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Comisión Nacional contra la biopiratería
Boletín de la Comisión Nacional contra la Biopiratería
CENTRO DE INFORMACIÓN Y DOCUMENTACIÓN

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

PATENTES EXTRANJERAS

Número de solicitud: EP2009776551A
Título: LOZENGE COMPOSITION FOR TREATING INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE MOUTH AND PHARYNX
Fecha de solicitud: 2009-04-22
Solicitante: Maria Clementine Martin Klosterfrau Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, 50670 Köln, DE, 100172293
Abstract: Composition, preferably pharmaceutical composition, in a suckable dosage form, comprises a combination of (a) at least one first active component, which contains at least one tanning agent drugs and/or their extracts with (b) at least second active component, which contains at least one mucolytic drugs and/or their extracts. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a packaging unit, preferably blister package, comprising the composition in the form suitable for single dose, preferably in the form of lozenge, where the packaging unit comprises many lozenges for individual withdrawal. Antiinflammatory; Antitussive; Antiasthmatic. None given. The composition is useful for preparing a medicament for treating inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx, cough and catarrh of the upper airways (claimed). The composition is useful for prophylaxis and/or treatment of mucous membrane-irritation and -lesion in mouth and pharynx, cough irritations (preferably dry cough irritation), drying of the mucous membrane in mouth and pharynx, hoarseness, bronchial catarrh and bronchial asthma. Tests details are described but no results given. The composition, having improved efficiency, is easy and safe for application and does not have side effects. The mucolytic drug, after administration from the composition, forms a protective layer over the damaged mucosa and the formed film provides a secondary protection to the mucous membrane and also results in faster healing of the inflammation. The chronological administration of the tanning agent drug and subsequent administration of the mucolytic drug allows for the obtaining good results in the treatment when compared to the current treatment methods i.e. the tannin drug crosslinks with the inflammatory proteins in the mucous membrane after which the mucolytic drugs form a protective layer above and the crosslink formed between the tannin drug and the protein in the membrane is improved which allows for the better adherence of the mucolytic agent to the inflamed tissue and exert its protective function. Preferred Components: The first component is Pelargonium (preferably Pelargonium sidoides, Pelargonium reniforme) (preferred), blackberry (Rubus fruticosus), oak (Quercus rubra or Quercus petraea), silverweed (Potentilla anserina), clove (Syzygium aromaticum), bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus), myrrh (Commiphora molmol), ratanhia (Krameria triandra), Greek sage (Salvia triloba), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), white deadnettle (Lamium album), common tormentil (Potentilla erecta), strawberry (Fragaria vesca), common agrimony (Agrimonia eupatoria), lady's mantle (Alchemilla xanthochlora), French rose (Rosa gallica) and/or Great burnet (Sanguisorba officinalis). The second active component is ribwort (Plantago lanceolata) (preferred), Iceland moss (Lichen islandicus), marshmallow (Althaea officinalis), mallow (Malva sylvestris and Malva neglecta Waller), fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-graecum) and/or salep and quince (Cydonia oblonga Mill). Preferred Components: The sugar is saccharose, glucose, dextrose (preferred) or fructose and/or the sugar substitutes are sugar alcohols including mannitol, xylitol, sorbitol, isomalt (preferably liquid isomalt), maltitol syrup, lactitol, leucrose, fructooligosaccharide, glucan or polyglucose. Preferred Composition: The composition is formed as multiphase system, preferably at least two-phase system or as two-phase system, where the respective phases are dissolved and/or released when sucked and/or timedelayed under salivary influence. The active components (a) and (b) are present in different phases. The composition comprises at least one first phase (A1) containing the first active component (a) and at least second phase (A2) containing the second active component (b), where the active components (a) and (b) are released

from the phases (A1) and (A2) when sucked and/or time-delayed under salivary influence. The first phase (A1) encloses the second phase (A2) and/or essentially surrounds and/or the first phase (A1) is formed as a cover and the second phase (A2) is formed as core. The first active component (a) is released temporally before the second active component (b) is released. The composition comprises the two phase in the form of at least an outer phase and at least an inner phase, where the outer phase contains the first active component (a) and the inner phase contains the second active component (b), where when sucked in temporal succession, initially the first active component (a) is released followed by the second active component (b). The composition comprises: 0.05-30 (preferably 0.5-5) wt.% of the component (a); and 0.01-20 (preferably 0.08-2) wt.% of the active component (b). The composition stores/comprises the active components (a) and (b) in a matrix and/or mass based on sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition comprises 50-99.6 (preferably 90-98.5) wt.% of the sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition, preferably in the form of lozenge, is present with a total weight of 1-6 (preferably 2-4) g. The dosage form, preferably in the form of lozenge, contains: 10-500 (preferably 30-300) mg of the first active component (a); 5-250 (preferably 15-150) mg of the active component (b); and 1.5-4.9 (preferably 1.5-2.99) g of sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition comprises other further active substances and/or ingredients, which include processing aids, flavoring agents, flavor additives, sweeteners and sweetening agents, acidifying agents, stabilizers and/or antiseptics. The composition is prepared for the administration of 10-3000 mg of the first active component (a) and 5-2500 (preferably 30-1200) mg of the second active component, per day after administration of 1-12 dosing units, preferably in the form of individual lozenge. Preferred Components: The first active component (a), the first phase (A1), the outer phase and/or the cover is present in solid form and/or in dissolvable form when sucked and the second active component, the second phase (A2), the inner phase and/or the core is present in liquid form, where the liquid form is viscous, preferably syrup, which is formed as a paste or gel, where the dynamic viscosity at room temperature and atmospheric pressure of the second active component (b) is 1-1000 (preferably 20-200) mPa.s. The first component (a) is added in the form of an extract, preferably liquid extract in the form of mother tincture, where the extract is obtained from an aqueous, alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extract (preferred). In the first component (a), where the drug/extract-ratio of 1:0.1-1:100 (preferably 1:5-1:15). The component (b) is added preferably in the form of dry extract, where the extract is obtained from an aqueous (preferred), alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extract, where the drug/extract ratio in the dry extract is 0.4:1-15:1 (preferably 5:1-8:1). The active component (a) containing first phase (A1) and/or the cover contains 70-95 (preferably 80-90) wt.% of isomalt (preferably liquid isomalt) or 2-20 (preferably 5-15) wt.% of maltitol (preferably maltitol syrup). The active component (b) containing first phase (A2) and/or the core contains 50-95 (preferably 70-85) wt.% of maltitol (preferably maltitol syrup). The dosage form is lozenge, preferably hard caramel, pastille or tablet and/or the dosage form is formed based on lozenge, preferably in the form of multiphased, preferably twophased, lozenge-base preferably having a solid cover and/or solid first phase (A1) containing the active component (a) and a liquid core and/or liquid second phase (A2) containing the active component (b). The ratio of the solid cover to the liquid core is 50-98:50-2 (preferably 70-90:30-10). The second active component (b), the second phase (A2) and/or the core is present in liquid form, preferably, when sucked, in dissolvable form.

Número de solicitud: US2010941535A
Título: HERBAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MUCOSAL LESIONS
Fecha de solicitud: 2010-11-08
Solicitante: IZUN PHARMACEUTICALS CORPORATION, Jerusalem, IL

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura , Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3-4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1-9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2); for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica).The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra .Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: JP2001137981A
Título: A steatogenesis promoter and cosmetics
Fecha de solicitud: 2001-03-30
Solicitante: NARISU KESHOHIN KK, JP
Abstract: A steatogenesis promoter comprising a plant extract of Piper methysticum, Verbena officinalis, Stellaria media, Taraxacum officinale, Meadow sweet (Filipendula ulmaria), Helianthus annus, Origanum majorana, Trifolium pratense, Krameria triandra, Larrea tridentata, and/or L. mexicana, is new. A steatogenesis promoter comprises a plant

extract obtained from Kava Kava (Piper methysticum), Verbena officinalis, Stellaria media, Taraxacum officinale, (Sect. Ruderalia species), Meadow sweet (Filipendula ulmaria), sunflower Helianthus annus, Origanum majorana, purple/gromwell clover (Trifolium pratense), Krameria triandra, Larrea tridentata, and/or L.mexicana. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is alsoincluded for cosmetics containing the plant extract(s). Cosmetic. Steatogenesis promoter. Steatogenesis promotion effect of plant extract was measured using mouse 3T3-L1 derived fat-cell progenitor. Krameria triandra showed steatogenesis promoting rate (SPR) of 133.9 % which was equivalent to 10 µg/ml of β-estradiol with SPR of 135.1, but without producing side effects. Whereas a comparative extract of Purerariae radix showed SPR of 101.6 %. Thre promoter is used in cosmetics (claimed) e.g. cream, milky lotion, pack, face wash, base, foundation, rouge, lipstick , white powder, soap, cologne, solution, emulsion, salve, wax, oil, sol, gel, powder and spray, pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs, for beautifying a female by increasing breast size (puffy appearance) and providing shape to a body. The natural product derived steatogenesis promoter is highly safe and heat stable. The promoter produces less adverse reaction. The promoter accelerates increase of fat tissue and stores fat tissue, thereby provides fleshy structure to female body. A combination of the plant extracts has synergistic steatogenesis promotion effect. Preferred Amount: 0.001 - 100 (1-10) weight% of steatogenesis promoter is compounded in compositions.

Número de solicitud: IL158947A
Fecha de solicitud: 2002-05-22
Solicitante:
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi
solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy,

more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica).The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra .Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: DE102009005865A
Fecha de solicitud: 2009-01-23
Solicitante: Klosterfrau Berlin GmbH, DE
Abstract: Dosing unit, preferably in tube, bag or paper bag form, comprises an aqueous based, liquid, freezable composition, preferably pharmaceutical composition containing an active agent, preferably therapeutical and/or pharmaceutical active quantity of at least a disinfecting, inflammation inhibiting, analgesic active agent, where: the composition is dispensed in solid, frozen condition for the prophylactic or curative topical (local) treatment of inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx, preferably by lozenge and/or chewing; and the dosing unit is outer packed. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for: the composition for the prophylactic or curative topical (local) treatment of inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx; anda packaging unit comprising several dosing units, preferably at least two dosing unit. Antiinflammatory; Virucide; Antianginal. None given. The composition in the dosing unit is useful to prepare a medicament for the prophylactic or curative topical (local) treatment of inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx, accompanying cold diseases, common cold infections, sore throat, throat inflammations, preferably angina, inflammations of the larynx (laryngitis), inflammations of the pharyngeal mucous membrane (pharyngitis), inflammations of the pharyngeal tonsils (tonsillitis), inflammations in oral cavity, preferably stomatitis, gingivitis or lesions in mucous membrane of the oral cavity. The composition is useful in monotherapy or associated therapy (all claimed). Tests details are described but no results given. (I) exhibits high cooling effect to inflammatory regions of the mouth and pharynx. Preferred Components: The dosing unit is subdivided, preferably into a single compartment containing a single extract of the composition in the frozen condition. The dosing unit is unitary and not compartmented, which is used for unique applications. The composition in the frozen condition is in the form of a several small pieces, balls, pellets, nugget, grains or particles. The composition contains water as freezable matrix for the active substance, carriers and/or excipents. The composition further comprises: at least an additive, which reduces the formation of large crystal structure under freezing, preferably by the storage of the additive between the water structures of the composition; at least local anesthetics (0.01-5, preferably 0.2-0.6 wt.%); dexpanthenol (panthenol, pantothenol) and/or pantothenic acid or its derivative, preferably its ester or salt, which is dexpanthenol (0.0001-10, preferably 0.1-5 wt.%); at least an ethereal oil, preferably an ethereal oil of Salvia , carnations, camomile, anise, star anise, thyme, tea tree and/or peppermint (0.0001-10, preferably 0.01-1 wt.%); at least a plant based preparation, preferably in the form of tincture, ethereal oil, juice, extract, preferably with immune stimulating, immune modulating and/or antiphlogistic effect, where: the tincture is from Commiphora myrrha , extract of whortleberries is from Vaccinium myrtilius L. , extract of ratanhia root is from

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Krameria triandra, ethereal oil is from Salvia officinalis (0.001-0.5 wt.%) or Syzygium romaticum, ethereal oil or tincture is from camomile (Matricaria flos , Flores chamomillae), ethereal oil is from anise (Pimpinella anisum) and/or sternanis Illicum verum (0.001-0.01 wt.%), etherealoil is from thyme (Thymus vulgaris) and/or ethereal oil is from tea tree Melaleuca alternifolia; at least a nourishment supplementing agent containing micronutrition agent, preferably vitamins, mineral materials and/or trace elements; at least a further active-, auxiliary-, additive and/or ingredient, preferably from processing agents, aroma materials, flavoring materials, sweet materials and sweetening agent, acidifying agent, stabilizers, local anesthetics, vitamins, minerals, trace elements and/or antiseptics. The additive is (0.0001-5, preferably 0.001-1 wt.%) is menthol, camphor, cineole, ethereal oil of Mentha type and/or ethereal oil of Eucalyptus globulus L. The immune stimulating, immune modulating and/or antiphlogistic ingredients are preferably in the form of: zinc salt (1-15 mg), and/or yarrow, oak bark, horsetail, dandelion, marshmallow and/or its extract. The freezing temperature of the composition is ≤ 0° C, preferably 0° C. The dosing unit is water tightly packed. The dosing unit is flexibly and/or ductily packed. The outer packing is based on plastic, preferably in the form of a plastic film or a plastic foil. The outer packing enables an extraction of the frozen composition for the application; preferably outer packing exhibits a predetermined rip or seam position for irreversible opening of the packing. At least two, preferably several dosing unit are bought together into a packaging unit, preferably for the dosing unit of an external packing. The amount of the active agent in the composition is 0.0001-30, preferably 0.005-6 wt.%. The active agent is a topically and/or locally effective active agent, preferably pharmaceutically active agent or medicine active agent. The active agents are antiseptic-, antimicrobial-, antibiotic-, bacteriostatic-, bactericide-, virustatic-, virucidal-, fungistatic- and/or fungicidalactive agent. The active agents are preferably 2,4-dichlorobenzylalcohol (0.001-0.15 wt.%), 5-methyl-2-pentylphenol (0.0005-0.1 wt.%), 1,1'-(1,10-decandiyl)bis[4-(octylamino)-pyridinium]-dichloride or 1,1'-decamethylene [(1,4-dihydro-4-octylimimo) pyridinium] dichloride (0.01-5 wt.%, preferably 0.05-2.5 wt.%); 1,1'-hexamethylene-bis [5-(4-chlorophenyl)biguanide]or chlorohexidine or its compound (0.001-0.15 wt.%); 1,3-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-hexahydro-5-methyl-5-pyridine amine (0.01-0.2 wt.%); 1-hexadecylpyridiniumchloride (0.001-0.01 wt.%); dequalinium chloride (0.001-0.01 wt.%); N-alkyl-N-benzyl-N,N-dimethylammoniumchloride or benzalkonium chloride (0.005-0.1 wt.%); amphotericin B (0.01-0.5 wt.%); tyrothricin (0.0005-0.005 wt.%); trans-4-(2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzylamino)-cyclohexanol or ambroxolhydrochloride (0.01-0.5 wt.%); benzydamine, preferably benzydamine hydrochloride (0.005-0.1, preferably 0.03-0.075 wt.%); lysozyme; poly(iminocarbonylimidoyliminocarbonylimidoylimino-1,6-hexanediyl)-hydrochloride or polyhexanide; 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol, triclosan and another halogenated and/or aromatically substituted phenol; sorbic acid and its salt and/or p-hydroxybenzoic acid ester. The active agent 0.01-30, preferably 1-15 wt.% is from at least a mucolytic drug and/or its extract. The mucolytic drug is used in form of an extract, preferably Iceland moss (preferred), marsh mallow, ribwort, mallow, fenugreek, salep and/or quince. The local anesthetics are based on an organic acid esters (preferred) or acid amides. The local anesthetics are benzocaine (preferred), procaine, tetracaine, lidocaine, etidocaine, prilocaine, mepivacaine, bupivacaine, S-ropivacaine or articaine. The composition is a water-based composition.

Número de solicitud: WO2009EP2913A
Título: LOZENGE COMPOSITION FOR TREATING INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE MOUTH AND PHARYNX
Fecha de solicitud: 2009-04-22
Solicitante: MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN KLOSTERFRAU VERTRIEBSGESELLSCHAFT MBH, DE | PLOCH Michael, DE

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Abstract: Composition, preferably pharmaceutical composition, in a suckable dosage form, comprises a combination of (a) at least one first active component, which contains at least one tanning agent drugs and/or their extracts with (b) at least second active component, which contains at least one mucolytic drugs and/or their extracts. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a packaging unit, preferably blister package, comprising the composition in the form suitable for single dose, preferably in the form of lozenge, where the packaging unit comprises many lozenges for individual withdrawal. Antiinflammatory; Antitussive; Antiasthmatic.

None given. The composition is useful for preparing a medicament for treating inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx, cough and catarrh of the upper airways (claimed). The composition is useful for prophylaxis and/or treatment of mucous membrane-irritation and -lesion in mouth and pharynx, cough irritations (preferably dry cough irritation), drying of the mucous membrane in mouth and pharynx, hoarseness, bronchial catarrh and bronchial asthma. Tests details are described but no results given. The composition, having improved efficiency, is easy and safe for application and does not have side effects. The mucolytic drug, after administration from the composition, forms a protective layer over the damaged mucosa and the formed film provides a secondary protection to the mucous membrane and also results in faster healing of the inflammation. The chronological administration of the tanning agent drug and subsequent administration of the mucolytic drug allows for the obtaining good results in the treatment when compared to the current treatment methods i.e. the tannin drug crosslinks with the inflammatory proteins in the mucous membrane after which the mucolytic drugs form a protective layer above and the crosslink formed between the tannin drug and the protein in the membrane is improved which allows for the better adherence of the mucolytic agent to the inflamed tissue and exert its protective function. Preferred Components: The first component is Pelargonium (preferably Pelargonium sidoides, Pelargonium reniforme) (preferred), blackberry (Rubus fruticosus), oak (Quercus rubra or Quercus petraea), silverweed (Potentilla anserina), clove (Syzygium aromaticum), bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus), myrrh (Commiphora molmol), ratanhia (Krameria triandra), Greek sage (Salvia triloba), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), white deadnettle (Lamium album), common tormentil (Potentilla erecta), strawberry (Fragaria vesca), common agrimony (Agrimonia eupatoria), lady's mantle (Alchemilla xanthochlora), French rose (Rosa gallica) and/or Great burnet (Sanguisorba officinalis). The second active component is ribwort (Plantago lanceolata) (preferred), Iceland moss (Lichen islandicus), marshmallow (Althaea officinalis), mallow (Malva sylvestris and Malva neglecta Waller), fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-graecum) and/or salep and quince (Cydonia oblonga Mill). Preferred Components: The sugar is saccharose, glucose, dextrose (preferred) or fructose and/or the sugar substitutes are sugar alcohols including mannitol, xylitol, sorbitol, isomalt (preferably liquid isomalt), maltitol syrup, lactitol, leucrose, fructooligosaccharide, glucan or polyglucose. Preferred Composition: The composition is formed as multiphase system, preferably at least two-phase system or as two-phase system, where the respective phases are dissolved and/or released when sucked and/or timedelayed under salivary influence. The active components (a) and (b) are present in different phases. The composition comprises at least one first phase (A1) containing the first active component (a) and at least second phase (A2) containing the second active component (b), where the active components (a) and (b) are released from the phases (A1) and (A2) when sucked and/or time-delayed under salivary influence. The first phase (A1) encloses the second phase (A2) and/or essentially surrounds and/or the first phase (A1) is formed as a cover and the second phase (A2) is formed as core. The first active component (a) is released temporally before the second active component (b) is released. The composition comprises the two phase in the form of at least an outer phase and at least an inner phase, where the outer phase contains the first active component (a) and the inner phase contains the second active component (b), where when sucked in temporal succession, initially the first active component (a) is released followed by the second

active component (b). The composition comprises: 0.05-30 (preferably 0.5-5) wt.% of the component (a); and 0.01-20 (preferably 0.08-2) wt.% of the active component (b). The composition stores/comprises the active components (a) and (b) in a matrix and/or mass based on sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition comprises 50-99.6 (preferably 90-98.5) wt.% of the sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition, preferably in the form of lozenge, is present with a total weight of 1-6 (preferably 2-4) g. The dosage form, preferably in the form of lozenge, contains: 10-500 (preferably 30-300) mg of the first active component (a); 5-250 (preferably 15-150) mg of the active component (b); and 1.5-4.9 (preferably 1.5-2.99) g of sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition comprises other further active substances and/or ingredients, which include processing aids, flavoring agents, flavor additives, sweeteners and sweetening agents, acidifying agents, stabilizers and/or antiseptics. The composition is prepared for the administration of 10-3000 mg of the first active component (a) and 5-2500 (preferably 30-1200) mg of the second active component, per day after administration of 1-12 dosing units, preferably in the form of individual lozenge. Preferred Components: The first active component (a), the first phase (A1), the outer phase and/or the cover is present in solid form and/or in dissolvable form when sucked and the second active component, the second phase (A2), the inner phase and/or the core is present in liquid form, where the liquid form is viscous, preferably syrup, which is formed as a paste or gel, where the dynamic viscosity at room temperature and atmospheric pressure of the second active component (b) is 1-1000 (preferably 20-200) mPa.s. The first component (a) is added in the form of an extract, preferably liquid extract in the form of mother tincture, where the extract is obtained from an aqueous, alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extract (preferred). In the first component (a), where the drug/extract-ratio of 1:0.1-1:100 (preferably 1:5-1:15). The component (b) is added preferably in the form of dry extract, where the extract is obtained from an aqueous (preferred), alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extract, where the drug/extract ratio in the dry extract is 0.4:1-15:1 (preferably 5:1-8:1). The active component (a) containing first phase (A1) and/or the cover contains 70-95 (preferably 80-90) wt.% of isomalt (preferably liquid isomalt) or 2-20 (preferably 5-15) wt.% of maltitol (preferably maltitol syrup). The active component (b) containing first phase (A2) and/or the core contains 50-95 (preferably 70-85) wt.% of maltitol (preferably maltitol syrup). The dosage form is lozenge, preferably hard caramel, pastille or tablet and/or the dosage form is formed based on lozenge, preferably in the form of multiphased, preferably twophased, lozenge-base preferably having a solid cover and/or solid first phase (A1) containing the active component (a) and a liquid core and/or liquid second phase (A2) containing the active component (b). The ratio of the solid cover to the liquid core is 50-98:50-2 (preferably 70-90:30-10). The second active component (b), the second phase (A2) and/or the core is present in liquid form, preferably, when sucked, in dissolvable form.

Número de solicitud: JP2002591017A
Título: The treatment drug grass composition of mucous membrane damage
Fecha de solicitud: 2002-05-22
Solicitante: HERBAL SYNTHESIS CORP, JP
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura , Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of

5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in he treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2); for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica).The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis , Usnea barbata , Ligusticum porterii-osha , Gaultheria procumbens , Camellia sinesis , Vaccinium myrtillus , Melissa officinalis , Allium sativum or Krameria triandra .Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: WO2009EP2913A
Título: LOZENGE COMPOSITION FOR TREATING INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE MOUTH AND PHARYNX
Fecha de solicitud: 2009-04-22
Solicitante: MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN KLOSTERFRAU VERTRIEBSGESELLSCHAFT MBH, DE | PLOCH Michael, DE
Abstract: Composition, preferably pharmaceutical composition, in a suckable dosage form, comprises a combination of (a) at least one first active component, which contains at least one tanning agent drugs and/or their extracts with (b) at least second active component, which contains at least one mucolytic drugs and/or their extracts. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a packaging unit, preferably blister package, comprising the composition in the form suitable for single dose, preferably in the form of lozenge, where the packaging unit comprises many lozenges for individual withdrawal. Antiinflammatory; Antitussive; Antiasthmatic. None given. The composition is useful for preparing a medicament for treating inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx, cough and catarrh of the upper airways (claimed). The composition is useful for prophylaxis and/or treatment of mucous membrane-irritation and -lesion in mouth and

pharynx, cough irritations (preferably dry cough irritation), drying of the mucous membrane in mouth and pharynx, hoarseness, bronchial catarrh and bronchial asthma. Tests details are described but no results given. The composition, having improved efficiency, is easy and safe for application and does not have side effects. The mucolytic drug, after administration from the composition, forms a protective layer over the damaged mucosa and the formed film provides a secondary protection to the mucous membrane and also results in faster healing of the inflammation. The chronological administration of the tanning agent drug and subsequent administration of the mucolytic drug allows for the obtaining good results in the treatment when compared to the current treatment methods i.e. the tannin drug crosslinks with the inflammatory proteins in the mucous membrane after which the mucolytic drugs form a protective layer above and the crosslink formed between the tannin drug and the protein in the membrane is improved which allows for the better adherence of the mucolytic agent to the inflamed tissue and exert its protective function. Preferred Components: The first component is Pelargonium (preferably Pelargonium sidoides, Pelargonium reniforme) (preferred), blackberry (Rubus fruticosus), oak (Quercus rubra or Quercus petraea), silverweed (Potentilla anserina), clove (Syzygium aromaticum), bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus), myrrh (Commiphora molmol), ratanhia (Krameria triandra), Greek sage (Salvia triloba), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), white deadnettle (Lamium album), common tormentil (Potentilla erecta), strawberry (Fragaria vesca), common agrimony (Agrimonia eupatoria), lady's mantle (Alchemilla xanthochlora), French rose (Rosa gallica) and/or Great burnet (Sanguisorba officinalis). The second active component is ribwort (Plantago lanceolata) (preferred), Iceland moss (Lichen islandicus), marshmallow (Althaea officinalis), mallow (Malva sylvestris and Malva neglecta Waller), fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-graecum) and/or salep and quince (Cydonia oblonga Mill). Preferred Components: The sugar is saccharose, glucose, dextrose (preferred) or fructose and/or the sugar substitutes are sugar alcohols including mannitol, xylitol, sorbitol, isomalt (preferably liquid isomalt), maltitol syrup, lactitol, leucrose, fructooligosaccharide, glucan or polyglucose.Preferred Composition: The composition is formed as multiphase system, preferably at least two-phase system or as two-phase system, where the respective phases are dissolved and/or released when sucked and/or timedelayed under salivary influence. The active components (a) and (b) are present in different phases. The composition comprises at least one first phase (A1) containing the first active component (a) and at least second phase (A2) containing the second active component (b), where the active components (a) and (b) are released from the phases (A1) and (A2) when sucked and/or time-delayed under salivary influence. The first phase (A1) encloses the second phase (A2) and/or essentially surrounds and/or the first phase (A1) is formed as a cover and the second phase (A2) is formed as core. The first active component (a) is released temporally before the second active component (b) is released. The composition comprises the two phase in the form of at least an outer phase and at least an inner phase, where the outer phase contains the first active component (a) and the inner phase contains the second active component (b), where when sucked in temporal succession, initially the first active component (a) is released followed by the second active component (b). The composition comprises: 0.05-30 (preferably 0.5-5) wt.% of the component (a); and 0.01-20 (preferably 0.08-2) wt.% of the active component (b). The composition stores/comprises the active components (a) and (b) in a matrix and/or mass based on sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition comprises 50-99.6 (preferably 90-98.5) wt.% of the sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition, preferably in the form of lozenge, is present with a total weight of 1-6 (preferably 2-4) g. The dosage form, preferably in the form of lozenge, contains: 10-500 (preferably 30-300) mg of the first active component (a); 5-250 (preferably 15-150) mg of the active component (b); and 1.5-4.9 (preferably 1.5-2.99) g of sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition comprises other further active substances and/or ingredients, which include processing aids, flavoring agents, flavor additives, sweeteners and sweetening agents, acidifying agents, stabilizers and/or antiseptics. The composition is prepared for the

administration of 10-3000 mg of the first active component (a) and 5-2500 (preferably 30-1200) mg of the second active component, per day after administration of 1-12 dosing units, preferably in the form of individual lozenge. Preferred Components: The first active component (a), the first phase (A1), the outer phase and/or the cover is present in solid form and/or in dissolvable form when sucked and the second active component, the second phase (A2), the inner phase and/or the core is present in liquid form, where the liquid form is viscous, preferably syrup, which is formed as a paste or gel, where the dynamic viscosity at room temperature and atmospheric pressure of the second active component (b) is 1-1000 (preferably 20-200) mPa.s. The first component (a) is added in the form of an extract, preferably liquid extract in the form of mother tincture, where the extract is obtained from an aqueous, alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extract (preferred). In the first component (a), where the drug/extract-ratio of 1:0.1-1:100 (preferably 1:5-1:15). The component (b) is added preferably in the form of dry extract, where the extract is obtained from an aqueous (preferred), alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extract, where the drug/extract ratio in the dry extract is 0.4:1-15:1 (preferably 5:1-8:1). The active component (a) containing first phase (A1) and/or the cover contains 70-95 (preferably 80-90) wt.% of isomalt (preferably liquid isomalt) or 2-20 (preferably 5-15) wt.% of maltitol (preferably maltitol syrup). The active component (b) containing first phase (A2) and/or the core contains 50-95 (preferably 70-85) wt.% of maltitol (preferably maltitol syrup). The dosage form is lozenge, preferably hard caramel, pastille or tablet and/or the dosage form is formed based on lozenge, preferably in the form of multiphased, preferably twophased, lozenge-base preferably having a solid cover and/or solid first phase (A1) containing the active component (a) and a liquid core and/or liquid second phase (A2) containing the active component (b). The ratio of the solid cover to the liquid core is 50-98:50-2 (preferably 70-90:30-10). The second active component (b), the second phase (A2) and/or the core is present in liquid form, preferably, when sucked, in dissolvable form.

Número de solicitud: IN2008CH1340A
Fecha de solicitud: 2008-06-02
Solicitante:
Abstract: A botanical composition comprises mixture containing extract from bark of Negundo aceroides, and parts or extracts of Blumea odorata. Vasotropic; Hemostatic. 40 Subjects were treated with 4 tablets of botanical composition every 3 hours. The result showed that the total number of patients responding to treatment produce an efficacy result of 93.9%. None given. The botanical composition is used for alleviating symptom of hemorrhoids in a subject (claimed) and for treatment of blind and bleeding piles and fissures. The composition provides safe and effective treating and/or delaying of progression of hemorrhoids and/or their associated symptoms in patient in need. Preferred Components: The composition includes parts or extracts of the root of Krameria triandra, of bark of Hamamelis virginica, of Ficus religiosa, Collinsonia Canadensis, Aloe socotrina, Aesculus hippocastanum, Lapsana communis, Paeonia officinalis, Achillea millefolium, Strychnos nux-vomica, Hydrastis canadensis, Chelidonium majus, carriers, and other component. The other component is nitric acid, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate, phosphate, and/or calcium fluoride

Número de solicitud: WO2009US37636A
Título: BOTANICAL COMPOSITION AND ITS USES
Fecha de solicitud: 2009-03-19
Solicitante: MICRO-DOSE LIFE SCIENCES LLC, US | AGARWAL Rishi, IN

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Abstract: A botanical composition comprises mixture containing extract from bark of Negundo aceroides, and parts or extracts of Blumea odorata. Vasotropic; Hemostatic. 40 Subjects were treated with 4 tablets of botanical composition every 3 hours. The result showed that the total number of patients responding to treatment produce an efficacy result of 93.9%. None given. The botanical composition is used for alleviating symptom of hemorrhoids in a subject (claimed) and for treatment of blind and bleeding piles and fissures. The composition provides safe and effective treating and/or delaying of progression of hemorrhoids and/or their associated symptoms in patient in need. Preferred Components: The composition includes parts or extracts of the root of Krameria triandra, of bark of Hamamelis virginica, of Ficus religiosa, Collinsonia Canadensis, Aloe socotrina, Aesculus hippocastanum, Lapsana communis, Paeonia officinalis, Achillea millefolium, Strychnos nux-vomica, Hydrastis canadensis, Chelidonium majus, carriers, and other component. The other component is nitric acid, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate, phosphate, and/or calcium fluoride

Número de solicitud: US2009417106A
Título: HERBAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MUCOSAL LESIONS
Fecha de solicitud: 2009-04-02
Solicitante: Herbal Synthesis Corporation, Jerusalem, IL
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica),gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2); for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions.

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica). The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra. Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: US2008236018A
Título: BOTANICAL COMPOSITION AND ITS USES
Fecha de solicitud: 2008-09-23
Solicitante: MICRO-DOSE LIFE SCIENCES LLC, Novi, MI, US
Abstract: A botanical composition comprises mixture containing extract from bark of Negundo aceroides, and parts or extracts of Blumea odorata. Vasotropic; Hemostatic. 40 Subjects were treated with 4 tablets of botanical composition every 3 hours. The result showed that the total number of patients responding to treatment produce an efficacy result of 93.9%. None given. The botanical composition is used for alleviating symptom of hemorrhoids in a subject (claimed) and for treatment of blind and bleeding piles and fissures. The composition provides safe and effective treating and/or delaying of progression of hemorrhoids and/or their associated symptoms in patient in need. Preferred Components: The composition includes parts or extracts of the root of Krameria triandra, of bark of Hamamelis virginica, of Ficus religiosa, Collinsonia Canadensis, Aloe socotrina, Aesculus hippocastanum, Lapsana communis, Paeonia officinalis, Achillea millefolium, Strychnos nux-vomica, Hydrastis canadensis, Chelidonium majus, carriers, and other component. The other component is nitric acid, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate, phosphate, and/or calcium fluoride

Número de solicitud: DE202008008532U
Fecha de solicitud: 2008-06-30
Solicitante: Maria Clementine Martin Klosterfrau Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, DE
Abstract: Composition, preferably pharmaceutical composition, in a suckable dosage form, comprises a combination of (a) at least one first active component, which contains at least one tanning agent drugs and/or their extracts with (b) at least second active component, which contains at least one mucolytic drugs and/or their extracts. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a packaging unit, preferably blister package, comprising the composition in the form suitable for single dose, preferably in the form of lozenge, where the packaging unit comprises many lozenges for individual withdrawal. Antiinflammatory; Antitussive; Antiasthmatic. None given. The composition is useful for preparing a medicament for treating inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx, cough and catarrh of the upper airways (claimed). The composition is useful for prophylaxis and/or treatment of mucous membrane-irritation and -lesion in mouth and pharynx, cough irritations (preferably dry cough irritation), drying of the mucous membrane in mouth and pharynx, hoarseness, bronchial catarrh and bronchial asthma. Tests details are described but no results given. The composition, having improved efficiency, is easy and safe for application and does not have side effects. The mucolytic drug, after administration from the composition, forms a protective layer over the damaged mucosa and the formed film provides a

secondary protection to the mucous membrane and also results in faster healing of the inflammation. The chronological administration of the tanning agent drug and subsequent administration of the mucolytic drug allows for the obtaining good results in the treatment when compared to the current treatment methods i.e. the tannin drug crosslinks with the inflammatory proteins in the mucous membrane after which the mucolytic drugs form a protective layer above and the crosslink formed between the tannin drug and the protein in the membrane is improved which allows for the better adherence of the mucolytic agent to the inflamed tissue and exert its protective function. Preferred Components: The first component is Pelargonium (preferably Pelargonium sidoides , Pelargonium reniforme) (preferred), blackberry (Rubus fruticosus), oak (Quercus rubra or Quercus petraea), silverweed (Potentilla anserina), clove (Syzygium aromaticum), bilberry (Vaccinium myrtillus), myrrh (Commiphora molmol), ratanhia (Krameria triandra), Greek sage (Salvia triloba), blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), white deadnettle (Lamium album), common tormentil (Potentilla erecta), strawberry (Fragaria vesca), common agrimony (Agrimonia eupatoria), lady's mantle (Alchemilla xanthochlora), French rose (Rosa gallica) and/or Great burnet (Sanguisorba officinalis). The second active component is ribwort (Plantago lanceolata) (preferred), Iceland moss (Lichen islandicus), marshmallow (Althaea officinalis), mallow (Malva sylvestris and Malva neglecta Waller), fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-graecum) and/or salep and quince (Cydonia oblonga Mill).Preferred Components: The sugar is saccharose, glucose, dextrose (preferred) or fructose and/or the sugar substitutes are sugar alcohols including mannitol, xylitol, sorbitol, isomalt (preferably liquid isomalt), maltitol syrup, lactitol, leucrose, fructooligosaccharide, glucan or polyglucose.Preferred Composition: The composition is formed as multiphase system, preferably at least two-phase system or as two-phase system, where the respective phases are dissolved and/or released when sucked and/or timedelayed under salivary influence. The active components (a) and (b) are present in different phases. The composition comprises at least one first phase (A1) containing the first active component (a) and at least second phase (A2) containing the second active component (b), where the active components (a) and (b) are released from the phases (A1) and (A2) when sucked and/or time-delayed under salivary influence. The first phase (A1) encloses the second phase (A2) and/or essentially surrounds and/or the first phase (A1) is formed as a cover and the second phase (A2) is formed as core. The first active component (a) is released temporally before the second active component (b) is released. The composition comprises the two phase in the form of at least an outer phase and at least an inner phase, where the outer phase contains the first active component (a) and the inner phase contains the second active component (b), where when sucked in temporal succession, initially the first active component (a) is released followed by the second active component (b). The composition comprises: 0.05-30 (preferably 0.5-5) wt.% of the component (a); and 0.01-20 (preferably 0.08-2) wt.% of the active component (b). The composition stores/comprises the active components (a) and (b) in a matrix and/or mass based on sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition comprises 50-99.6 (preferably 90-98.5) wt.% of the sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition, preferably in the form of lozenge, is present with a total weight of 1-6 (preferably 2-4) g. The dosage form, preferably in the form of lozenge, contains: 10-500 (preferably 30-300) mg of the first active component (a); 5-250 (preferably 15-150) mg of the active component (b); and 1.5- 4.9 (preferably 1.5-2.99) g of sugar and/or sugar substitutes. The composition comprises other further active substances and/or ingredients, which include processing aids, flavoring agents, flavor additives, sweeteners and sweetening agents, acidifying agents, stabilizers and/or antiseptics. The composition is prepared for the administration of 10-3000 mg of the first active component (a) and 5-2500 (preferably 30-1200) mg of the second active component, per day after administration of 1-12 dosing units, preferably in the form of individual lozenge. Preferred Components: The first active component (a), the first phase (A1), the outer phase and/or the cover is present in solid form and/or in dissolvable form when sucked and the second active component, the second phase (A2), the inner phase and/or the core is present in liquid form, where the liquid form is

viscous, preferably syrup, which is formed as a paste or gel, where the dynamic viscosity at room temperature and atmospheric pressure of the second active component (b) is 1-1000 (preferably 20-200) mPa.s. The first component (a) is added in the form of an extract, preferably liquid extract in the form of mother tincture, where the extract is obtained from an aqueous, alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extract (preferred). In the first component (a), where the drug/extract-ratio of 1:0.1-1:100 (preferably 1:5-1:15). The component (b) is added preferably in the form of dry extract, where the extract is obtained from an aqueous (preferred), alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extract, where the drug/extract ratio in the dry extract is 0.4:1- 15:1 (preferably 5:1-8:1). The active component (a) containing first phase (A1) and/or the cover contains 70-95 (preferably 80-90) wt.% of isomalt (preferably liquid isomalt) or 2-20 (preferably 5-15) wt.% of maltitol (preferably maltitol syrup). The active component (b) containing first phase (A2) and/or the core contains 50- 95 (preferably 70-85) wt.% of maltitol (preferably maltitol syrup). The dosage form is lozenge, preferably hard caramel, pastille or tablet and/or the dosage form is formed based on lozenge, preferably in the form of multiphased, preferably twophased, lozenge-base preferably having a solid cover and/or solid first phase (A1) containing the active component (a) and a liquid core and/or liquid second phase (A2) containing the active component (b). The ratio of the solid cover to the liquid core is 50-98:50-2 (preferably 70-90:30-10). The second active component (b), the second phase (A2) and/or the core is present in liquid form, preferably, when sucked, in dissolvable form.

Número de solicitud: US20094171111A
Título: HERBAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MUCOSAL LESIONS
Fecha de solicitud: 2009-04-02
Solicitante: Herbal Synthesis Corporation, Jerusalem, IL
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I) comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti- HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin

lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica). The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra. Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: US20034787l8A
Título: Herbal compositions for the treatment of mucosal lesions
Fecha de solicitud: 2003-11-24
Solicitante: Izun Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Jerusalem, IL
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti- HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions;for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases

collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica).The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra. Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: JP2004244986A
Título: Composition for oral cavity
Fecha de solicitud: 2004-08-25
Solicitante: SANGI KK, JP
Abstract: An oral cavity composition containing plant extract and hydroxyapatite as active ingredients, is new. Antibacterial.No biological data is given. None given. As dentifrice, toothpaste, tooth powder, liquid dentifrice, mouthwash, trochiscus and chewing gum, for remineralizing tooth enamel and for suppressing dental caries. The oral cavity composition effectively promotes remineralization of tooth enamel, and suppresses dental caries. Preferred Source: The plant extract is obtained from fennel, camomile, Citrus unshiu peel, petit grain, cinnamon, cat's claw, Angelica radix , liquorice, benzoin, frankincense, myrrh, eucalyptus, tea tree (Melaleuca alternifolia), Atlas cedar wood, melissa, lavender, lemon grass, ratania and/or copaiba. Preferred Amounts: The compounding quantity of plant extract and hydroxyapatite is 0.00001-20 % and 0.001-50 %, respectively.

Número de solicitud: DE202009000862U
Fecha de solicitud: 2009-01-23
Solicitante: Klosterfrau Berlin GmbH, DE
Abstract: Dosing unit, preferably in tube, bag or paper bag form, comprises an aqueous based, liquid, freezable composition, preferably pharmaceutical composition containing an active agent, preferably therapeutical and/or pharmaceutical active quantity of at least a disinfecting, inflammation inhibiting, analgesic active agent, where: the composition is dispensed in solid, frozen condition for the prophylactic or curative topical (local) treatment of inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx, preferably by lozenge and/or chewing; and the dosing unit is outer packed. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for: the composition for the prophylactic or curative topical (local) treatment of inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx; anda packaging unit comprising several dosing units, preferably at least two dosing unit. Antiinflammatory; Virucide; Antianginal. None given. The composition in the dosing unit is useful to prepare a medicament for the prophylactic or curative topical (local) treatment of inflammatory diseases of mouth and pharynx, accompanying cold diseases, common cold infections, sore throat, throat inflammations, preferably angina, inflammations of the larynx (laryngitis), inflammations of the pharyngeal mucous membrane (pharyngitis), inflammations of the pharyngeal tonsils (tonsillitis), inflammations in oral cavity, preferably stomatitis, gingivitis or lesions in mucous membrane of the oral cavity. The composition is useful in monotherapy or associated therapy (all claimed). Tests details are described but no results given. (I) exhibits high cooling effect to inflammatory regions of the mouth and pharynx. Preferred Components: The dosing unit is subdivided, preferably into a single compartment containing a single extract of the composition in the frozen condition. The dosing unit is unitary and not compartmented, which is used for unique applications. The composition in the frozen condition is in the form of a several small pieces, balls, pellets, nugget, grains

or particles. The composition contains water as freezable matrix for the active substance, carriers and/or excipents. The composition further comprises: at least an additive, which reduces the formation of large crystal structure under freezing, preferably by the storage of the additive between the water structures of the composition; at least local anesthetics (0.01-5, preferably 0.2-0.6 wt.%); dexpanthenol (panthenol, pantothenol) and/or pantothenic acid or its derivative, preferably its ester or salt, which is dexpanthenol (0.0001-10, preferably 0.1-5 wt.%); at least an ethereal oil, preferably an ethereal oil of Salvia, carnations, camomile, anise, star anise, thyme, tea tree and/or peppermint (0.0001-10, preferably 0.01-1 wt.%); at least a plant based preparation, preferably in the form of tincture, ethereal oil, juice, extract, preferably with immune stimulating, immune modulating and/or antiphlogistic effect, where: the tincture is from Commiphora myrrha , extract of whortleberries is from Vaccinium myrtilius L. , extract of ratanhia root is from Krameria triandra , ethereal oil is from Salvia officinalis (0.001-0.5 wt.%) or Syzygium romaticum, ethereal oil or tincture is from camomile (Matricaria flos , Flores chamomillae), ethereal oil is from anise (Pimpinella anisum) and/or sternanis Illicum verum (0.001-0.01 wt.%), ethereal oil is from thyme (Thymus vulgaris) and/or ethereal oil is from tea tree Melaleuca alternifolia; at least a nourishment supplementing agent containing micronutrition agent, preferably vitamins, mineral materials and/or trace elements; at least a further active-, auxiliary-, additive and/or ingredient, preferably from processing agents, aroma materials, flavoring materials, sweet materials and sweetening agent, acidifying agent, stabilizers, local anesthetics, vitamins, minerals, trace elements and/or antiseptics. The additive is (0.0001-5, preferably 0.001-1 wt.%) is menthol, camphor, cineole, ethereal oil of Mentha type and/or ethereal oil of Eucalyptus globulus L. . The immune stimulating, immune modulating and/or antiphlogistic ingredients are preferably in the form of: zinc salt (1-15 mg), and/or yarrow, oak bark, horsetail, dandelion, marshmallow and/or its extract. The freezing temperature of the composition is ≤ 0° C, preferably 0° C. The dosing unit is water tightly packed. The dosing unit is flexibly and/or ductily packed. The outer packing is based on plastic, preferably in the form of a plastic film or a plastic foil. The outer packing enables an extraction of the frozen composition for the application; preferably outer packing exhibits a predetermined rip or seam position for irreversible opening of the packing. At least two, preferably several dosing unit are bought together into a packaging unit, preferably for the dosing unit of an external packing. The amount of the active agent in the composition is 0.0001-30, preferably 0.005-6 wt.%. The active agent is a topically and/or locally effective active agent, preferably pharmaceutically active agent or medicine active agent. The active agents are antiseptic-, antimicrobial-, antibiotic-, bacteriostatic-, bactericide-, virustatic-, virucidal-, fungistatic- and/or fungicidalactive agent. The active agents are preferably 2,4-dichlorobenzylalcohol (0.001-0.15 wt.%), 5-methyl-2-pentylphenol (0.0005-0.1 wt.%), 1,1'-(1,10-decandiyl)bis[4-(octylamino)-pyridinium]-dichloride or 1,1'-decamethylene[(1,4-dihydro-4-octylimimo)pyridinium]dichloride (0.01-5 wt.%, preferably 0.05-2.5 wt.%); 1,1'-hexamethylene-bis[5-(4-chlorophenyl)biguanide]or chlorohexidine or its compound (0.001-0.15 wt.%); 1,3-bis(2-ethylhexyl)-hexahydro-5-methyl-5-pyridine amine (0.01-0.2 wt.%); 1-hexadecylpyridiniumchloride (0.001-0.01 wt.%); dequalinium chloride (0.001-0.01 wt.%); N-alkyl-N-benzyl-N,N-dimethylammoniumchloride or benzalkonium chloride (0.005-0.1 wt.%); amphotericin B (0.01-0.5 wt.%); tyrothricin (0.0005-0.005 wt.%); trans-4-(2-amino-3,5-dibromobenzylamino)-cyclohexanol or ambroxolhydrochloride (0.01-0.5 wt.%); benzydamine, preferably benzydamine hydrochloride (0.005-0.1, preferably 0.03-0.075 wt.%); lysozyme; poly(iminocarbonylimidoyliminocarbonylimidoylimino-1,6-hexanediyl)-hydrochloride or polyhexanide; 5-chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol, triclosan and another halogenated and/or aromatically substituted phenol; sorbic acid and its salt and/or p-hydroxybenzoic acid ester. The active agent 0.01-30, preferably 1-15 wt.% is from at least a mucolytic drug and/or its extract. The mucolytic drug is used in form of an extract, preferably iceland moss (preferred), marsh mallow, ribwort, mallow, fenugreek, salep and/or quince. The local anesthetics are based on an organic acid esters (preferred) or acid amides. The local anesthetics are benzocaine (preferred), procaine,

tetracaine, lidocaine, etidocaine, prilocaine, mepivacaine, bupivacaine, S-ropivacaine or articaine. The composition is a water-based composition.

Número de solicitud: ES2002733198T
Fecha de solicitud: 2002-05-22
Solicitante:
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti- HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor.No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica). The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra. Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: DE60230407A
Fecha de solicitud: 2002-05-22

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Solicitante:
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti- HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica). The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra. Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: EP20027331 98A
Título: HERBAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MUCOSAL LESIONS
Fecha de solicitud: 2002-05-22
Solicitante: Izun Pharmaceuticals Corporation, 91042 Jerusalem, IL, 101102953
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti- HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes; for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2); for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica). The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra. Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: US2007916274A
Título: Mouthwash for the Prevention and Treatment of Halitosis
Fecha de solicitud: 2007-11-30
Solicitante:
Abstract: Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient such as hydrogen peroxide; pH adjuster such as citric acid; flavorizant; preservative such as sodium benzoate; bactericide such as cetylpyridinium chloride; colorant; additive such as sodium fluoride; solubilizer such as Polysorbate 20; antifoaming such as dimethicone; edulcorant such as sodium saccharine; and solvent/vehicle such as demineralized water. Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient, pH adjuster, flavrizant, preservative, bactericide, colorant, additive, solubilizer, antifoaming, edulcorant, and

solvent/vehicle. The active ingredient is selected from a group with strong oxidant action, due to oxygen liberation, such as hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjuster comprises citric acid or boric acid. The flavorizant comprises all flavorizants for oral hygiene products, available in market, including zinc citrate, zinc chloride, tutti frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil and peppermint oil. The preservative comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin or methyl paraben, benzoic acid, formaldehyde, thymol, or Nipazol or isopropyl paraben. The bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria Canadensis , Propolis, Aloe Vera, Sage (Salvia officinalis), Lemon (Citrus limon), Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea (Echinacea purpurea and angustifolia), Rathany (Krameria trianda) or Cheeseweed Mallow (Malva parviflora). The colorant comprises all colorants, for food or oral hygiene products, available in market. The additives for preventing dental cavities comprise sodium fluoride. The solubilizer comprises Polysorbate 20, Propylene glycol, Polyoxyl 40, or a solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and water. The antifoaming components comprise dimethicone. The edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. The solvents/vehicles comprise demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. None given. None given. The mouthwash is used for the prevention and treatment of halitosis (claimed). The mouthwash is stable, alcohol-free, has an ideal appearance and flavor, and enables active agents to be conducted to oral cavity. It decreases or avoids formation of tonsilloliths, facilitates the removal of tongue coating, decreases new formations of tongue coating, and reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents dental cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases, and gingivitis. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and the number of tonsils surgeries. Preferred Ingredients: The group of ingredients having strong oxidant action is preferably hydrogen peroxide and is present at 0.05-3 (preferably 0.60) vol.%. The additive is sodium fluoride. The additive is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%.Preferred Ingredients: The adjuster is preferably citric acid and is present in an amount of 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The flavorizant is present at 0.01- 1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The preservative is preferably methyl paraben and is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%; or specifically sodium benzoate, and is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The bactericide is preferably cetylpyridinium chloride. The bactericide is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The colorant is present at 0.0001-1 (preferably 0.002) vol.%. The solubilizer is preferably Polysorbate 20 and is present at is present at 0.05-2 (preferably 0.5) vol.%. The antifoaming ingredient is preferably dimethicone and is present at 0.005-0.5 (preferably 0.03) vol.%. The edulcorant is preferably sodium saccharine and is present at 0.01-1 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The edulcorant is specifically sorbitol and is present at 0.5-20 (preferably 4) vol.%.

Número de solicitud: US2007916270A
Título: Products for Tongue Cleaning and for Preventing and Treaing Halitosis and Equipment for Tongue Cleaning
Fecha de solicitud: 2007-11-30
Solicitante:
Abstract: Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. The active ingredient comprises hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide

(sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjusters comprise boric acid or citric acid. Flavorizer comprises zinc citrate, zinc chloride, Tutti Frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil or peppermint oil. Bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria canadensis, propolis, Aloe Vera, Salvia officinalis , lemon, pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea purpurea or Echinacea angustifolia , Rathany (Krameria trianda) or cheeseweed mallow (Malva parviflora). Edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. Solvent/vehicle comprises demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. Thickener in gel/cream formulation comprises Carbopol (RTM: thickener), sodium carboxy methyl cellulose (SCMC), xanthan gum, hydrated silica or poloxamer. Preservative in spray formulation comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin (RTM: methyl paraben), formaldehyde, thymol or Nipazol (RTM: isopropyl paraben). Physical abrasive in gel/cream formulation comprises silica, silicon dioxide, dicalcic phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, zirconium silicate, sodium bicarbonate or calcium carbonate. Solubilizer comprises Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), propylene glycol, polyoxyl 40 or solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or water.An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for equipment for tongue cleaning used in conjunction with the products, comprising a device to release tongue coating comprising usual toothbrush employed to scrape the tongue, and an amount of the product to clean the tongue and to prevent and treat halitosis, in gel/cream or spray, applied over the bristles; and a device for removing the released tongue coating, comprising a tongue scraper. For tongue cleaning and for preventing and treating halitosis. The product facilitates the removal of tongue coating and decreases new formations of tongue coating. It reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents tooth cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and prevents gingivitis. Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (vol.%) an active ingredient (0.1-2, preferably 0.7); pH adjusters (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); flavorizer (0.01-1, preferably 0.125); bactericide (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05); colorant (0.0001-1, preferably 0.002); sodium saccharine (0.01-1, preferably 0.125) or sorbitol for spray (0.5-20, preferably 5) or sorbitol for gel/cream (2.5-75, preferably 15); thickeners (0.1-60, preferably 18); physical abrasive (0.1-12, preferably 2); methyl paraben (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05) or sodium benzoate (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); and/or solubilizer (0.05-2, preferably 0.5).Preferred Component: The gel/cream contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol or poloxamer. The spray contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol, Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), sodium benzoate or methyl paraben.

Número de solicitud: MX200715124A **Fecha de solicitud:** 2007-11-30
Solicitante:
Abstract: Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient such as hydrogen peroxide; pH adjuster such as citric acid; flavorizant; preservative such as sodium benzoate; bactericide such as cetylpyridinium chloride; colorant; additive such as sodium fluoride; solubilizer such as Polysorbate 20; antifoaming such as dimethicone; edulcorant such as sodium saccharine; and solvent/vehicle such as demineralized water. Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient, pH adjuster, flavorizant, preservative, bactericide, colorant, additive, solubilizer, antifoaming, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle. The active ingredient is selected from a group with strong oxidant action, due to oxygen liberation, such as hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjuster comprises citric acid or boric acid. The flavorizant comprises all flavorizants for oral hygiene products, available

in market, including zinc citrate, zinc chloride, tutti frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil and peppermint oil. The preservative comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin or methyl paraben, benzoic acid, formaldehyde, thymol, or Nipazol or isopropyl paraben. The bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria Canadensis , Propolis, Aloe Vera, Sage (Salvia officinalis), Lemon (Citrus limon), Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea (Echinacea purpurea and angustifolia), Rathany (Krameria trianda) or Cheeseweed Mallow (Malva parviflora). The colorant comprises all colorants, for food or oral hygiene products, available in market. The additives for preventing dental cavities comprise sodium fluoride. The solubilizer comprises Polysorbate 20, Propylene glycol, Polyoxyl 40, or a solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and water. The antifoaming components comprise dimethicone. The edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. The solvents/vehicles comprise demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. None given. None given. The mouthwash is used for the prevention and treatment of halitosis (claimed). The mouthwash is stable, alcohol-free, has an ideal appearance and flavor, and enables active agents to be conducted to oral cavity. It decreases or avoids formation of tonsilloliths, facilitates the removal of tongue coating, decreases new formations of tongue coating, and reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents dental cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases, and gingivitis. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and the number of tonsils surgeries. Preferred Ingredients: The group of ingredients having strong oxidant action is preferably hydrogen peroxide and is present at 0.05-3 (preferably 0.60) vol.%. The additive is sodium fluoride. The additive is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%.Preferred Ingredients: The adjuster is preferably citric acid and is present in an amount of 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The flavorizant is present at 0.01- 1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The preservative is preferably methyl paraben and is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%; or specifically sodium benzoate, and is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The bactericide is preferably cetylpyridinium chloride. The bactericide is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The colorant is present at 0.0001-1 (preferably 0.002) vol.%. The solubilizer is preferably Polysorbate 20 and is present at is present at 0.05-2 (preferably 0.5) vol.%. The antifoaming ingredient is preferably dimethicone and is present at 0.005-0.5 (preferably 0.03) vol.%. The edulcorant is preferably sodium saccharine and is present at 0.01-1 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The edulcorant is specifically sorbitol and is present at 0.5-20 (preferably 4) vol.%.

Número de solicitud: MX200715123A
Fecha de solicitud: 2007-11-30
Solicitante:
Abstract: Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. The active ingredient comprises hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjusters comprise boric acid or citric acid. Flavorizer comprises zinc citrate, zinc chloride, Tutti Frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil or peppermint oil. Bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate,

chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria canadensis, propolis, Aloe Vera, Salvia officinalis , lemon, pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea purpurea or Echinacea angustifolia , Rathany (Krameria trianda) or cheeseweed mallow (Malva parviflora). Edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. Solvent/vehicle comprises demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. Thickener in gel/cream formulation comprises Carbopol (RTM: thickener), sodium carboxy methyl cellulose (SCMC), xanthan gum, hydrated silica or poloxamer. Preservative in spray formulation comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin (RTM: methyl paraben), formaldehyde, thymol or Nipazol (RTM: isopropyl paraben). Physical abrasive in gel/cream formulation comprises silica, silicon dioxide, dicalcic phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, zirconium silicate, sodium bicarbonate or calcium carbonate. Solubilizer comprises Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), propylene glycol, polyoxyl 40 or solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or water.An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for equipment for tongue cleaning used in conjunction with the products, comprising a device to release tongue coating comprising usual toothbrush employed to scrape the tongue, and an amount of the product to clean the tongue and to prevent and treat halitosis, in gel/cream or spray, applied over the bristles; and a device for removing the released tongue coating, comprising a tongue scraper. For tongue cleaning and for preventing and treating halitosis. The product facilitates the removal of tongue coating and decreases new formations of tongue coating. It reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents tooth cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and prevents gingivitis. Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (vol.%) an active ingredient (0.1-2, preferably 0.7); pH adjusters (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); flavorizer (0.01-1, preferably 0.125); bactericide (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05); colorant (0.0001-1, preferably 0.002); sodium saccharine (0.01-1, preferably 0.125) or sorbitol for spray (0.5-20, preferably 5) or sorbitol for gel/cream (2.5-75, preferably 15); thickeners (0.1-60, preferably 18); physical abrasive (0.1-12, preferably 2); methyl paraben (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05) or sodium benzoate (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); and/or solubilizer (0.05-2, preferably 0.5).Preferred Component: The gel/cream contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol or poloxamer. The spray contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol, Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), sodium benzoate or methyl paraben.

Número de solicitud: EP2006741336A
Título: MOUTHWASH FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF HALITOSIS
Fecha de solicitud: 2006-06-02
Solicitante: Conceição Maurício Duarte da, 13092-001 Campinas, Sao Paulo,BR,100828140
Abstract: Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient such as hydrogen peroxide; pH adjuster such as citric acid; flavorizant; preservative such as sodium benzoate; bactericide such as cetylpyridinium chloride; colorant; additive such as sodium fluoride; solubilizer such as Polysorbate 20; antifoaming such as dimethicone; edulcorant such as sodium saccharine; and solvent/vehicle such as demineralized water. Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient, pH adjuster, flavorizant, preservative, bactericide, colorant, additive, solubilizer, antifoaming, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle. The active ingredient is selected from a group with strong oxidant action, due to oxygen liberation, such as hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjuster comprises citric acid or boric acid. The flavorizant comprises all flavorizants for oral hygiene products, available in market, including zinc citrate, zinc chloride, tutti frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil and

peppermint oil. The preservative comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin or methyl paraben, benzoic acid, formaldehyde, thymol, or Nipazol or isopropyl paraben. The bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria Canadensis , Propolis, Aloe Vera, Sage (Salvia officinalis), Lemon (Citrus limon), Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea (Echinacea purpurea and angustifolia), Rathany (Krameria trianda) or Cheeseweed Mallow (Malva parviflora). The colorant comprises all colorants, for food or oral hygiene products, available in market. The additives for preventing dental cavities comprise sodium fluoride. The solubilizer comprises Polysorbate 20, Propylene glycol, Polyoxyl 40, or a solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and water. The antifoaming components comprise dimethicone. The edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. The solvents/vehicles comprise demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. None given. None given. The mouthwash is used for the prevention and treatment of halitosis (claimed). The mouthwash is stable, alcohol-free, has an ideal appearance and flavor, and enables active agents to be conducted to oral cavity. It decreases or avoids formation of tonsilloliths, facilitates the removal of tongue coating, decreases new formations of tongue coating, and reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents dental cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases, and gingivitis. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and the number of tonsils surgeries. Preferred Ingredients: The group of ingredients having strong oxidant action is preferably hydrogen peroxide and is present at 0.05-3 (preferably 0.60) vol.%. The additive is sodium fluoride. The additive is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%.Preferred Ingredients: The adjuster is preferably citric acid and is present in an amount of 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The flavorizant is present at 0.01- 1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The preservative is preferably methyl paraben and is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%; or specifically sodium benzoate, and is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The bactericide is preferably cetylpyridinium chloride. The bactericide is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The colorant is present at 0.0001-1 (preferably 0.002) vol.%. The solubilizer is preferably Polysorbate 20 and is present at is present at 0.05-2 (preferably 0.5) vol.%. The antifoaming ingredient is preferably dimethicone and is present at 0.005-0.5 (preferably 0.03) vol.%. The edulcorant is preferably sodium saccharine and is present at 0.01-1 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The edulcorant is specifically sorbitol and is present at 0.5-20 (preferably 4) vol.%.

Número de solicitud: EP2006741335A
Título: PRODUCTS FOR TONGUE CLEANING AND FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING HALITOSIS AND EQUIPMENT FOR TONGUE CLEANING
Fecha de solicitud: 2006-06-02
Solicitante: Conceição Maurício Duarte da, 13092-001 Campinas, Sao Paulo, BR, 07783080
Abstract: Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. The active ingredient comprises hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjusters comprise boric acid or citric acid. Flavorizer comprises zinc citrate, zinc chloride, Tutti Frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil or peppermint oil. Bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate,

chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria canadensis, propolis, Aloe Vera, Salvia officinalis, lemon, pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea purpurea or Echinacea angustifolia , Rathany (Krameria trianda) or cheeseweed mallow (Malva parviflora). Edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. Solvent/vehicle comprises demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. Thickener in gel/cream formulation comprises Carbopol (RTM: thickener), sodium carboxy methyl cellulose (SCMC), xanthan gum, hydrated silica or poloxamer. Preservative in spray formulation comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin (RTM: methyl paraben), formaldehyde, thymol or Nipazol (RTM: isopropyl paraben). Physical abrasive in gel/cream formulation comprises silica, silicon dioxide, dicalcic phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, zirconium silicate, sodium bicarbonate or calcium carbonate. Solubilizer comprises Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), propylene glycol, polyoxyl 40 or solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or water.An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for equipment for tongue cleaning used in conjunction with the products, comprising a device to release tongue coating comprising usual toothbrush employed to scrape the tongue, and an amount of the product to clean the tongue and to prevent and treat halitosis, in gel/cream or spray, applied over the bristles; and a device for removing the released tongue coating, comprising a tongue scraper. For tongue cleaning and for preventing and treating halitosis. The product facilitates the removal of tongue coating and decreases new formations of tongue coating. It reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents tooth cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and prevents gingivitis. Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (vol.%) an active ingredient (0.1-2, preferably 0.7); pH adjusters (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); flavorizer (0.01-1, preferably 0.125); bactericide (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05); colorant (0.0001-1, preferably 0.002); sodium saccharine (0.01-1, preferably 0.125) or sorbitol for spray (0.5-20, preferably 5) or sorbitol for gel/cream (2.5-75, preferably 15); thickeners (0.1-60, preferably 18); physical abrasive (0.1-12, preferably 2); methyl paraben (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05) or sodium benzoate (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); and/or solubilizer (0.05-2, preferably 0.5).Preferred Component: The gel/cream contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol or poloxamer. The spray contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol, Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), sodium benzoate or methyl paraben.

Número de solicitud: AU2006254660A
Título: Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis
Fecha de solicitud: 2006-06-02
Solicitante: Conceicao Mauricio Duarte da, BR
Abstract: Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient such as hydrogen peroxide; pH adjuster such as citric acid; flavorizant; preservative such as sodium benzoate; bactericide such as cetylpyridinium chloride; colorant; additive such as sodium fluoride; solubilizer such as Polysorbate 20; antifoaming such as dimethicone; edulcorant such as sodium saccharine; and solvent/vehicle such as demineralized water. Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient, pH adjuster, flavorizant, preservative, bactericide, colorant, additive, solubilizer, antifoaming, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle. The active ingredient is selected from a group with strong oxidant action, due to oxygen liberation, such as hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjuster comprises citric acid or boric acid. The flavorizant comprises all flavorizants for oral hygiene products, available in market, including zinc citrate, zinc chloride, tutti frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil and

peppermint oil. The preservative comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin or methyl paraben, benzoic acid, formaldehyde, thymol, or Nipazol or isopropyl paraben. The bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria Canadensis , Propolis, Aloe Vera, Sage (Salvia officinalis), Lemon (Citrus limon), Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea (Echinacea purpurea and angustifolia), Rathany (Krameria trianda) or Cheeseweed Mallow (Malva parviflora). The colorant comprises all colorants, for food or oral hygiene products, available in market. The additives for preventing dental cavities comprise sodium fluoride. The solubilizer comprises Polysorbate 20, Propylene glycol, Polyoxyl 40, or a solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and water. The antifoaming components comprise dimethicone. The edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. The solvents/vehicles comprise demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. None given. None given. The mouthwash is used for the prevention and treatment of halitosis (claimed). The mouthwash is stable, alcohol-free, has an ideal appearance and flavor, and enables active agents to be conducted to oral cavity. It decreases or avoids formation of tonsilloliths, facilitates the removal of tongue coating, decreases new formations of tongue coating, and reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents dental cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases, and gingivitis. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and the number of tonsils surgeries. Preferred Ingredients: The group of ingredients having strong oxidant action is preferably hydrogen peroxide and is present at 0.05-3 (preferably 0.60) vol.%. The additive is sodium fluoride. The additive is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. Preferred Ingredients: The adjuster is preferably citric acid and is present inan amount of 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The flavorizant is present at 0.01- 1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The preservative is preferably methyl paraben and is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%; or specifically sodium benzoate, and is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The bactericide is preferably cetylpyridinium chloride. The bactericide is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The colorant is present at 0.0001-1 (preferably 0.002) vol.%. The solubilizer is preferably Polysorbate 20 and is present at is present at 0.05-2 (preferably 0.5) vol.%. The antifoaming ingredient is preferably dimethicone and is present at 0.005-0.5 (preferably 0.03) vol.%. The edulcorant is preferably sodium saccharine and is present at 0.01-1 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The edulcorant is specifically sorbitol and is present at 0.5-20 (preferably 4) vol.%.

Número de solicitud: AU2006254659A
Título: Products for tongue cleaning and for preventing and treating halitosis and equipment for tongue cleaning
Fecha de solicitud: 2006-06-02
Solicitante: Conceicao Mauricio Duarte da, BR
Abstract: Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. The active ingredient comprises hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjusters comprise boric acid or citric acid. Flavorizer comprises zinc citrate, zinc chloride, Tutti Frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil or peppermint oil. Bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate,

chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria canadensis, propolis, Aloe Vera, Salvia officinalis, lemon, pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea purpurea or Echinacea angustifolia, Rathany (Krameria trianda) or cheeseweed mallow (Malva parviflora). Edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. Solvent/vehicle comprises demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. Thickener in gel/cream formulation comprises Carbopol (RTM: thickener), sodium carboxy methyl cellulose (SCMC), xanthan gum, hydrated silica or poloxamer. Preservative in spray formulation comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin (RTM: methyl paraben), formaldehyde, thymol or Nipazol (RTM: isopropyl paraben). Physical abrasive in gel/cream formulation comprises silica, silicon dioxide, dicalcic phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, zirconium silicate, sodium bicarbonate or calcium carbonate. Solubilizer comprises Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), propylene glycol, polyoxyl 40 or solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or water.An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for equipment for tongue cleaning used in conjunction with the products, comprising a device to release tongue coating comprising usual toothbrush employed to scrape the tongue, and an amount of the product to clean the tongue and to prevent and treat halitosis, in gel/cream or spray, applied over the bristles; and a device for removing the released tongue coating, comprising a tongue scraper. For tongue cleaning and for preventing and treating halitosis. The product facilitates the removal of tongue coating and decreases new formations of tongue coating. It reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents tooth cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and prevents gingivitis. Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (vol.%) an active ingredient (0.1-2, preferably 0.7); pH adjusters (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); flavorizer (0.01-1, preferably 0.125); bactericide (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05); colorant (0.0001-1, preferably 0.002); sodium saccharine (0.01-1, preferably 0.125) or sorbitol for spray (0.5-20, preferably 5) or sorbitol for gel/cream (2.5-75, preferably 15); thickeners (0.1-60, preferably 18); physical abrasive (0.1-12, preferably 2); methyl paraben (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05) or sodium benzoate (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); and/or solubilizer (0.05-2, preferably 0.5).Preferred Component: The gel/cream contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol or poloxamer. The spray contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol, Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), sodium benzoate or methyl paraben.

Número de solicitud: BRPI502145A **Fecha de solicitud:** 2005-06-03
Solicitante:
Abstract: Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient such as hydrogen peroxide; pH adjuster such as citric acid; flavorizant; preservative such as sodium benzoate; bactericide such as cetylpyridinium chloride; colorant; additive such as sodium fluoride; solubilizer such as Polysorbate 20; antifoaming such as dimethicone; edulcorant such as sodium saccharine; and solvent/vehicle such as demineralized water. Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient, pH adjuster, flavorizant, preservative, bactericide, colorant, additive, solubilizer, antifoaming, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle. The active ingredient is selected from a group with strong oxidant action, due to oxygen liberation, such as hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjuster comprises citric acid or boric acid. The flavorizant comprises all flavorizants for oral hygiene products, available in market, including zinc citrate, zinc chloride, tutti frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil and peppermint oil. The preservative comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin or methyl paraben, benzoic acid, formaldehyde,

thymol, or Nipazol or isopropyl paraben. The bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria Canadensis , Propolis, Aloe Vera, Sage (Salvia officinalis), Lemon (Citrus limon), Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea (Echinacea purpurea and angustifolia), Rathany (Krameria trianda) or Cheeseweed Mallow (Malva parviflora). The colorant comprises all colorants, for food or oral hygiene products, available in market. The additives for preventing dental cavities comprise sodium fluoride. The solubilizer comprises Polysorbate 20, Propylene glycol, Polyoxyl 40, or a solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and water. The antifoaming components comprise dimethicone. The edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. The solvents/vehicles comprise demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. None given. None given. The mouthwash is used for the prevention and treatment of halitosis (claimed). The mouthwash is stable, alcohol-free, has an ideal appearance and flavor, and enables active agents to be conducted to oral cavity. It decreases or avoids formation of tonsilloliths, facilitates the removal of tongue coating, decreases new formations of tongue coating, and reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents dental cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases, and gingivitis. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and the number of tonsils surgeries. Preferred Ingredients: The group of ingredients having strong oxidant action is preferably hydrogen peroxide and is present at 0.05-3 (preferably 0.60) vol.%. The additive is sodium fluoride. The additive is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%.Preferred Ingredients: The adjuster is preferably citric acid and is present in an amount of 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The flavorizant is present at 0.01- 1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The preservative is preferably methyl paraben and is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%; or specifically sodium benzoate, and is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The bactericide is preferably cetylpyridinium chloride. The bactericide is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The colorant is present at 0.0001-1 (preferably 0.002) vol.%. The solubilizer is preferably Polysorbate 20 and is present at is present at 0.05-2 (preferably 0.5) vol.%. The antifoaming ingredient is preferably dimethicone and is present at 0.005-0.5 (preferably 0.03) vol.%. The edulcorant is preferably sodium saccharine and is present at 0.01-1 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The edulcorant is specifically sorbitol and is present at 0.5-20 (preferably 4) vol.%.

Número de solicitud: BRPI502144A
Fecha de solicitud: 2005-06-03
Solicitante:
Abstract: Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. The active ingredient comprises hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjusters comprise boric acid or citric acid. Flavorizer comprises zinc citrate, zinc chloride, Tutti Frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil or peppermint oil. Bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria canadensis, propolis, Aloe Vera, Salvia officinalis, lemon, pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea purpurea or Echinacea angustifolia, Rathany (Krameria trianda) or cheeseweed mallow (Malva parviflora). Edulcorant

comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. Solvent/vehicle comprises demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. Thickener in gel/cream formulation comprises Carbopol (RTM: thickener), sodium carboxy methyl cellulose (SCMC), xanthan gum, hydrated silica or poloxamer. Preservative in spray formulation comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin (RTM: methyl paraben), formaldehyde, thymol or Nipazol (RTM: isopropyl paraben). Physical abrasive in gel/cream formulation comprises silica, silicon dioxide, dicalcic phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, zirconium silicate, sodium bicarbonate or calcium carbonate. Solubilizer comprises Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), propylene glycol, polyoxyl 40 or solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or water.An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for equipment for tongue cleaning used in conjunction with the products, comprising a device to release tongue coating comprising usual toothbrush employed to scrape the tongue, and an amount of the product to clean the tongue and to prevent and treat halitosis, in gel/cream or spray, applied over the bristles; and a device for removing the released tongue coating, comprising a tongue scraper. For tongue cleaning and for preventing and treating halitosis. The product facilitates the removal of tongue coating and decreases new formations of tongue coating. It reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents tooth cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and prevents gingivitis. Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (vol.%) an active ingredient (0.1-2, preferably 0.7); pH adjusters (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); flavorizer (0.01-1, preferably 0.125); bactericide (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05); colorant (0.0001-1, preferably 0.002); sodium saccharine (0.01-1, preferably 0.125) or sorbitol for spray (0.5-20, preferably 5) or sorbitol for gel/cream (2.5-75, preferably 15); thickeners (0.1-60, preferably 18); physical abrasive (0.1-12, preferably 2); methyl paraben (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05) or sodium benzoate (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); and/or solubilizer (0.05-2, preferably 0.5).Preferred Component: The gel/cream contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol or poloxamer. The spray contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol, Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), sodium benzoate or methyl paraben.

Número de solicitud: CA2608472A
Título: MOUTHWASH FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF HALITOSIS
Fecha de solicitud: 2006-06-02
Solicitante: CONCEICAO MAURICIO DUARTE DA, SAO PAULO, BR
Abstract: Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient such as hydrogen peroxide; pH adjuster such as citric acid; flavorizant; preservative such as sodium benzoate; bactericide such as cetylpyridinium chloride; colorant; additive such as sodium fluoride; solubilizer such as Polysorbate 20; antifoaming such as dimethicone; edulcorant such as sodium saccharine; and solvent/vehicle such as demineralized water. Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient, pH adjuster, flavorizant, preservative, bactericide, colorant, additive, solubilizer, antifoaming, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle. The active ingredient is selected from a group with strong oxidant action, due to oxygen liberation, such as hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjuster comprises citric acid or boric acid. The flavorizant comprises all flavorizants for oral hygiene products, available in market, including zinc citrate, zinc chloride, tutti frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil and peppermint oil. The preservative comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin or methyl paraben, benzoic acid, formaldehyde, thymol, or Nipazol or isopropyl paraben. The bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium

chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria Canadensis , Propolis, Aloe Vera, Sage (Salvia officinalis), Lemon (Citrus limon), Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea (Echinacea purpurea and angustifolia), Rathany (Krameria trianda) or Cheeseweed Mallow (Malva parviflora). The colorant comprises all colorants, for food or oral hygiene products, available in market. The additives for preventing dental cavities comprise sodium fluoride. The solubilizer comprises Polysorbate 20, Propylene glycol, Polyoxyl 40, or a solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and water. The antifoaming components comprise dimethicone. The edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. The solvents/vehicles comprise demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. None given. None given. The mouthwash is used for the prevention and treatment of halitosis (claimed). The mouthwash is stable, alcohol-free, has an ideal appearance and flavor, and enables active agents to be conducted to oral cavity. It decreases or avoids formation of tonsilloliths, facilitates the removal of tongue coating, decreases new formations of tongue coating, and reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents dental cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases, and gingivitis. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and the number of tonsils surgeries. Preferred Ingredients: The group of ingredients having strong oxidant action is preferably hydrogen peroxide and is present at 0.05-3 (preferably 0.60) vol.%. The additive is sodium fluoride. The additive is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%.Preferred Ingredients: The adjuster is preferably citric acid and is present in an amount of 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The flavorizant is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The preservative is preferably methyl paraben and is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%; or specifically sodium benzoate, and is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The bactericide is preferably cetylpyridinium chloride. The bactericide is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The colorant is present at 0.0001-1 (preferably 0.002) vol.%. The solubilizer is preferably Polysorbate 20 and is present at is present at 0.05-2 (preferably 0.5) vol.%. The antifoaming ingredient is preferably dimethicone and is present at 0.005-0.5 (preferably 0.03) vol.%. The edulcorant is preferably sodium saccharine and is present at 0.01-1 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The edulcorant is specifically sorbitol and is present at 0.5-20 (preferably 4) vol.%.

Número de solicitud: CA2608467A
Título: PRODUCTS FOR TONGUE CLEANING AND FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING HALITOSIS AND EQUIPMENT FOR TONGUE CLEANING
Fecha de solicitud: 2006-06-02
Solicitante: CONCEICAO MAURICIO DUARTE DA, SAO PAULO, BR
Abstract: Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. The active ingredient comprises hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjusters comprise boric acid or citric acid. Flavorizer comprises zinc citrate, zinc chloride, Tutti Frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil or peppermint oil. Bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria canadensis, propolis, Aloe Vera, Salvia officinalis , lemon, pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea purpurea or Echinacea angustifolia, Rathany (Krameria trianda) or cheeseweed mallow (Malva parviflora). Edulcorant

comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. Solvent/vehicle comprises demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. Thickener in gel/cream formulation comprises Carbopol (RTM: thickener), sodium carboxy methyl cellulose (SCMC), xanthan gum, hydrated silica or poloxamer. Preservative in spray formulation comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin (RTM: methyl paraben), formaldehyde, thymol or Nipazol (RTM: isopropyl paraben). Physical abrasive in gel/cream formulation comprises silica, silicon dioxide, dicalcic phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, zirconium silicate, sodium bicarbonate or calcium carbonate. Solubilizer comprises Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), propylene glycol, polyoxyl 40 or solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or water.An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for equipment for tongue cleaning used in conjunction with the products, comprising a device to release tongue coating comprising usual toothbrush employed to scrape the tongue, and an amount of the product to clean the tongue and to prevent and treat halitosis, in gel/cream or spray, applied over the bristles; and a device for removing the released tongue coating, comprising a tongue scraper. For tongue cleaning and for preventing and treating halitosis. The product facilitates the removal of tongue coating and decreases new formations of tongue coating. It reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents tooth cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and prevents gingivitis. Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (vol.%) an active ingredient (0.1-2, preferably 0.7); pH adjusters (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); flavorizer (0.01-1, preferably 0.125); bactericide (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05); colorant (0.0001-1, preferably 0.002); sodium saccharine (0.01-1, preferably 0.125) or sorbitol for spray (0.5-20, preferably 5) or sorbitol for gel/cream (2.5-75, preferably 15); thickeners (0.1-60, preferably 18); physical abrasive (0.1-12, preferably 2); methyl paraben (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05) or sodium benzoate (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); and/or solubilizer (0.05-2, preferably 0.5).Preferred Component: The gel/cream contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol or poloxamer. The spray contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol, Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), sodium benzoate or methyl paraben.

Número de solicitud: WO2006BR108A
Título: PRODUCTS FOR TONGUE CLEANING AND FOR PREVENTING AND TREATING HALITOSIS AND EQUIPMENT FOR TONGUE CLEANING
Fecha de solicitud: 2006-06-02
Solicitante:
Abstract: Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. Oral hygiene gel/cream or spray comprises active ingredient, pH adjusters, flavorizer, bactericide, colorant, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle; and components specific for gel/cream comprising thickeners and physical abrasive, or components specific for spray comprising preservative and solubilizer. The active ingredient comprises hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjusters comprise boric acid or citric acid. Flavorizer comprises zinc citrate, zinc chloride, Tutti Frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil or peppermint oil. Bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria canadensis, propolis, Aloe Vera, Salvia officinalis , lemon, pine (Pinus sylvestris),

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Echinacea purpurea or Echinacea angustifolia, Rathany (Krameria trianda) or cheeseweed mallow (Malva parviflora). Edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. Solvent/vehicle comprises demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. Thickener in gel/cream formulation comprises Carbopol (RTM: thickener), sodium carboxy methyl cellulose (SCMC), xanthan gum, hydrated silica or poloxamer. Preservative in spray formulation comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin (RTM: methyl paraben), formaldehyde, thymol or Nipazol (RTM: isopropyl paraben). Physical abrasive in gel/cream formulation comprises silica, silicon dioxide, dicalcic phosphate, calcium pyrophosphate, zirconium silicate, sodium bicarbonate or calcium carbonate. Solubilizer comprises Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), propylene glycol, polyoxyl 40 or solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol or water.An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for equipment for tongue cleaning used in conjunction with the products, comprising a device to release tongue coating comprising usual toothbrush employed to scrape the tongue, and an amount of the product to clean the tongue and to prevent and treat halitosis, in gel/cream or spray, applied over the bristles; and a device for removing the released tongue coating, comprising a tongue scraper. For tongue cleaning and for preventing and treating halitosis. The product facilitates the removal of tongue coating and decreases new formations of tongue coating. It reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents tooth cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and prevents gingivitis. Preferred Composition: The composition comprises (vol.%) an active ingredient (0.1-2, preferably 0.7); pH adjusters (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); flavorizer (0.01-1, preferably 0.125); bactericide (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05); colorant (0.0001-1, preferably 0.002); sodium saccharine (0.01-1, preferably 0.125) or sorbitol for spray (0.5-20, preferably 5) or sorbitol for gel/cream (2.5-75, preferably 15); thickeners (0.1-60, preferably 18); physical abrasive (0.1-12, preferably 2); methyl paraben (0.01-0.5, preferably 0.05) or sodium benzoate (0.01-1, preferably 0.15); and/or solubilizer (0.05-2, preferably 0.5).Preferred Component: The gel/cream contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol or poloxamer. The spray contains hydrogen peroxide, citric acid, flavor, demineralized water, cetylpyridinium chloride, colorant, sodium saccharine, sorbitol, Tween 20 (RTM: polysorbate surfactant), sodium benzoate or methyl paraben.

Número de solicitud: WO2006BR109A
Título: MOUTHWASH FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF HALITOSIS
Fecha de solicitud: 2006-06-02
Solicitante:
Abstract: Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient such as hydrogen peroxide; pH adjuster such as citric acid; flavorizant; preservative such as sodium benzoate; bactericide such as cetylpyridinium chloride; colorant; additive such as sodium fluoride; solubilizer such as Polysorbate 20; antifoaming such as dimethicone; edulcorant such as sodium saccharine; and solvent/vehicle such as demineralized water. Mouthwash for the prevention and treatment of halitosis comprises at least one ingredient from active ingredient, pH adjuster, flavorizant, preservative, bactericide, colorant, additive, solubilizer, antifoaming, edulcorant, and solvent/vehicle. The active ingredient is selected from a group with strong oxidant action, due to oxygen liberation, such as hydrogen peroxide, sodium perborate monohydrate or chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate). The pH adjuster comprises citric acid or boric acid. The flavorizant comprises all flavorizants for oral hygiene products, available in market, including zinc citrate, zinc chloride, tutti frutti, menthol, methyl salicylate, eucalyptus oil, spearmint oil and peppermint oil. The preservative comprises sodium benzoate, Nipagin or methyl paraben, benzoic acid, formaldehyde,

thymol, or Nipazol or isopropyl paraben. The bactericide comprises cetylpyridinium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, delmopinol, sodium bicarbonate, chlorhexidine gluconate, chlorhexidine digluconate, chlorine dioxide (sodium chlorite/sodium chlorate), triclosan, poly hexamethylene biguanide chlorhydrate, Sanguinaria Canadensis , Propolis, Aloe Vera, Sage (Salvia officinalis), Lemon (Citrus limon), Pine (Pinus sylvestris), Echinacea (Echinacea purpurea and angustifolia), Rathany (Krameria trianda) or Cheeseweed Mallow (Malva parviflora). The colorant comprises all colorants, for food or oral hygiene products, available in market. The additives for preventing dental cavities comprise sodium fluoride. The solubilizer comprises Polysorbate 20, Propylene glycol, Polyoxyl 40, or a solubilizer mixing propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and water. The antifoaming components comprise dimethicone. The edulcorant comprises sodium saccharine, sorbitol, xylitol, aspartame, sodium cyclamate or stevia. The solvents/vehicles comprise demineralized water, distilled water, deionized water or mineral water. None given. None given. The mouthwash is used for the prevention and treatment of halitosis (claimed). The mouthwash is stable, alcohol-free, has an ideal appearance and flavor, and enables active agents to be conducted to oral cavity. It decreases or avoids formation of tonsilloliths, facilitates the removal of tongue coating, decreases new formations of tongue coating, and reduces the concentration and formation of volatile sulfur compounds. It prevents dental cavities, periodontal disease and systemic diseases, and gingivitis. It reduces the accumulation of bacterial plaque and the number of tonsils surgeries. Preferred Ingredients: The group of ingredients having strong oxidant action is preferably hydrogen peroxide and is present at 0.05-3 (preferably 0.60) vol.%. The additive is sodium fluoride. The additive is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. Preferred Ingredients: The adjuster is preferably citric acid and is present in an amount of 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The flavorizant is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The preservative is preferably methyl paraben and is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%; or specifically sodium benzoate, and is present at 0.01-1.0 (preferably 0.15) vol.%. The bactericide is preferably cetylpyridinium chloride. The bactericide is present at 0.01-0.5 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The colorant is present at 0.0001-1 (preferably 0.002) vol.%. The solubilizer is preferably Polysorbate 20 and is present at is present at 0.05-2 (preferably 0.5) vol.%. The antifoaming ingredient is preferably dimethicone and is present at 0.005-0.5 (preferably 0.03) vol.%. The edulcorant is preferably sodium saccharine and is present at 0.01-1 (preferably 0.05) vol.%. The edulcorant is specifically sorbitol and is present at 0.5-20 (preferably 4) vol.%.

Número de solicitud: JP2004244986A
Título: COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CAVITY | Composition for oral cavity
Fecha de solicitud: 2004-08-25
Solicitante: SANGI CO LTD
Abstract: An oral cavity composition containing plant extract and hydroxyapatite as active ingredients, is new. Antibacterial. No biological data is given. None given. As dentifrice, toothpaste, tooth powder, liquid dentifrice, mouthwash, trochiscus and chewing gum, for remineralizing tooth enamel and for suppressing dental caries. The oral cavity composition effectively promotes remineralization of tooth enamel, and suppresses dental caries. Preferred Source: The plant extract is obtained from fennel, camomile, Citrus unshiu peel, petit grain, cinnamon, cat's claw, Angelica radix , liquorice, benzoin, frankincense, myrrh, eucalyptus, tea tree (Melaleuca alternifolia), Atlas cedar wood, melissa, lavender, lemon grass, ratania and/or copaiba.Preferred Amounts: The compounding quantity of plant extract and hydroxyapatite is 0.00001-20 % and 0.001-50 %, respectively.

Número de solicitud: JP2001115O6A

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Título: The composition for oral cavity containing the plant extract powder manufactured by the manufacturing method of a plant extract powder, and this method
Fecha de solicitud: 2001-01-19
Solicitante:
Abstract: Oral compositions composed of pulverized plant extract(s) of 40 plants. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a process for preparation of pulverized plant extract(s), particularly up to 40 plants, especially mixtures of pine and salt at weight ratios of 1:0.1-10, by steps of:carrying plant extract(s) having preventive and treatment effect of periodontal diseases and dental caries on (A) porous powder carrier, particularly 100-600 μm size or fumed silica with primary particle size of 1-100 nm; andcoating of the carrier with (B) a water insoluble coating agent, particularly at ratios of (A):(B) = 1:0.05-5.0. Further details are disclosed in the specification. Anticaries. Compositions for prevention and treatment of oral cavity diseases. Stable and slow release compositions for prevention and treatment of oral cavity diseases.

Número de solicitud: JP2004125841A
Título: DISINFECTING COMPOSITIONS AND PROCESSES FOR DISINFECTING SURFACES | A disinfection composition and the disinfection method of a surface
Fecha de solicitud: 2004-04-21
Solicitante: PROCTER & GAMBLE CO
Abstract: A disinfecting composition comprises: 0.1-15 weight % hydrogen peroxide; and an antimicrobial essential oil or oils. USEThe composition can be used to disinfect and clean various surfaces including: animate surfaces e.g. human skin and mouth; and inanimate surfaces including hard surfaces e.g. walls, tiles, table tops, bathroom surfaces, kitchen surfaces and dishes, as well as fabrics, clothes and carpets. ADVANTAGEThe composition can be used safely on delicate surfaces while providing excellent disinfection performance and good cleaning. The composition may also be provided in different forms e.g. liquid, sprayable or foamable, or non-liquid, or in the form of an impregnated wipe.

Número de solicitud: JP2002591017A
Fecha de solicitud: 2002-05-22
Solicitante:
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results

showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes; for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica). The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra. Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: US20034787l8A
Título: Herbal compositions for the treatment of mucosal lesions
Fecha de solicitud: 2003-11-24
Solicitante:
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific

irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes; for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2); for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica).The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra .Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: EP20027331 98A
Título: HERBAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MUCOSAL LESIONS
Fecha de solicitud: 2002-05-22
Solicitante: Herbal Synthesis Corporation, 91042 Jerusalem, IL, 04285880
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin

lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica).The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra .Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: JP19931625l6A
Título: Skin external preparation
Fecha de solicitud: 1993-06-30
Solicitante:
Abstract:

Número de solicitud: AU2002304271A **Fecha de solicitud:** 2002-05-22
Solicitante:
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I), comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura , Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica), gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes; for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin

lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica).The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra .Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: WO2002IL402A
Título: HERBAL COMPOSITIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MUCOSAL LESIONS
Fecha de solicitud: 2002-05-22
Solicitante: HERBAL SYNTHESIS CORPORATION, IL
Abstract: Therapeutic composition (I) comprises extracts of plant species such as Echinacea purpurea and Sambucus nigra and the extracts of at least one additional plant selected from Hypericum perforatum, Commiphora molmol or Centella asiatica. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of inhibition of at least one matrix metalloproteinase enzyme (MMP) in mucosal and/or skin lesions of a subject involving the application of a mixture of extracts of the plant species Echinacea purpura, Sambucus nigra and Centella asiatica to the mucosal and/or skin lesions and the surrounding tissue. Antiviral; Antiinflammatory; Antiulcer; Tranquilizer; Vulnerary; Dermatological; Antipruritic; Hepatotropic. A test was performed to evaluate the antiviral activity of the composition.3 MM Filter paper disks of 5 mm diameter were soaked in a solution of the composition and placed on a semi solid agar containing culture medium covering a monolayer of BSC-1 (green monkey kidney) cells infected with particularly confluent dose of either Herpes Simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1) or HSV-2. Following 3 - 4 days of incubation at 37 °C, the cells were fixed with formaldehyde (20% aqueous solution) and stained. The presence of a white color in central area of the culture indicated that toxic damage of the cultured cells due to the anti-viral composition.The results were obtained in terms of diameter of plaque (mm) and were found to be 0 - 10/2 - 11/3 - 11 (for toxicity/anti-HSV-1/anti-HSV-2 activity). The results showed that the herbal extract possessed antiviral activity for both HSV-1 and HSV-2 with minimal toxicity to the cultured mammalian cells. Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor; Viral plaque formation inhibitor. No biological data available. (I) is used: as an anti-viral composition, in the treatment of oral, perioral or genital lesions; for the treatment of oral (e.g. peridontal disease or aphthous ulceration) and anal mucosa (e.g. anal fissures, hemorrhoids or specific irritation) (with additional extract of plant Centella asiatica),gingivitis, mechanical trauma, thermal trauma, lichen planus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris, dermatitis, herpetiformis, angular chelitis or recurrent herpes;for the inhibition of MMP subclass 1 - 9 (preferably 1, 2, 8 and 9, especially 2);for treatment of mucosal lesions including viral lesions located in oral cavity, perioral region, genital mucosa and caused by Herpes simplex (all claimed); orfor treating skin lesions, insect bites or other local, superficial irritations. (I) has higher efficacy, more rapid onset, lower toxicity and lower incidence of adverse effects than prior art compositions.The composition also causes a dramatic improvement in rapid resolution of mucosal and skin lesions being treated and a dramatic reduction of pain associated with lesions. The composition inhibits at least one matrix metalloproteinase present in oral and periodontal tissues and/or increases

collagen production at or close to the mucosal site to which the composition is applied. Preferred Composition: (I) preferably contains additional extracts from Hypericum perforatum or Commiphora molmol, especially Centella asiatica). The composition additionally comprises extracts of the plant selected from Gotu cola, Uncaria tomentosa, Thymus vulgaris, Metricaria recrutita, Salix alba, Calendual officinalis, Usnea barbata, Ligusticum porterii-osha, Gaultheria procumbens, Camellia sinesis, Vaccinium myrtillus, Melissa officinalis, Allium sativum or Krameria triandra. Preferred Method: For mouthwashes, the dosage is 5 -15 ml and allowed to remain in contact with the lesions for 30 seconds - 1 minute and treatment repeated up to 5 times a day.

Número de solicitud: JP2001137981A
Título: FAT SYNTHESIS-ACCELERATING AGENT AND COSMETIC | A steatogenesis promoter and cosmetics
Fecha de solicitud: 2001-03-30
Solicitante: NARIS COSMETICS CO LTD
Abstract: A steatogenesis promoter comprising a plant extract of Piper methysticum, Verbena officinalis, Stellaria media, Taraxacum officinale, Meadow sweet (Filipendula ulmaria), Helianthus annus, Origanum majorana, Trifolium pratense, Krameria triandra, Larrea tridentata, and/or L.mexicana, is new. A steatogenesis promoter comprises a plant extract obtained from Kava Kava (Piper methysticum), Verbena officinalis, Stellaria media, Taraxacum officinale, (Sect. Ruderalia species), Meadow sweet (Filipendula ulmaria), sunflower Helianthus annus, Origanum majorana, purple/gromwell clover (Trifolium pratense), Krameria triandra, Larrea tridentata, and/or L.mexicana. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is alsoincluded for cosmetics containing the plant extract(s). Cosmetic. Steatogenesis promoter. Steatogenesis promotion effect of plant extract was measured using mouse 3T3-L1 derived fat-cell progenitor. Krameria triandra showed steatogenesis promoting rate (SPR) of 133.9 % which was equivalent to 10 μg/ml of β-estradiol with SPR of 135.1, but without producing side effects. Whereas a comparative extract of Purerariae radix showed SPR of 101.6 %. Thre promoter is used in cosmetics (claimed) e.g. cream, milky lotion, pack, face wash, base, foundation, rouge, lipstick , white powder, soap, cologne, solution, emulsion, salve, wax, oil, sol, gel, powder and spray, pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs, for beautifying a female by increasing breast size (puffy appearance) and providing shape to a body. The natural product derived steatogenesis promoter is highly safe and heat stable. The promoter produces less adverse reaction. The promoter accelerates increase of fat tissue and stores fat tissue, thereby provides fleshy structure to female body. A combination of the plant extracts has synergistic steatogenesis promotion effect. Preferred Amount: 0.001 - 100 (1-10) weight% of steatogenesis promoter is

Número de solicitud: JP2001111506A
Título: METHOD FOR PRODUCING PLANT EXTRACT POWDER AND COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CAVITY CONTAINING PLANT EXTRACT POWDER PRODUCED BY THE METHOD | The composition for oral cavity containing the botanical extract powder manufactured by the manufacturing method of a botani
Fecha de solicitud: 2001-01-19
Solicitante: PACIFIC CORP
Abstract: Oral compositions composed of pulverized plant extract(s) of 40 plants. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a process for preparation of pulverized plant extract(s), particularly up to 40 plants, especially mixtures of pine and salt at weight ratios of 1:0.1-10, by steps of: carrying plant extract(s) having preventive and treatment effect of periodontal diseases and dental caries on (A) porous powder carrier, particularly 100-600 μm size or fumed silica with primary particle size of 1-100 nm; andcoating of the carrier with (B) a water insoluble coating agent, particularly at ratios

of (A):(B) = 1:0.05-5.0. Further details are disclosed in the specification. Anticaries. Compositions for prevention and treatment of oral cavity diseases. Stable and slow release compositions for prevention and treatment of oral cavity diseases.

Número de solicitud: JP200091070A
Título: SKIN CARE PREPARATION FOR PREVENTING CHAPPED SKIN | The skin external preparation for skin|surface roughening prevention
Fecha de solicitud: 2000-03-29
Solicitante: SHISEIDO CO LTD
Abstract: External skin preparation for preventing rough skin, comprises extract of plant, such as Boldo (Peumus boldus), Culen (Psoral pubescens), and/or Ratania (Krameria triandra), as active ingredient. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: an anti inflammatory agent which comprises the above plant extract; andan arachidonic acid antimetabolite which comprises the above plant extract. Antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic.No biological data given. Arachidonic acid metabolism inhibitor.Inhibitory effect to platelet aggregation by arachidonic acid, was evaluated. Rabbit blood was centrifuged at room temperature for 20 minutes, plethora platelet plasma (PRP) was aliquoted, centrifugation was further performed for 10 minutes and poor platelet plasma (PPP) was aliquoted. PRP (223 µl) was subjected to reverse heating at 37°C and then was added with Culen extract (test material) (0.016 %, 0.0016% and 0.0004) (test).The Culen extract was obtained by immersing 50 parts of stalks and branch of Culen, in ethanol for 1 week at room temperature, forming 8.0 g of ethanol extract which was then dissolved in 2% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). A control was also performed by adding solvent (2 µl) instead of the test material. Further, incubation was performed at 37°C for 3 minutes, and then aggregated inducer arachidonic acid (25 µl) was added.5 Minutes of induced condensation was measured, and the maximum rate of platelets aggregation in the test and control groups, were compared and evaluated. The results obtained showed that the arachidonic acid inducing blood platelets aggregation inhibition percentage was 100% for 0.016% of test sample concentration, 96% for 0.0016% of test sample concentration and 22% for 0.0004% of test sample concentration, which was highly effective when compared to the control, and Scutellaria root which showed inhibition of 9% for 0.008% of sample concentration and 4% for 0.0008% of sample concentration. Thus, the results showed that the plant extract had excellent arachidonic acid metabolism inhibitory effect. For use as external skin preparation such as ointment, cream, milky lotion, lotion, pack or bath agent, for preventing rough skin caused by dermatological disorders, such as atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis or inflammation, for preventing and improving dry skin. For inhibiting metabolism of arachidonic acid. The plant extract utilized in skin external preparation efficiently prevents rough skin or dry skin. The plant extract provides excellent arachidonic acid metabolism inhibitory effect. The agent, such as antiinflammatory agent, comprising the plant extract, is highly safe. Preferred Composition: The agent comprises 0.005-20.0 weight% (wt.%) of the plant extract.

Número de solicitud: JP1999300358A
Título: ACTIVE OXYGEN SCAVENGER, ANTIOXIDANT AND COSMETIC | An oxygenradical scavenger, an antioxidant, and cosmetics
Fecha de solicitud: 1999-10-22
Solicitante: NARIS COSMETICS CO LTD
Abstract: An active oxygen elimination agent having superoxide dismutase effect comprises extracts of plant such as lotus, Rhodiola sachalinensis, citrus, lemon balm and/or sweet tea as active ingredients. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are

also included for the following: an antioxidant which comprises extracts of plant of Anethum graveolens, Verbena officinalis, meadowsweet, Bantam passiflora and/or smell violet; andcosmetics which comprises active oxygen elimination agent and antioxidant as active ingredient. None given. Eliminates active oxygen.The plants were soaked in ion exchange water and heated for 8 hours at 60° C. The supernatant liquid was collected and freeze-dried. The above solution was evaluated for active oxygen elimination effect. The obtained extract was added with phosphoric acid buffer and allowed to react for 72 hours at 37° C. The amount of peroxide was measured. 0.1 ml of the above mixed liquid was added with 0.1 ml of ammonium thiocyanate, 30% ethanol and 3.5% hydrochloric acid solution containing ferrous chloride. The absorbance of the above solution was measured at 500 nm and the plant extract was found to eliminate above 80% of active oxygen. As skin cosmetics (claimed) for preventing aging. The plant extracts have superoxide dismutase like effect on active oxygen and prevents aging effectively. The cosmetics have synergistic effect due to antioxidant. The cosmetic is safe to use with minimized side effects. Preferred Amount: 0.0001-100 weight% (wt.%) of active oxygen elimination agent is compounded as cosmetics, preferably 1-10 wt.%.

Número de solicitud: JP1990196382A
Título: The pharmaceutical and cosmetical formulation containing the composite_body|complex of a neo lignan derivative and a phospholipid, its using method, and this composite_body|complex
Fecha de solicitud: 1990-07-26
Solicitante: INDENA SPA
Abstract: The following complexes are new: (1) complexes of lipophilic extracts from plants of Krameria or Eupomatia genus, with natural or synthetic phospholipids; (2) complexes of Ratania-phenols with natural or synthetic phospholipids; (3) complexes of Eupomaterioid 6 with natural or synthetic phospholipids; and (4) complexes of 2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl) -5-propenylbenzofuran with natural or synthetic phospholipids. USE/ADVANTAGE The complexes have antiradical, antibacterial and antimycotic activities and can thus be used for prepg. medicaments and cosmetics, e.g. for the treatment of superficial infected inflammatory processes, in torpid sores and in all the phlogistic conditions of the oral cavity, partic. for protection against the formation of dental plaque in the cosmetic field, the complexes can be used for the treatment of acne and as deodorant, antidandruff and personal hygiene products. The complexes, due to dipolarity reasons, in aq. medium give rise to micellar microdispersions similar to the lipsome structures. The new structures show in comparison with the same structures in free form, a different in vivo bioavailability which involves an increase in the specific activity as well as a longer lasting action by the topical route (skin and accessible mucosae).@(12pp DWg.No.0/0)

Número de solicitud: JP199270197A
Título: Whitening cosmetics
Fecha de solicitud: 1992-02-19
Solicitante: KANEBO LTD
Abstract: A new skin-whitening cosmetic material contains the extract from the root of Krameria triandra et Pavon. The extract is obtd. e.g. by grinding the root, adding methanol, heating the mixt. in a water bath for 1 hr to obtain crude extract, fractionating the ethyl acetate and water and recovering the extract from the waterlayer fraction. USE The material controls melanism and pigmentation of the skin and stimulates the skin little.

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

Número de solicitud: RU1999108760A
Título: HOMEOPATHIC DRUG "PEONIYA-PLUS MULTIGRAN" FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH VARICOSITY AND HEMORRHOID
Fecha de solicitud: 1999-05-06
Solicitante:
Abstract: Invention relates to the development of complex homeopathic agents used for treatment of patients with varicosity and hemorrhoid. The agent has Hamamelis virginiana C3, Acidum nitricum C3, Krameria trianda C3, Paeonia officinalis C3, Arnica montana C3, Aesculus hippocastanum C3, all components in equal parts. An agent can be made as sugar granules. Treatment with this agent results to disappearance of pains, edema, decrease of bleeding and loss of gastrocnemius muscle convulsions. Medicine, homeopathy. Enhanced effectiveness.

Número de solicitud: EP1998108560A
Título: Use of flavonoid glycosides, tanning agents and microorganisms for the therapy and prophylaxis of diabetes mellitus
Fecha de solicitud: 1998-05-12
Solicitante: Liebel Franz Peter Dr., D 33619 Bielefeld,DE,00925460
Abstract: Flavanoid glycosides are useful for the treatment and prevention of insulinresistance diseases, especially diabetes mellitus. For the treatment and prevention of insulin-resistance diseases, especially diabetes mellitus, a composition of any of the following flavonoid glycosides are used to improve a permeability defect of the small intestine mucosa. The flavonoid glycosides are selected from: hesperidine, rutoside, rutosid-trihydrate, glycoside of anthocyanidine, pelargonidine, cyanidine, malvidine, the tanning agents Folia Theae of Camellia sinensis, Fructus Myrtilli of Vaccinium myrtillus, Fructus castaneae of Castanea sativa, catechu of Acacia catechu, Herba Agrimoniae of Agrimonia eupatoria, Herba Alchemillae of Alchemilia xanthochlora, Folia castaneae of Castanea sativa, Herba Fragariae of Fragaria vesca, Cortex Hamamelidis of Hamamelis virginiana, Folia Juglandis of Juglans regia, Radix Ratanhiae of Krameria triandra, Radix Tormentillae of Potentilla erecta, Herba Anserinae of Potentilia anserina, Kino of Pterocarpus marsupium, gailae of Quercus infectoria, Cortex Quercus of Quercus robur, Folia Rubi fruticosi of Rubus fruticosus, Herba Sanguisorbae of Sanguisorba officinalis, and/or Gambir Catechu of Uncaria Gambir. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: a method for treating insulin resistance disease as above using a combination of the microorganisms: Lactobacillus acidophilus, Lactobacillus bifidus and Saccharomyces boulardii, where the microorganisms settle the intestinal mucosa where they positively influence the nature and amount of enterotoxic substances;a method for the treatment and prophylaxis of insulin-resistance diseases, comprises the administration of amylopectin-low foods, especially preserves, trypsin, chymotrypsin, carboxypeptidase A und B, α-amylase, all are administered together with plant proteases bromelain, papain und carboxypeptidasen; a method as above, but using HMG-CoA-reduktase-inhibitor simvastatine, lovastatine, pravastatine and fluvastatine, which cause an increase in NO-synthase and lower an increase in G-protein-membrane association;a method as above using α2-receptor-antagonist yohimbim, which reduces the α2-adrenergenic insulin secretion inhibition in β-cells and inhibits the phosphorylation of insulin receptors in vessel endothelium; anda method as above administering vitamins A, B1, B2, B6, B12, folic acid, nicotinamide, pantothenic acid, C, D, E, biotin, carnitine, α-liponic acid, rutoside, hesperidine, the electrolytes Mg, Ca, K, Na, trace elements Fe, I, Zn, Cu, Mn, Mo, Se, Cr to improve the permeability of the intestinal mucosa. The methods can be used to prevent or treat effects caused by diabetes mellitus, e.g. micro- or macro angiopathy, hypertony, peripheral neuropathy, nephropathy,

nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, polyarthritis and heart arhytmia (all claimed). Preferred methods: In (1), Saccharomyces cerevisiae are applied simultaneously.

Número de solicitud: JP1994168692A
Título: SKIN EXTERNAL PREPARATION
Fecha de solicitud: 1994-06-29
Solicitante: SHISEIDO CO LTD
Abstract: Dermal external prepn. contains one or more extracts of (1) Aliso, Alnus jorulensis HBK; (2) Allco quisca, Xanthiium spinosum, Capirona; (3) Capirona, Capirona decoriticans; (4) Cocona, Solanum quitoense Lam; (5) Cuti-cuti, Notholuaena nivea (poir) Desv.; (6) Chinchilcuma, Mutisia acuminata R. & P.; (7) Chilca, Baccharis polyantha; (8) Grama dulce, Cynodon dacctulon (L.) Pevs. (9) Manyupa, Desmodium molliculum or D. limensa Hook; (10) Hierba santa, Cestrum L.; (11) Hinojo, Eremocharis phil; (12) Toronjil, Melissa officinalis L.; (13) Quinua, Chenopodium quinua willdenow; (14) Maca, Lepidium meyenii Walp; (15) Alacran, Heliotropium sp.; (16) Chupa sangre, Oenothera roasea; (17) Vira-vira, Culcitium canscens H,N,K.; (18) Molle, Schinus molle; (19) Guarango, Prosopis Padlida H.B,K.; (20) Que shuar, Buddleja L.; (21) Pasuchaca, Geranium stratorn; (22) Chuchuhuasi, Maythenus krukovii; (23) Ratana, Krameria trianda; and (24) Tumbo, South American xeromorphic grassland plants, partic. at ratios of 0.005-20.0 wt.%. Used for skin melanocyte inhibitor. One or more extracts of the plants with organic solvent (e.g. MeOH, EtOH, aq. alcohols, acetone and EtOAc) are added to cosmetics base at concn. of 0.005-20.0 (-rf. 0.01-10.0) dried wt.% together with the other conventional additives (e.g. humectants, antioxidants, UV absorption agents, thickener and skin nutrients)., Agent is prepd. in forms including ointments, cream, lotion, pack and bathing agents. USE/ADVANTAGE Used to treat and prevent spots, freckles, chloasma and sunburn. The agent has melanin formation and tyrosinase inhibitory activity.

Número de solicitud: EP1990830307A
Título: Complexes of neolignane derivatives with phospholipids, the use thereof and pharmaceutical and cosmetic formulations containing them
Fecha de solicitud: 1990-07-05
Solicitante: INDENA S.p.A., 20141 Milano, IT, 00871900
Abstract: The following complexes are new: (1) complexes of lipophilic extracts from plants of Krameria or Eupomatia genus, with natural or synthetic phospholipids; (2) complexes of Ratania-phenols with natural or synthetic phospholipids; (3) complexes of Eupomaterioid 6 with natural or synthetic phospholipids; and (4) complexes of 2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl) -5-propenylbenzofuran with natural or synthetic phospholipids. USE/ADVANTAGEThe complexes have antiradical, antibacterial and antimycotic activities and can thus be used for prepg. medicaments and cosmetics, e.g. for the treatment of superficial infected inflammatory processes, in torpid sores and in all the phlogistic conditions of the oral cavity, partic. for protection against the formation of dental plaque in the cosmetic field, the complexes can be used for the treatment of acne and as deodorant, antidandruff and personal hygiene products. The complexes, due to dipolarity reasons, in aq. medium give rise to micellar microdispersions similar to the lipsome structures. The new structures show in comparison with the same structures in free form, a different in vivo bioavailability which involves an increase in the specific activity as well as a longer lasting action by the topical route (skin and accessible mucosae).@(12pp DWg.No.0/0)

Número de solicitud: EP1990830307A

BOLETÍN DE RATANIA

Septiembre 2014

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Abstract: The following complexes are new: (1) complexes of lipophilic extracts from plants of Krameria or Eupomatia genus, with natural or synthetic phospholipids; (2) complexes of Ratania-phenols with natural or synthetic phospholipids; (3) complexes of Eupomaterioid 6 with natural or synthetic phospholipids; and (4) complexes of 2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl) -5-propenylbenzofuran with natural or synthetic phospholipids. USE/ADVANTAGEThe complexes have antiradical, antibacterial and antimycotic activities and can thus be used for prepg. Medicaments and cosmetics, e.g. for the treatment of superficial infected inflammatory processes, in torpid sores and in all the phlogistic conditions of the oral cavity, partic. for protection against the formation of dental plaque in the cosmetic field, the complexes can be used for the treatment of acne and as deodorant, antidandruff and personal hygiene products. The complexes, due to dipolarity reasons, in aq. medium give rise to micellar microdispersions similar to the lipsome structures. The new structures show in comparison with the same structures in free form, a different in vivo bioavailability which involves an increase in the specific activity as well as a longer lasting action by the topical route (skinand accessible mucosae).@(12pp DWg.No.0/0)