docetaxel injection, so that a novel way is provided for the treatment of non-small cell lung carcinoma.	1. Spores of Clostridium ghonii MW-DCG-HNCv-18 for use in the treatment of non-small cell lung carcinoma. | 2. A medicine for treating non-small cell lung carcinoma, characterized by comprising a pharmaceutical composition prepared from spores of Clostridium ghonii MW-DCG-HNCv-18 and Docetaxel as active ingredients, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable excipients.	SHANDONG XINCHUANG BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY CO. LTD, Jinan High-Tech Zone, Jinan, Shandong 250101, CN, 101726059	2019-10-16	2014-12-19
EP3242967B1	HIGHLY CRYSTALLINE SPHERICAL SILK FIBROIN MICRO-PARTICLES AND A PROCESS FOR PREPARATION THEREOF	The present invention provides silk fibroin micro-particles having a high crystallinity index (1.3-1.5) and low sphericity index (≤ 0.01) and a process for the preparation thereof. The high crystallinity index confers longer degradation periods to the instant silk fibroin micro-particles, therefore facilitating their use in biomedical applications.	1. Spherical, highly crystalline silk fibroin (SF) particles obtainable by a process comprising the steps of: a) lyophilizing 3 to 5 wt% regenerated silk fibroin solution (RSF) prepared in water at a temperature in the range of -45 to -60°C for period in the range of 6 - 8h to obtain silk fibroin powder; b) dissolving silk fibroin powder as obtained in step (a) in hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) to obtain 5-7wt% SF solution; c) coagulating the SF solution as obtained in step (b) in a methanol bath to obtain silk fibroin (SF) particles; wherein the highly crystalline silk fibroin particles have crystallinity index in the range of 1.3 - 1.5 and sphericity index in the range of 0.029 - to 0.01, wherein the crystallinity index is calculated by the ratio of areas of crystalline beta sheet peaks to areas of random coil peaks as obtained after peak deconvolution. | 4. A process for the preparation of spherical, highly crystalline silk fibroin (SF) comprising the steps of: a) lyophilizing 3 to 5 wt% regenerated silk fibroin solution (RSF) prepared in water at a temperature in the range of -45 to -60°C for period in the range of 6 - 8h to obtain silk fibroin powder; b) dissolving silk fibroin powder as obtained in step (a) in hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) to obtain 5-7wt% SF solution; c) coagulating the SF solution as obtained in step (b) in a methanol bath to obtain silk fibroin (SF) particles.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi-110001, IN, 101051073	2019-10-30	2015-01-06
EP3050574B1	Use of plerixafor for treating and/or preventing acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	The present invention relates to a novel composition for the treatment and/or the prevention of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD).	1. A composition for use in a method of preventing and/or treating AECOPD comprising a therapeutically effective amount of plerixafor as antagonist or inhibitor of chemokine receptor CXCR4.	UNIVERSITE DE BORDEAUX, 33000 Bordeaux, FR, 101506324 | INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTE ET DE LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE - INSERM, 75013 Paris, FR, 101816897 | CENTRE HOSPITALIER DE BORDEAUX, 33404	2019-10-09	2015-01-28

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
				Talence, FR, 101817175		
EP3061446B1	COMPOSITION CONTAINING VITAMIN E ACETATE FOR USE IN TOPICAL TREATMENT OF CRUSTS AND INFLAMMATION RESULTING FROM HAIR TRANSPLANTATION	Cosmetic use of a composition containing vitamin E or an ester thereof in a vehicle comprising a lipophilic solvent with a viscosity of less than or equal to 100 centistokes for topical application during and after hair transplantation procedures; such lipophilic solvent can be a siloxane, in particular a volatile siloxane having a viscosity of less than 50 centistokes measured at 25 °C, or a hydrocarbon with a static viscosity of less than or equal to 10 centistokes and a dynamic viscosity of less than or equal to 9.8 mPa s, measured at 25 °C, and/or with a vapor pressure of between 15 and 45 Pa measured at 25 °C, or, finally a vegetable oil selected from the group comprising baobab oil (Adansonia Digitata Seed Oil), coco caprylate (Coco-Caprylate), coco caprylate/caprate (Coco-Caprylate/Caprate), and mixtures thereof.	1. A composition containing vitamin E acetate in a vehicle comprising a lipophilic solvent, wherein said lipophilic solvent is a volatile siloxane having a viscosity of less than 5·10 -5 m 2 /s (50 centistokes) measured at 25 °C selected from pentamer cyclomethicone, tetramer cyclomethicone, hexamer cyclomethicone, hexamethyldisiloxane, dodecamethylpentasiloxane, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane and mixtures thereof, for use in treating crusts and inflammation resulting from hair transplantation.	BIO.LO.GA. S.r.l., 31015 Conegliano (TV), IT, 101166539	2019-10-09	2015-02-26
EP3269348B1	AEROSOL PRODUCT FOR FORMING GEL COMPOSITION	The present invention has as its object the provision of an aerosol product for forming a gel composition. The aerosol product has high storage stability and can form a desired gel composition easily and stably. The aerosol product for forming a gel composition of the present invention has a double-structure container including a propellant filling space and two liquid concentrate filling spaces and having a discharging mechanism for simultaneously discharging the contents filled in the two liquid concentrate filling spaces. The propellant filling space is filled with a propellant composed of a compressed gas, a first liquid concentrate filling space is filled with a first liquid concentrate composition containing water and a water-soluble alginic acid salt, and a second liquid concentrate filling space contains a second liquid concentrate composition containing water and a dissociative calcium salt. The first liquid concentrate composition and the second liquid concentrate composition are mixed to form a gel composition.	1. An aerosol product for forming a gel composition, comprising: a double-structure container including a propellant filling space and two independent liquid concentrate filling spaces and having a discharging mechanism for simultaneously discharging contents filled in the two liquid concentrate filling spaces, wherein the propellant filling space in the double-structure container is filled with a propellant composed of a compressed gas, a first liquid concentrate filling space in the double-structure container is filled with a first liquid concentrate composition, and a second liquid concentrate filling space in the double-structure container is filled with a second liquid concentrate composition, the first liquid concentrate composition contains water and a water-soluble alginic acid salt, the second liquid concentrate composition contains water and a dissociative calcium salt, and the first liquid concentrate composition discharged from the first liquid concentrate filling space and the second liquid concentrate composition discharged from the second liquid concentrate filling space are mixed to form a gel composition.	Toyo Aerosol Industry Co. Ltd., Tokyo 141-0022, JP, 101496939	2019-10-16	2015-03-13
EP3273812B1	AEROSOL-GENERATING SYSTEM COMPRISING A RUPTURING PORTION	An aerosol-generating system (300) is provided, the aerosol-generating system (300) comprising an aerosol-generating device (70) comprising a heater element (72), and an aerosol-generating article (302) configured to engage with the aerosol-generating device (70). The aerosol-generating article (302) comprises a medicament source (18), a volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22), and at least one frangible barrier (308, 310) sealing the medicament source (18) and the volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22). The aerosol-generating system (300) also comprises a rupturing portion (318, 320) forming part of the aerosol-generating device (70) or the aerosol-generating article (302), wherein the aerosol- generating system (300) is configured to allow relative sliding movement between the rupturing portion (318, 320) and the at least one frangible barrier (308, 310) to rupture the at least one frangible barrier (308, 310).	1. An aerosol-generating system (300) comprising: an aerosol-generating device (70) comprising a heater element (72); and an aerosol-generating article (302) configured to engage with the aerosol-generating device (70) and comprising: a medicament source (18); a volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22); a housing (304), wherein the medicament source (18) and the volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22) are contained within the housing (304); at least one frangible barrier (308, 310) sealing the medicament source (18) and the volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22); and a rupturing portion slidably mounted on the housing (304) and arranged to allow relative sliding movement between the rupturing portion and the at least one frangible barrier (308, 310) so that sliding the rupturing portion along the housing (304) ruptures the at least one frangible barrier (308, 310). | 4. An aerosol-generating system (400) comprising: an aerosol-generating device (70) comprising a heater element (72); and an aerosol-generating article (402) configured to engage with the aerosol-generating device (70) and comprising: a medicament source (18); a volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22); a housing (404) configured for attachment to the aerosol-generating device (70) at an upstream end of the housing (404), wherein the medicament source (18) and the volatile	Philip Morris Products S.A., 2000 Neuchâtel, CH, 101137385	2019-10-30	2015-03-27

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			delivery enhancing compound source (22) are contained within the housing (404); at least one frangible barrier (414, 416) sealing the medicament source (18) and the volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22); and a mouthpiece (44, 406) slidably received within a downstream end of the housing (404) and comprising a rupturing portion (420), wherein the mouthpiece (44, 406) is arranged so that sliding the mouthpiece (44, 406) into the housing (404) ruptures the at least one frangible barrier (414, 416) with the rupturing portion (420). | 6. An aerosol-generating system (500) comprising: an aerosol-generating device (70) comprising a heater element (72); and an aerosol-generating article (502) configured to engage with the aerosol-generating device (70) and comprising: a consumable (504) comprising: a medicament source (18); a volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22); a first wall portion (508) on which the medicament source (18) and the volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22) are provided; a second wall portion comprising a rupturing portion (512), the second wall portion connected to the first wall portion (508) for relative sliding movement between the first and second wall portions; and at least one frangible barrier (510) sealing the medicament source (18) and the volatile delivery enhancing compound source (22), wherein the at least one frangible barrier (510) is provided between the first and second wall portions; and a mouthpiece (44, 520) configured for attachment to the aerosol-generating device (70) and comprising an aperture for receiving the consumable (504), wherein the aerosol-generating article (502) is configured so that inserting the consumable (504) into the aperture in the mouthpiece (44, 520) results in relative movement between the first and second wall portions so that the rupturing portion (512) ruptures the at least one frangible barrier (510). | 8. An aerosol-generating system (800) comprising: an aerosol-generating device (70) comprising a heater element (72); an aerosol-generating article (802) configured to engage with the aerosol-generating device (70) and comprising: a medicament source (826); a volatile delivery enhancing compound source (828); a housing (804) configured for attachment to the aerosol-generating device (70) at an upstream end of the housing (804); a rigid element (810) positioned within the housing (804); a mouthpiece (44, 822) comprising a carrier element (824) extending from the mouthpiece (44, 822), wherein the medicament source (826) and the volatile delivery enhancing compound source (828) are provided on the carrier element (824); and at least one frangible barrier sealing the medicament source (826) and the volatile delivery enhancing compound source (828); and a rupturing portion comprising at least one of the rigid element (810) and the heater element (72), wherein the aerosol-generating article (802) is configured to slidably receive the carrier element (824) within the housing (804), and wherein sliding the carrier element (824) into the housing (804) compresses the at least one frangible barrier between the carrier element (824) and the rupturing portion so that the at least one frangible barrier is ruptured.			
EP3280391B1	MICROGEL PARTICLES	The present invention relates to microgel particles, a process for their preparation and a pharmaceutical composition comprising the same.	1. Microgel particles containing nanotubes loaded with an active pharmaceutical ingredient, wherein the nanotubes are alkaline or acidic etched aluminosilicate nanotubes, and further containing at least one gel-forming polymer selected from the group consisting of chitosan,	Tillotts Pharma AG, 4310 Rheinfelden, CH, 101441117	2019-10-30	2015-04-10

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			chitosan derivatives, polyacrylic acids, alginate, carrageenan, gum Arabic, gellan gum, xanthan gum, proteins, gelatin, agar, pectin and hyaluronic acid or a salt thereof, wherein the gel-forming polymer is gelled in the presence of a divalent and/or trivalent metal ion, wherein the chitosan derivatives are selected from the group consisting of alkylated and/or carboxylated and/or PEGylated chitosans wherein the hydroxyl and/or amino groups, preferably the amino groups, may be partially or totally alkylated and/or carboxylated.			
EP3285772B1	A SPECIFIC TRIFLUOROETHYL QUINOLINE ANALOGUE FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME	N -{(R)-1-[8-Chloro-2-(1-oxypyridin-3-yl)-quinolin-3-yl]-2, 2, 2-trifluoroethyl}-pyrido[3, 2-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamine is effective in the treatment and/or prevention of Sjögren's syndrome.	1. N -{(R)-1-[8-Chloro-2-(1-oxypyridin-3-yl)quinolin-3-yl]-2, 2, 2-trifluoroethyl}-pyrido[3, 2- d]pyrimidin-4-ylamine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment and/or prevention of Sjogren's syndrome.	UCB Biopharma SPRL, 1070 Brussels, BE, 101455031	2019-10-02	2015-04-21
EP3291818B1	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR DELIVERING THERAPEUTIC AGENTS INTO THE COLON	Enema compositions containing corticosteroids or salicylic acid derivatives are disclosed. The compositions are liquid at room temperature but turn to gels at body temperature. They are useful for treating inflammatory bowel disease.	1. An enema composition comprising: a. a non-ionic block copolymer or mixture of polymers consisting of polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol blocks; b. a phospholipid or mixture of phospholipids; c. a corticosteroid; and d. water; wherein the concentration of said non-ionic block copolymer or mixture of polymers is from 200 to 400 g/L, advantageously from 250 to 350g/L; the concentration of said phospholipid or mixture of phospholipids is from 0.04 to 4 g/L; the concentration of said corticosteroid is from 0.05 to 5 g/L; and the remainder of the volume comprises water; such that a gel comprising said components a-d exhibits a gel transition temperature between 32 and 38 degrees C. | 2. An enema composition comprising: a. a non-ionic block copolymer or mixture of polymers consisting of polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol blocks; b. a phospholipid or mixture of phospholipids; c. a salicylic acid derivative; and d. water; wherein the concentration of said non-ionic block copolymer or mixture of polymers is from 100 to 300 g/L, advantageously from 150 to 250 g/L; the concentration of said phospholipid or mixture of phospholipids is from 4 to 40 g/L; the concentration of said salicylic acid derivative is from 50 to 100 g/L; and the remainder of the volume comprises water; such that a gel comprising said components a-d exhibits a gel transition temperature between 32 and 38 degrees C.	The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford, CA 94305-2038, US, 101836296	2019-10-30	2015-05-04
EP3319673B1	DRY POWDER INHALER APPARATUS	A suction actuated valve, for a dry powder inhaler, comprising: a compressed air lumen; a control chamber for providing suction; and a trigger assembly, in fluid communication with the control chamber, comprising: a displaceable membrane contained within the control chamber and displaceable within the control chamber, the displaceable membrane configured to seal the control chamber such that suction provided by the control chamber displaces at least a portion of the displaceable membrane to provide an opening force to the trigger assembly for moving the trigger assembly from a closed configuration to an open configuration; and a trigger coupled to the displaceable membrane, the trigger configured, in the closed configuration, to occlude the compressed air lumen and configured, in the open configuration, to open the compressed air lumen; wherein the trigger has a first cross-	1. A suction actuated valve, for a dry powder inhaler, comprising: a compressed air lumen (411); a control chamber (343) for providing suction; and a trigger assembly, in fluid communication with the control chamber (343), comprising: a displaceable membrane (320) contained within the control chamber (343) and displaceable within the control chamber, the displaceable membrane (320) configured to seal the control chamber (343) such that suction provided by the control chamber (343) displaces at least a portion of the displaceable membrane (320) to provide an opening force to the trigger assembly for moving the trigger assembly from a closed configuration to an open configuration; and a trigger (330) coupled to the displaceable membrane (320), the trigger (330) configured, in the closed configuration, to occlude the compressed air lumen (411) and configured, in the open configuration, to	Li Jianhe, Beeston, Nottingham NG9 5NA, GB, 101644333	2019-10-23	2015-07-08

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		sectional area and the displaceable membrane has a second cross-sectional area greater than the first cross- sectional area such that when suction is provided by the control chamber the displaceable membrane provides a mechanical advantage for moving the trigger from the closed configuration to the open configuration.	open the compressed air lumen (411); characterised in that the trigger (330) has a first cross-sectional area and the displaceable membrane (320) has a second cross-sectional area greater than the first cross-sectional area such that when suction is provided by the control chamber (343) the displaceable membrane (320) provides a mechanical advantage for moving the trigger (330) from the closed configuration to the open configuration.			
EP3334298B1	AEROSOL GENERATING ARTICLE WITH A RUPTURING SYSTEM AND A BLISTER CAPSULE	There is provided an aerosol-generating article (400) comprising at least one blister capsule (210) comprising a volatile liquid, the aerosol-generating article(400)further comprising a rupturing system (200). The rupturing system (200) comprises a first tube (104) and a second tube (102), wherein the first tube (104) and the second tube (102) are arranged in operational engagement defining a volume. The first tube (104) and the second tube (102) are movable relative to each other along a first motion path from a first position to a second position, such that the defined volume is larger in the first position than in the second position. The first tube (104) comprises a first rupturing member (114), arranged at least partially inside the first tube (104), such that in the first position, the first rupturing member (114) is contained completely in the defined volume of the first tube(104)and the second tube (102). In the second position, the first rupturing member (114) at least partially protrudes from the defined volume to rupture the blister capsule (210) to form an aperture (304) extending through the blister capsule (210).	1. An aerosol-generating article (201) comprising at least one blister capsule (210, 212) comprising a volatile liquid, the aerosol-generating article (201) further comprising a rupturing system (200), wherein the rupturing system (200) comprises: a first tube (104) and a second tube (102), wherein the first tube (104) and the second tube (102) are arranged in operational engagement defining a volume; wherein the first tube (104) and the second tube (102) are movable relative to each other along a first motion path from a first position to a second position, such that the defined volume is larger in the first position than in the second position; wherein the first tube (104) comprises a first rupturing member (114), arranged at least partially inside the first tube (104), such that in the first position, the first rupturing member (114) is contained completely in the defined volume of the first tube (104) and the second tube (102); and wherein in the second position, the first rupturing member (114) at least partially protrudes from the defined volume to rupture the blister capsule (210) to form an aperture extending through the blister capsule (210).	Philip Morris Products S.A., 2000 Neuchâtel, CH, 101137385	2019-10-09	2015-08-14
EP3334299B1	A RUPTURING SYSTEM FOR AN AEROSOL-GENERATING SYSTEM	There is provided a rupturing system (200) for an aerosol-generating system, wherein the rupturing system (200) comprises a first tube (104) and a second tube (102), wherein the first tube (104) and the second tube (102) are movable relative to each other along a first motion path from a first position to a second position such that the defined volume is larger in the first position than in the second position. The rupturing system (200) further comprises a rupturing member (114) connected to one of the first tube (104) and the second tube (102), wherein the rupturing member (114) is arranged such that in the first position the rupturing member (114) is contained completely in the defined volume of the first tube (104) and the second tube (102), and wherein in the second position the rupturing member (114) at least partially protrudes from the defined volume to rupture a container. The rupturing system (200) also comprises a first wrapper (402; 502) overlying at least a portion of the first tube (104), wherein the first wrapper (402; 502) is attached to the first tube (104).	1. A rupturing system (200) for an aerosol-generating system, wherein the rupturing system (100) comprises: a first tube (104) and a second tube (102), wherein the first tube (104) and the second tube (102) together define a volume, wherein the first tube (104) and the second tube (102) are movable relative to each other along a first motion path from a first position to a second position such that the defined volume is larger in the first position than in the second position; a rupturing member (114) connected to one of the first tube (104) and the second tube (102), wherein the rupturing member (114) is arranged such that in the first position the rupturing member (114) is contained completely in the defined volume of the first tube (104) and the second tube (102), and wherein in the second position the rupturing member (114) at least partially protrudes from the defined volume to rupture a container; and a first wrapper (402) overlying at least a portion of the first tube (104), wherein the first wrapper (402) is attached to the first tube (104).	Philip Morris Products S.A., 2000 Neuchâtel, CH, 101137385	2019-10-02	2015-08-14
EP3135138B1	ELECTRONIC SMOKING DEVICE	The invention relates to electronic smoking devices (10) and to additive reservoirs (56) for electronic smoking devices (10). In order to be able to provide an additive that does not pass an atomizer (26) of the electronic smoking device (10), the invention provides that the electronic smoking devices (10) comprise an additive supply assembly (40) with at least one additive inlet opening (44) arranged at a distance to the atomizer (26), and that the additive reservoirs (56) comprise at least one additive outlet opening (66) in their inner lateral surface (60).	1. Electronic smoking device (10) comprising an atomizer (26) for creating an aerosol from a liquid of a liquid reservoir (34), an air inhalation port (36), and an additive supply assembly (40), the additive supply assembly (40) comprising a duct (42) interconnecting the atomizer (26) and the air inhalation port (36) and forming a flow path (F), wherein the additive supply assembly (40) further comprises at least one additive inlet opening (44) that opens the duct (42) essentially perpendicularly to the flow path (F) and is arranged downstream of the atomizer (26), characterised in that the electronic smoking device (10) further comprises an additive reservoir (56) separated from the liquid	Fontem Holdings 1 B.V., 1083 HN Amsterdam, NL, 101462528	2019-10-02	2015-08-28

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			reservoir (34), the additive reservoir (56) comprising an additive storage volume (58), an inner lateral surface (60) that at least section-wise extends around a central axis of the additive reservoir (56), and at least one additive outlet opening (66) in the inner lateral surface (60) that opens the additive storage volume (58) towards the central axis and that is configured to communicate with the additive inlet opening (44) downstream of the atomizer (26) such that the additive can be added to the aerosol, wherein the duct (42) forms a rotational bearing for the additive reservoir (56), the additive reservoir (56) is mounted movably on the duct (42), such that a degree of overlap of the least one additive inlet opening (44) and the one additive outlet opening (66) is changeable, whereas additive inlet opening (44) and additive outlet opening (66) are arranged at a distance to the atomizer (26).			
EP3368112B1	ASEPTIC AEROSOL MISTING DEVICE	A handheld misting device includes a sonic generator (200), a power source (502) coupled to the sonic generator, at least one reservoir (302) containing a first liquid, and a conduit from the at least one reservoir. The sonic generator includes a converter and an elongate horn comprising a first horn section (206) coupled to the converter and a second horn section physically connected to and removable from the first horn section (208). Sonic energy delivered to the first horn section is conducted to the second horn section. The conduit (218) transports liquid from the at least one reservoir to the second horn section to a delivery opening distal the first horn section.	1. A handheld misting device comprising: a) a sonic generator (200) comprising a converter and an elongate horn (204) comprising a first horn section (206) coupled to the converter and a second horn section (208) physically connected to and removable from the first horn section (206), whereby sonic energy delivered to the first horn section (206) is conducted to the second horn section (208); b) a power source coupled to the sonic generator (200); c) at least one reservoir (302) containing a first liquid; d) a conduit from the at least one reservoir (302) to deliver the first liquid through the second horn section (208) to a delivery opening distal to the first horn section (206).	Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc., Skillman, NJ 08558, US, 101546300	2019-10-23	2015-10-30
EP3405304B1	GOLD NANOPARTICLES AND ECOLOGICAL METHOD OF PRODUCTION	The present invention relates to gold nanoparticles and the medical and cosmetic uses thereof. The invention further relates to an ecological method of producing said nanoparticles from plant extracts and an aqueous solution of gold salts.	1. An ecological method for preparing biocompatible and stable gold nanoparticles comprising: a. Preparing at least one -plant extract rich in flavonoids b. Mixing at least one of said plant extracts with an aqueous solution of at least one gold salt characterized in that the -plant extract rich in flavonoids is an extract of Hubertia ambavilla or Hypericum lanceolatum. 7. An anisotropic flower-shaped gold nanoparticle comprising a mixture of gold and a crude extract of Hubertia ambavilla or Hypericum lanceolatum.	Torskal, 97490 Sainte-Clotide, FR, 101686498	2019-10-02	2016-01-22
EP3248641B1	DRY POWDER INHALER	The present invention relates to an inhaler device for delivering a dose of medicament in dry powder form from a container to a patient in need thereof. The inhaler comprises a swirl chamber (140) in which particles of the medicament entrained in an airflow swirl upon inhalation thereby breaking up the agglomerates into finest dispersed powder.	1. An inhaler device comprising an inhaler housing (10) comprising at least one air inlet duct (20); an elongated capsule chamber (30) adapted for receiving a capsule (40) which contains a dose of medicament in dry powder form, and wherein the capsule chamber (30) has a longitudinal axis and is defined by a wall arrangement including a first and a second supporting wall portion (50, 55) opposing each other in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis and first and second sidewall portions (60, 65) opposing each other in the direction of the longitudinal axis; a mouthpiece portion (70) through which the medicament in dry powder form is dispensable; and at least first and second airflow paths (80, 85) which each extend between the at least one air inlet duct (20), the capsule chamber (30) and the mouthpiece portion (70) to enable an inhalation airflow formed upon inhalation to flow through the at least one air inlet duct (20) via the capsule chamber (30) and the mouthpiece portion (70) such that the dose of medicament is entrained in air and dispensed through the mouthpiece portion (70); wherein the first airflow path (80) comprises at least a first intermediate duct (100) extending from the at least one air inlet duct (20) to a	Presspart Manufacturing Ltd., Blackburn, Lancashire BB1 5RF, GB, 101556321	2019-10-23	2016-05-23

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			first capsule chamber inlet (110) adjacent to the first sidewall portion (60), and at least a first outlet duct (120) extending from a first capsule chamber outlet (130) adjacent to the first sidewall portion (60) in direction to the mouthpiece portion (70); and the second airflow path (85) comprises at least a second intermediate duct (105) extending from the at least one air inlet duct (20) to a second capsule chamber inlet (115) adjacent to the second sidewall portion (65), and at least a second outlet duct (125) extending from a second capsule chamber outlet (135) adjacent to the second sidewall portion (65) in direction to the mouthpiece portion (70), characterized in that the at least first and second outlet ducts (120, 125) extend, upon exit from the capsule chamber (30), towards a swirl chamber (140) and are connected to it, wherein said swirl chamber (140) comprises a base (150) from which an inner wall (160) surrounding that base (150) vertically extends towards a swirl chamber outlet (170) and, wherein the swirl chamber outlet (170) is connected to the mouthpiece portion (70) and incloses a flow cross-section area which is smaller than an area of the base (150) surrounded by the inner wall (160). 8. An inhaler device according to any of the claims 1 to 6, characterized in, that the inner wall (160) forms a polygon surrounding the base (150).			