

ПАТЕНТЫ/PATENTS

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AU2020101450 (A4) — 2020-08-27

AU2019223946 (A1) — 2020-08-27

RETINAL VASCULAR DISEASE DETECTION FROM RETINAL FUNDUS IMAGES USING MACHINE LEARNING

RETINAL VASCULAR DISEASE DETECTION FROM RETINAL FUNDUS IMAGES USING MACHINE LEARNING One of the essential senses in the human body is the eyesight. A human existence is meaningful in the world only by the vision. So any malfunction in the vision of the human eye has to be handled with highest priority. So even in the world, there are number of scientific technologies implement lot of changes in biomedical field, the technology related to vision finds its significance. The researchers proven that the vision blurriness or the vision loss not only caused by the change in human eye power but also reflects malfunction of other parts of the body. As, the blood vessels that carry blood oxygen flow through the body and especially the blood vessels that is at the back of the eye connects to the heart. So even the heart related disorder also reflects in the eye. Not only heart, other functions like liver, kidney and inflammatory disease reflect in human eye. So detection of retinal vascular disease is very essential. For this function, the fundus images from the retina are observed by fundus camera and then only the luminous green is considered to undergo processing. CLAHE is deployed to categorize pixels of similar characteristics and noise is removed by filters. By deploying machine learning, mean-C threshold method with convolution, computation is performed and non-vessel images are removed. By making accurate predictions, the eye-care specialist can make proper diagnosis and give good consultation to the patients. 1 P a g e RETINAL VASCULAR DISEASE DETECTION FROM RETINAL FUNDUS IMAGES USING MACHINE LEARNING Diagram ELIMINATE NON-VESE AGE & DISPLAY PREDICTION Fig.1 Block diagram 1|P a g e

US2020268738 (A1) — 2020-08-27

ANTIBIOTIC SOLUTION AND METHOD OF INJECTION TO PREVENT OPHTHALMIC INFECTIONS

A method of preventing post-operative endophthalmitis involves injecting a colored antibiotic solution into the anterior segment of the eye during surgery, the antibiotic solution having moxifloxacin, cefuroxime, vancomycin, or some combination thereof, and the coloring agent being preferably a cobalamin (e.g., cyanocobalamin).

OCULAR IMPLANT AND DELIVERY SYSTEM

An ocular implant including a drug releasing element and having an inlet portion and a Schlemm's canal portion distal to the inlet portion, the inlet portion being disposed at a proximal end of the implant and sized and configured to be placed within an anterior chamber of a human eye, the Schlemm's canal portion being arranged and configured to be disposed within Schlemm's canal of the eye when the inlet portion is disposed in the anterior chamber.

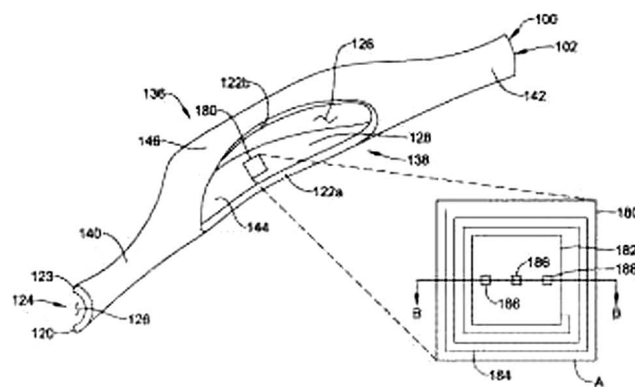


FIG. 6A

WO2020171374 (A1) — 2020-08-27

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING RIVOCERANIB FOR INHIBITION OF OCULAR NEOVASCULARIZATION AND METHOD FOR INHIBITING OCULAR NEOVASCULARIZATION BY USING SAME

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising rivoceranib for inhibition of ocular neovascularization and a method for inhibiting ocular neovascularization by using same. An eye drop comprising rivoceranib as an active ingredient reduces a neovascularized corneal area and vascularity index in an animal model and the number and area of vessels and lymphatic ducts in corneal tissues and as such, can be effectively used for inhibiting corneal neovascularization.

PL3386509 (T3) — 2020-08-24

US2020270306 (A1) — 2020-08-27

USE OF CABERGOLINE IN THE TREATMENT OF EYE DISEASES CAUSED BY ELEVATED VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR LEVELS

The present invention relates to a use of type-2 dopaminergic receptor agonists in treatment of eye diseases caused by an elevated level of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), particularly in treatment or prevention of diseases of an eye retina resulting from an increase in permeability of blood vessels and their angiogenesis using cabergoline, a dopaminergic D2 receptor agonist.

US2020268763 (A1) — 2020-08-27

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRY EYE AND METHODS FOR FABRICATING AND USING THEREOF

Methods and kits for improving tear production are described, along with topical pharmaceutical compositions. In certain instances, the composition comprises pentoxifylline and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The compositions also may further comprise another active agent, such as an anti-bacterial agent, antiviral agent, antifungal agent, or immunosuppressant agent, and combinations thereof.

US2020268647 (A1) — 2020-08-27

METHOD OF ENHANCING DELIVERY OF THERAPEUTIC COMPOUNDS TO THE EYE

The invention provides methods for enhancing the delivery of therapeutic compounds to the eye of a subject by administering plasmin or derivatives thereof and the therapeutic compounds to the eye.

US2020268648 (A1) — 2020-08-27

OPHTHALMIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING LATANOPROST FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF OCULAR DISEASES

The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition for use in the prevention or therapy of glaucoma, increased intraocular pressure, ocular hypertension and/or a symptom associated therewith, wherein—the composition comprises latanoprost and a liquid vehicle comprising a semifluorinated alkane; and—the composition is administered to the eye of a subject; and—the amount of latanoprost administered in a single dose per eye is in the range of from about 0.5 to 1.4 µg.

PEPTIDES AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING EYE DISEASES

The present invention relates to novel peptides and a pharmaceutical compositions comprising the same. The peptide compounds and compositions disclosed herein are useful as therapeutic agents for treating eye diseases. When administered to the eyes, the peptide compounds and compositions disclosed herein increase the amount of tear secretion and promotes recovery of a damaged cornea.

US2020270686 (A1) — 2020-08-27

EYE DISEASE BIOMARKER

The principal purpose of the present invention is to provide a biomarker that makes it possible to conveniently and accurately assess corneal or conjunctival disease, and can use lacrimal fluid as the sample thereof. In addition, a main object of the present invention is to provide a biomarker that makes it possible to conveniently and accurately evaluate central serous chorioretinopathy. The present invention also provides a diagnostic kit containing a reagent capable of detecting the biomarker, and a diagnosis method that uses the biomarker. It is possible to use mitochondrial DNA included in lacrimal fluid as the biomarker for corneal or conjunctival disease.

US2020268248 (A1) — 2020-08-27

METHOD OF ESTIMATING A FULL SHAPE OF THE CRYSTALLINE LENS FROM MEASUREMENTS TAKEN BY OPTIC IMAGING TECHNIQUES AND METHOD OF ESTIMATING AN INTRAOCULAR LENS POSITION IN A CATARACT SURGERY

The present invention relates to a method and a device for estimating a full shape of a lens of an eye from measurements of the lens taken in vivo by optical imaging techniques, the measurements comprising visible portions of the lens, the method comprises defining non-visible portions of the lens parting from the in vivo measurements and using a geometrical model of a lens previously built from ex-vivo measurements. The full shape parameters of the crystalline lens can be estimated in the present invention from optical imaging techniques to improve the estimation of the IOL position and thus the IOL power selection.