Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
EP1567134B1	Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a basic drug compound, vitamin E TPGS and a physiologically tolerable water-soluble acid	The invention provides a novel pharmaceutical composition comprising a basic respectively acidic drug compound, a surfactant and a physiologically tolerable water-soluble acid respectively base characterized in that the acid respectively base:drug compound ratio is at least 1:1 by weight.	1. A semi-solid or solid pharmaceutical composition comprising a basic drug compound, Vitamin E TPGS and a physiologically tolerable water-soluble acid characterized in that the acid:drug compound ratio is at least 1:1 by weight; wherein the basic drug compound is 4-[[4-[[4-(2-cyanoethenyl)-2, 6-dimethylphenyl]amino]-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]-benzonitrile, 4-[[2-[(cyanophenyl)amino]-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]-3, 5-dimethylbenzonitrile, 4-[[4-[(2, 4, 6-trimethylphenyl)amino]-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]benzonitrile, 4-[[6-amino-5-bromo-2-[(4-cyanophenyl)amino]-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]-3, 5-dimethylbenzonitrile; a N-oxide, an addition salt, a quaternary amine or a stereochemically isomeric form thereof.	Janssen Pharmaceutica NV, 2340 Beerse, BE, 100151087	2019-11-06	2002-11-29
EP1773240B1	SILK-BASED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM	The present invention provides for novel sustained release silk-based delivery systems. The invention further provides methods for producing such formulations. In general, a silk fibroin solution is combined with a therapeutic agent to form a silk fibroin article. The article is then treated in such a way as to alter its conformation. The change in conformation increases its crytallinity or liquid crystallinity, thus controlling the release of a therapeutic agent from the formulation. This can be accomplished as single material carriers or in a layer-by-layer fashion to load different therapeutic agents or different concentrations of these agents in each layer.	1. A method for producing a pharmaceutical formulation for controlled release of at least one therapeutic agent, the method comprising: a) contacting a silk fibroin solution with at least one therapeutic agent; b) forming, using the silk fibroin solution of step a), a silk fibroin article comprising the at least one therapeutic agent; and c) altering the conformation of the article, wherein the altering is achieved by at least one of contacting said article with methanol at a concentration of at least 90% or treating said article with shear stress, in order to increase crystallinity or liquid crystallinity, thus controlling the release of the at least one therapeutic agent from the silk fibroin article and, wherein the controlled release of said at least one therapeutic agent from the pharmaceutical formulation occurs over a period of about 12 hours to about 90 days.	Trustees of the Tufts College, Medford MA 02155, US, 100733499	2019-11-20	2004-06-11
EP1891967B1	Long-lasting absorption of flavonoids	The present invention relates to methods for a long-term and sustained release of flavonoids, in particular rhamnose-containing flavonoids, and for prolonging the uptake of said flavonoids in the gastro-intestinal tract. It further relates to compositions comprising said flavonoid and α-rhamnosidase. It also encompasses compositions comprising hesperidin and hesperetin-7-glucoside.	1. Composition comprising at least one rhamnose-containing flavonoid and α-rhamnosidase, wherein the α-rhamnosidase is not in direct contact with the flavonoid, and wherein the α-rhamnosidase is (i) encapsulated, or (ii) treated with an inhibitor, such that only when the conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract are met, the α-rhamnosidase is able to be active. 14. Use of α-rhamnosidase in a composition comprising a rhamnose-containing flavonoid and wherein the α-rhamnosidase is not in direct contact with the flavonoid, for improving the bioefficacy and/or bioavailability of said flavonoid, and wherein the α-rhamnosidase is (i) encapsulated, (or (ii) treated with an inhibitor, such that only when the conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract are met, the α-rhamnosidase is able to be active. 15. Use of α-rhamnosidase and at least one rhamnose-containing flavonoid and wherein the α-rhamnosidase is not in direct contact with the flavonoid in the manufacture of a composition for the improvement of skin health, and wherein the α-rhamnosidase is (i) encapsulated, or (ii) treated with an inhibitor, such that only when the conditions of the gastro-intestinal tract are met, the α-rhamnosidase is	Société des Produits Nestlé S.A., 1800 Vevey, CH, 101826417	2019-11-20	2006-08-24

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			able to be active. | 22. Use according to any of the claims 14 to 21, wherein the flavonoid is hesperidin.			
EP2432479B1	EXTENDED ACTING OXYGEN GENERATING COMPOSITION FOR TREATING MICROBIAL INFECTIONS	A medicament for the treatment or prevention of a microbial infection or an associated condition in a low oxygen environment characterised in that the medicament includes an extended acting oxygen generating system.	1. A medicament for use in the treatment or prevention of mastitis wherein the oxygen level in the mammary gland is lower than that would be physiologically normal due to infection; wherein the medicament includes an extended acting oxygen generating system wherein the extended acting oxygen generating system includes a slow release hydrogen peroxide generation system, and wherein the medicament also includes a substrate for a lactoperoxidase, the substrate in the form of a halide or thiocyanate, characterised in that the extended acting oxygen generating system is configured to provide oxygen generation over a time period between 30 seconds to 14 hours following administration to the mammary gland in the animal, and some or all of the components of the extended acting oxygen generating system are separated prior to administration in order to prevent oxygen generation until during or after administration.	DEC International NZ Limited, Te Rapa, Hamilton 3241, NZ, 101217111	2019-11-13	2009-05-20
EP2515880B1	NOVEL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS OF RANOLAZINE	A novel controlled release pharmaceutical dosage form comprising a therapeutically effective amount of ranolazine or pharmaceutically acceptable salt(s), polymorph(s), solvate(s), hydrate(s), enantiomer(s) thereof, one or more lipid(s) as release controlling agent(s) and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s).	1. A controlled oral release pharmaceutical dosage form comprising: a) a therapeutically effective amount of ranolazine free base; b) one or more lipid(s) as release controlling agent(s); and c) one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipient(s).	Lupin Limited, Mumbai 400 055, IN, 101643557	2019-11-27	2009-05-28
EP2442791B1	DOSAGE FORMS OF APIXABAN	The present invention relates to a Factor Xa inhibitor dosage form comprising apixaban in a solubility-improved form wherein the dosage form provides controlled release of apixaban and methods for preventing or treating venous thromboembolisms, deep vein thrombosis and acute coronary syndrome with said dosage form.	1. A dosage form that provides controlled release of apixaban, the dosage form comprising a solubility-improved form of apixaban that is a solid amorphous dispersion comprising said apixaban and hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose acetate succinate (HPMCAS).	Pfizer Inc., New York, NY 10017, US, 100198213 | Bristol-Myers Squibb Holdings Ireland Unlimited Company, 6312 Steinhausen, CH, 101792804	2019-11-27	2009-06-16
EP2654724B1	SUSTAINED-RELEASE POLYMERIC MICROPARTICLES CONTAINING POORLY WATER-SOLUBLE DRUG AND METHOD FOR PREPARING THE SAME	Disclosed are sustained-release polymeric microparticles containing a poorly water-soluble drug and a method for preparing the same.	1. A sustained-release microparticle containing a poorly water-soluble drug, comprising the poorly water-soluble drug and a multivalent metal ion salt of polylactic acid having at least one terminal carboxyl group, wherein the poorly water-soluble drug is entrapped in the multivalent metal ion salt of polylactic acid wherein the polylactic acid having at least one terminal carboxyl group has a number average molecular weight of 500 to 5, 000 daltons; the sustained-release microparticle containing a poorly water-soluble drug has a particle diameter of 1 to 400 μm, the poorly water-soluble drug is a hydrophobic drug having a water solubility of 100 mg/mL or less at 25°C, and the multivalent metal ion is one or more selected from the group consisting of Ca 2+ , Mg 2+ , Fe 3+ , Cu 2+ , Zn 2+ and Al 3+ .	Samyang Biopharmaceuticals Corporation, Seoul 110-725, KR, 101283535	2019-11-06	2010-12-24
EP2663304B1	COMBINATION THERAPY	The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) at least one angiotensin receptor blocker or a	1. A pharmaceutical composition comprising: a) at least one angiotensin receptor type 1 (AT 1 R) blocker or a	Dimerix Bioscience Pty Ltd, Nedlands,	2019-11-20	2011-01-11

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		pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and (b) at least one chemokine receptor pathway inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) at least one angiotensin receptor blocker or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; and (b) at least one chemokine receptor pathway inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof which inhibits a component of the chemokine receptor pathway other than the chemokine receptor. Oral sustained release pharmaceutical compositions comprising the pharmaceutical composition, as well as injectable sustained release pharmaceutical compositions comprising the pharmaceutical composition are described. The invention further relates to tablets, capsules, injectable suspensions, and compositions for pulmonary or nasal delivery comprising the pharmaceutical composition. Also described are: methods for assessing the efficacy of the pharmaceutical composition; methods for assessing the inhibition or partial inhibition activity of the pharmaceutical composition; methods for the treatment, amelioration or prevention of a condition or disease comprising administering to a subject a therapeutically effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition; and the use of the pharmaceutical composition for the manufacture of a dosage form for the treatment of a disease.	pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the AT 1 R blocker is irbesartan, and b) at least one chemokine receptor 2 (CCR2) inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof chosen from the list consisting of a direct CCR2 antagonist; an inverse CCR2 agonist; and a negative allosteric CCR2 modulator, wherein the CCR2 inhibitor is propagermanium, for use in the treatment of a kidney disease selected from the group comprising: fibrotic disorders in the kidney, chronic kidney disease caused by diabetic nephropathy, renal insufficiency, renal failure conditions, diabetic nephropathy, glomerulonephritis, glomerular sclerosis, proteinuria of primary renal disease. 2. At least one AT 1 R blocker or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the AT 1 R blocker is irbesartan, and at least one CCR2 inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the CCR2 inhibitor is propagermanium, in a dosage form, for use in medicine for the treatment, amelioration or prevention of a disease, optionally wherein the at least one AT 1 R blocker or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and the at least one CCR2 inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof are administered concurrently or sequentially, wherein the disease is a kidney disease associated with proteinuria selected from the group comprising: fibrotic disorders in the kidney, chronic kidney disease caused by diabetic nephropathy, renal insufficiency, renal failure conditions, diabetic nephropathy, glomerulonephritis, glomerular sclerosis, proteinuria of primary renal disease. 5. At least one AT 1 R blocker or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the AT 1 R blocker is irbesartan, for use in medicine for the treatment, amelioration or prevention of a disease wherein the at least one AT 1 R blocker or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is administered to the subject concurrently or sequentially with at least one CCR2 inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the CCR2 inhibitor is propagermanium, wherein the disease is a kidney disease associated with proteinuria selected from the group comprising: fibrotic disorders in the kidney, chronic kidney disease caused by diabetic nephropathy, renal insufficiency, renal failure conditions, diabetic nephropathy, glomerulonephritis, glomerular sclerosis, proteinuria of primary renal disease. 6. At least one CCR2 inhibitor or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the CCR2 inhibitor is propagermanium, for use in medicine for the treatment, amelioration or prevention of a disease wherein the at least one CCR2 inhibitor or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is administered to the subject concurrently or sequentially with at least one AT 1 R blocker or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein the AT 1 R blocker is irbesartan, wherein the disease is a kidney disease associated with proteinuria selected from the group comprising: fibrotic	Western Australia 6009, AU, 101153204		

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			disorders in the kidney, chronic kidney disease caused by diabetic nephropathy, renal insufficiency, renal failure conditions, diabetic nephropathy, glomerulonephritis, glomerular sclerosis, proteinuria of primary renal disease.			
EP2694130B1	VARIABLE LENGTH CATHETER FOR DRUG DELIVERY	A system and method for localized delivery of a therapeutic or diagnostic agent within a vessel provides for adjustability of the length of the treatment area, reducing of pressure within the treatment area, and reducing outflow of the therapeutic or diagnostic agent from the treatment area. A catheter system includes an inner elongated element, an outer elongated element coaxial to the inner elongated element, and optionally a pressure relief element at a distal end of the inner elongated element. A proximal occlusion element is positioned at the distal end of the outer elongated element, proximal to an outlet port. A distal occlusion element is positioned at a distal end of the inner elongated element. The distal end of the inner elongated element is distal to and movable with respect to the outer elongated element distal end. An inflow occlusion element may be placed proximal to the proximal occlusion element.	1. A catheter system comprising: an outer elongated element (20) having an outer elongated element proximal end (25) and an outer elongated element distal end (27), said outer elongated element (20) having an outer elongated element lumen (21) extending from said outer elongated element proximal end (25) to said outer elongated element distal end (27) and having an outlet port (26) at said outer elongated element distal end (27), and a proximal occlusion element (28) located at said outer elongated element distal end (27), said proximal occlusion element (28) proximal to said outlet port (26), said proximal occlusion element (28) comprising a proximal occlusion element proximal end (70) and a proximal occlusion element distal end (72); an inner elongated element (22) having an inner elongated element proximal end (16) and an inner elongated element distal end (18), and a distal occlusion element (29) located at said inner elongated element distal end (18), said inner elongated element (22) positioned within said outer elongated element lumen (21) wherein said outer elongated element (20) is coaxially arranged with respect to said inner elongated element (22), said coaxial arrangement providing a delivery lumen (78) between said inner and outer elongated elements (22, 20) for delivery of a delivery substance to a vessel through said delivery lumen (78) and through said outlet port (26), wherein said inner elongated element distal end (18) is distal to and movable with respect to said outer elongated element distal end (27), and wherein said inner elongated element (22) further comprises a pressure relief element (38) at said inner elongated element distal end (18), characterised in that said pressure relief element (38) provides controlled removal of blood from the treatment area to a location outside of the treatment area.	Thermopeutix Inc., San Diego, California 92131, US, 100796236	2019-11-13	2011-04-06
EP2799043B1	VAGINAL RING INCLUDING MELOXICAM AND AN AGENT FOR MODULATING THE RELEASE OF THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE, WHICH CAN BE USED AS A CONTINUOUS-USE CONTRACEPTIVE IN WOMEN	The invention relates to a sustained-release vaginal ring which includes meloxicam and an agent for modulating the release of the active principle, such as polyvinylpyrrolidone K-30, which releases the active principle over at least 90 days and which can be used as a continuous-use contraceptive in women. The vaginal ring preferably includes 5 wt % to 30 wt % of meloxicam, relation to total weight of the formulation.	1. Sustained-release vaginal ring containing a composition, said composition comprising meloxicam and polyvinylpyrrolidone K-30 as a release-modulating agent of said meloxicam.	Laboratorios Andrómaco S.A., Santiago 7931398, CL, 101768907	2019-11-27	2011-12-29
EP2958557B1	NANOPARTICLES FOR CONTROLLED RELEASE OF ANTI-BIOFILM AGENTS	The present invention relates to compositions and methods to treat and/or prevent biofilms and biofilm related diseases. The invention comprises a nanoparticle carrier (NPC) and at least one therapeutic agent therein. The NPC binds within biofilm and to surfaces at risk for biofilm formation and accumulation while providing local, sustained,	1. A composition for preventing biofilm formation, preventing biofilm accumulation, and disrupting biofilm, the composition comprising at least one nanoparticle carrier (NPC) having a shell and a core, wherein the core comprises a therapeutically effective amount of at least one therapeutic agent, wherein the at least one NPC comprises	University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14642, US, 101095108	2019-11-27	2013-02-25

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		enhanced and controlled delivery of the therapeutic agent, when triggered for release. In one embodiment, the NPC comprises pH-responsive elements that allows for specific delivery of the therapeutic agent when the local environment dictates that the agent should be delivered precisely when it is most needed.	poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)-b-poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-copropylacrylic acid-co-butyl methacrylate) (pDMAEMA-b-p(DMAEMA-co-PAA-co-BMA)). 5. A composition for use in a method for treating a biofilm in a subject, wherein the composition comprises at least one NPC having a shell and a core and at least one therapeutic agent within the at least one NPC the method comprising administering the composition to a surface having a biofilm, wherein the at least one NPC binds selectively to the surface and is selectively triggered to release the at least one therapeutic agent, thereby providing local delivery of the therapeutic agent when the at least one therapeutic agent is released from the at least one NPC, wherein the at least one NPC comprises poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)-b-poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-co-propylacrylic acid-co-butyl methacrylate) (pDMAEMA-b-p(DMAEMA-co-PAA-co-BMA)), wherein the at least one therapeutic agent comprises at least one agent selected from the group consisting of farnesol, apigenin, fluoride, and chlorhexidine, or derivatives thereof. 8. A composition for use in a method of treating an oral disease in a subject selected from the group consisting of dental plaques, dental caries, gingivitis, periodontitis, denture stomatitis and oral candidiasis, wherein the composition comprises at least one NPC having a shell and a core and at least one therapeutic agent within the at least one NPC, the method comprising administering the composition to a surface or pellicle of the subject, wherein the at least one NPC binds selectively to the surface or pellicle and is selectively triggered to release the at least one therapeutic agent, thereby providing local delivery of the at least one therapeutic agent when the agent is released from the at least one NPC, wherein the at least one NPC comprises poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)-b-poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-copropylacrylic acid-co-butyl methacrylate) (pDMAEMA-b-p(DMAEMA-co-PAA-co-BMA)), wherein the at least one therapeutic agent comprises at least one agent selected from the group consisting of farnesol, apigenin, fluoride, and chlorhexidine, or derivatives thereof. | 9. An in vitro method for treating a biofilm comprising administering to a surface having a biofilm a composition comprising at least one NPC having a shell and a core, and at least one therapeutic agent within the at least one NPC, wherein the at least one NPC comprises poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)-b-poly(dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-copropylacrylic acid-co-butyl methacrylate) (pDMAEMA-b-p(DMAEMA-co-PAA-co-BMA)), wherein the at least one NPC binds selectively to the surface and is selectively triggered to release the at least one therapeutic agent, thereby providing local delivery of the therapeutic agent when the at least one therapeutic agent is released from the at least one NPC.			

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EP2968179B1	CONTROLLED RELEASE PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORMS	Controlled release pharmaceutical dosage forms, methods of making the same, and methods of using the same to treat dermatological conditions are disclosed. A doxycycline formulation that is retained and released in a controlled manner in the upper portion of the gastrointestinal tract. The formulation provides enhanced efficacy and reduced side effects and/or adverse effects when compared to conventional immediate release dosage forms of doxycydine. Although delaying the release of doxycycline has previously been reported to decrease doxycycline's oral bioavailability, it has now been surprisingly found that when administered in a controlled release fashion, the relative oral bioavailability when compared to immediate release formulation of doxycycline was more than about 80% and in certain embodiments, more than about 90% orally bioavailable.	1. A controlled release pharmaceutical dosage form comprising - a controlled release doxycycline layer, a swellable and/or floating layer, an expandable porous coating, optionally a seal coating, and an immediate release doxycycline overcoat, or - a swellable controlled release doxycycline core, a permeable/expandable porous coating, an optional seal coating, and an immediate release doxycycline overcoat, or - a controlled release doxycycline layer, an inert swellable/bioadhesive layer, and an immediate release doxycycline overcoat.	Medicis Pharmaceutical Corporation, Bridgewater, New Jersey 08807, US, 101464950	2019-11-06	2013-03-15
EP2982367B1	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION FOR PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION, CONTAINING DONEPEZIL	The present invention relates to a composition for parenteral administration, containing donepezil as an active ingredient, and a preparation method therefor. Donepezil, which has been conventionally used for oral or transdermal administration, is prepared as microparticles comprising a biodegradable and biocompatible polymer and a release controller so as to be provided as a pharmaceutical composition for sustained release parenteral administration, thereby enabling in vivo sustained release continuously for 2-12 weeks or more. Therefore, it is possible to reduce the frequency of administration to a patient and maintain an effective concentration in the blood for a long time.	1. A donepezil microsphere comprising a biodegradable, biocompatible polymer, which comprises donepezil or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a poorly soluble salt of donepezil as a controlled release agent, wherein the content of donepezil is 15% by weight or more; the poorly soluble salt of donepezil is xinafoate, napadisilate or pamoate; and the biodegradable, biocompatible polymer is poly(lactide-co-glycolide), polylactide, polyglycolide, polycaprolactone, gelatin, hyaluronate or a mixture thereof.	Dongkook Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do 443-270, KR, 101488111	2019-11-27	2013-04-03
EP3021844B1	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION FOR THE TREATMENT OF DIMINUTION OF BONE TISSUE	A method for prevention and/or treatment of diminution of bone tissue using a composition comprising a compound selected from Withaferin A (WFA), Withanolide A, and Withanone. The composition showed enhanced WFA bioavailability in rodents against plain WFA, promotes bone marrow cell differentiation, and increases the percent of bone volume to tissue volume (BV/TV%) by 3 folds as compared to free Withaferin A (WFA).	1. A chitosan coated liposomal pharmaceutical composition for use in a method of prevention or treatment of diminution of bone comprising: • a compound selected from the group consisting of Withaferin A (WFA), Withanolide A, and Withanone at a concentration of 0.1% w/v; • distearoyl phosphatidylcholine, soya phosphatidylcholine, and cholesterol in the ratio of 7:3:3 moles; and • glycol chitosan.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi 110 001, IN, 101021233	2019-11-13	2013-07-17
EP3052101B1	SLOW-RELEASE CONJUGATES OF SN-38	Conjugates of SN-38 that provide optimal drug release rates and minimize the formation of the corresponding glucuronate are described. The conjugates release SN-38 from a polyethylene glycol through a β-elimination mechanism.	1. A conjugate of formula (I) wherein PEG is linear or branched and, when q is 2-8, multi-armed, polyethylene glycol; X is O, NH, (CH 2) m , OC(=O)(CH 2) m , or NHC(=O)(CH 2) m wherein m = 1-6; L is (CH 2) r or (CH 2 CH 2 O) p (CH 2) r , wherein r = 1-10 and p = 1-10; R 1 is CN or SO 2 NR 2 2 , wherein each R 2 is independently alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkylalkenyl, alkylaryl, or alkylheteroaryl, each optionally substituted, or two R 2 taken together can form a ring; Y is COR 3 or SO 2 R 3 , wherein R 3 = OH, alkoxy, or NR 4 2 , wherein each R 4 is independently alkyl, substituted alkyl, or two R 4 taken together can form a ring; and q is 1-8.	Prolynx LLC, San Francisco, CA 94158, US, 101450328	2019-11-20	2013-10-04
EP3094309B1	THERMOSENSITIVE HYDROGEL COLLAGENASE FORMULATIONS	It is an object of the present disclosure to provide a formulation for injectable collagenase which will have extended residence time for the drug at the therapeutic targeted area for	1. A sterile formulation for injection comprising a thermosensitive hydrogel, tris (hydroxymethyl) amino methane in an amount sufficient to provide a neutral or slightly basic	BioSpecifics Technologies Corporation,	2019-11-13	2014-01-15

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		the indication being treated. It is a further object of the disclosure to provide a slow release formulation for collagenase which is compatible with the active ingredient and does not adversely affect its activity. Still a further object of the disclosure is to provide an injectable formulation for collagenase which can be effectively administered to a patient with a small size needle without exhibiting pregelation, which would interfere with the ability to deliver the required dose for treatment.	pH, and an effective amount of collagenase said formulation capable upon injection into a therapeutic target site in a subject having need of collagenase treatment, of providing to said site free, active collagenase and a gel capable of slow release of active collagenase over an extended period, wherein the thermosensitive hydrogel is a triblock polymer of the structure PLGA-PEG-PLGA, wherein PLGA represents poly (DL-lactic acid co-glycolic acid) and PEG represents poly (ethylene glycol). 9. A process for the preparation of a sterile injectable formulation having enhanced syringeability and compatibility properties, said formulation being capable of forming a slow release gel for a collagenase at an injection site without pregelation in the needle, said process comprising: (1) adding a sufficient amount of tris (hydroxymethyl) amino methane to a thermosensitive hydrogel solution to provide a neutral or slightly basic pH; (2) sterilizing said resulting solution from step (1); and (3) mixing said sterilized solution from step (2) with therapeutically effective dose of a collagenase, wherein said thermosensitive hydrogel is a triblock polymer having the structure PLGA-PEG-PLGA where PLGA is poly (DL-lactic acid-co- glycolic acid) and PEG is poly (ethylene glycol).	Lynbrook, NY 11563, US, 101370726		
EP3158999B1	CELL MOBILIZATION AGENT CONTAINING LYSOPHOSPHOLIPID WITH RETINOIC ACID INTRODUCED	The present invention provides a cell mobilizing agent capable of efficiently and continuously accumulating cells involved in tissue repair. A cell mobilizing agent containing a lysophospholipid introduced with retinoic acid represented by the formula (1) and/or the formula (2) or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof as an active ingredient: wherein, R1 and R2 are each a retinoyl group or hydrogen and are not the same with each other.	1. A cell mobilizing agent for use as a therapeutic drug for damages of tissues, wound, chronic ulcer, lack of tissue, fibrosis or solid cancer, wherein said agent comprises a lysophospholipid introduced with retinoic acid represented by the formula (1) and/or the formula (2) or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof as an active ingredient: wherein, R 1 and R 2 are each a retinoyl group or hydrogen and are not the same with each other.	NOF Corporation, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-6019, JP, 101128897 | Tabata Yasuhiko, Uji-shi, Kyoto 611-0024, JP, 101140097	2019-11-06	2014-06-23
EP3182955B1	COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR CONTROLLED MOISTURIZING AND RELEASE OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	The subject matter of the present invention is a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition for controlled moisturizing and release of active molecule(s), comprising at least one emulsifier having an enzyme cleavable bound, at least one emollient, at least one polar solvent, and water, forming together a macroscopically homogenous liquid crystals emulsion. In some embodiments of the invention, the composition also includes at least one ingredient having a cosmetic or pharmaceutical activity.	1. A topical composition comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, a system that forms a liquid crystals emulsion, said system comprising: a) from 7 % to 30% by weight based on the total weight of the composition of an emulsifier having a bound cleavable by an enzyme, wherein the emulsifier is glyceryl monoalkanoate; b) from 10% to 30% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition of an emollient, wherein the emollient is avocado oil, apricot kernel oil, blackcurrant seed oil, borage seed oil, camelina seed oil, castor oil, chaulmoogra oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, cucumber seed oil, grape seed oil, hemp seed oil, Inca inchi oil, karite butter, jojoba oil, millet oil, musk rose oil, olive oil, passion flower oil, perilla seed oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower oil, sweet almond oil, wheat germ oil, c) from 10% to 30% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition of a polar solvent which is glycerol, d) water.	Amantin Experts, 75008 Paris, FR, 101577272	2019-11-20	2014-08-20

Document	Title	Abstract	Claims	Patentee	Granted	Priority
			2. A topical composition comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium, a system that forms a liquid crystals gel network, said system comprising: a) from 7 % to 30% by weight based on the total weight of the composition of an emulsifier having a bound cleavable by an enzyme, wherein the emulsifier is glyceryl monoalkanoate; b) from 10% to 30% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition of an emollient, wherein the emollient is avocado oil, apricot kernel oil, blackcurrant seed oil, borage seed oil, camelina seed oil, castor oil, chaulmoogra oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, cucumber seed oil, grape seed oil, hemp seed oil, Inca inchi oil, karite butter, jojoba oil, millet oil, musk rose oil, olive oil, passion flower oil, perilla seed oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower oil, sweet almond oil, wheat germ oil, c) from 10% to 30% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition of a polar solvent which is glycerol, d) at least one active ingredient, e) water. 12. A composition comprising a system that forms a liquid crystals gel network, said system comprising: a) from 7 % to 30% by weight based on the total weight of the composition of an emulsifier having a bound cleavable by an enzyme, wherein the emulsifier is glyceryl monoalkanoate; b) from 10% to 30% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition of an emollient, wherein the emollient is avocado oil, apricot kernel oil, blackcurrant seed oil, borage seed oil, camelina seed oil, castor oil, chaulmoogra oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, cucumber seed oil, grape seed oil, hemp seed oil, Inca inchi oil, karite butter, jojoba oil, millet oil, musk rose oil, olive oil, passion flower oil, perilla seed oil, rapeseed oil, sunflower oil, sweet almond oil, wheat germ oil, c) from 10% to 30% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition of a polar solvent which is glycerol, d) at least one active ingredient, e) water. for use as a medicament.			
EP3280449B1	AN AQUEOUS MULTILAMELLAR COMPOSITION FOR DELIVERING HYDROPHOBIC SUBSTANCES	An aqueous multilamellar composition for delivering a hydrophobic substance comprising: (i) about 50 wt. % to about 80 wt. % of phenylethylalcohol and/or phenylpropylalcohol; (ii) a mixture of (a) about 10 wt. % to about 20 wt. % of polyglyceryl-4 laurate/sebacate and (b) about 10 wt. % to about 20 wt. % of poly glyceryl- 6 caprylate/caprate; (iii) about 10 wt. % to about 20 wt. % of octane- 1, 2-diol; (iv) optionally about 10 wt. % to about 20 wt. % of 1, 3- propanediol; and (v) about 5.0 wt. % to about 80 wt. % of water. Also described is a method of use and process for preparing the same.	1. An aqueous multilamellar composition for delivering a hydrophobic substance comprising: i. 50 wt. % to 80 wt. % of phenylethylalcohol and/or phenylpropylalcohol; ii. a mixture of (a) 10 wt. % to 20 wt . % of polyglyceryl-4 laurate/sebacate and (b) 10 wt . % to 20 wt . % of polyglyceryl-6 caprylate/caprate; iii. 10 wt . % to 20 wt . % of octane-1, 2-diol; iv. optionally 10 wt. % to 20 wt. % of 1, 3-propanediol; and v. 5.0 wt . % to 80 wt . % of water.	ISP Investments LLC, Wilmington, DE 19805, US, 101618199	2019-11-20	2015-04-09