Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP2283827B1	Controlled release preparation	A controlled release preparation wherein the release of active ingredient is controlled, which releases an active ingredient for an extended period of time by staying or slowly migrating in the gastrointestinal tract, is provided by means such as capsulating a tablet, granule or fine granule wherein the release of active ingredient is controlled and a gel-forming polymer. Said tablet, granule or fine granule has a release-controlled coating-layer formed on a core particle containing an active ingredient.	1. A capsule comprising (i) a tablet, granule or fine granule wherein the release of active ingredient is controlled, said tablet, granule or fine granule comprising a core particle containing an optically active R-isomer of lansoprazole as an active ingredient, and a pH-dependently soluble release-controlled coating-layer which comprises one kind of polymeric substance selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose phthalate, cellulose acetate phthalate, carboxymethylethyl cellulose, methyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer, methacrylic acid-ethyl acrylate copolymer, methacrylic acid-methyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer, hydroxypropyl cellulose acetate succinate, polyvinyl acetate phthalate and shellac, and said polymeric substance is soluble in the pH range of 6.0 to 7.5, wherein the pH-dependently soluble release-controlled coating-layer is a layer soluble in the pH range of no less than 6.5, nor more than 7.0, and (ii) a tablet, granule or fine granule comprising a core particle containing an active ingredient which is an optically active R-isomer of lansoprazole and enteric coat which is dissolved, thereby an active ingredient which is an optically active R-isomer of lansoprazole being released, in the pH range of no less than 5.0, nor more than 6.0.	Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Osaka-shi, Osaka 541-0045, JP, 101499064	2019-10-02	2002-10-16
EP1694305B1	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING LERCANIDIPINE	A controlled release pharmaceutical composition comprising lercanidipine dissolved or dispersed in a solid vehicle at ambient temperature, thus forming a solid dispersion, achieves delayed release of lercanidipine over an extended period of time, reduced food effect and increased bioavailability compared to commercially available lercanidipine containing products.	1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising lercanidipine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as an active substance and a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle selected among glyceryl monolaurate, glyceryl monocaprylate and glyceryl (mono)caprate, wherein the active ingredient is: fully dissolved in the vehicle to form a solid solution at ambient temperature.	Recordati Ireland Limited, Ringaskiddy, County Cork, IE, 100206474	2019-10-16	2003-12-01
EP2671540B1	Progenitor endothelial cell capturing with a drug eluting implantable medical device	A medical device for implantation into vessels or luminal structures within the body is provided. The medical device, such as a stent (100) and a synthetic graft, is coated with a pharmaceutical composition consisting of a controlled-release matrix and one or more pharmaceutical substances (110) for direct delivery of drugs to surrounding tissues. The coating on the medical device further comprises a ligand (120) such as an antibody or a small molecule for capturing progenitor endothelial cells in the blood contacting surface of the device for restoring an endothelium at the site of injury. In particular, the drug- coated stents are for use, for example, in balloon angioplasty procedures for preventing or inhibiting restenosis.	1. A medical device for implantation into a bodily vessel or luminal structure, particularly a stent, a vascular or other synthetic graft, or a stent in combination with a synthetic graft, said medical device having a coating, the coating comprising one or more ligands selected from an antibody, an antibody fragment and combinations thereof, wherein said ligands configured to bind to progenitor endothelial cells characterized in that said coating comprises one or more pharmaceutical substances, comprising a pharmaceutical substance that inhibits smooth muscle cell migration and/or proliferation and, in that the coating releases said pharmaceutical substances in a controlled release manner.	ORBUSNEICH MEDICAL PTE. LTD, 079906 Singapore, SG, 101812957	2019-10-30	2004-03-10
EP2402037B1	CONTROLLED RELEASE OF PHENOLIC OPIOIDS	The present invention relates to a method of providing a patient with controlled release of a phenolic opioid using a prodrug capable, upon enzymatic activation, of releasing the phenolic opioid through intra-molecular cyclization leading to formation of a cyclic urea, carbamate or thiocarbamate.	1. A compound of structural Formula (I): or a salt, hydrate or solvate thereof; wherein: either (a): X is oxymorphone, hydromorphone, or morphine, wherein the hydrogen atom of the phenolic hydroxyl group is replaced by a covalent bond to -C(O)-Y-(C(R 1)(R 2)) n -N-(R 3)(R 4); Y is -NR 5 - and R 5 is alkyl; n is 2 or 3; each R 1 , R 2 , and R 3 is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl or substituted aryl, or R 1 and R 2 together with the carbon to which they are attached form a cycloalkyl or substituted cycloalkyl group, or two R 1 or R 2 groups on adjacent carbon atoms, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, form a cycloalkyl or substituted	Signature Therapeutics Inc., La Jolla, CA 92037, US, 101840412	2019-10-23	2006-05-26

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			cycloalkyl group; R 4 is each R 6 is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, substituted heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, substituted heteroarylalkyl, or optionally, R 6 and R 7 together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a cycloheteroalkyl or substituted cycloheteroalkyl ring; R 7 is hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, acyl, substituted acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl or substituted arylalkyl; p is an integer from 1 to 5; each W is independently -NR 8 -, -O- or -S-; and each R 8 is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl or substituted aryl, or optionally, each R 6 and R 8 independently together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a cycloheteroalkyl or substituted cycloheteroalkyl ring; or (b): X is a phenolic opioid, wherein the hydrogen atom of the hydroxyl group is replaced by a covalent bond to -C(O)-Y-(C(R 1)(R 2)) n -N-(R 3)(R 4); Y is -NR 5 - and R 5 is alkyl; n is an integer from 1 to 4; each R 1 , R 2 , and R 3 is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl or substituted aryl, or R 1 and R 2 together with the carbon to which they are attached form a cycloalkyl or substituted cycloalkyl group; R 4 is each R 6 is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl, substituted arylalkyl, heteroalkyl, substituted heteroalkyl, heteroaryl, substituted heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, substituted heteroarylalkyl, or optionally, R 6 and R 7 together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a cycloheteroalkyl or substituted cycloheteroalkyl ring; R 7 is hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, acyl, substituted acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, substituted aryl, arylalkyl or substituted arylalkyl; p is an integer from 1 to 10; each W is independently -NR 8 -, -O- or -S-; and each R 8 is independently hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl or substituted aryl, or optionally, each R 6 and R 8 independently together with the atoms to which they are bonded form a cycloheteroalkyl or substituted cycloheteroalkyl ring.			
EP3202814B1	LOW BURST POLY-(LACTIDE/GLYCOLIDE) AND METHODS TO PRODUCE POLYMERS	A PLG copolymer material, termed a PLG(p) copolymer material, adapted for use in a controlled release formulation for a bioactive material is provided, wherein the formulation exhibits a reduced "initial burst" effect when introduced into the tissue of a patient in need thereof. A method of preparation of the PLG copolymer material is also provided, as are methods of use.	1. A biocompatible, biodegradable, non-hydrolyzed PLG low-burst copolymer material for a controlled release formulation having a weight average molecular weight of about 10 kilodaltons to about 50 kilodaltons and a polydispersity index of about 1.4-2.0 and from which a removed copolymer fraction characterized by a weight average molecular weight of about 4 kDa to about 10 kDa and a polydispersity index of about 1.4 to 2.5 has been separated, and comprising copolymer molecular chains, wherein a predominant proportion of the molecular chains comprise predominantly lactate or lactide residues in at least one end domain of each molecular chain and predominantly glycolate or glycolide resides in an internal domain of each molecular chain.	Tolmar Therapeutics Inc., Fort Collins, CO 80526, US, 101149656	2019-10-16	2007-02-15

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EP2114301B1	THERMO-MECHANICALLY CONTROLLED IMPLANTS	An implant comprises a structure that may be implanted into tissue and that has a first material property at normal body temperature. The first material property is variable at elevated temperatures above normal body temperature. The implant also has a plurality of particles dispersed in the structure that are adapted to convert incident radiation into heat energy when irradiated with electromagnetic radiation. The particles are in thermal contact with the structure such that exposure of the particles to incident radiation raises the temperature of the structure thereby changing the first material property relative to the first material property at normal body temperature.	1. An implant (300, 325, 502, 518, 602, 804) for use in tissue, the implant comprising: a polymer structure (302, 330) adapted for implantation into the tissue, the structure having a first material property at normal body temperature, the material property being variable at an elevated temperature above normal body temperature; and a plurality of nanoparticles (304, 330, 512, 814, 604, 702) in the structure, the nanoparticles adapted to convert incident radiation into heat energy when irradiated with electromagnetic radiation, the implant characterized in that the plurality of nanoparticles are dispersed in the structure wherein the nanoparticles are in thermal contact with the structure such that exposure of the particles to the incident radiation raises the temperature of the structure thereby changing the first material property.	J.W. Medical Systems Ltd., Weihai Shandong 264209, CN, 101299525	2019-10-02	2007-02-20
EP2323718B1	INTRADERMAL NEEDLE-LESS INJECTION MECHANISM	A needle-less fluid injection mechanism, including: a nozzle head for accepting a dose of fluid to be injected into the skin of a patient; a plunger that is adapted to be pushed into the nozzle to inject the dose of fluid from the nozzle; a hammer that is adapted to be thrust at and to collide with the plunger to cause the release of a first amount of fluid from the nozzle at a high pressure and then to release the rest of the fluid from the nozzle by continuing to push said plunger at a lower pressure until injecting the entire dose of fluid.	1. A needle-less fluid injection mechanism (100), comprising: a nozzle head (145) for accepting a dose of fluid (165) to be injected into the skin of a patient; a plunger (125) that is adapted to be pushed into the nozzle (145) to inject the dose of fluid (165) from the nozzle (145); a hammer (120) that is adapted to be thrust at and to collide with said plunger (125) to cause the release of a first amount of fluid (165) from the nozzle (145) at a high pressure and then to release the rest of the fluid (165) from the nozzle (145) by continuing to push said plunger (125) at a lower pressure until injecting the entire dose of fluid (165); characterized in that the needle-less fluid injection mechanism (100) further comprises a position motor (198) to position said plunger (125) before thrusting said hammer (120).	Perf-Action Technologies Ltd., 76326 Rehovot, IL, 101234167	2019-10-09	2008-08-06
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 amount and the said antagonist is present in an amount effective to improve the efficacy and or reduce the side effects of tapentadol.	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
EP2459116B1	SUSTAINED RELEASE CAPSULES	The invention relates to an intraruminal sustained release capsule which is capable of delivering a sustained release dose of a first medicament to an animal, as well as either or both of a dump dose of a second medicament or mineral, and an exit dose of a third medicament or mineral. The capsule can have a dissolvable overcap moulded from plasticised starch enabling a dump dose of medicament to be held between the overcap and one end of the capsule. A piston within the body of the capsule can be modified to enable it to accommodate an exit dose of medicament within its hollow interior which is aligned with an	1. A sustained release capsule (300) comprising a hollow tubular body sealed at a first end, a movable piston (305) within the body, a spring biasing the piston towards a second end (304) of the body, an apertured cover (307) at the second end to define a first chamber between the movable piston and the apertured cover capable of containing a first dose of material within the hollow tubular body for subsequent sustained release through the apertured cover into the rumen of an animal, wherein the movable piston (305) has an end face facing towards the first dose, characterised in that the capsule comprises a hollow	Boehringer Ingelheim Animal Health USA Inc., Duluth, GA 30096, US, 101807431	2019-10-09	2009-07-31

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		aperture at the end of the capsule which enables release of the medicaments to the rumen. After insertion of the capsule in the animal the overcap (if present) dissolves and separates from the capsule to release the dump dose of medicament. The sustained release medicament is then dispensed via the apertured end, followed by the release of the exit dose of medicament (if present).	central sleeve extending rearwardly from the end face to assist in locating a spring, an aperture (315) in the end face (320) into the hollow interior (316) of the central sleeve, the central sleeve having a closed portion distal from the end face to create a void capable of containing an exit dose (331) of material.			
EP2635261B1	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR NANOPOLYMER-BASED NUCLEIC ACID DELIVERY	Provided herein are p-GlcNAc nanoparticle/nucleic acid compositions. In one aspect, the p-GlcNAc nanoparticle/nucleic acid compositions comprise deacetylated poly-N- acetylglucosamine lactate derivative nanoparticles less than 500 nm and a nucleic acid. Also, provided herein are methods for administering a nucleic acid to a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject a p-GlcNAc nanoparticle/nucleic acid composition. In certain embodiments, the p-GlcNAc nanoparticle/nucleic acid composition is administered subcutaneous ly to the subject.	1. A poly-N-acetylglucosamine nanoparticle/nucleic acid composition for use in a method of treating or preventing cancer, an infectious disease, or a genetic deficiency of a necessary protein, wherein the poly-N-acetylglucosamine nanoparticle/nucleic acid composition comprises poly-N-acetylglucosamine and the nucleic acid, wherein the nanoparticles are between 5 nm and 500 nm in size, and wherein 40% to 80% of the poly-N-acetylglucosamine is deacetylated; and wherein the method comprises administering the poly-N-acetylglucosamine nanoparticle/nucleic acid composition subcutaneously to the subject. 12. A method of making a poly-N-acetylglucosamine nanoparticle/nucleic acid composition comprising: (a) adding a base to poly-N-acetylglucosamine to deacetylate at least 40% to 80% of the poly-N-acetylglucosamine; (b) adding a lactic acid to a form a deacetylated poly-N-acetylglucosamine lactate derivative; (c) adding a buffer to facilitate dilution; and (d) adding a nucleic acid, thereby making a poly-N-acetylglucosamine nanoparticle/nucleic acid composition.	MARINE POLYMER TECHNOLOGIES INC., Burlington, MA 01803, US, 101778343	2019-10-23	2010-11-06
EP2688938B1	ORGANOMODIFIED CARBOSILOXANE MONOMERS CONTAINING COMPOSITIONS AND USES THEREOF	There is provided novel mono-acrylate functionalized siloxane monomer containing carbosiloxane linkage for improved hydrolysis resistance. This invention also provides copolymers produced using these monomers and their use in various applications.	1. A silicone composition comprising of a monomer having at least one carbosiloxane linkage having the general formulae (1): (R 1 R 2 R 3)Si-Y 1 -[Si(R 4 R 5)(Y 2)] a -Si(R 6 R 7)-Z (1) wherein a is up to about 100; Y 1 is a substituted or unsubstituted divalent alkyl linking group of 1 to about 10 carbon atoms; Y 2 is oxygen; R 1 , R 2 , R 3 , R 4 , R 5 , R 6 , and R 7 is independently selected from the group consisting of monovalent aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic or halogenated hydrocarbon groups of 1 to about 10 carbons; Z has the following general formulae (II) -R 11 -B-X (II) wherein R 11 is a branched, divalent alkyl linking group having up to about 20 carbon atoms or a fluorinated hydrocarbon, a aralkyl or arylalkyl group, and B is a divalent hydrophilic functional moiety consisting of aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons containing hetero atoms and X is a polymerizable group selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted unsaturated aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons, acrylates and methacrylates, or wherein R 11 is a linear, divalent alkyl linking group having up to about 20 carbon atoms or a fluorinated hydrocarbon, an aralkyl or arylalkyl group, B is a divalent hydrophilic or hydrophobic functional moiety selected from the group of the following divalent moieties -O-(C 2 H 4 O) p -(C 3 H 6 O) q -(C 4 H 8 O) r - wherein p and q are independently 0 to about 100; r is 0 to about 50 and (p +q + r) is greater than 0, and X is a polymerizable group selected from the group consisting of substituted or unsubstituted unsaturated	Momentive Performance Materials Inc., Waterford, NY 12188, US, 101421972	2019-10-16	2011-03-21

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			aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbons, acrylates and methacrylates.			
EP2704698B1	DOSAGE FORM FOR THE CONTROLLED RELEASE OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	The invention relates to a dosage form, to a method for the production thereof, and to uses thereof. The dosage form comprises different units containing active ingredient, which units are intended to release an active ingredient in such a way that the intake of a traditional dosage form several times a day can be simulated. The dosage form can release several active ingredients.	1. A dosage form comprising • at least one first active ingredient-containing unit and • at least one second active ingredient-containing unit, wherein the units comprise a first active ingredient with at least one amino group, wherein the first active ingredient at a pH value of 1.1 has a solubility in water of less than 10 mg/ml, wherein the first active ingredient is selected from the group of antihistamines and/or calcium antagonists, characterized in that the first unit immediately releases the first active ingredient in the stomach and the second unit has a gastric juice resistant design, that the second active ingredient-containing unit contains an active ingredient matrix comprising a matrix polymer and the first active ingredient, wherein the first active ingredient is dispersed in the active ingredient matrix, furthermore characterized in that the active ingredient matrix contains the first active ingredient and the matrix polymer in a mass ratio of at most 1:1.	Hennig Arzneimittel GmbH&Co. Kg, 65439 Flörsheim am Main, DE, 101348370	2019-10-02	2011-05-05
EP2717914B1	SUSTAINED RELEASE FORMULATIONS FOR DELIVERY OF PROTEINS TO THE EYE AND METHODS OF PREPARING SAME	The present invention provides for injectable pharmaceutical sustained release formulations for delivery of active agents, particularly therapeutic proteins, to the eye. The formulations are biocompatible, biodegradable sustained release formulations comprising low- solubility liquid excipients and relatively small amounts (less than about 10%) of biocompatible, biodegradable polymer such as PLA or PLGA polymers. A unit dose of 5 µL to 100 µL of the formulation provides for sustained release of the agent for at least 14 days.	1. A liquid pharmaceutical formulation for injection into the eye for the sustained release of a therapeutic protein comprising: a therapeutic protein; a liquid, biodegradable, biocompatible non-polymeric excipient selected from the group consisting of triethyl citrate and acetyl triethyl citrate; and a biodegradable, biocompatible poly(D, L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) polymer, wherein the PLGA polymer has a lactide:glycolide ratio of 50:50, MW range 7, 000-17, 000, and an alkyl ester end group; wherein the ratio of non-polymeric excipient:polymer is 90:10 to 99:1 wt%, inclusive; wherein upon and following injection of 5 µl to 100 µl, inclusive, of the formulation through a 25, 27, 28, 30 gauge, or smaller, needle, the formulation maintains its monolithic integrity and liquid state; and wherein the formulation releases the therapeutic protein for a period of at least 14 days. 5. A liquid pharmaceutical formulation for injection into the eye for the sustained release of a therapeutic protein comprising: a therapeutic protein; a liquid, biodegradable, biocompatible non-polymeric excipient, wherein said excipient is benzyl benzoate; and a biodegradable, biocompatible poly(D, L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) polymer, wherein the PLGA polymer has a lactide:glycolide ratio of 50:50, MW range 7, 000-17, 000, and an alkyl ester end group; wherein the ratio of non-polymeric excipient:polymer is 90:10 to 99:1 wt%, inclusive; wherein upon and following injection of 5 µl to 100 µl, inclusive, of the formulation through a 25, 27, 28, 30 gauge, or smaller, needle, the formulation maintains its monolithic integrity and liquid state; and wherein the formulation releases the therapeutic protein for a period of at least 14 days.	Ramscor Inc., Menlo Park, California 94025, US, 100798958 | Icon Bioscience Inc., Watertown, MA 02472, US, 101797384	2019-10-30	2011-06-10
EP2744506B1	CARDIOVASCULAR THERAPEUTICS	Compounds and compositions comprising a B-type natriuretic signal peptide fragment agent, and methods of use thereof, are provided for the treatment or prevention of cardiovascular diseases, disorders, and conditions.	1. A Type-B natriuretic signal peptide fragment agent for use in preventing and/or treating a cardiovascular disorder in a subject, wherein said agent comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOS: 1 to 9.	Upstream Medical Technologies Limited, Christchurch 8011, NZ, 101834359	2019-10-09	2011-08-18

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			8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a Type-B natriuretic signal peptide fragment agent, wherein said agent comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOS: 1 to 9, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. 13. A substantially pure Type-B natriuretic signal peptide fragment agent, where the agent consists of an amino acid sequence selected from any one of SEQ ID NOS: 2 to 6. 15. A method of preparing a medicament for preventing or treating a cardiovascular disorder or an acute coronary syndrome, the method comprising bringing together a therapeutically effective amount of a Type-B natriuretic signal peptide fragment agent and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein: (a) said Type-B natriuretic signal peptide fragment agent comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOS:1 to 9; and (b) said medicament is formulated for parenteral administration, optionally by infusion, or for slow, delayed or controlled release administration.			
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 organogel is covalently crosslinked - further comprising removing solvents from the organogel to thereby form a xerogel.	Incept LLC, Lexington, MA 02420, US, 101503346	2019-10-09	2011-12-05
EP2983730B1	LOCAL DRUG DELIVERY DEVICES AND METHODS FOR TREATING CANCER	Drug-eluting devices and methods for the treatment of tumors of the pancreas, biliary system, gallbladder, liver, small bowel, or colon, are provided. Methods include deploying a drug-eluting device having a film which includes a mixture of a degradable polymer and a chemotherapeutic drug, wherein the film has a thickness from about 2 μm to about 1000 μm, into a tissue site and releasing a therapeutically effective amount of the chemotherapeutic drug from the film to treat the tumor, wherein the release of the therapeutically effective amount of the drug from the film is controlled by in vivo degradation of the polymer at the tissue site.	1. A medicament comprising paclitaxel for use in the treatment of a tumor of the pancreas by locally administering the paclitaxel to a tissue site of a patient in need of treatment by releasing a therapeutically effective amount of the paclitaxel from a drug-eluting device deployed at the tissue site, the device comprising a film that comprises a mixture of a degradable polymer comprising poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) and the paclitaxel, wherein the film has a thickness from about 2 μm to about 1000 μm, wherein the release of the therapeutically effective amount of the paclitaxel from the film is controlled by in vivo degradation of the polymer at the tissue site, and wherein the therapeutically effective amount is at least 1 mg/day of the paclitaxel. 8. A drug-eluting device for the treatment of a tumor of the pancreas, comprising: a film having a thickness from about 2 μm to about 1000 μm and comprising a mixture of a degradable polymer comprising poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid) and paclitaxel; and a flexible biocompatible substratum to which the film is adhered, the substratum comprising a patch or mesh, wherein the device is configured to be implanted directly onto the tumor at a tissue site of a patient, the film being configured to provide controlled release, by in vivo degradation of the polymer at the tissue site,	Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, US, 100982448 | The General Hospital Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts 02114, US, 101780460	2019-10-16	2013-04-10

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			of at least about 1mg/day of the paclitaxel to the tissue site to treat the tumor.			
EP3122282B1	RENEWABLE DENTAL IMPLANT	The present invention relates to an endosseous implant assembly adapted for treatment of peri-implantitis. The implant assembly comprises an implant core body configured to receive and couple with implant insert structures that potentially facilitate treatment of peri-implantitis.	1. A dental implant (1200) having an outer surface renewable while the dental implant (1200) remains in place, the dental implant (1200) comprising: an implant body comprising: an anchoring base (1212) including a screw thread for anchoring in a dental socket of a jawbone, and a shaft (1214) extending proximally from the anchoring base (1212) comprising an abutment attachment region; and the thin-walled removable sleeve element (1227) extending along the shaft (1214); wherein: the removable sleeve element (1227) comprises a receiving bore, configured to match the circumference of the proximal end, such that the removable sleeve element (1227) is configured to be removed from the circumference of the shaft (1214), thereby exposing a surface underneath to become a new outer surface, and a ratio of thicknesses of the wall of the removable element and of the proximal end of the implant body is about 1:10 or a smaller ratio, such that the implant body maintains an approximately functionally equivalent implant shape to the complete dental implant (1200) upon removal of the removable sleeve element (1227), including sufficient width for osseointegration and strength sufficient for functional support of a prosthetic device including acting as an anchoring base for an abutment attached to the abutment attachment region, wherein the removable sleeve element (1227) extends distally from the abutment attachment region.	Implant B Ltd., 1603610 Nazareth, IL, 101552379	2019-10-02	2014-03-28
EP2949311B1	Dental composition containing ion sustained-release glass	To provide a dental composition wherein the acid buffering capacity can be attained and the acid resistance of the tooth substance can be improved while maintaining very high foul breath inhibition capacity. A dental composition comprising: ion sustained-release glass (a); and a carrier (b) for supporting the ion sustained-release glass (a), wherein the ion sustained-release glass (a) is fluoroaluminoborosilicate glass having a composition range of: 15% to 35% by mass SiO 2; 15% to 30% by mass Al2O3; 5% to 20% by mass B2O3; 20% to 45% by mass SrO; 5% to 15% by mass F; and 0% to 10% by mass Na2O.	1. A dental composition comprising: ion sustained-release glass (a); and a carrier (b) for supporting the ion sustained-release glass (a), wherein the ion sustained-release glass (a) is fluoroaluminoborosilicate glass having a composition range of: 15% to 35% by mass SiO 2 ; 15% to 30% by mass Al 2 O 3 ; 5% to 20% by mass B 2 O 3 ; 20% to 45% by mass SrO; 5% to 15% by mass F; and 0% to 10% by mass Na 2 O and wherein the ion sustained-release glass (a) sustained-releases a fluoride ion, and further sustained-releases at least one type of ion from among a strontium ion, an aluminum ion, and a borate ion, characterized in that the ion sustained-release glass (a) is surface-coated with a silane compound (c) and then surface-treated with an acid polymer (d).	Shofu Inc., Kyoto 605-0983, JP, 101091538	2019-10-16	2014-05-30
EP3236967B1	PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF METASTATIC DISEASE IN THROMBOCYTOTIC CANCER PATIENTS	The present invention relates to the use of the anti-megakaryocytic agent anagrelide or a therapeutically active metabolite thereof, in the prevention and/or treatment of metastatic disease in cancer patients displaying paraneoplastic thrombocytosis.	1. A compound, wherein the compound is anagrelide, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or active metabolite thereof, wherein the active metabolite of anagrelide is anagrelide which has been hydroxylated at positions 5, 8 or 9 singly or in combination and/or anagrelide which has been oxidized at the tertiary nitrogen position forming an N-oxide, for use in treating or preventing metastatic disease in bone or lung of a thrombocytotic cancer patient; wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of brain, oral cavity, the head and neck, thyroid carcinoma, gastrointestinal cancers, pancreatic, hepatocellular cancer, colorectal cancer, cancer of the lungs and bronchus, cancer	SUDA Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Osborne Park, WA 6017, AU, 101731967	2019-10-16	2014-12-22

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
			of the ovaries, endometrium, cervix, breast, prostate, kidneys, skin mesothelioma, melanoma, gallbladder and multiple myeloma.			
EP3244909B1	PROTEASOME INHIBITORS FOR TREATING A DISORDER RELATED TO AN ACCUMULATION OF NON-DEGRADED ABNORMAL PROTEIN OR A CANCER	The invention relates to a proteasome inhibitor for use for treating and/or preventing a disorder related to an accumulation of a non-degraded abnormal protein, particularly a premature ageing disorder. The invention also relates to the use of proteasome inhibitors for attenuating physiological ageing. The invention also relates to the use of proteasome inhibitors in the treatment and/or prevention of age-related disorders and their metabolic consequences. The invention also relates to the dermato logical, dermo cosmetic or cosmetic use of a proteasome inhibitor for preventing and/or attenuating skin ageing. The invention also relates to the use of proteasome inhibitors in the treatment of cancer.	1. A modified tripeptide or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, for use in treating and/or preventing a disorder selected from: - progeroid syndromes; - oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy ; and, - human cancers overexpressing SRSF1 proto-oncogene selected from breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, kidney cancer, colorectal cancer and skin cancer; wherein said modified tripeptide is selected from Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-al (MG132), Z-Leu-Leu-nVal-al (MG115), Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-B(OH) 2 (MG262), or Z-Leu-Leu-Phe-al (MG110). 6. A pharmaceutical composition for use in treating and/or preventing a disorder selected from: - progeroid syndromes; or, - oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy; or - human cancers overexpressing SRSF1 proto-oncogene selected from breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, kidney cancer, colorectal cancer and skin cancer, wherein said pharmaceutical composition comprises a modified tripeptide selected from Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-al (MG132), Z-Leu-Leu-nVal-al (MG115), Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-B(OH) 2 (MG262), or Z-Leu-Leu-Phe-al (MG110), or one of their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, combined with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients, and optionally sustained-release matrices. 10. A dermatological composition for use in preventing and/or attenuating skin ageing, said composition comprising a modified tripeptide selected from Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-al (MG132), Z-Leu-Leu-nVal-al (MG115), Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-B(OH) 2 (MG262), or Z-Leu-Leu-Phe-al (MG110) or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, wherein said dermatological composition is formulated for topical administration. 11. A cosmetic use of modified tripeptide or one of its pharmaceutically acceptable salts, for attenuating physiological skin ageing, wherein said modified tripeptide is selected from Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-al (MG132), Z-Leu-Leu-nVal-al (MG115), Z-Leu-Leu-Leu-B(OH) 2 (MG262), or Z-Leu-Leu-Phe-al (MG110)or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts.	Université d'Aix-Marseille, 13007 Marseille, FR, 101817415 | Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Marseille, 13005 Marseille, FR, 101252281 | INSERM (Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale), 75013 Paris, FR, 101153450 | Association Francaise Contre Les Myopathies, 75013 Paris, FR, 101817420 | CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE - CNRS, 75016 Paris 16, FR, 101817424 | Progelife, 13001 Marseille, FR, 101608641	2019-10-09	2015-01-14
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 Talence, FR, 101817175	2019-10-09	2015-01-28
EP3386523B1	BIFIDOBACTERIUM LONGUM FOR TREATING	Bifidobacterium longum AH1362 (NCIMB 41715) produces a polysaccharide and increases energy excretion. The strain is	1. A strain of Bifidobacterium longum AH1362 deposited with the NCIMB under accession number NCIMB 41715.	Alimentary Health Limited, Cork T12 N84F, IE, 101677025	2019-10-09	2015-12-11

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	OBESITY AND ASSOCIATED METABOLIC DISORDERS	used in the prevention or treatment of obesity and obesity-related metabolic syndrome.				