

A flavored chewing gum is provided which contains a water-insoluble gum base, and one or more finely divided poorly water-soluble sweetening agents, such as the free **acid** form of saccharin and/or one or more finely divided poorly water-soluble **food acids**, such as **fumaric acid**, **succinic acid** or **adipic acid**, dispersed in the gum base. The finely divided sweetening agent and/or finely divided **food acid** undergo **controlled release** from the gum base for relatively long periods, for example, for 30 minutes or more, during which time the chewing gum delivers a balanced sweet and non-sour or sour taste.

A flavored chewing gum is provided which contains a water-insoluble chalk-free gum base, a slowly or poorly extractable or poorly water-soluble sweetener in particulate form, such as the free acid form of saccharin or free cyclamic acid, and optionally, a slowly or poorly extractable or poorly water-soluble food acid in particulate form, for example, fumaric acid, dispersed in the gum base. The particulate sweetener and food acid (where present) undergo controlled release from the gum base for relatively long periods during which time the chewing gum delivers a sweet taste unaccompanied by a metallic or bitter after-taste.

Semi-enteric controlled release formulations are comprised of a biological active agent such as an antibiotic that is blended with a water-soluble bulking agent, the mix then coated onto an inert core. The coated active core is further coated with a mixture comprised of an acrylic copolymer, bulking agent and pH dependent food acid. These different coating components possess different solubility characteristics which result in a gradual release of the active in both the stomach and small intestine that provides an increased bioavailability of the active drug.

REPLACEMENT

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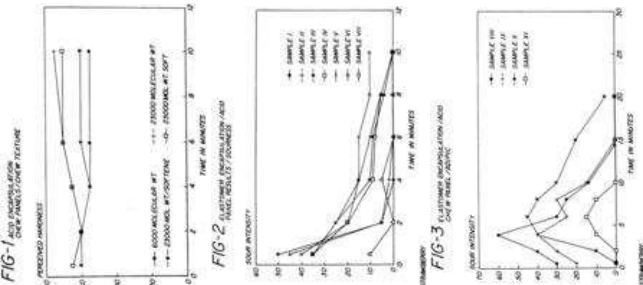
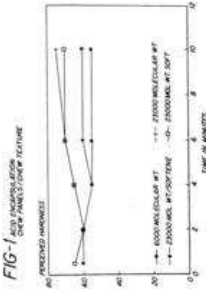
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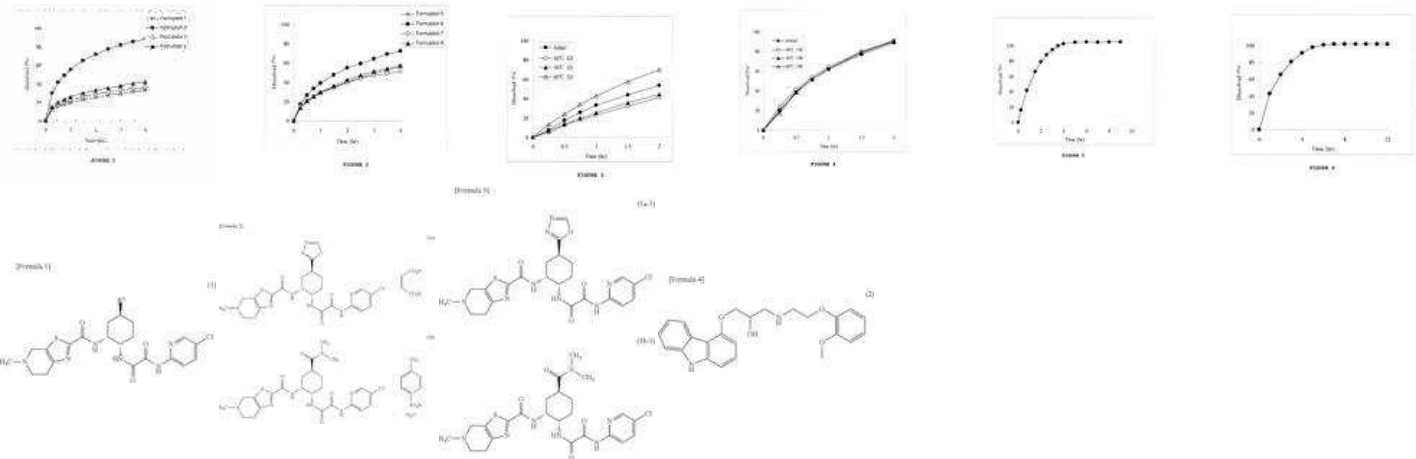
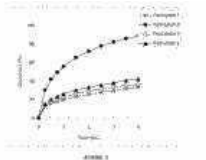
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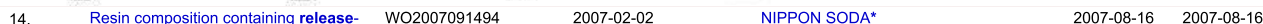
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An improved food acid delivery system that effects a controlled release of the acid provides prolonged sourness, flavor and juiciness duration in chewing gums, pharmaceuticals and other confections. The food acid is encapsulated in a matrix comprised of an emulsifier and a polyvinyl acetate, the type of which is selected according to the water solubility of said food acid. A chewing gum composition employing the delivery system and a method for the preparation of both the delivery system and the gum composition are disclosed.

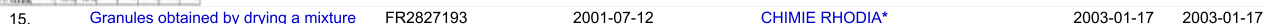


It is intended to avoid dose dumping of a drug and improve the dissolution properties of the drug in the lower gastrointestinal tract, and thereby provide a sustained-release pellet preparation for oral administration that reliably exhibits its main pharmacological effect when orally administered once or twice a day. The present invention provides a sustained-release preparation obtained by mixing of (A) a pharmacologically active drug, (B) hydroxypropyl methylcellulose acetate succinate, (C) a plasticizer, and (D) polyethylene glycol followed by extrusion granulation.





項目	平均値	標準偏差	最大値	最小値	中央値	四分位範囲	標準化係数
基礎知識	72.4	10.5	90.0	40.0	70.0	60.0-80.0	0.75
応用知識	75.2	11.2	92.0	45.0	72.0	62.0-85.0	0.78
問題解決能力	78.5	12.1	95.0	50.0	75.0	65.0-88.0	0.82
創造性	70.1	9.8	88.0	35.0	68.0	58.0-80.0	0.72
コミュニケーション能力	73.8	10.9	91.0	42.0	71.0	61.0-83.0	0.76
チームワーク	76.3	11.5	93.0	48.0	73.0	63.0-86.0	0.79
リーダーシップ	71.9	10.3	89.0	38.0	70.0	60.0-81.0	0.74
自己管理能力	74.6	11.0	92.0	44.0	72.0	62.0-84.0	0.77
学習能力	77.0	12.0	94.0	52.0	74.0	64.0-89.0	0.81
社会適応力	72.8	10.7	90.0	41.0	71.0	61.0-82.0	0.75
総合評価	75.5	11.3	93.0	46.0	73.0	63.0-85.0	0.78

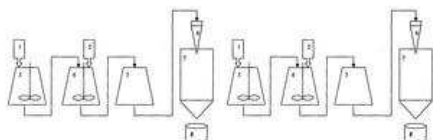
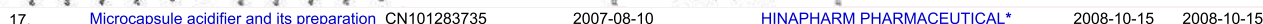


16.	Food acid delivery systems containing	CA2002702	1989-10-11	CADBURY*	1990-05-14	1990-05-14
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Figure 1 is a line graph showing the effect of molecular weight on the reduction of nitrofurantoin by various bacterial strains. The y-axis is labeled 'REDUCED SUBSTRATE' and ranges from 0 to 100. The x-axis is labeled 'PERCENT SUBSTRATE' and ranges from 0 to 100. There are four data series plotted:

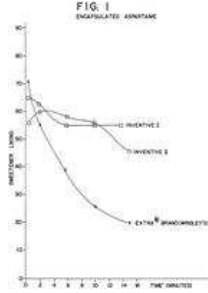
- 2000 MOLECULAR WT (open circles): This series shows the highest reduction, starting at approximately 80% at 0% substrate and increasing to nearly 100% at 100% substrate.
- 2500 MOLECULAR WT (filled circles): This series starts at approximately 60% at 0% substrate and increases to approximately 80% at 100% substrate.
- 2500 MOLECULAR WT (open squares): This series starts at approximately 40% at 0% substrate and increases to approximately 60% at 100% substrate.
- 2500 MOLECULAR WT (filled squares): This series starts at approximately 20% at 0% substrate and increases to approximately 40% at 100% substrate.

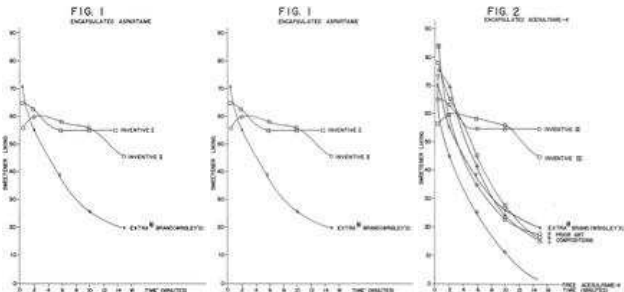
The legend indicates that the 2000 MOLECULAR WT series is represented by open circles, and the 2500 MOLECULAR WT series is represented by filled circles, open squares, and filled squares.



18. Sweetener delivery systems containing polyvinyl acetate PT86458 1986-12-23 CADBURY* PFIZER 1988-01-01 1988-01-01

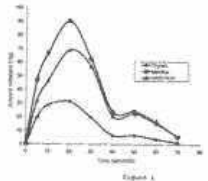
Una composición de goma de mascar que tiene una duración de dulzor prolongada a través de la incorporación de un sistema de suministro que comprende un edulcorante de alta intensidad encapsulado en un material de acetato de polivinilo de bajo peso molecular. El uso del sistema de entrega de edulcorantes en otros productos ingeribles.

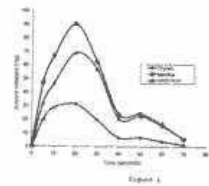




19. Capsule with fast content solubilization and release FR2832632 2001-11-26 MANE* MANE FILS V MANE V FILS V MANE FILS V MENE & A SUBSIDIARY V Mane Fils Vi Man Fis 2003-05-30 2003-05-30

The invention concerns a capsule comprising a core and a coating including at least a film-forming polymer, characterized in that it has a total solubilization time of its coating not more than 85s according to a test A, preferably not more than 80s, more preferably still not more than 70s. The invention also concerns a method for making said capsule, and products comprising said capsule, such as **food**, pharmaceutical, oral hygiene or cosmetic products.

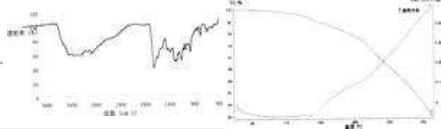
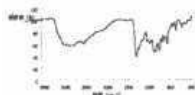




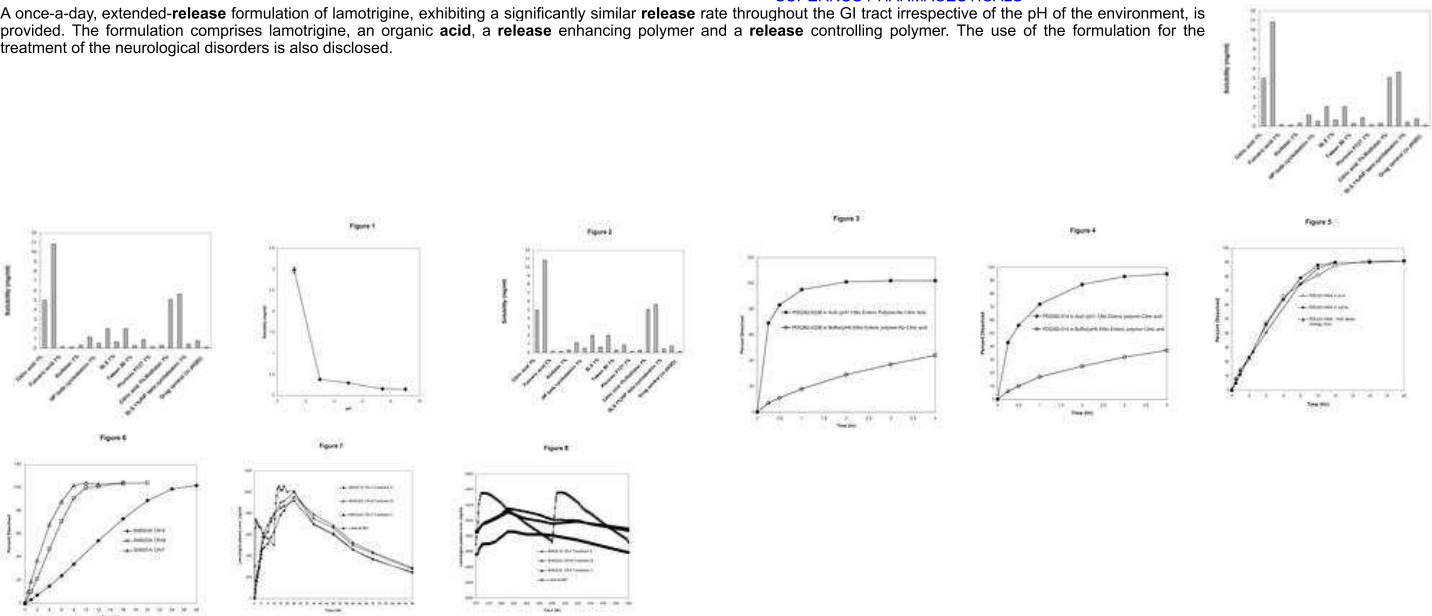
20. Degradable unsaturated carbamide resin of polyester amide, and synthetic method CN1760234 2005-10-13 GUO WENXUN 2006-04-19 2006-04-19

A degradable unsaturated polyester-amidourea resin used for disposable **food** container, packing material, plastic bag, medicinal coating, capsule and slow-releasing material, etc is prepared from C2-C4 binary alcohol, anti-butenedioic **acid** or maleic anhydride, and urea through fusing and polycondensating. It can be modified by starch or calcium carbonate powder.

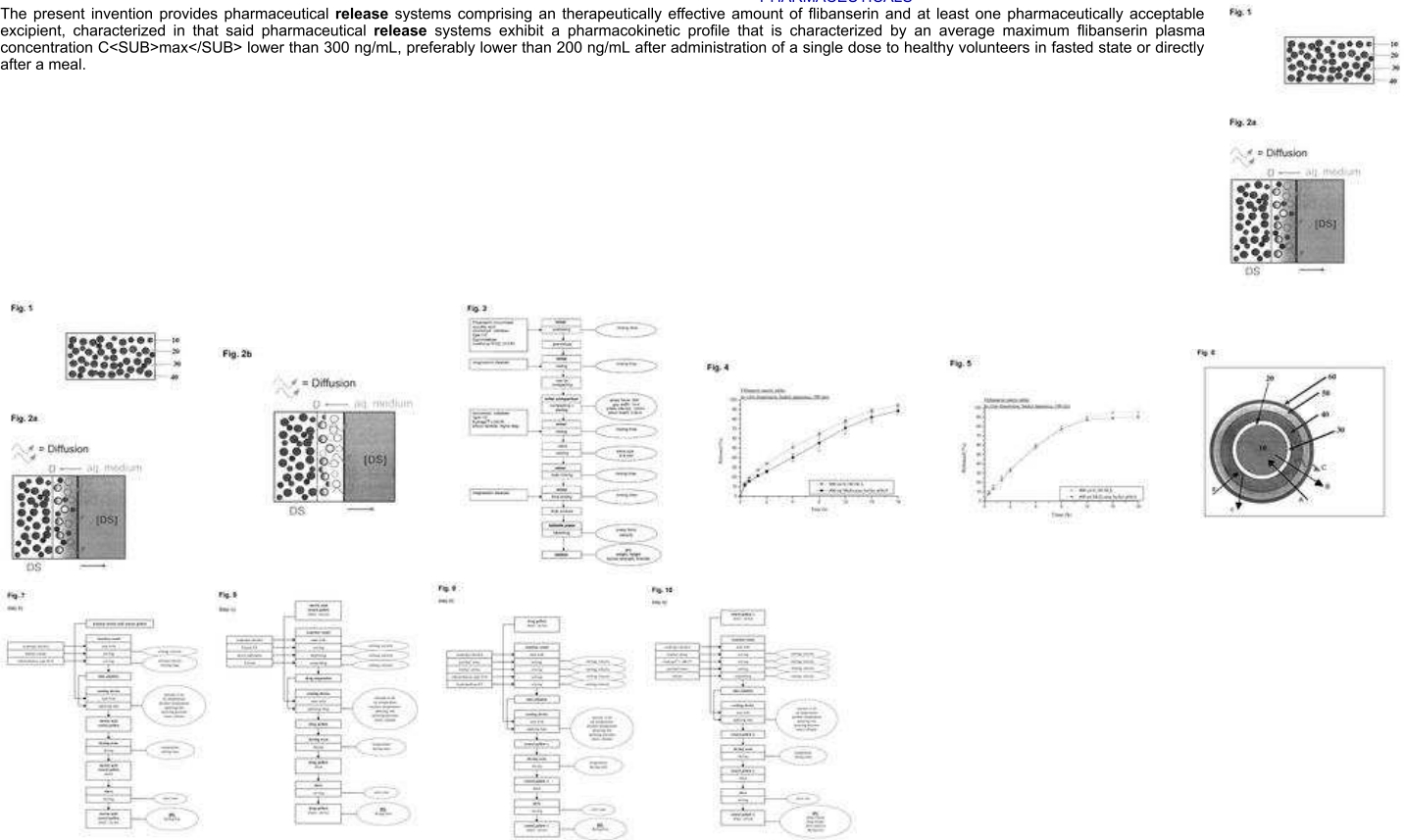




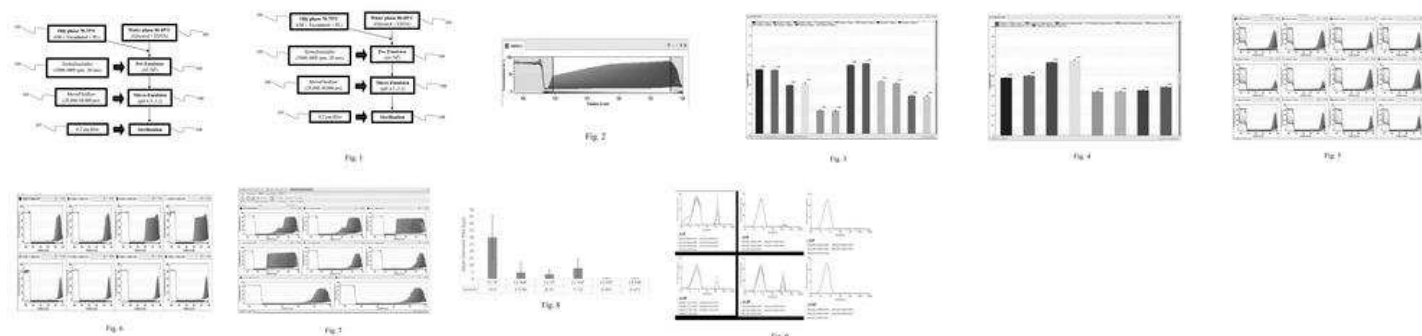
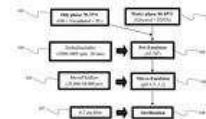
A once-a-day, extended-release formulation of lamotrigine, exhibiting a significantly similar release rate throughout the GI tract irrespective of the pH of the environment, is provided. The formulation comprises lamotrigine, an organic acid, a release enhancing polymer and a release controlling polymer. The use of the formulation for the treatment of the neurological disorders is also disclosed.



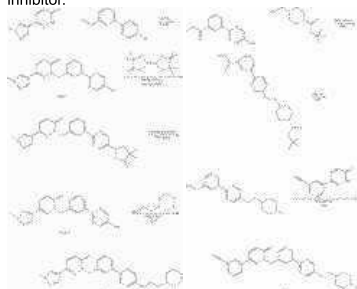
The present invention provides pharmaceutical release systems comprising an therapeutically effective amount of flibanserin and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, characterized in that said pharmaceutical release systems exhibit a pharmacokinetic profile that is characterized by an average maximum flibanserin plasma concentration C_{max} lower than 300 ng/mL, preferably lower than 200 ng/mL after administration of a single dose to healthy volunteers in fasted state or directly after a meal.



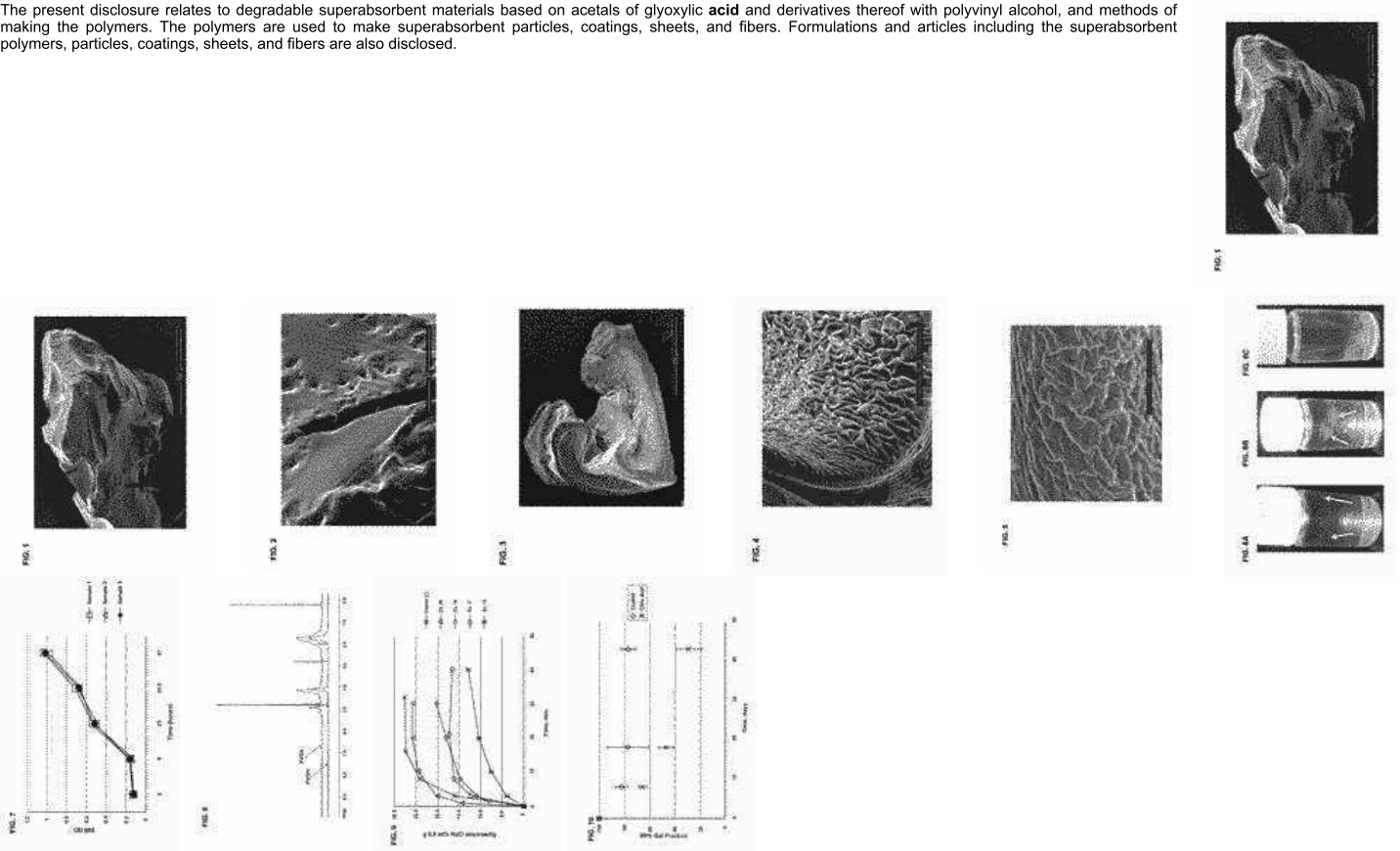
The present invention discloses a cannabis based emulsion formulation for use in various medical conditions and optionally with various pharmaceutical or nutraceutical compositions, wherein the oily fraction used contains about 50% cannabinoids. The present invention further discloses methods of manufacturing and uses of the aforementioned composition.



The compound is new. The compound of formula (I), their pharmaceutical useful derivatives, solvate, salts, tautomers and stereoisomers, are new. For formula (I), R¹ : Ar, benzo-2,1,3-thiadiazolyl or Het, where Ar is selected from phenyl, naphthyl or biphenyl, which are unsubstituted or once, twice or thrice substituted by hal, A, N(R³)₂, [C(R³)₂] nOR³, [C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, SR³, NO², CN, COOR³, CON(R³)₂, NR³>COA, NR³>SO²A, SO²N(R³)₂, S(O) mA, CO-Het, Het, O[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, O[C(R³)₂] nHet, NHCOOA, NHCON(R³)₂, NHCOO[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, NHCOO[C(R³)₂] nHet, NHCONH[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, NHCONH[C(R³)₂] nHet, OCONH[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, OCONH[C(R³)₂] nHet, CONR³>[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, CONR³>[C(R³)₂] nHet or COA, and Het is once, twice or thrice saturated or unsaturated or aromatic heterocycles with 1-4 N-, O- or S-atoms or piperidinyl, piperazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, morpholinyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxadiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzotriazolyl, indolyl, benzo[1,3]dioxolyl, indazolyl, azabicyclo[3.2.1]octyl, azabicyclo[2.2.2]octyl, imidazolidinyl, azepanyl or benzo [2,1,3]thiadiazolyl, which are unsubstituted or once, twice or thrice substituted by halide, A, [C(R³)₂] nOR³, [C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, SR³, NO², CN, COOR³, CON(R³)₂, NR³>COA, NR³>SO²A, SO²N(R³)₂, S(O) mA, CO-Het 1>, [C(R³)₂] nHet 1>, O[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, O[C(R³)₂] nHet 1>, NHCOOA, NHCON(R³)₂, NHCOO[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, NHCOO[C(R³)₂] nHet 1>, NHCONH[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, NHCONH[C(R³)₂] nHet 1>, OCONH[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, OCONH[C(R³)₂] nHet 1>, [C(R³)₂] nOR³, [C(R³)₂] nNR³, CHO, COA, =S, =NH, =NA or =O (carboxylic oxygen) and where a nitrogen ring is oxidized, Het 1> is a saturated heterocycle with 1-2 N or O-atoms or pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl or morpholinyl, which are once or twice replaced by A, OA, OH, halide or =O (carboxylic oxygen), A is 3-7C-cycloalkyl or unbranched or branched 1-10C-alkyl, where 1-7H-atoms are replaced by F or Cl where one or two non-adjacent CH₂ groups are replaced by O, NH, S, SO, SO₂ or CH₂ groups, halide is F, Cl, Br or I, m is 0-2, n is 0-4 and p is 1-4; R² : unsaturated, saturated or aromatic 6-membered heterocycle with 1-4 N, O or S atoms or pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, pyridinyl, [1,3]oxazinanyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl or piperazinyl, which are unsubstituted or once, twice or thrice substituted by halide, A, [C(R³)₂] nOR³, CR³>N(R³)₂, SR³, NO², CN, COOR³, CON(R³)₂, NR³>COA, NR³>SO²A, SO²N(R³)₂, S(O) mA, [C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, [C(R³)₂] nHet, O[C(R³)₂] pOR³, O[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, O[C(R³)₂] nC[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, O[C(R³)₂] nN⁺>O⁻(R³)₂, O[C(R³)₂] nHet, S[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, S[C(R³)₂] nHet, NR³>[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, NR³>[C(R³)₂] nHet, NHCON(R³)₂, NHCONH[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, NHCONH[C(R³)₂] nHet, [C(R³)₂] nNHCO[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, [C(R³)₂] nNHCO[C(R³)₂] nHet, CONR³>[C(R³)₂] nN(R³)₂, CONR³>[C(R³)₂] nNR³>COOA, CONR³>[C(R³)₂] nOR³, CONR³>[C(R³)₂] nHet, COHet, COA, CH-COOR³, CH-N(R³)₂ 2or =O (carboxylic oxygen), where halide is F, Cl, Br or I and A, Het, m, n and p are same as variables of A, Het, m, n and p of R¹; R³ : H, methyl, ethyl, propyl or A, where A is same as variables of A of R¹; and R⁴ : R⁴ : H, halide, A, OR³, COOR³, CON(R³)₂, NR³>COA, NR³>SO²A, SO²N(R³)₂ 2or S(O) mA, where halide is F, Cl, Br or I, and A and m are same as variables of A and m of R¹. Independent claims are included for: (1) a method for producing the compound of formula (I), their pharmaceutical useful derivatives, solvate, salts, tautomers and stereoisomers; and (2) a kit, which has the compound of formula (I) or their pharmaceutically useful derivatives, solvate, salts, stereoisomers and their mixtures with a drug active ingredient. [Image] ACTIVITY : Cytostatic. MECHANISM OF ACTION : Kinase inhibitor; Kinase regulator; Kinase modulator; Tyrosine kinase inhibitor; Met kinase inhibitor.



The present disclosure relates to degradable superabsorbent materials based on acetals of glyoxylic acid and derivatives thereof with polyvinyl alcohol, and methods of making the polymers. The polymers are used to make superabsorbent particles, coatings, sheets, and fibers. Formulations and articles including the superabsorbent polymers, particles, coatings, sheets, and fibers are also disclosed.



La invención se refiere a una preparación farmacéutica para tratar la apocleisis infantil, su proceso de preparación y el método de control de calidad, en el que la preparación se realiza principalmente a partir de levadura medicada, naranja amarga, rizoma de atractylodes blanco y haw chino.

