ПАТЕНТЫ/PATENTS

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PL2915529 (T3) — 2017-10-31

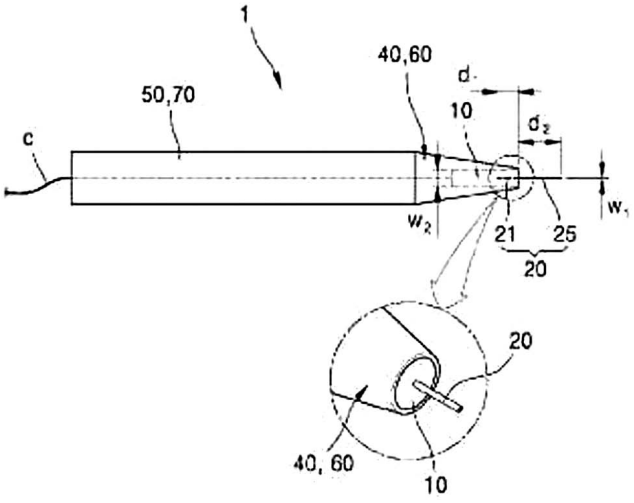
THERAPEUTIC REPLENISHMENT AND ENRICHMENT OF OCULAR SURFACE LUBRICATION

Provided herein are ophthalmically acceptable pharmaceutical compositions comprising a PRG4 inducing compound ia combination with PRG4 (including a lubricant fragments, homologs, or isoforms thereof), and methods of using the same The PRG4 inducing compound in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention upregulates PRG4 expression and localization in the ocular surface for efficient surface boundary lubrication. In some instances, pharmaceutical compositions described herein are utilized for treating ophthalmic conditions, e.g., ocular boundary deficiency and symptoms associated therewith.

KR102006907 (B1) — 2019-10-01

SURGICALUNIT FOR OPHTHALMOLOGY

Provided is an ophthalmic surgical apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention, comprising: a support part provided with an electrical path; and a probe part including a first section part formed of a conductive material and connected to the support part, and a second section part formed integrally with and connected to the first section part and having a front surface exposed to the outside of the support part.

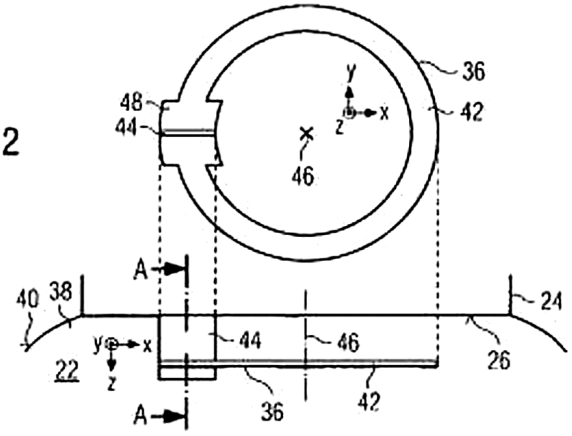


PL2675408 (T3) — 2017-10-31

DEVICE FOR MACHINING THE CORNEA OF A HUMAN EYE WITH FOCUSED PULSED LASER RADIATION

A device for machining the cornea (38) of a human eye (22) with focused pulsed laser radiation includes controllable components for setting the location of the radiation focus, a control computer for controlling these components and also a control program for the control computer. The control program contains instructions that are designed to bring about, upon execution by the control computer, the generation of an incision figure (36) in the cornea permitting the insertion of an intrastromal corneal ring implant. The incision figure includes at least one ring incision (42) situated totally deep within the corneal tissue and also at least one opening incision (44) extending at right angles to the ring plane of the ring incision from the anterior surface (40) of the cornea or from the posterior surface of the cornea as far as at least the ring incision. The ring incision (42) exhibits, assigned to the opening incision (44), a radial — relative to the ring axis (46) — widening zone (48) in which the opening incision (44) impinges on the ring incision (42).

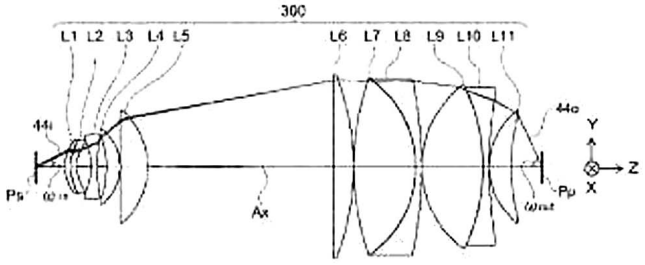
FIG 2



WO2019189222 (A1) — 2019-10-03

OPHTHALMIC OPTICAL SYSTEM, OBJECT LENS FOR OPHTHALMOLOGY, AND OPHTHALMIC DEVICE

This ophthalmic optical system is configured to emit an angular scanning beam toward a subject's eye. The ophthalmic optical system satisfies the conditional expression Mpar < Mmax, when ωin is the angle between an incident beam on the ophthalmic optical system and an optical axis of the ophthalmic optical system, ωout is the angle between the optical axis and an emission beam from the ophthalmic optical system toward the subject's eye, M is defined as M = |ωout/ωin|, M is Mpar if the incident beam is a paraxial beam, and M is Mmax if the incident beam has a maximum angle of ωin.



WO2019173334 (A1) — 2019-09-12

ENGINEERED VEGF VARIANTS FOR RETINAL NEUROPROTECTION, PROMOTION OF AXON GROWTH AND AXON REGENERATION

The invention represents a solution for major unmet medical need in the field of ophthalmology. Accordingly, the invention provides compositions, e.g., an engineered Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) chimeric polypeptide, comprising a flexible transmembrane anchor such as a chimeric polypeptide comprising a polypeptide linker with a length of 38–53 amino acids, inclusive. Exemplary chimeric polypeptides include e-VEGF38, and eVEGF-53. A retinal ganglion cell (RGC) comprising a membrane anchored VEGF polypeptide is also within the invention.

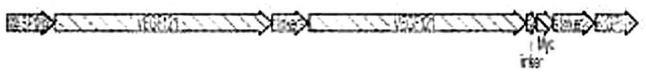


FIG. 1A

KR20190097729 (A) — 2019-08-21

MEDICINE DELIVERING IMPLANT FOR TREATING OPHTHALMOLOGY DISEASE AND METHOD OF PREPARING THE SAME

The present invention provides a sustained-release implant for treating eye diseases, having a predetermined size of a three-dimensional shape since albumin nanoparticles containing a drug for treating eye diseases are freeze-dried, compressed and coated. An implant of the present invention can have a predetermined mechanical strength since a nanoparticle powder is compressed, and can also gradually decompose, because of a characteristic surface of a frozen and compressed structure, from a surface to a center thereof. In addition, since the implant of the present invention is coated with a polymer, the mechanical strength of the implant can be further improved, and since a coated polymer material is first decomposed even if the implant is located within an eyeball a long time, the decomposition of albumin nanoparticles and a drug release speed can be delayed. Additionally, albumin molecules are gradually released and delivered to ocular tissue and, particularly, to a retina by the decomposition of nanoparticles in the implant of the present invention, thereby being ale to expect effects (of albumin molecules themselves) such as the protection of nervous tissue and the delay of death.