

ПАТЕНТЫ/PATENTS

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ES2748139 (T3) — 2020-03-13

MX2019011925 (A) — 2019-11-18

THERAPEUTIC MODULATION OF OCULAR SURFACE LUBRICATION

Provided herein are ophthalmically acceptable pharmaceutical compositions comprising a PRG4 inducing compound in 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.

MX2019011889 (A) — 2019-11-21

CONTACT LENS WITH OPTIMIZED PERFORMANCE AND METHOD OF DESIGN.

An optimized contact lens design and method which leverages the strain energy of the system when placed on eye that improves centration, translation, and stabilization characteristics, or any combination thereof, in order to improve both comfort and vision. A contact lens design and methodology wherein the lens-eye resulting strain energy is optimized to achieve the desired function be it centration, translation, or stabilization. Since the lens strain energy is directly driven by the amount of lens deformation, it is possible to control the lens strain energy through the modulus of the material, design of the lens geometry, namely the radii or curvature, peripheral thickness profiles, edge or rim shapes. The surface pressure and/or lens strain energy can be optimized for a given population by averaging the ocular eye shape/surface. Alternatively the lens strain energy can be optimized for a single given eye (i.e., custom design).

PROSTAGLANDIN CONJUGATES AND DERIVATIVES FOR TREATING GLAUCOMA AND OCULAR HYPERTENSION.

Prostaglandin conjugates and derivatives and methods for their use to treat glaucoma and/or lower intraocular pressure are disclosed. Additionally, ophthalmic pharmaceutical compositions useful in the treatment of eye diseases such as glaucoma and elevated intraocular pressure are disclosed. Such compositions comprise an effective amount of prostaglandin conjugates or derivatives of the present invention.

MX2019008338 (A) — 2019-11-11

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING SULGLYCOTIDE OR PHARMACEUTICALLY ACCEPTABLE SALT THEREOF FOR PREVENTING OR TREATING DRY EYE.

The present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition containing sulglycotide or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as an active ingredient for preventing or treating dry eye.

MX2019001931 (A) — 2019-11-28

DELIVERY OF UREA TO CELLS OF THE MACULA AND RETINA USING LIPOSOME CONSTRUCTS.

Provided are liposome constructs for delivery of urea to the vitreoretinal interface of the eye. The liposome constructs are agglomerates of small lamellar vesicles (SUVs) and have a greater density than the vitreal fluid, such that they sink to the back of the eye rather than dispersing throughout the vitreous.

AU2020201236 (A1) — 2020-03-12

AU2020201226 (A1) — 2020-03-12

IMPLANTS WITH CONTROLLED DRUG DELIVERY FEATURES AND METHODS OF USING SAME

Disclosed herein are drug delivery devices and methods for the treatment of ocular disorders requiring targeted and controlled administration of a drug to an interior portion of the eye for reduction or prevention of symptoms of the disorder. The devices are capable of controlled release of one or more drugs and may also include structures which allow for treatment of increased intraocular pressure by permitting aqueous humor to flow out of the anterior chamber of the eye through the device. WO 2015/184173 PCT/US2015/033036 t4l) co

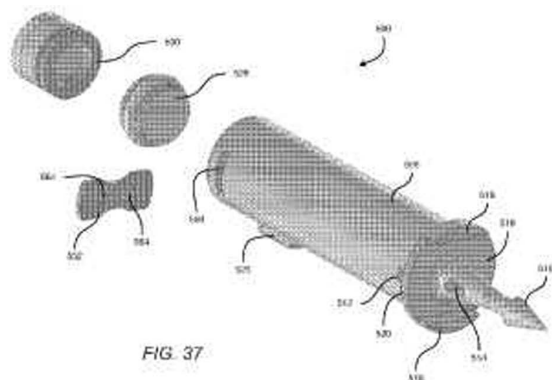


FIG. 37

Disclosed herein are drug delivery devices and methods for the treatment of ocular disorders requiring targeted and controlled administration of a drug to an interior portion of the eye for reduction or prevention of symptoms of the disorder. The devices are capable of controlled release of one or more drugs and may also include structures which allow for treatment of increased intraocular pressure by permitting aqueous humor to flow out of the anterior chamber of the eye through the device. WO 2015/184173 PCT/US2015/033036 t4l)

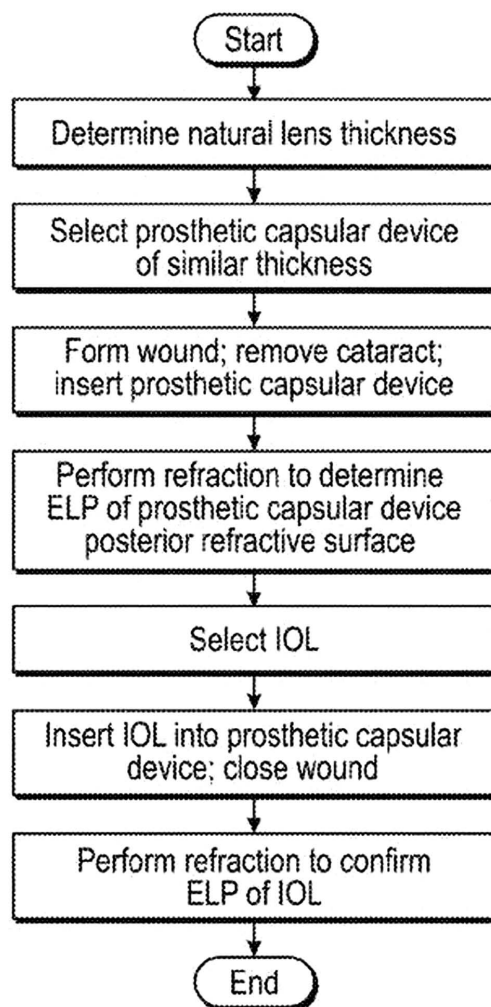
AU2018323473 (A1) — 2020-03-12

METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING CONE-ROD RETINAL DYSTROPHY

Provided herein are methods and compositions for treating an eye disorder, for example CORD6. Aspects of the disclosure relate to knocking out an autosomal dominant mutant

PROSTHETIC CAPSULAR DEVICES, SYSTEMS, AND METHODS

A prosthetic capsular device configured to be inserted in a natural capsular bag of an eye after removal of a lens includes a housing structure capable of containing an intraocular device. The housing structure includes a posterior side, an anterior side opposite the posterior side, lateral sides extending between the posterior side and the anterior side, and a cavity at least partially defined by the posterior side, the anterior side, and the lateral sides. The posterior side includes a refractive surface and an opening radially outward of the refractive surface. The anterior side includes an aperture capable of allowing at least one of insertion, removal, and replacement of an intraocular device. The cavity is capable of containing an intraocular device. No Q) x 1 1*



US10587090 (B1) — 2020-03-10

US2020078495 (A1) — 2020-03-12

SAFE LASER LIGHT

The present invention provides a device and method for a laser based light source using a combination of laser diode or waveguide gain element excitation source based on gallium and nitrogen containing materials and wavelength conversion phosphor materials designed for inherent safety. In this invention a violet, blue, or other wavelength laser diode source based on gallium and nitrogen materials is closely integrated with phosphor materials, such as yellow phosphors, to form a compact, high-brightness, and highly-efficient, light source with closed loop design features to yield the light source as an eye safe light source.

WO2020047622 (A1) — 2020-03-12

USE OF MIOTIC CHOLINERGIC SUBSTANCES AND F₂ α PROSTAGLANDIN ANALOGUES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF MYOPIA

The present invention relates to the use of miotic cholinergic substances alone or in combination with prostaglandin F₂ α analogues, for the preparation of a medicament compound for the prevention and treatment of myopia. It has been found that the use proposed in the present invention has resulted in the stabilization and reduction of the refractive degree, besides of the reduction of the elastance of the posterior pole of the eye and, consequently, of the CA/A ratio. Moreover, an improved visual acuity for all distances, with consequent improvement in contrast sensitivity and image sharpness, increased choroidal irrigation, and improved retinal cell action in the image receiving process was noted.

BIODEGRADABLE SILK EAR TUBES

In some embodiments, the present invention provides methods for making resorbable ear tubes including the steps of providing a silk fibroin solution, and forming a silk ear tube from the silk fibroin solution, wherein the silk ear tube is less than 2 mm in length and has an outer diameter of less than 1.5 mm, and wherein the silk ear tube is resorbable. In some embodiments, the present invention also provides methods for treating otitis media including the step of introducing a silk ear tube into the ear canal of a subject, wherein the silk ear tube is less than 2 mm in length and has an outer diameter of less than 1.5 mm, and wherein the silk ear tube is resorbed by the subject.

US2020081531 (A1) — 2020-03-12

METHOD FOR CONTROLLING DEVICE ON THE BASIS OF EYEBALL MOTION, AND DEVICE THEREFOR

A method of controlling a device is provided. The method includes receiving eye movement information of a user. A gazed position within a display area of the device is identified based on the eye movement information of the user. A position of a cursor corresponding to the gazed position is corrected based on the eye movement information. A control command corresponding to an area within the display area of the device is generated, based on the gazed position and the eye movement information. An operation of the device is controlled based on the control command.