Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP2992901B1	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TARGETED IN VITRO AND IN VIVO DRUG DELIVERY TO MAMMALIAN CELLS VIA BACTERIALLY DERIVED INTACT MINICELLS	A composition comprising intact minicells that contain a drug molecule is useful for targeted drug delivery. One targeted drug delivery method employs bispecific ligands, comprising a first arm that carries specificity for a bacterially derived minicell surface structure and a second arm that carries specificity for a mammalian cell surface receptor, to target drug-loaded minicells to specific mammalian cells and to cause endocytosis of the minicells by the mammalian cells. Another drug delivery method exploits the natural ability of phagocytic mammalian cells to engulf minicells without the use of bispecific ligands.	1. A composition comprising: (a) a plurality of intact bacterially-derived minicells having intact cell walls, wherein the plurality of minicells maintain lipopolysaccharide and polypeptide structures derived from parental bacterial cells on the minicell surfaces, and wherein the minicells are loaded with a therapeutically effective amount of a small molecule drug, and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.	EnGeneIC Molecular Delivery Pty Ltd, Sydney, NSW 2066, AU, 101838761	2019-10-23	2004-02-02
EP2272490B1	Stabilization of body-care and household products against degradation by UV radiation using merocyanine derivatives	Desribed is the use of specific merocyanine derivatives for protecting body-care and household products from photolytic and oxidative degradation. These compounds perform outstanding UV absorber properties.	1. Use of stabilizers of formula wherein R 4 is CN; -COR 7 ; -COOR 7 ; -CONR 7 R 8 ; C 1 -C 22 alkyl; C 2 -C 22 alkenyl; C 2 -C 22 alkinyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkenyl; C 7 -C 20 aralkyl; C 1 -C 20 heteroalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cyclo-heteroalkyl; C 5 -C 11 heteroaralkyl; C 6 -C 20 aryl; C 4 -C 9 heteroaryl; R 5 , R 6 , R 7 and R 8 are independently of each other hydrogen; C 1 -C 22 alkyl, C 2 -C 22 alkenyl, C 2 -C 22 alkinyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkenyl; C 7 -C 20 aralkyl; COR 9 ; -(CO)-COO-R 9 ; C 1 -C 20 heteroalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloheteroalkyl; C 5 -C 11 heteroaralkyl; C 6 -C 20 aryl; C 1 -C 5 alkoxy-C 6 -C 20 aryl; -(CH 2) t -SO 3 H; -(CH 2) t -(CO)-OR 9 ; -(CH 2) t -O-C 6 -C 10 aryl; -(CH 2) v COO-R 9 ; C 4 -C 9 heteroaryl; -(CH 2) u -SiR 15 R 16 R 17 ; or a radical -X-Sil; Rg is hydrogen; C 1 -C 22 alkyl; C 2 -C 22 alkenyl; C 2 -C 22 alkinyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cyclo-alkenyl; C 7 -C 20 aralkyl; C 1 -C 20 heteroalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloheteroalkyl; C 5 -C 11 heteroaralkyl; C 6 -C 20 aryl; or C 4 -C 9 heteroaryl; L 1 and L 3 and optionally R 1 and R 2 , R 3 and R 4 , R 5 and R 6 as well as R 7 and R 8 are linked together to form 1, 2, 3 or 4 carbocyclic or N, O and/or S-heterocyclic rings, which may be further fused with other aromatic rings and each N in a N-heterocyclic ring may be unsubstituted or substituted by R 10 ; and each alkyl, alkenyl, alkinyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylene group may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R 11 ; and each aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, arylene, heteroarylene or aralkylene may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R 12 ; L 2 is hydrogen; hydroxy; C 1 -C 22 alkyl; C 1 -C 22 alkoxy; C 2 -C 22 alkenyl; C 2 -C 22 alkinyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkenyl; C 7 -C 20 aralkyl; C 1 -C 20 heteroalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cyclo-heteroalkyl, C 5 -C 11 heteroaralkyl; C 6 -C 20 aryl; C 6 -C 20 aryl-C 1 -C 5 alkenylene; C 4 -C 9 heteroaryl; CN; -(CH 2) t -OR 9 ; or COOR 9 ; R 10 is R 13 ; COR 13 ; COOR 13 ; or CONR 13 R 14 ; R 11 is halogen, OH; NR 15 R 16 ; O-R 15 ; S-R 15 ; O-CO-R 15 ; CO-R 15 ; oxo; thiono; CN; COOR 15 ; CONR 15 R 16 ; SO 2 NR 15 R 16 ; SO 2 R 15 ; SO 3 R 15 ; SiR 15 R 16 R 17 ; OSiR 15 R 16 R 17 ; POR 15 R 16 ; or a radical -X-Sil; R 12 is C 1 -C 12 alkylthio; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkylthio; C 1 -C 12 alkenylthio; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkenylthio; C 1 -C 12 alkoxy; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkoxy; C 1 -C 12 alkenyloxy; or C 3 -C 12 cycloalkenyloxy which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more R 11 ; halogen; CN; SH; OH; CHO; R 18 ; R 13 , OR 18 ; SR 18 ; C(R 18)=CR 19 R 20 ; O-CO-R 19 ; NR 18 R 19 ;	BASF SE, 67056 Ludwigshafen am Rhein, DE, 101572067	2019-10-16	2005-07-29

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			CONR 18 R 19 ; SO 2 NR 18 R 19 ; SO 2 R 18 ; COOR 18 , OCOOR 18 ; NR 18 COR 19 ; NR 19 COOR 20 ; SiR 15 R 16 R 17 ; OSiR 15 R 16 R 17 ; P(=O)R 19 R 20 ; or a radical -X-Sil; R 14 , R 15 , R 16 , R 17 , R 18 , R 19 and R 20 independently of each other are hydrogen; C 1 -C 22 alkyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkyl; C 2 -C 12 alkenyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkenyl; C 6 -C 14 aryl; C 4 -C 12 heteroaryl; C 7 -C 18 aralkyl; or C 5 -C 16 heteroaralkyl; or R 13 and R 14 , R 15 and R 16 , R 16 and R 17 and/or R 18 and R 19 may be linked together to form unsubstituted or C 1 -C 4 alkyl-substituted pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine or morpholine; X is a linker; and Sil is a silane-, oligosiloxane or polysiloxane moiety; t is a number from 0 to 12; u is a number vfrom 1 to 12; v is a number from 0 to 12; if n = 1 R 1 and R 2 independently of each other hydrogen; C 1 -C 22 alkyl; hydroxy-C 1 -C 22 alkyl; C 2 -C 22 al-kenyl; C 2 -C 22 alkinyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloalkenyl; C 7 -C 20 aralkyl; C 1 -C 20 heteroalkyl; C 3 -C 12 cycloheteroalkyl; C 6 -C 20 aryl; C 5 -C 11 heteroaralkyl; C 4 -C 9 heteroaryl; or a radical of formula R 21 , R 22 , R 23 independently form each other are C 1 -C 22 alkyl; or C 1 -C 22 alkoxy; a is the bond to the linker X; R 3 is CN; NR 5 R 6 ; -COR 5 ; -COOR 5 ; -CONR 5 R 6 ; C 6 -C 20 aryl; or C 4 -C 9 heteroaryl; p is a number from 0 to 100 q is a number from 1 to 20; s is a number from 0 to 4; if n = 2 R 1 and R 2 are each a bivalent radical selected from C 1 -C 5 alkylene which may be interrupted by one or more oxygen atoms; or R 1 and R 2 together with the nitrogen atoms form a six-membered heterocyclic ring; and simultaneously R 3 is defined as for n = 1; or R 3 is a bivalent radical of formula -CO-V 1 -C 1 -C 12 alkylene-W 1 -*, wherein the asterix indicates the bond to the second R 3 V 1 is -O-; or -NR 7 -; or the direct bond; W 1 is the linkage to the second R 3 , wherein W 1 is the direct bond; or selected from C 1 -C 12 alkylene; or phenylene; and R 1 and R 2 simultaneously are defined as for n = 1; if n = 3 one of R 1 , R 2 or R 3 is a trivalent radical; if n = 4 R 1 or R 2 is a radical of formula wherein the asterices indicate the bond to the first, second, third and fourth R 1 /R 2 ; W 2 is R 3 is defined as for n = 1; or R 3 is a radical of formula wherein the asterices indicate the bond to the second (2), third (3) and fourth (4) R 3 ; and W 3 is or R 1 or R 2 is a radical of formula the asterices indicate the bond to first, the second, third and fourth R 1 /R 2 ; R 24 is C 1 -C 22 alkyl; or C 1 -C 22 alkoxy; for protecting body-care products which are in the form of a liquid preparation, a gel, an oil, a cream, a milk, a lotion, a stick, a spray, an aerosol, a foam, a paste and household products from photolytic and oxidative degradation.			
EP2047845B1	ADHESIVE PREPARATION	An adhesive preparation comprising a stretchable support and an adhesive layer laminated on at least one side of the support, wherein the stretchable support comprises a interlock woven fabric subjected to crimping processing, the adhesive layer contains 10% by mass or more of methyl salicylate with respect to the total mass of the layer, the whole adhesive preparation has	1. An adhesive preparation comprising a stretchable support and an adhesive layer laminated on at least one side of the support, wherein the stretchable support comprises an interlock woven fabric subjected to crimping processing, wherein the adhesive layer comprises 10% by mass or more of methyl salicylate with respect to the total mass of the layer; 1% by mass or	Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co. Inc., Tosu-shi, Saga 841-0017, JP, 100139779	2019-10-09	2006-08-04

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		moisture permeability of 1 to 350 g/m 2·24 hr measured at a temperature of 40°C and a relative humidity of 90%, and the methyl salicylate has a plasma AUC 0-24 ranging from 3.0 to 60.0 ng·hr/mL in terms of a mean ± standard deviation, and salicylic acid as a metabolite of the methyl salicylate has a plasma AUC0-24 ranging from 5000 to 13000 ng·hr/mL in terms of a mean ± standard deviation, when the adhesive preparation is applied to a human skin for 8 hours such that an application amount of the adhesive layer applied is 50 to 300 g/m2 and a contact area is 280 cm2.	more of I-menthol with respect to the total mass of the layer; a thermoplastic elastomer selected from a styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer and polyisobutylene; a plasticizer selected from liquid paraffin and liquid polybutene; and a tackifier selected from a rosin-based resin and/or a petroleum-based resin, and wherein the whole adhesive preparation has a moisture permeability of 1 to 350 g/m 2 ·24 hr measured at a temperature of 40°C and a relative humidity of 90%, and the methyl salicylate has a plasma AUC 0-24 ranging from 3.0 to 60.0 ng·hr/mL in terms of a mean ± standard deviation, and salicylic acid as a metabolite of the methyl salicylate has a plasma AUC 0-24 ranging from 5000 to 13000 ng·hr/mL in terms of a mean ± standard deviation, when the adhesive preparation is applied to a human skin for 8 hours such that the application amount of the adhesive layer is 50 to 300 g/m 2 and the contact area is 280 cm 2 .			
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
EP2118208B1	METHOD FOR PREPARING PARTICLES COMPRISING METAL OXIDE COATING	The invention relates to a process for coating a solid, water-insoluble particulate matter, with a metal oxide comprising: (a) contacting the solid, water-insoluble particulate matter with an ionic additive and an aqueous medium to obtain a dispersion of said particulate matter having positive charges on its surface; (b) subjecting the particulate matter to a coating procedure comprising precipitating a metal oxide salt onto the surface of the particulate matter to form a metal oxide layer thereon to thereby obtain particulate matter coated by a metal oxide coating layer; (c) repeating step (b) at least 4 more times; and (d) aging said coating layer. The invention further relates to particles comprising a particulate matter coated by a metal oxide layer, to a use of the particles for topical administration, and to a method for preventing, reducing, or eliminating pests at a locus, using the particles.	1. A process for coating a solid, water-insoluble particulate matter, with a metal oxide comprising: (a) Contacting the solid, water-insoluble particulate matter with an ionic additive and an aqueous medium to obtain a dispersion of said particulate matter having positive charges on its surface; (b) subjecting the particulate matter to a coating procedure comprising precipitating a metal oxide salt onto the surface of the particulate matter to form a metal oxide layer thereon to thereby obtain particulate matter coated by a metal oxide coating layer; (c) repeating step (b) at least 4 more times; and (d) aging said coating layer; wherein said aging is not conducted between repeated coating steps, but only at the end of the process.	Sol-Gel Technologies Ltd., Ness Ziona 7403650, IL, 101812950	2019-10-09	2007-02-01
EP3115452B1	BRANCHED ALPHA-GLUCAN, ALPHA-GLUCOSYLTRANSFERASE WHICH	The present invention has objects to provide a glucan useful as water-soluble dietary fiber, its preparation and uses. The present invention solves the above obj ects by providing a	1. Use of an α-glucosyltransferase to form a branched α-glucan which is constructed by glucose molecules and characterized by methylation analysis as following (1) to (4): (1) Ratio of 2,	Hayashibara Co. Ltd., Okayama-shi, Okayama, JP, 101403937	2019-10-16	2007-04-26

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	FORMS GLUCAN, THEIR PREPARATION AND USES	branched α-glucan, which is constructed by glucose molecules and characterized by methylation analysis as follows: (1) Ratio of 2, 3, 6-trimethyl-1, 4, 5-triacetyl-glucitol to 2, 3, 4-trimethyl-1, 5, 6-triacetyl-glucitol is in the range of 1:0.6 to 1:4; (2) Total content of 2, 3, 6-trimethyl-1, 4, 5-triacetyl-glucitol and 2, 3, 4-trimethyl-1, 5, 6-triacetyl-glucitol is 60% or higher in the partially methylated glucitol acetates; (3) Content of 2, 4, 6-trimethyl-1, 3, 5-triacetyl-glucitol is 0.5% or higher but less than 10% in the partially methylated glucitol acetates; and (4) Content of 2, 4-dimethyl-1, 3, 5, 6-tetraacetyl-glucitol is 0.5% or higher in the partially methylated glucitol acetates; a novel α-glucosyltransferase which forms the branched α-glucan, processes for producing them, and their uses.	3, 6-trimethyl-1, 4, 5-triacetyl-glucitol to 2, 3, 4-trimethyl-1, 5, 6-triacetyl-glucitol is in the range of 1:0.6 to 1:4; (2) Total content of 2, 3, 6-trimethyl-1, 4, 5-triacetyl-glucitol and 2, 3, 4-trimethyl-1, 5, 6-triacetyl-glucitol is 60% or higher in the partially methylated glucitol acetates; (3) Content of 2, 4, 6-trimethyl-1, 3, 5-triacetyl-glucitol is 0.5% or higher but less than 10% in the partially methylated glucitol acetates; and (4) Content of 2, 4-dimethyl-1, 3, 5, 6-tetraacetylglucitol is 0.5% or higher in the partially methylated glucitol acetates; wherein said α-glucosyltransferase is derived from a microorganism of the genus Bacillus or Arthrobacter and has an activity of forming said branched α-glucan by transferring α-glucose residue when allowed to act on maltose and/or α-1, 4 glucan having a glucose polymerization degree of 3 or higher; and has the following physicochemical properties (a) to (e): (a) Molecular weight 90, 000 ± 10, 000 daltons on SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; (b) Optimum temperature 50 to 55°C when reacted at pH 6.0 for 30 min; (c) Optimum pH pH 5.0 to 6.3 when reacted at 40°C for 30 min; (d) Thermal stability Stable up to the temperature of 40°C when incubated at pH 6.0 for 60 min; and (e) pH Stability Stable at least in the range of pH 4.0 to 8.0 when incubated at 4°C for 24 hours.			
EP2296759B1	COOLING COMPOSITION	A liquid cooling composition, which is a mixture of at least one primary cooling compound, at least one different secondary cooling compound and at least one ingestible non-polar solvent for the primary cooling compound, the weight ratios of primary cooling compound: secondary cooling compound: solvent being 1:1.5-2.25:2-4.4.	1. A method of providing a liquid cooling composition containing a primary cooling compound which is (1R, 2S, 5R)-N-(4-(cyanomethyl)phenyl)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexane-carboxamide, comprising the blending of (1R, 2S, 5R)-N-(4-(cyanomethyl)phenyl)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexanecarboxamide with at least one different secondary cooling compound selected from the group consisting of menthyl lactate, 2-isopropyl-N, 2, 3-trimethylbutanamide, and (1R, 2S, 5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methyl-N-(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)cyclo-hexanecarboxamide, and mixtures thereof, and at least one ingestible non-polar solvent for the primary cooling compound, selected from medium-chain triglyceride, peppermint oil, spearmint oil, triacetin, orange oil, lemon oil, lime oil, liquid flavours and menthol, the weight ratios of primary cooling compound: secondary cooling compound: solvent being 1:1.5-2.25:1.75-4.4. 5. A product adapted to be applied to at least one of the oral mucosa and the skin, which comprises a product base and an effective amount of a cooling composition comprising a blend of a primary cooling compound which is (1R, 2S, 5R)-N-(4-(cyanomethyl)phenyl)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexane-carboxamide, at least one different secondary cooling compound selected from the group consisting of menthyl lactate, 2-isopropyl-N, 2, 3-trimethyl-butanamide, and (1R, 2S, 5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methyl-N-(2-(pyridin-2-yl)ethyl)cyclo-hexanecarboxamide, and mixtures thereof, and at least one ingestible non-polar solvent for the primary cooling compound, selected from medium-chain triglyceride (Miglyol™), peppermint oil, spearmint oil, triacetin, orange oil, lemon oil, lime oil, liquid flavours and	Givaudan SA, 1214 Vernier, CH, 100130903	2019-10-02	2008-05-22

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			menthol, the weight ratios of primary cooling compound: secondary cooling compound: solvent being 1:1.5-2.25:1.75-4.4.			
EP2326326B1	DPP-4 INHIBITORS FOR USE FOR THE TREATMENT OF WOUND HEALING IN DIABETIC PATIENTS	The present invention relates to the finding that certain DPP-4 inhibitors are particularly suitable for wound healing preferably in diabetic patients.	1. A DPP-4 inhibitor for use in wound healing in diabetic patients, wherein said DPP-4 inhibitor is selected from the group consisting of 1-[(4-methyl-quinazolin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-(3-(R)-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, 1-[([1, 5]naphthyridin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, 1-[(quinazolin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, 2-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-3-(but-2-ynyl)-5-(4-methyl-quinazolin-2-ylmethyl)-3, 5-dihydro-imidazo[4, 5-d]pyridazin-4-one, 1-[(3-cyano-quinolin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, 1-[(4-methyl-quinazolin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-[(S)-(2-amino-propyl)-methylamino]-xanthine, 1-[(4, 6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine and 1-[(quinoxalin-6-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; wherein said DPP-4 inhibitor is administered topically. | 9. A topical preparation for use in wound healing in diabetic patients, said topical preparation comprising a DPP-4 inhibitor selected from the group consisting of 1-[(4-methyl-quinazolin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-(3-(R)-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, 1-[([1, 5]naphthyridin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, 1-[(quinazolin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, 2-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-3-(but-2-ynyl)-5-(4-methyl-quinazolin-2-ylmethyl)-3, 5-dihydro-imidazo[4, 5-d]pyridazin-4-one, 1-[(3-cyano-quinolin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, 1-[(4-methyl-quinazolin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-[(S)-(2-amino-propyl)-methylamino]-xanthine, 1-[(4, 6-dimethyl-pyrimidin-2-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine and 1-[(quinoxalin-6-yl)methyl]-3-methyl-7-(2-butyn-1-yl)-8-((R)-3-amino-piperidin-1-yl)-xanthine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; with suitable carrier materials for topical preparations.	Boehringer Ingelheim International GmbH, 55216 Ingelheim am Rhein, DE, 100089526	2019-10-09	2008-08-15
EP2352494B1	NOVEL AND POTENT TAPENTADOL DOSAGE FORMS	The present invention provides a dosage form comprising at least one form of tapentadol, with or without a second analgesic, and at least one opioid antagonist, wherein tapentadol is present in an optimal or suboptimal amount and the said antagonist is present in an amount effective to improve the efficacy and or reduce the side effects of tapentadol. The present invention further provides a method of treating pain and pain related conditions by administering to a patient in need thereof, a dosage form comprising at least one form of tapentadol, with or without a second analgesic, and at least one opioid antagonist, wherein tapentadol is present in an optimal or suboptimal	1. A slow release dosage form comprising at least one form of tapentadol selected from the group consisting of tapentadol base, optically active enantiomers of tapentadol, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of tapentadol, and at least one opioid antagonist selected from the group consisting of naloxone and naltrexone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein the antagonist improves the efficacy and/or reduces the side effects of tapentadol and wherein the said dosage form provides effective pain relief for at least 12 hours, when administered to a human patient.	Grünenthal GmbH, 52078 Aachen, DE, 100133822	2019-10-09	2008-10-30

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		amount and the said antagonist is present in an amount effective to improve the efficacy and or reduce the side effects of tapentadol.				
EP2196225B1	Water-soluble agents in acrylate-based preparations		1. Cosmetic preparation or wound care preparation comprising one or more film-forming hydrophobic acrylate-based polymers, water, water-soluble active ingredients and one or more solubilizers selected from the group comprising isopropyl alcohol, propyl alcohol and/or 2-phenoxyethanol.	Beiersdorf AG, 20245 Hamburg, DE, 100085198	2019-10-16	2008-12-09
EP2508085B1	PREPARATION METHOD OF TEA WATER, AND TEA WATER OBTAINED THEREBY	The present invention provides a preparation method of tea water comprising the following steps of: inactivating enzymes of raw tea leaves and juicing the tea leaves to obtain a tea juice; and removing ions of the tea juice obtained from the previous step to obtain tea water. In addition, the present invention provides tea water obtained by removing ions from a tea juice of raw tea leaves of which enzymes are inactivated. Skin-stimulating components are reduced in the tea water.	1. A method for preparing tea water, comprising: deactivating enzymes of raw tea leaves by subjecting the raw tea leaves to steaming, heating or pressurization, and extracting juice therefrom to obtain tea juice, wherein tea leaves means shoots or leaves of Camellia sinensis; and removing ions from the tea juice by subjecting the tea juice to a vaporization and liquefaction process, or an osmotic filtering process to obtain tea water, wherein the tea water satisfies at least one of the following: a concentration of linalool of 5 μg/mL or less, a concentration of hexanol of 0.2 μg/mL or less, and a concentration of z-3-hexenol of 0.2 μg/mL or less, and aging the tea water at 0-120°C for 12 to 24 hours, after the tea water is obtained, wherein the raw tea leaves are non-processed tea leaves. 2. Tea water obtained by removing ions from tea juice of raw tea leaves in which enzymes are deactivated and by subsequent aging, wherein tea leaves means shoots or leaves of Camellia sinensis, wherein the enzymes are deactivated by subjecting the raw tea leaves to steaming, heating or pressurization, wherein the ions are removed from the tea juice by subjecting the tea juice to a vaporization and liquefaction process, or an osmotic filtering process, wherein the aging is carried out at 0-120°C for 12 to 24 hours, and wherein the tea water satisfies at least one of the following: a concentration of linalool of 5 μg/mL or less, a concentration of hexanol of 0.2 μg/mL or less, and a concentration of z-3-hexenol of 0.2 μg/mL or less, wherein the raw tea leaves are non-processed tea leaves.	Amorepacific Corporation, Seoul 140-777, KR, 100076223	2019-10-16	2009-11-30
EP2566442B1	COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING EXTRACTS OF SOUTHERNWOOD AND AN AMINE COMPOUND	The present invention relates to compositions comprising a Southernwood extract and an amine compound, and methods treating skin with said compositions.	1. A composition comprising a Southernwood extract and an amine compound of formula I or formula II shown below: wherein R 1 , R 2 , R 3 , R 4 , and R 5 independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C 1 -C 6 alkyl, and C 1 -C 6 hydroxyalkyl; or a cosmetically-acceptable salt thereof, and wherein said composition comprises from 3% to 10% of said Southernwood extract. 8. A composition comprising a Southernwood extract and an amine compound of formula I or formula II, shown below: wherein R 1 , R 2 , R 3 , R 4 , and R 5 independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C 1 -C 6 alkyl, and C 1 -C 6 hydroxyalkyl; or a cosmetically-acceptable salt thereof, for use in the treatment of visibly dry skin characterized by an eczematic or psoriatic disease state, wherein the composition is topically applied to said visibly dry skin.	Johnson & Johnson Consumer Inc., Skillman, NJ 08558, US, 101546300	2019-10-30	2010-05-07

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			11. A cosmetic method of treating visibly dry skin, which comprises topically applying to said visibly dry skin a composition comprising a Southernwood extract and an amine compound of formula I or formula II, shown below: wherein R 1 , R 2 , R 3 , R 4 , and R 5 independently are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C 1 -C 6 alkyl, and C 1 -C 6 hydroxyalkyl; or a cosmetically-acceptable salt thereof.			
EP2407151B1	Composition for the treatment of skin and/or nail lesions	The invention relates to a composition for the treatment of skin lesions and/or nail lesions, an applicator comprising such a composition and the use of such a composition. The composition comprises an effective amount of trichloroacetic acid and/or salicylic acid, at least one thickener, and at a physiologically acceptable solvent. And is effective against a plethora of skin lesions, in particular warts, corn and calluses, as well as nail lesions including ingrown toenails and onchyomycosis.	1. Composition for the treatment of skin lesions and/or nail lesions, comprising - an effective amount of trichloroacetic acid, - at least one thickener (for increasing the viscosity of the solvent), and - at least one physiologically acceptable liquid carrier, wherein the composition comprises at least 20% w/w trichloroacetic acid, and 0.5-3% w/w carbomer.	Progressare Medinvest B.V., 1019 HC Amsterdam, NL, 101345400	2019-10-02	2010-07-15
EP2665464B1	A CARRIER FOR OROMUCOSAL, ESPECIALLY SUBLINGUAL ADMINISTRATION OF PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES	The invention relates to a carrier for oromucosal, especially sublingual administration of physiologically active substances, especially of medicinal drugs, which consists of at least one elastic layer (1) of polymer nanofibres workable according to the shape of the selected wall of mouth cavity to which it should be applied and in this elastic layer (1) of polymer nanofibres a drug and/or other physiologically active substance are deposited in a releasable manner.	1. A carrier for oromucosal administration of physiologically active substances, characterised in that it contains at least one elastic layer (1) of polymer nanofibres shapeable according to the shape of a selected wall of the mouth cavity to which it should be applied, wherein the elastic layer (1) of polymer nanofibres comprises a releasable drug and/or other physiologically active substance wherein the elasticity and shapeability of the layer of polymer nanofibres provides for contact of the layer with the selected wall of the mouth cavity, thus enabling good penetration of the drug and/or other physiologically active substance into this wall, or a possible transfer through it into the vascular system and into the human or animal organisms, wherein workability and elasticity of the layer of nanofibres are provided due to the production of a layer of nanofibres through needleless electrostatic spinning, in which simultaneously with a polymer also a drug and/or other physiologically active substance are subjected to spinning, which are then deposited in a releasable manner in the layer of nanofibers, and wherein the carrier further comprises an elastic and workable oromucosally non-adhesive covering layer (2) on one side of the carrier while the other side of the layer of polymer nanofibres remains free and by means of it the carrier can be fixed on the selected wall of the mouth cavity.	InStar Technologies a.s., 391 02 Sezimovo Ústí, CZ, 101460420	2019-10-23	2011-01-17
EP2766009B1	METHOD AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING SKIN	A method for increasing and/or synchronizing per1 gene expression in skin cells having decreased, irregular, or asynchronous per1 gene expression comprising treating the skin cells with an effective amount of cichoric acid, and the resulting compositions.	1. A cosmetic method for treating adverse effects of the natural aging process of the skin, the method comprising increasing and/or synchronizing perl gene expression in skin cells having decreased, irregular, or asynchronous perl gene expression due to the natural aging process by treating the skin cells with a composition comprising an effective amount of cichoric acid, and a DNA repair enzyme; wherein the cichoric acid is in the form of an extract of Echinacea purpurea ; wherein the DNA repair enzyme is in the form of Bifida Ferment Lysate; and wherein the composition is in the form of a skin cream, lotion, foundation makeup, lipstick, concealer, blush, serum, eye shadow, cleanser or toner.	ELC Management LLC, New York, NY 10153, US, 101001268	2019-10-09	2011-10-11

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
			5. A composition for use in a method for increasing and/or synchronizing perl gene expression in skin cells having decreased, irregular, or asynchronous perl gene expression due to exposure to UV radiation comprising treating the skin cells with the composition; wherein the composition comprises an effective amount of cichoric acid, and a DNA repair enzyme; wherein the cichoric acid is in the form of an extract of Echinacea purpurea ; wherein the DNA repair enzyme is in the form of Bifida Ferment Lysate; and wherein the composition is in the form of a skin cream, lotion, foundation makeup, lipstick, concealer, blush, serum, eye shadow, cleanser or toner.			
EP2773333B1	DERMAL DELIVERY COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS	A composition for transdermal delivery of a progestin for progestin hormone therapy is disclosed. Also disclosed is a transdermal delivery device comprising the composition. For progestin-only hormone therapy, the composition contains an anti-oxidant and does not contain an estrogen. For therapy involving a progestin and an estrogen, the composition contains the progestin, the estrogen and an additional anti-oxidant. Methods of improving the stability of progestin-containing compositions comprising oxidative agents are also disclosed. The methods comprise including one or more anti-oxidants in the compositions.	1. A composition for transdermal delivery of levonorgestrel, which comprises: a) a carrier comprising a polyacrylate pressure sensitive adhesive (PSA), b) levonorgestrel, c) a skin permeation enhancer comprising one or more of: dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), a C 8 -C 20 alcohol ester of a hydroxy acid, a C 1 -C 4 alkyl ester of a hydroxy acid, and a C 6 -C 18 fatty acid, and d) an anti-oxidant selected from one of the following groups: i) sodium bisulfite, sodium sulfite, isopropyl gallate, Vitamin C and E, pentaerythritol tetrakis (3-(3, 5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate), tris (2, 4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite or BHT or any combination of two or more of said anti-oxidants; and ii) a phenolic anti-oxidant; wherein the composition comprises a component that contributes to degradation of the levonorgestrel, wherein the component is one or more of : (1) DMSO, (2) polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) or a PVP copolymer; wherein the composition does not comprise an estrogen. | 6. A method of improving the stability of a levonorgestrel in a levonorgestrel transdermal delivery composition that does not comprise an estrogen, which composition comprises a polyacrylate PSA, the levonorgestrel, and a component that contributes to degradation of the levonorgestrel, wherein the component is one or more of (1) DMSO, and (2) PVP or a PVP copolymer, the method comprising adding an anti-oxidant to the composition, wherein the anti-oxidant is selected from one of the following groups: a) sodium bisulfite, sodium sulfite, isopropyl gallate, Vitamin C and E, pentaerythritol tetrakis (3-(3, 5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate), tris (2, 4-di-tert-butylphenyl) phosphite or BHT or any combination of two or more of said anti-oxidants; and b) a phenolic anti-oxidant.	Agile Therapeutics Inc., Princeton, NJ 08540, US, 101244076	2019-10-02	2011-11-04
EP2787973B1	MEDICAL ORGANOGEL PROCESSES AND COMPOSITIONS	Serial-solvent biomaterials are described. Embodiments include materials made in an organic solvent that are stripped of the solvent and used in a patient, where they imbibe water and form a hydrogel. These materials are useful for, among other things, delivering therapeutic agents, tissue augmentation, and radiological marking.	1. A process of making a medical material comprising forming an organogel around a powder of water soluble biologic particles, said water soluble biologic being a protein, said particles comprising between 20 to 100% (dry w/w) protein, with the powder being dispersed in the organogel, - wherein the organogel is formed in an absence of aqueous solution - comprising forming the organogel from a precursor in an organic solvent, with the precursor being chemically reacted to form covalent bonds to thereby form the organogel, wherein the	Incept LLC, Lexington, MA 02420, US, 101503346	2019-10-09	2011-12-05

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			organogel is covalently crosslinked - further comprising removing solvents from the organogel to thereby form a xerogel.			
EP2803371B1	COLLAGEN STRUCTURE, AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING COLLAGEN STRUCTURE	Provided is a collagen structure characterized by: comprising collagen fibers of 1 to 5 μm in average diameter; and has a water content of 0 to 15 (w/w)% and a collagen density of 50 to 800 mg/cm 3. After generating collagen fibers by neutralizing an acidic collagen solution, the resulting solution is subjected to filtration or the like to form crude collagen fibers having a collagen concentration of 12 to 50 (w/v)%. The thus obtained crude collagen fibers are molded into a prescribed shape and then dried, thereby the collagen structure can be produced. Since the collagen structure is produced using, as raw material, collagen fibers that are formed by association of collagen molecules, the collagen structure has excellent cell infiltration property. Further, since the collagen density of the collagen structure is equivalent to that of in vivo collagen tissue, the collagen structure exhibits excellent tissue regeneration capacity when filled into a defective part in vivo. Therefore, the collagen structure can be preferably used as an artificial material for regenerative medicine and the like.	1. A collagen structure, which is constituted by collagen fibers of 1 to 5 μm in average diameter and 1 to 10 mm in average length which are measured for 20 fibers observed in a stereoscopic micrograph; and has a water content of 0 to 15 (w/w) % which is defined as percentage of an amount of water with respect to a mass of a collagen structure after heating at 120°C for 2 hours, whereby the change in the mass before and after the heating is determined as the amount of water, and the water content is defined as the percentage (%) of this amount with respect to the mass of collagen; and a collagen density of 50 to 800 mg/cm 3 , whereby a test piece with a defined thickness is dissolved in acetic acid and the collagen concentration is measured by a micorburet method, form the volume and collagen concentration of the test piece, the amount of collagen per unit volume is calculated as the collagen density. 5. A method of producing a collagen structure, which comprises the steps of: generating collagen fibers having 1 to 100 μm in average diameter and 1 to 10 mm in average length which are measured for 20 fibers observed in a stereoscopic micrograph, by neutralizing and gentle stirring an acidic collagen solution to facilitate an association of collagen fibers; forming crude collagen fibers having a collagen concentration of 12 to 50 (w/v)% by separating the collagen fibers from the solution containing the collagen fibers; molding the crude collagen fibers into a prescribed shape; and drying a molded article obtained in the molding step.	Nippi Incorporated, Tokyo, 120-8601, JP, 101382263	2019-10-30	2012-01-12
EP2804658B1	SANITARY DEVICE FOR APPLYING AN ACTIVE PRINCIPLE WITHIN A BODY CAVITY	The invention relates to a sanitary device (1) for applying at least one active principle inside a human or animal body cavity, said device comprising at least one biodegradable film (3) containing the at least one active substance and an applicator including: a main tubular body (4); and an ejector body (2) comprising a distal portion (202), at least one part of the surface of which forms a support for the at least one biodegradable film (3) and the end (203) of which is rounded, whereby said ejector body (2) can slide inside the main body (4) between at least one position in which the distal portion (202) of the ejector body (2) is located inside the main body (4) and an application position in which the distal portion (202) is located outside same, in the axial extension of the main body (4).	1. Sanitary device (1) for applying at least one active ingredient inside a human or animal natural cavity, said device comprising at least one biodegradable film (3) containing at least one active ingredient and an applicator including: - a main tubular member (4) having a first aperture at its proximal end (401) and a second aperture at its distal end (402); and - an ejector member (2) comprising a distal portion (202), at least one part of the surface of which forms a support for the at least one biodegradable film (3), and the end (203) of which is rounded, said ejector member (2) being slidingly mobile within said main member (4) between at least one position in which said distal portion (202) of said ejector member (2) is situated inside said main member (4) and an application position in which said distal portion (202) is situated outside in the axial extension of said main member (4).	NUTRINOV, 35530 Noyal-sur-Vilaine, FR, 101512392	2019-10-30	2012-01-19
EP3246013B1	INHIBITION OF THE ADHESION OF PATOGENIC MICROORGANISMS BY POLYSORBATE 20 IN THE COSMETIC TREATMENT OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS		1. Polysorbate 20 in a composition for use in the therapeutic treatment of cutaneous atopy as an agent inhibiting the adhesion of Staphylococcus aureus to the human skin and nasal mucosa.	Thorel Jean-Noël, 75014 Paris, FR, 101127693	2019-10-09	2012-08-07

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP2931355B1	APPLICATOR AND CAPSULE FOR SUCH APPLICATOR	Applicator (1) and capsule (17) for such applicator. A capsule (17) for distributing, on a surface of a living body, a product containing an active component or forming a cosmetic product, the capsule having a product distribution zone and comprising: • - in a body, a supply of product which is in communication with the product distribution zone, and • - first linking means (150, 511a, 511b) for removably securing the capsule to second linking means of a housing (15) in which is disposed a light source (9).	1. Device (1) for distributing, on a surface (5) of a living body, a product (3) containing an active component or forming a cosmetic product, and the release/discharge, at least as far as this surface, of energy in the form of (a) light wave(s), the device (1) comprising a distribution zone (30) of product on said surface (5) and at least one light source (9) emitting at least one light ray (90) towards the surface (5) wherein - the device (1) comprises a housing and a capsule (17) releaseably coupled to the housing (15), wherein the capsule (17) comprises a reservoir (11, 102) containing the product (3), - the capsule (17) comprises a movable element (7), preferably a ball, forming at least part of the distribution zone (30) - wherein the reservoir (11, 102) has at least one moveable and/or deformable wall (109), such as a piston, such that the volume of the reservoir (11, 102) can be reduced for dispensing the product (3), by moving and/or deforming said at least one wall (109), and wherein the housing (15) comprises the at least one light source (9). 9. A capsule (17) for distributing, on a surface (5) of a living body, a product (3) containing an active component or forming a cosmetic product, the capsule (17) having a product distribution zone (30) and comprising: - in a body, a reservoir (11, 102) comprising a supply of product (3) which is in communication with the product distribution zone (30), and - first linking means (54, 101) for removably securing the capsule (17) to second linking means (50, 100) of a housing (15) in which is disposed a light source (9), - the capsule (17) comprises a movable element (7), preferably a ball, forming at least part of the distribution zone (30); and - wherein the reservoir (11, 102) has at least one moveable and/or deformable wall (109), such as a piston, such that the volume of the reservoir (11, 102) can be reduced for dispensing the product (3), by moving and/or deforming said at least one wall (109), wherein preferably the first and second linking means (50, 54; 100, 101) are situated at a distance from the light ray(s) coming from the light source (9).	Inderm, 75017 Paris, FR, 101514710	2019-10-02	2012-12-15
EP2941238B1	COSMETIC COMPOSITION	The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition in the form of a nano- or micro-emulsion, comprising: (a) at least one oil; (b) at least one polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, preferably with a polyglyceryl moiety derived from 3 to 6 glycerins, more preferably 5 or 6 glycerins; (c) at least one hydrotrope; and (d) water. The cosmetic composition according to the present invention has a dispersed phase which has a smaller diameter due to a combination of the (b) polyglyceryl fatty acid ester and the (c) hydrotrope. Therefore, the cosmetic composition can be in the form of a nano- or micro-emulsion with transparent or slightly translucent.	1. A cosmetic composition in the form of a nano- or micro-emulsion, comprising: (a) at least one oil; (b) at least one polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, with a polyglyceryl moiety derived from 4 to 6 glycerins, preferably 5 or 6 glycerins; (c) at least one hydrotrope with logP between -0.7 and 6; and (d) water, wherein the amount of the (a) oil ranges from 1 to 20% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition, and the (c) hydrotrope is Vitamin B3.	L'Oréal, 75008 Paris, FR, 101007492 | Bernard Anne-Laure, Tokyo, 102-0082, JP, 101549551 | Ikeda Yuichi, Kanagawa 213-0013, JP, 101551960 | El Akkari Remi, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, 152-0004, JP, 101551963 | Simonnet Jean-Thierry, Hamaroneck, NY 10543, US, 101551964	2019-10-16	2012-12-21

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP2936999B1	ANTICHOLESTEREMIC FIBRE COMBINATION	The present invention relates to fiber compositions comprising fiber derived from onion and soluble fiber. Additionally, the invention relates to food products comprising said fiber compositions. In another aspect, the invention relates to methods for obtaining said fiber compositions as well as to the cosmetic uses and therapeutic uses thereof in the treatment and/or prevention of metabolic diseases, colon cancer and bowel inflammation.	1. A composition comprising a) a component A , wherein said component A is an onion homogenate comprising - between 0.5 and 4% of soluble fiber, - between 70 and 90% of insoluble fiber, wherein said insoluble fiber comprises between 35 and 55% of lignin and between 45 and 65% of non-starch polysaccharides, - between 1 and 5% of soluble sugars - between 1 and 4% of phenols b) a component B , wherein said component B comprises soluble fiber, wherein said soluble fiber represents between 60 and 80% of the total composition of component B, wherein the total fiber represents between 70 and 90% of the total composition, and wherein said total fiber comprises between 60 and 80% of insoluble fiber and between 40 and 20% of soluble fiber. 8. A method for obtaining a product enriched in dietary fiber which comprises treating an onion homogenate with a carbohydrase and with a protease and partially dehydrating said homogenate until the proportion of insoluble fiber represents between 75% and 95% of the total composition of said product enriched in dietary fiber.	Universitat de Lleida, 25003 Lleida, ES, 101115936	2019-10-23	2012-12-24
EP2958540B1	GEL-TYPE COSMETIC COMPOSITION	The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, in particular the skin and/or the lips, comprising: -at least one aqueous phase gelled with at least one polymeric gelling agent that is natural or of natural origin;and -at least one oily phase gelled with at least one lipophilic gelling agent chosen from particulate gelling agents, organopolysiloxane elastomers, semi-crystalline polymers and dextrin esters, and mixtures thereof; the said phases forming therein a macroscopically homogeneous mixture.	1. Cosmetic composition, different from an emulsion, for making up and/or caring for keratin materials, in particular the skin and/or the lips, comprising: - at least one aqueous phase gelled with at least one polymeric gelling agent that is natural or of natural origin chosen from starchy polysaccharides; and - at least one oily phase gelled with at least one lipophilic gelling agent chosen from bentonites and preferably hectorites, hydrophobic silica aerogels and preferably silica silylates, organopolysiloxane elastomers and mixtures thereof; the said phases forming therein a macroscopically homogeneous mixture; on condition that when the lipophilic gelling agent consists of a trimethyl silica or a crosslinked polymer of dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone, then the polymeric gelling agent which is natural or of natural origin does not consist of 3% or more of potato carboxymethyl starch.	L'Oréal, 75008 Paris, FR, 101007492	2019-10-23	2013-02-25
EP2968181B1	RAPIDLY DISPERSIBLE DOSAGE FORM OF TOPIRAMATE	A taste-masked rapidly dispersible dosage form of topiramate is provided. Wax coated particles of topiramate are included within a porous bound matrix. The topiramate retains its taste-masked form after dispersion in the mouth of a subject even though the particles are not coated with a polymeric material. The dosage form disperses in saliva or water in less than 2 min even though it has a high content of wax. It can be used to treat diseases or disorders that are therapeutically responsive to topiramate or a derivative thereof.	1. A taste-masked rapidly dispersible dosage form comprising a three-dimensionally printed solid porous non-compressed bound matrix comprising: taste-masked wax-coated particles comprising topiramate and at least one waxy material present at a weight ratio ranging from 20:80 to 50:50, respectively, wherein the wax is not an ionic polymer or copolymer, an acrylate polymer or copolymer, a methacrylate polymer or copolymer, or an enteric polymer or copolymer; binder; disintegrant; and surfactant; wherein, the dosage form disperses in less than 90 sec when placed in aqueous fluid as determined according to USP <701>.	Aprecia Pharmaceuticals LLC, Blue Ash, OH 45242, US, 101728476	2019-10-16	2013-03-15
EP2792715B1	Semi-synthetic or synthetic petroleum jelly		1. A petroleum jelly including, in relation to the total weight of petroleum jelly: - 40 to 90% by weight of white GTL oil, - 5 to 50% by weight of microcrystalline wax, and - 0 to 50% by weight of paraffin.	Aiglon, 60460 Precy Sur Oise, FR, 101446931	2019-10-16	2013-04-15

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EP2988820B1	DEVICE FOR CONTAINMENT AND RELEASE OF A TRANSDERMAL DRUG FORMULATION	This invention relates to a device that uses microneedles (5) to create pores in the skin (8) of a subject and delivers the drug transdermally by inserting it into the pore as a solid or semi-solid mass (7) alongside each needle (5). The device is sufficiently flexible to allow relative movement of the needle (5) and the drug mass (7) apart from one another. Preferably a chamber (4) holding the drug mass (7) comprises a relatively rigid wall (2) to ensure that the drug (7) remains aligned close to the needle (5), while an adjacent chamber (3) holding the needle (5) comprises a relatively flexible wall (1) to allow lateral movement of the needle (5) as the drug (7) is inserted alongside it.	1. A device for containment and release of a drug, comprising: a first chamber wall (1) that defines a needle chamber (3) for receiving and aligning a needle (5) to create a pore in the skin (8) of a patient; and a second chamber wall (2) that defines a drug chamber (4) for receiving and aligning a drug mass (7) to be inserted into the pore alongside the needle (5); characterized in that the device is flexible to allow a distance between the first chamber wall (1) and the second chamber wall (2) to increase as the drug mass (7) is inserted alongside the needle (5) in use, the first and second chambers (3, 4) being arranged alongside each other.	NDM Technologies Limited, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3AQ, GB, 101452632	2019-10-02	2013-04-23
EP2990025B1	AQUEOUS COMPOSITION	The present invention provides an aqueous composition in which vesicles and oil drops are stably coexistent. The aqueous composition of the present invention is characterized by containing (a) an amphiphilic compound, (b) water, and (c) oil, wherein vesicles formed with component (a) and oil drops containing component (c) are present in component (b).	1. A production method of an aqueous composition comprising: (a) an amphiphilic compound comprising a vesicle-formable amphiphilic compound, (b) an aqueous component comprising alcohol and water, and (c) oil comprising oil separating from a vesicle-formable amphiphilic compound under mixing, wherein said vesicle-formable amphiphilic compound comprises silicone surfactant having HLB of 4 to 12, wherein said oil separating from a vesicle-formable amphiphilic compound under mixing comprises hydrocarbon oil, wherein said oil comprises silicone oil and/or a polar oil having IOB of 0.05 to 0.8, wherein component (b) includes vesicles formed from component (a) and oil drops containing component (c), and wherein the method comprises a step of mixing a silicone surfactant having HLB of 4 to 12 (a), an aqueous component comprising alcohol and water (b), and silicone oil and/or a polar oil having IOB of 0.05 to 0.8, a step of preparing an aqueous solution containing vesicles comprising component (a) and a step of mixing said aqueous solution and hydrocarbon oil (c).	Shiseido Company Ltd., Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, JP, 101365302	2019-10-09	2013-04-26
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 oxymetazoline, xylometazoline, naphazoline, mivazerol and dexmedetomidine; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.	ALLERGAN INC., Irvine, CA 92612, US, 100074706	2019-10-09	2013-05-06
EP3007713B1	OILY EXTRACT OF PLANTS OF RUBUS SPECIES AND USES THEREOF IN	The present invention relates to an oily extract of plants of Rubus species and uses thereof in medical and cosmetic fields. In more detail, the invention relates to the use of an oily extract of plants of Rubus species and the topical treatment of	1. Oily extract of plants of Rubus species, said extract being obtained by cold oil extraction starting from dry plant samples and comprising the polyphenolic phytocomplex of said plants wherein said polyphenolic phytocomplex comprises Caffeic	Medicina Vegetale Tradizionale Group S.r.l., 09010 Pula (CA), IT, 101499196	2019-10-23	2013-06-11

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	MEDICAL AND COSMETIC FIELDS	cutaneous and mucosal pathologies and skin lesions. The invention further concerns a method for obtaining such extract through extraction in oil at room temperature.	Acid, Rhamnetin, Quercetin, Kaempferol and wherein said dry plant samples are dried buds. 7. Process for the preparation of an oily extract of plants of Rubus species, said method being characterised in that the extraction takes place through incubation in oil of dried parts of plants of the Rubus species and at a temperature that varies from 18 to 32°C, preferably from 22 to 28°C, more preferably at 25°C, for an incubation time of 5-15 days, wherein the dried parts of plants are dried buds.			
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 indicative of overexpression, administering to the individual trichostatin A (TSA) to decrease the AURKA level in an individual.	Vanda Pharmaceuticals Inc., Washington, DC 20037, US, 101400562	2019-10-09	2013-08-22
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
EP3071543B1	ACETYL SALICYCLIC ACID DIMERS, SYNTHESIS THEREOF, AND USES THEREOF TO PREVENT AND TREAT COMPLEMENT-MEDIATED DISORDERS	Dimers of acetyl salicylic acid, including 4, 4'-diacetoxy-[1, 1'-biphenyl]-3, 3'-dicarboxylic acid (DAS-1) and 5, 5'-methylenebis(2-acetoxybenzoic acid) (DAS-2) are provided. Methods of blocking the C3 convertase stage of the alternative complement pathway, preventing formation of the membrane attack complex of complement, and preventing or treating a complement-mediated disorder in a mammal including the step of administering dimers of acetyl salicylic acid are also provided.	1. A compound selected from the group consisting of: 5, 5 '-methylenebis(2-acetoxybenzoic acid), 2-acetoxy-3-(4-acetoxy-3-carboxybenzyl)benzoic acid, 2-acetoxy-3-(3-acetoxy-4-carboxybenzyl)benzoic acid, 2-acetoxy-4-(4-acetoxy-3-carboxybenzyl)benzoic acid, 3, 3 '-methylenebis(2-acetoxybenzoic acid), 4, 4'-methylenebis(2-acetoxybenzoic acid), and salts thereof. | 3. A pharmaceutical composition comprising: a. a compound selected from the group consisting of: i. 5, 5'-methylenebis(2-acetoxybenzoic acid), ii. 2-acetoxy-3-(4-acetoxy-3-carboxybenzyl)benzoic acid, iii. 2-acetoxy-3-(3-acetoxy-4-carboxybenzyl)benzoic acid, iv. 2-acetoxy-4-(4-acetoxy-3-carboxybenzyl)benzoic acid, v. 3, 3'-methylenebis(2-acetoxybenzoic acid), and vi. 4, 4'-methylenebis(2-acetoxybenzoic acid); and b. a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. | 4. A pharmaceutical composition wherein the compound is 5, 5 '-methylenebis(2-acetoxybenzoic acid).	Aurin Biotech Inc., Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1C1, CA, 101435733	2019-10-02	2013-11-18

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP3122317B1	STABLE WATER-IN-OIL EMULSIONS CONTAINING 4-HYDROXYACETOPHENONE	The invention relates to water-in-oil emulsions containing 4-hydroxyacetophenone.	1. W/O emulsions comprising (a) at least one silicon emulsifier of the alkyl-dimethicone-copolyol type and (b) 4-hydroxyacetophenone.	Symrise AG, 37603 Holzminden, DE, 101210717	2019-10-02	2014-03-26
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
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
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
EP3185850B1	SKIN COLOR-IMPROVING AGENT AND COMPOSITION FOR IMPROVING SKIN COLOR	A tocopherol phosphoric acid ester represented by a following formula (1) (in the formula, R 1 , R2, and R3 each independently represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group.), a pharmacologically-acceptable salt thereof, or a solvate thereof for use in the improvement of skin color.	1. Cosmetic use of a tocopherol phosphoric acid ester represented by a following formula (1), a pharmacologically-acceptable salt thereof, or a solvate thereof for removing skin pigmentary deposits derived from blood: wherein R 1 , R 2 , and R 3 each independently represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group. | 5. A cosmetic method for removing skin pigmentary deposits derived from blood, comprising administering an effective dose of a tocopherol phosphoric acid ester represented by the following formula (1), a pharmacologically-acceptable salt	Showa Denko K.K., Tokyo 105-8518, JP, 101334430	2019-10-09	2014-08-29

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
			thereof, or a solvate thereof to the skin of a person: wherein R 1 , R 2 , and R 3 each independently represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group.			
EP3209389B1	KIT FOR IMPROVING SKIN APPEARANCE	A skin care kit is provided. The skin care kit has a cosmetic composition having an effective amount of a skin active agent and one or more barrier patches. The barrier patch has a backing layer having a first surface and a pressure sensitive adhesive in contact with the first surface. The barrier patch also has an adhesive release force of about 50 gms to about 400 gms; a flexibility of about 8 grams to about 40 grams; and a WVTR of about 1 g/m 2/24 h to about 500 g/m2/24 h. The kit also includes a display package with a display surface.	1. A skin care kit comprising: a cosmetic composition comprising an effective amount of a skin active agent; a barrier patch comprising a backing layer having a first surface and a pressure sensitive adhesive in contact with the first surface; an adhesive release force of from 50 gms to 400 gms, preferably 100 grams to 200 grams; a flexibility from 8 grams to 40 grams, preferably from 8 grams to 25 grams; a WVTR from 1 g/m 2 /24 h to 500 g/m 2 /24 h, preferably 1 g/m 2 /24 h to 250 g/m 2 /24 h, more preferably from 2 g/m 2 /24 h to 20 g/m 2 /24 h; a display package comprising a display surface or an inclined display surface, defining a first cavity to contain the cosmetic composition and a second cavity to contain a plurality of barrier patches.	The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH 45202, US, 100236799	2019-10-02	2014-10-21
EP3215117B1	DEXAMETHASONE ORAL FILM	The present invention relates to an oral film consisting essentially of dexamethasone and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, wherein the concentration of dexamethasone is 30% w/w or more and the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose is between 35 and 70% w/w based on total dry matter.	1. An oral film consisting essentially of dexamethasone and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, wherein the concentration of dexamethasone is 30% w/w or more and the concentration of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose is between 35 and 70% w/w based on total dry matter.	AcuCort AB, 252 20 Helsingborg, SE, 101020859 | LTS Lohmann Therapie-Systeme AG, 56626 Andernach, DE, 101503028	2019-10-23	2014-11-04
EP3233044B1	ANHYDROUS COSMETIC COMPOSITION FOR TOPICAL APPLICATION IN INTIMATE AREAS	The present invention relates to an anhydrous cosmetic composition for topical application to skin in the intimate area. The compositions can be used following shaving or trimming hair in the intimate area. The compositions can also be used in the intimate skin area for consumers that wear absorbent articles against the intimate skin area for long periods of time.	1. Use of an anhydrous cosmetic composition for neutralizing malodour by topical application in intimate areas, the anhydrous cosmetic composition comprising: a volatile solvent, and one or more complexed or encapsulated compounds selected from the group consisting of: melonal, adoxal, trans-2-hexenal, ligustral, floral super, forhydral, 5-methyl-2-thiopene-carboxaldehyde, hydratropic aldehyde, undecanal, 9-undecenal, 10-undecenal, trans-4-decenal, cis-6-nonenal, isocyclocitral, precyclemone b, €-2-(z)-6-nonadienal, undecyl aldehyde, methyl-octyl-acetaldehyde, lauric aldehyde, silvial, vanillin, and floralozone wherein the anhydrous cosmetic composition is in the form of a solid stick comprising a product hardness of at least 600 gram-force (as measured with the method described in the description); and wherein the anhydrous cosmetic composition is devoid of an antiperspirant active. 10. A method of treating skin in the intimate area to neutralize malodour, the method comprising the steps of: rubbing an anhydrous cosmetic composition that is devoid of an antiperspirant active onto skin and/or hair in an intimate skin area to apply the anhydrous cosmetic composition to the same, the anhydrous cosmetic composition comprising: a product hardness of at least 600 gram-force; and a volatile solvent, and one or more complexed or encapsulated compounds selected from the group consisting of: melonal, adoxal, trans-2-hexenal, ligustral, floral super, forhydral, 5-methyl-2-thiopene-carboxaldehyde, hydratropic aldehyde, undecanal, 9-undecenal, 10-undecenal, trans-4-decenal, cis-6-nonenal, isocyclocitral, precyclemone b,	The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH 45202, US, 100236799	2019-10-02	2014-12-18

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
			€-2-(z)-6-nonadienal, undecyl aldehyde, methyl-octyl-acetaldehyde, lauric aldehyde, silvial, vanillin, and floralozone.			
EP3250175B1	BRANCHED SATURATED HYDROCARBONS DERIVED FROM OLEFINS	Methods of making branched isoparaffin compositions derived from natural oil based linear internal olefins are disclosed. Uses of branched isoparaffins formed by such methods are also disclosed.	1. A method of forming an isoparaffin composition, the method comprising: providing (a) unsaturated alkyl esters and (b) low-molecular-weight olefins comprising C 2 -C 18 olefins; reacting the unsaturated alkyl esters and the low-molecular-weight olefins in the presence of a metathesis catalyst to form a metathesis product comprising metathesized esters and metathesized olefins, wherein the metathesized olefins comprise 9-octadecene; separating at least a portion of the metathesized olefins from the metathesis product to form a separated olefin composition, wherein the separated olefin composition comprises 9-octadecene; isomerizing the one or more linear internal olefins comprised by the separated separated olefin composition to form a isomerized olefin composition, wherein the isomerized olefin composition comprises one or more branched olefins; and hydrogenating the one or more branched olefins comprised by the isomerized olefin composition to form an isoparaffin composition.	Elevance Renewable Sciences Inc., Woodridge, IL 60517, US, 101311825	2019-10-30	2015-01-28
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	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	Toyo Aerosol Industry Co. Ltd., Tokyo 141-0022, JP, 101496939	2019-10-16	2015-03-13

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
		liquid concentrate composition are mixed to form a gel composition.	discharged from the second liquid concentrate filling space are mixed to form a gel composition.			
EP3269355B1	COMPOSITION FOR NANOEMULSION EMULSIFICATION, BICONTINUOUS MICROEMULSION, COSMETIC, AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME	A nanoemulsion emulsification composition, comprising the following components (A) to (D), wherein: the mass ratios of the components satisfy the following condition, A+B:C:D=1:4 to 8:0.4 to 0.8; the component (A) is a copolymer comprising a constitutional unit (a1) represented by Formula (1) and a constitutional unit (a2) represented by Formula (2), the molar ratio of the constitutional units (a1):(a2) being 5:95 to 60:40, and the weight average molecular weight being 5, 000 to 5, 000, 000; (wherein, R1 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group) (wherein, R2 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and R3 represents a hydrocarbon group having 12 to 24 carbons); the component (B) is a nonionic surfactant having an HLB value of 10 to 14; the component (C) is a polyhydric alcohol; and the component (D) is water.	1. A nanoemulsion emulsification composition, comprising the following components (A) to (D), wherein: the mass ratios of the components satisfy the following condition, [(A)+(B)]:(C):(D) = 1:4 to 8:0.4 to 0.8; the component (A) is a copolymer comprising a constitutional unit (a1) represented by Formula (1) and a constitutional unit (a2) represented by Formula (2), the molar ratio of the constitutional units (a1):(a2) being 5:95 to 60:40, and the weight average molecular weight being 5, 000 to 5, 000, 000 as determined using GPC according to the method described in the experimental section (wherein, R 1 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group) (wherein, R 2 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and R 3 represents a hydrocarbon group having 12 to 24 carbons); the component (B) is a nonionic surfactant having an HLB value of 10 to 14; the component (C) is a polyhydric alcohol; and the component (D) is water.	NOF Corporation, 20-3 Ebisu 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-6019, JP, 100980647	2019-10-23	2015-03-13
EP3277660B1	WATER-SOLUBLE L-DOPA ESTERS	The present invention relates to novel compounds of the formula I, methods for their preparation and their use for treatment of diseases. The invention discloses the synthesis of levodopa (L-DOPA) esters by coupling polyhydroxy compounds or their derivatives to the L-DOPA carboxyl group. The synthesis allows to produce L-DOPA derivatives which are highly soluble in water as well as aqueous and biocompatible liquids and have an improved hydrolytic stability in water or aqueous and biocompatible media for an application over several days. The invention helps producing L-DOPA substances for applications in the fields of medicine, biology and medical engineering as well as in the pharmaceutical industry.	1. A compound having general Formula I wherein [X] - is a physiologically compatible anion , wherein n is 0 or 1, wherein R1 and R2 are independently of each other, selected from the group comprising hydrogen, hydrogensulfate, phosphate, hydrogen phosphate, dihydrogen phosphate, benzoate, formate, acetate, propionate, butanoate, valerate, silyl, or R1, R2 together hydrogen phosphate, sulfate, methylene, isopropylidene, wherein R3 represents an unbranched, branched or cyclic polyhydroxyl residue with 2-12 carbon atoms and 2-6 OH-groups, or wherein R3 represents an unbranched, branched or cyclic polyhydroxyl residue comprising glyceryl, C 4 -alkyl carrying 3-4 OH-groups, C 6 -alkyl carrying 3-6 OH-groups, monosaccharidyl, disaccharidyl and oligosaccharidyl as well as derivatives of polyhydroxyl compounds, namely acetonides, methylal, carbonates, orthoesters and ethylidene acetal of vicinal OH-groups, a choline residue or 2, 3-dihydroxypropyl 2'-trimethylazaniumylethyl phosphate residue and wherein one hydroxyl residue of R3 can be replaced by an ammonium cation.	Berlirem GmbH, 15806 Zossen, DE, 101517763	2019-10-16	2015-03-30
EP3279184B1	NOVEL BENZOIC ACID AMIDE COMPOUND	Disclosed are a novel benzoic acid amide derivative compound, an isomer thereof, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a prodrug thereof, a hydrate thereof, or a solvate thereof. The novel compound and the like inhibit melanin production, prevent tyrosinase activity, and have an excellent skin whitening effect.	1. A compound of the following Chemical Formula 1, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, a hydrate thereof, or a solvate thereof: wherein R 1 of Chemical Formula 1 is selected from the group consisting of halogen, C 1 -C 5 alkyl, C 3 -C 6 cycloalkyl, C 3 -C 6 cycloalkenyl, and C 6 -C 18 aryl group, wherein the aryl group is unsubstituted or substituted with one or more selected from the group consisting of halogen, C 1 -C 5 alkyl, C 1 -C 5 alkoxy, methylenedioxy, and nitro groups.	Amorepacific Corporation, Seoul 140-777, KR, 101513577	2019-10-09	2015-03-31
EP3284465B1	TRANSDERMAL PATCH CONTAINING ROPINIROLE	The present invention provides a patch comprising a backing and an adhesive agent layer laminated on the backing, wherein the adhesive agent layer comprises ropinirole or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, an organic amine or an acid addition salt thereof, and an adhesive agent.	1. A patch comprising: a backing; and an adhesive agent layer laminated on the backing, wherein the adhesive agent layer comprises ropinirole or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, an organic amine or an acid addition salt thereof, and an adhesive agent.	Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical Co. Inc., Tosu-shi, Saga 841-0017, JP, 100139779	2019-10-23	2015-04-15

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP3331514B1	RECTAL TOPICAL LIPOGEL COMPRISING AN ANESTHETIC AGENT AND A NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENT FOR PAIN RELIEF	It relates to a topical gel composition comprising lidocaine or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts and diclofenac or its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or carriers for use in the treatment of pre- and postoperative pain in the benign anorectal surgery by topical rectal administration using a specific dosage regime which consist of the administration twice per day during three days and once per day from the fourth day of treatment of the composition. It also relates to a specific topical lipogel composition especially suitable for this use as well as to a kit comprising the previous lipogel and a second pharmaceutical composition comprising lidocaine or a salt pharmaceutically acceptable thereof together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or carriers.	1. A pharmaceutical composition in the form of a lipogel comprising a therapeutically effective amount of lidocaine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of diclofenac or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or carriers, for use in the treatment of pre- and post-operative pain in benign anorectal surgery of hemorrhoids, anal fistulas, anal fissure, proctitis, and perianal eczema, wherein the treatment comprises the topical rectal administration of the composition twice per day during three days and once per day from the fourth day of treatment. 11. A pharmaceutical composition which is in the form of a topical lipogel and which comprises: a) a therapeutically effective amount of lidocaine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; b) a therapeutically effective amount of diclofenac or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; c) a medium chain triglyceride; d) colloidal silica; e) soy lecithin; f) Marigold extract; and g) optionally, aloe vera. 15. A kit for use in the treatment of pre- and post-operative pain in benign anorectal surgery of hemorrhoids, anal fistulas, anal fissure, proctitis, and perianal eczema comprising: a) A first pharmaceutical composition in the form of a lipogel comprising a therapeutically effective amount of lidocaine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a therapeutically effective amount of diclofenac or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or carriers b) a second pharmaceutical composition comprising lidocaine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or carriers.	Fundació Institut d'Investigació Biomèdica de Bellvitge (IDIBELL), 08908 L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, ES, 101621360	2019-10-16	2015-08-05
EP3362045B1	A PROCESS FOR PREPARING A COMPOSITION COMPRISING A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF ONE OR MORE AVERMECTINS	The present invention pertains to a process for preparing a composition in the form of an emulsion comprising a high concentration of one or more avermectins. This process comprises partitioning said avermectin between an active phase comprising at least one glycol and the oily phase of the emulsion. This invention is also directed to the composition thus obtained, especially for use in the treatment of dermatological disorders such as rosacea.	1. A process for manufacturing a composition in the form of an emulsion comprising at least one avermectin, comprising the following successive steps: (a) preparing an oily phase and an aqueous phase, (b) emulsifying said oily and aqueous phases in order to obtain a emulsion, (c) adding to said emulsion an active phase containing from 0.05 to 3% by weight of at least one avermectin, relative to the total weight of the composition, which is dissolved in a medium comprising at least one glycol, characterized in that step (a) comprises adding from 0.05 to 3%, preferably from 0.1 to 2% by weight of said at least one avermectin into the oily phase.	Galderma S.A., 6330 Cham, CH, 100127480	2019-10-09	2015-10-13
EP3393428B1	COSMETIC COMPOSITION COMPRISING A SPECIFIC FILLER COMBINATION AND A FILM-FORMING POLYMER TO INCREASE LONG-LASTING EFFECTS	The present invention relates to a cosmetic composition for a keratin substance, for example the skin such as that of the face, comprising: (i) at least one moisturizer; (ii) at least one film-forming polymer; and (iii) a combination of the following fillers: (a) hydrophobic silica: (b) perlite; (c) urethane polymer powder; and (d) acrylic polymer powder. "Long-lasting" effects of a cosmetic composition for a keratin substance comprising at least one moisturizer without creating any dry feeling can be achieved by using both a film-forming polymer and a	1. A composition for a keratin substance, comprising: (i) at least one moisturizer; (ii) at least one film-forming polymer; and (iii) a combination of the following fillers: (a) hydrophobic silica; (b) perlite; (c) urethane polymer powder; and (d) acrylic polymer powder	L'Oréal, 75008 Paris, FR, 101007492 | Okamoto Mariko, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 2130012, JP, 101754308 | Yoshida Tomofumi, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa	2019-10-02	2015-12-21

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		combination of the following fillers: (a) hydrophobic silica: (b) perlite; (c) urethane polymer powder; and (d) acrylic polymer powder.		2130012, JP, 101754311 | Kamidoi Yuka, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 2130012, JP, 101754314		
EP3339319B1	HEAT-STABLE HUMAN EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR-SPIDER VENOM FUSION PROTEIN HAVING IMPROVED SKIN CELL PROLIFERATIVE EFFECT, AND COSMETIC COMPOSITION FOR ALLEVIATING SKIN WRINKLES AND MAINTAINING ELASTICITY, CONTAINING SAME AS ACTIVE INGREDIENT	The present invention relates to a thermostable human epidermal growth factor-spider venom fusion protein with increased skin cell proliferation effect which consists of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, a gene consisting of E. coli (Escherichia coli) codon-optimized nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 for encoding the aforementioned human epidermal growth factor-spider venom fusion protein, a recombinant vector comprising the aforementioned gene, a host cell transformed with the aforementioned recombinant vector, and a method for producing in a host cell a human epidermal growth factor-spider venom fusion protein by transforming a host cell with the aforementioned recombinant vector, and a cosmetic composition for improving skin wrinkle and maintaining skin elasticity comprising, as an effective component, a human epidermal growth factor-spider venom fusion protein, and as the cosmetic composition of the present invention has excellent thermostability and has an effect of enhancing the activity of improving skin wrinkle and maintaining skin elasticity, it can be advantageously used in future in the field of cosmetics or cosmetic plastic surgery.	1. A thermostable human epidermal growth factor-spider venom fusion protein with increased skin cell proliferation effect which consists of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. 8. A cosmetic composition for improving skin wrinkle and maintaining skin elasticity comprising, as an effective component, a thermostable human epidermal growth factor-spider venom fusion protein with increased skin cell proliferation effect which consists of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.	NEXGEN BIOTECHNOLOGIES INC., Seoul 08504, KR, 101628658 | Lee Sun Kyo, Gwangmyeong-si, Gyeonggi-do, 14241, KR, 101732449	2019-10-16	2016-06-03
EP3338768B1	TRANSDERMAL THERAPEUTIC SYSTEM CONTAINING ASENAPINE	The present invention relates to transdermal therapeutic systems (TTS) for the transdermal administration of asenapine comprising a self-adhesive layer structure containing a therapeutically effective amount of asenapine, such asenapine TTS for use in a method of treatment, processes of manufacture of such TTS as well as asenapine and transdermal therapeutic systems containing asenapine for use in a method of treatment and to a method of treating a human patient by transdermal administration of asenapine.	1. Transdermal therapeutic system for the transdermal administration of asenapine comprising a self-adhesive layer structure containing a therapeutically effective amount of asenapine, said self-adhesive layer structure comprising: A) a backing layer; B) an asenapine-containing matrix layer consisting of a matrix layer composition comprising: 1. asenapine; and 2. a polymer selected from acrylic polymers; wherein the transdermal therapeutic system has an area of release of from 5 to 100 cm 2 and contains at least 0.70 mg/cm 2 asenapine.	LTS Lohmann Therapie-Systeme AG, 56626 Andernach, DE, 101513089	2019-10-30	2016-12-20