ПАТЕНТЫ/PATENTS

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TW202045188 (A) — 2020-12-16

OPHTHALMIC COMPOSITION CONTAINING DIQUAFOSOL OR SALT THEREOF, VINYL-BASED POLYMER AND CELLULOSE-BASED POLYMER

Provided is an ophthalmic composition containing diquafosol or a salt thereof, a vinyl-based polymer and a cellulose-based polymer. Also provided is an agent for preventing or treating dry eyes, which contains diquafosol or a salt thereof, a vinyl-based polymer and a cellulose-based polymer. These aqueous dissolution type eye drops for treating dry eye contain 3 % (w/v) of diquafosol sodium, hydroxyethyl cellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone having a K value of 30, and are characterized in that 1–2 drops are administered to the eyes three times per day.

TW202045179 (A) — 2020-12-16

METHODS FOR TREATING OCULAR SURFACE PAIN

The present invention provides methods for treating ocular surface pain by administering 4-(7-hydroxy-2-isopropyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazolin-3-yl)-benzonitrile (compound I). The present invention also provides methods for treating dry eye disease and ocular hyperemia by administering 4-(7-hydroxy-2-isopropyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazolin-3-yl)-benzonitrile.

PH12020550722 (A1) — 2021-02-15

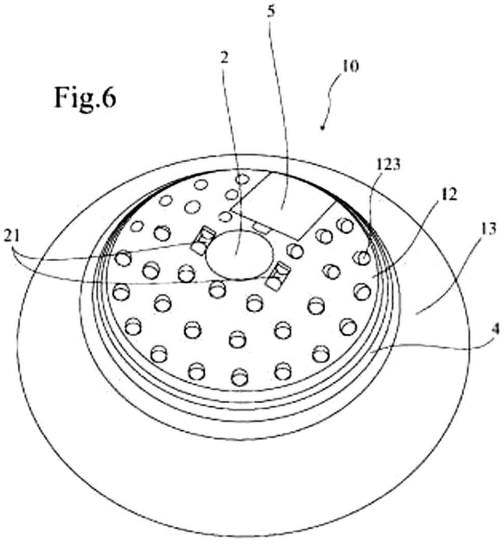
OPHTHALMIC TOPICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING DOBESILIC ACID FOR TREATING DISEASES OF THE POSTERIOR SEGMENT OF THE EYE

The invention relates to a new therapeutic approach for treatment and/or prevention of a disease of the posterior segment of the eye, in particular for retinal and optic nerve pathologies. Dobesilic acid and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or an ester of any of the acid or the salt,are proposed for use topically administered onto eye surface. There are also disclosed new compositions comprising dobesilic acid and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or an ester of any of the acid or the salt, adapted for performing the treatment and/or prevention of diseases of the posterior segment of the eye.

AU2018431330 (A1) — 2021-02-25

INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE MEASURING AND/OR MONITORING DEVICE

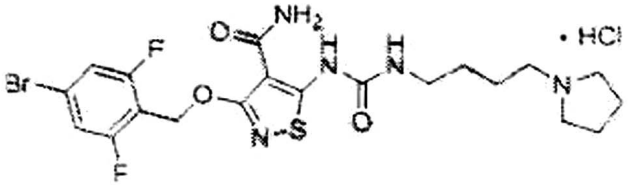
The present invention relates to an intraocular pressure measuring and/or monitoring device (1) comprising a contact lens (10) presenting an inner surface (101) and an outer surface (102), and a pressure sensor (2) united with said contact lens (10) and located such that it is applied against an eye (8) of a user for sensing the intraocular pressure (IOP) of said eye (8) when said contact lens (10) is worn by said user, characterized in that said contact lens (10) comprises a soft portion (11) and a rigid portion (12), said rigid portion (12) being adapted to at least partially rigidify a central portion of the inner surface (101) of said contact lens (10) so as to maintain said rigidified inner surface (101) with a curvature radius adapted to flatten at least a portion of the eye surface in contact with the pressure sensor (2) so as to reach a pressure equilibrium around the pressure sensor (2) when said contact lens (10) is worn by said user.



AU2019312759 (A1) — 2021-02-25

ACCOMMODATIVE INTRAOCULAR LENS

The invention relates to an accommodative intraocular lens for implantation in an eye within a natural capsular bag in the eye, said capsular bag being attached at the circumference thereof to a ciliary muscle of the eye by means of zonular fibres. The intraocular lens has: a first lens part, which has: an optical body which is transparent to light and has an optical axis, a front optical body surface and a rear optical body surface; haptics which are connected permanently to the optical body and are designed to come into engagement with the capsular bag in order to arrange the optical body centrally in the capsular bag; a flexible membrane which is connected permanently to the haptics or the optical body and has a front membrane surface and a rear membrane surface, wherein the membrane is arranged adjacent to the front optical body surface, the membrane has a centre axis which runs congruently or parallel to the optical axis, the rear membrane surface has a radius of curvature, the membrane is transparent to light; and a second lens part, which has a hollow cylinder which can be coupled detachably to the membrane, wherein the hollow cylinder can be positioned with a proximal end on the front membrane surface of the first lens part such that, by means of a compressive force which acts on a distal end of the hollow cylinder parallel to the optical axis and can be generated by a movement of the ciliary muscle of the eye, the hollow cylinder and the membrane can be displaced along the optical axis towards the front optical body surface and thus the rear membrane surface undergoes a change in the radius of curvature thereof.



(Compound-I)

PH12019501902 (A1) — 2021-02-08

OCULAR FORMULATIONS FOR DRUG-DELIVERY TO THE POSTERIOR SEGMENT OF THE EYE

The present invention relates to topical formulations comprising a compound of the following formula: for treating ocular neovascularization. The Compound-I is present in a solution or a suspension in about 0.005 pcnt to about 5.0 pcnt w/v, such that the solution or suspension delivers the compound at the posterior segment of the eye for inhibiting VEGF in the retina and/or the choroid.

PH12020550067 (A1) — 2021-02-15

METHODS, SYSTEMS, AND COMPOSITIONS FOR MAINTAINING FUNCTIONING DRAINAGE BLEBS ASSOCIATED WITH FOREIGN BODIES

Methods, systems, and compositions for maintaining functioning drainage blebs to reduce intraocular pressure (IOP) of an eye being treated for glaucoma. The methods, systems, and compositions feature the combination of a minimally invasive glaucoma surgery (MIGS) implant or procedure and the application of beta radiation to the bleb. The beta radiation can function to inhibit or reduce the inflammation and/or fibrogenesis that typically occurs after insertion of a MIGS implant and leads to bleb failure. By reducing inflammation and/or fibrogenesis, the MIGS implant and the blebs can remain functioning appropriately.

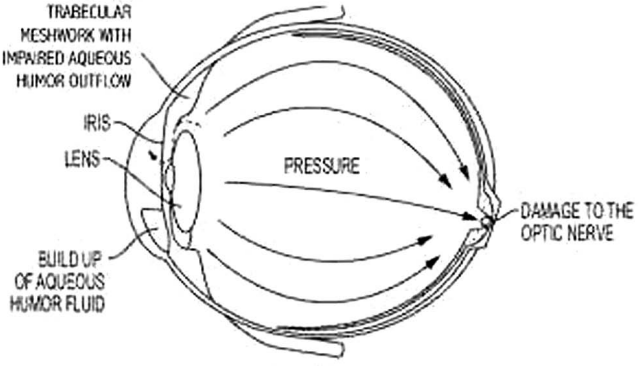


FIG. 1

CA3108992 (A1) — 2020-02-13

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATMENT OF PRESBYOPIA

The present disclosure is directed to compositions and methods for treating presbyopia. The compositions can include a cholinesterase inhibitor, such as neostigmine, echothiophate, diisopropyl fluorophosphates, or physostigmine, and/or a mitoic agent. The compositions can act alone or synergistically, for example, to improve the accommodative and focusing ability of the eye while minimizing the side effects from each compound.

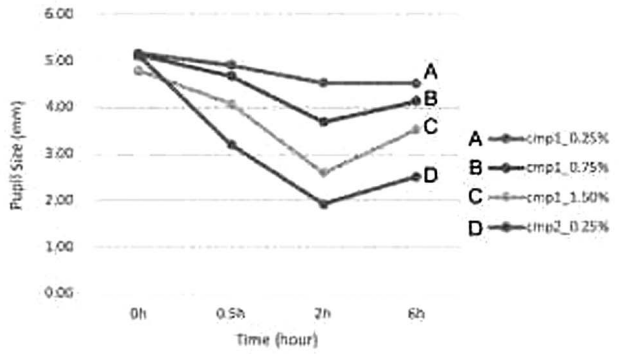


Figure 1