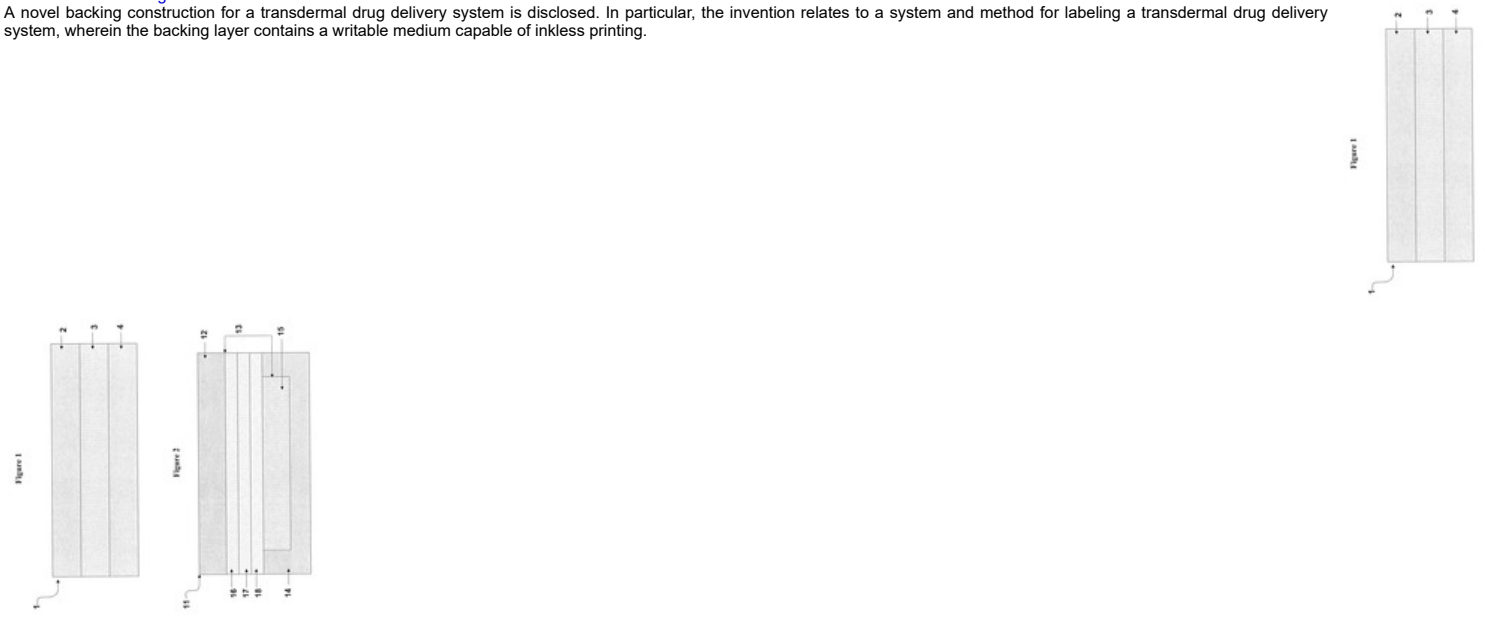
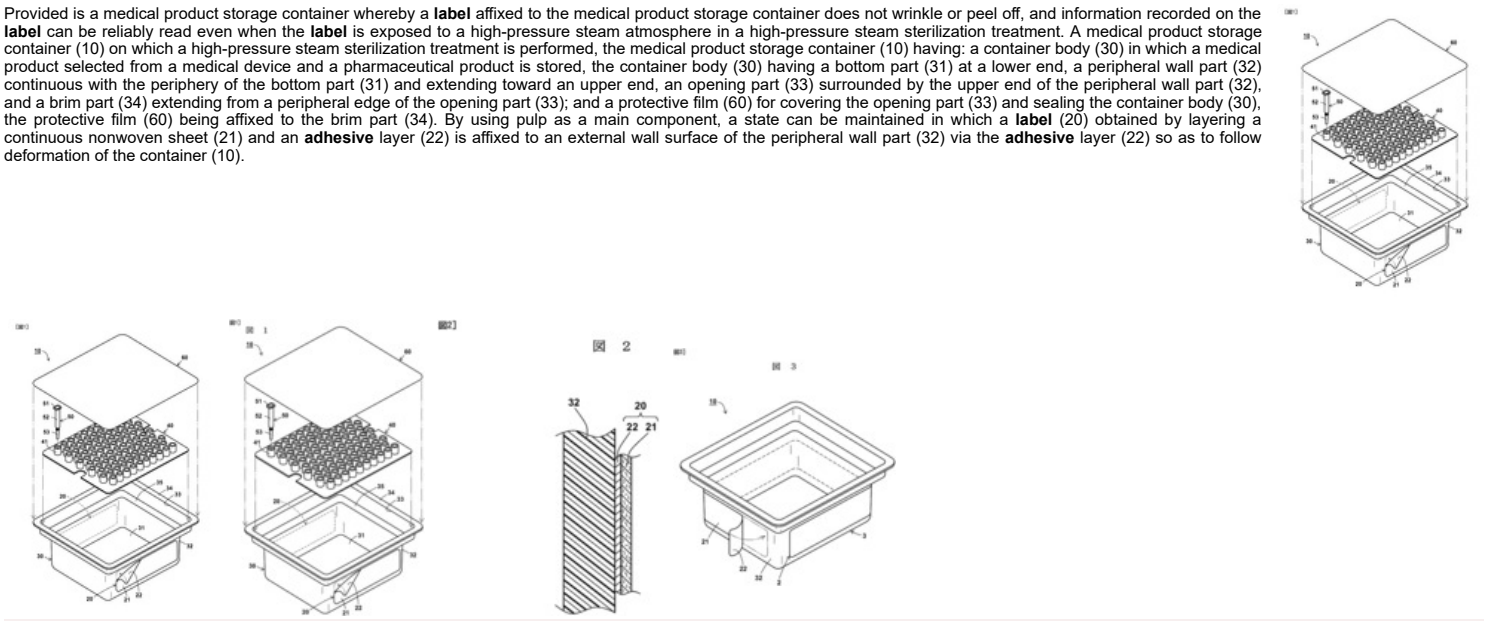


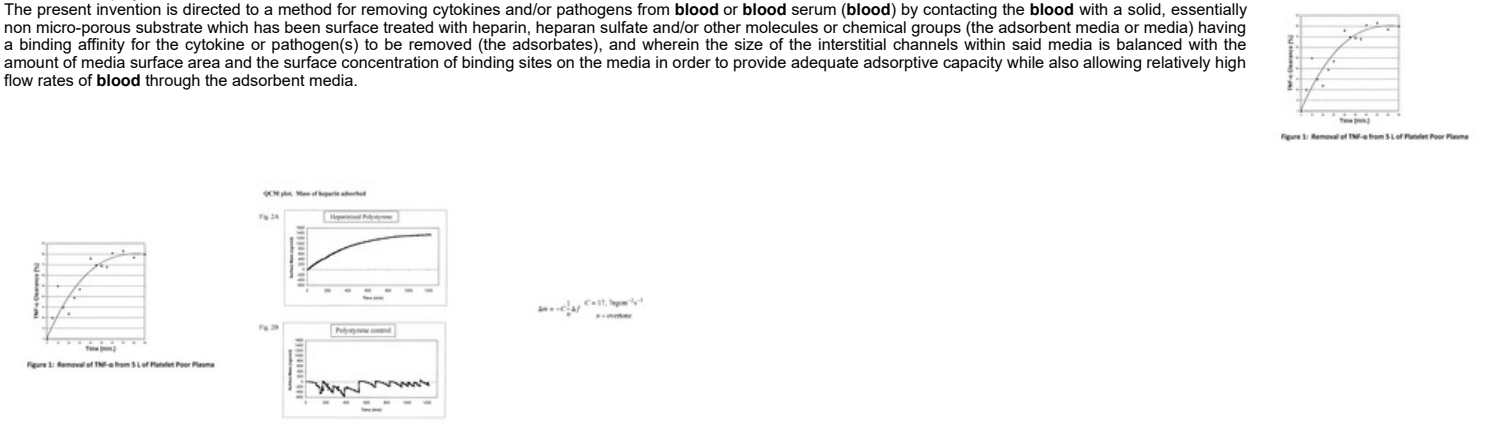
A novel backing construction for a transdermal drug delivery system is disclosed. In particular, the invention relates to a system and method for labeling a transdermal drug delivery system, wherein the backing layer contains a writable medium capable of inkless printing.



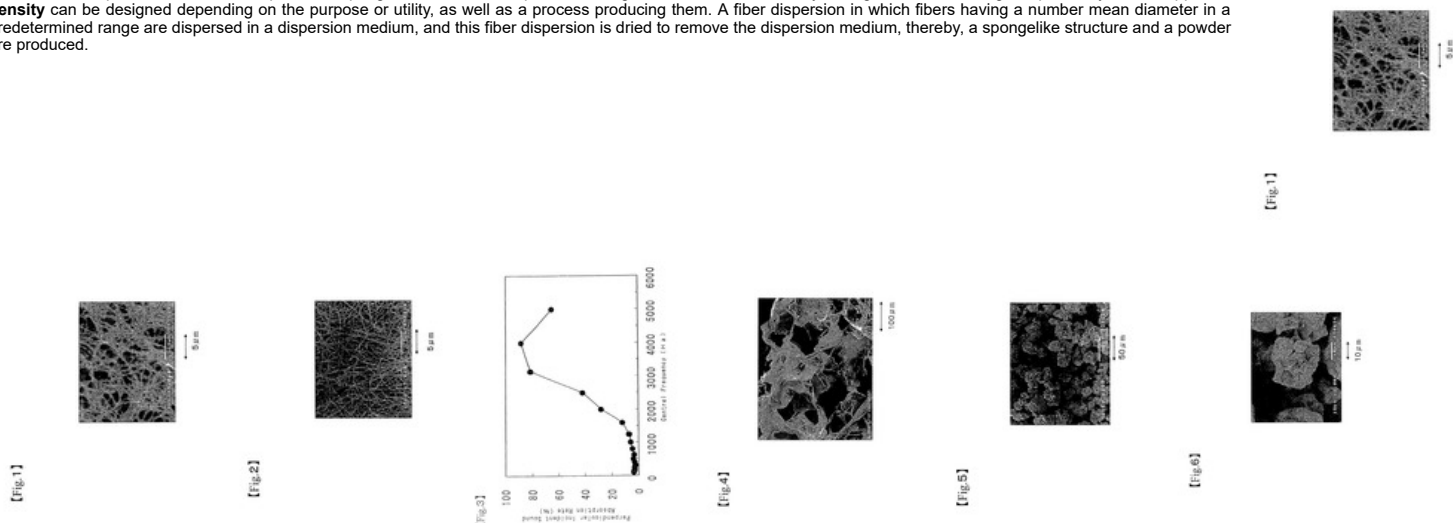
Provided is a medical product storage container whereby a **label** affixed to the medical product storage container does not wrinkle or peel off, and information recorded on the **label** can be reliably read even when the **label** is exposed to a high-pressure steam atmosphere in a high-pressure steam sterilization treatment. A medical product storage container (10) on which a high-pressure steam sterilization treatment is performed, the medical product storage container (10) having: a container body (30) in which a medical product selected from a medical device and a pharmaceutical product is stored, the container body (30) having a bottom part (31) at a lower end, a peripheral wall part (32) continuous with the periphery of the bottom part (31) and extending toward an upper end, an opening part (33) surrounded by the upper end of the peripheral wall part (32), and a brim part (34) extending from a peripheral edge of the opening part (33); and a protective film (60) for covering the opening part (33) and sealing the container body (30), the protective film (60) being affixed to the brim part (34). By using pulp as a main component, a state can be maintained in which a **label** (20) obtained by layering a continuous nonwoven sheet (21) and an **adhesive** layer (22) is affixed to an external wall surface of the peripheral wall part (32) via the **adhesive** layer (22) so as to follow deformation of the container (10).



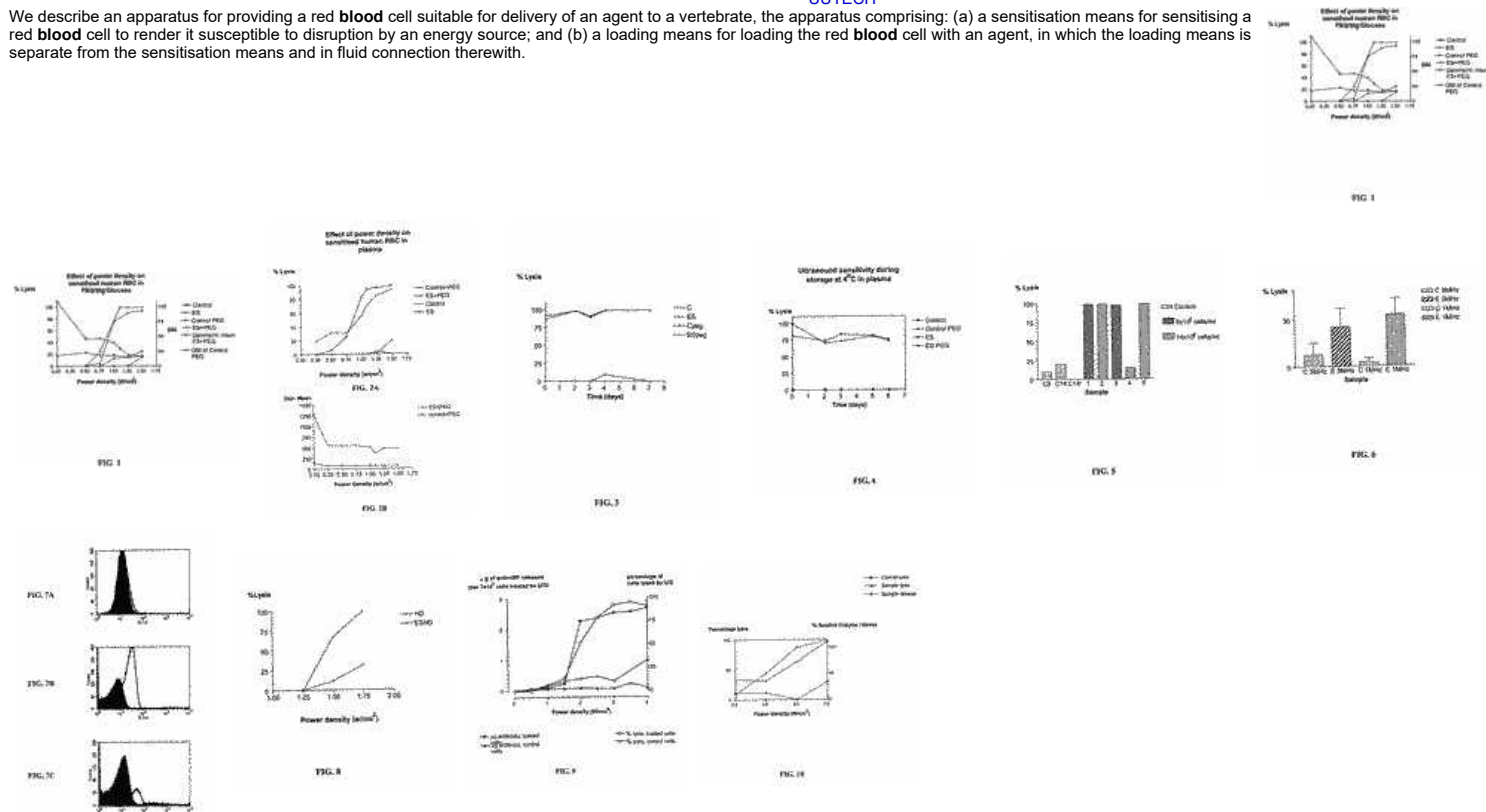
The present invention is directed to a method for removing cytokines and/or pathogens from **blood** or **blood** serum (**blood**) by contacting the **blood** with a solid, essentially non micro-porous substrate which has been surface treated with heparin, heparan sulfate and/or other molecules or chemical groups (the adsorbent media or media) having a binding affinity for the cytokine or pathogen(s) to be removed (the adsorbates), and wherein the size of the interstitial channels within said media is balanced with the amount of media surface area and the surface concentration of binding sites on the media in order to provide adequate adsorptive capacity while also allowing relatively high flow rates of **blood** through the adsorbent media.



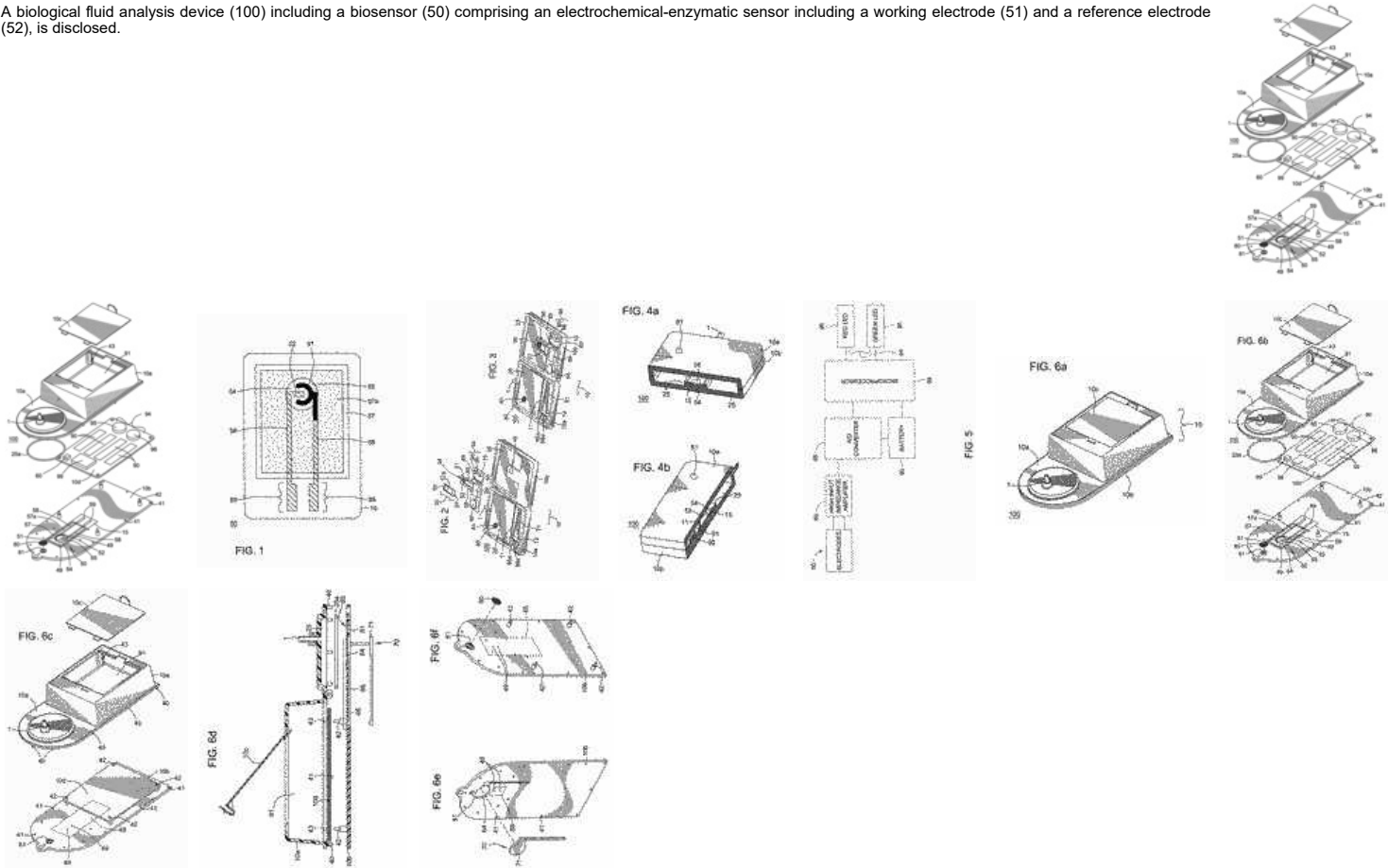
An object of the present invention is to provide a spongelike structure or a powder having fibers three-dimensionally arranged therein with high dispersibility, whose apparent density can be designed depending on the purpose or utility, as well as a process producing them. A fiber dispersion in which fibers having a number mean diameter in a predetermined range are dispersed in a dispersion medium, and this fiber dispersion is dried to remove the dispersion medium, thereby, a spongelike structure and a powder are produced.



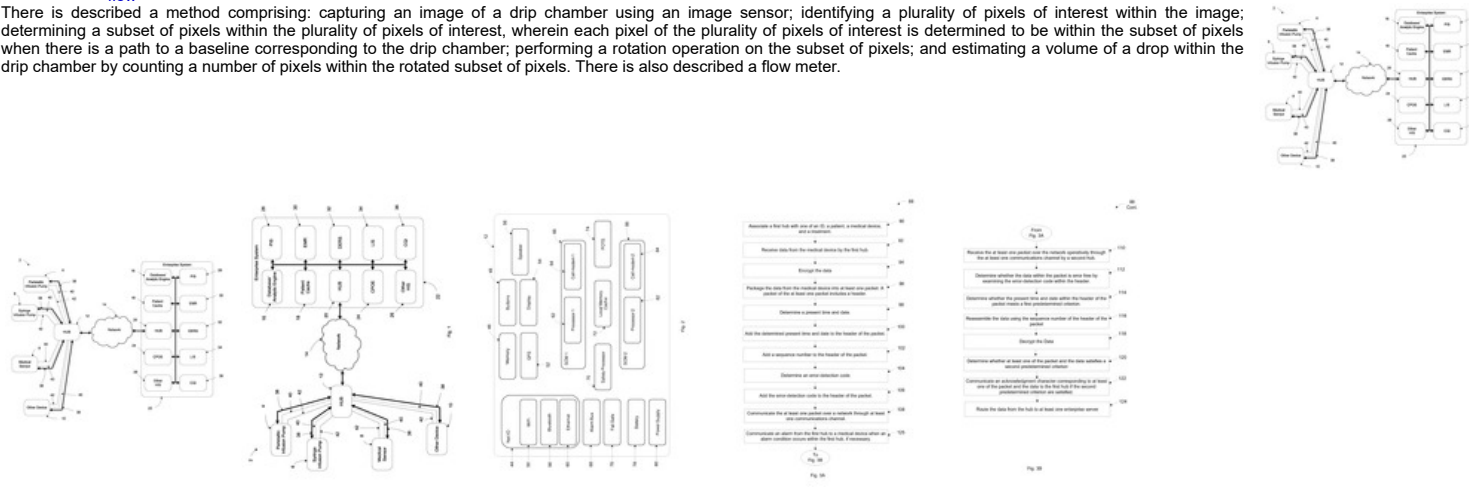
We describe an apparatus for providing a red blood cell suitable for delivery of an agent to a vertebrate, the apparatus comprising: (a) a sensitisation means for sensitising a red blood cell to render it susceptible to disruption by an energy source; and (b) a loading means for loading the red blood cell with an agent, in which the loading means is separate from the sensitisation means and in fluid connection therewith.



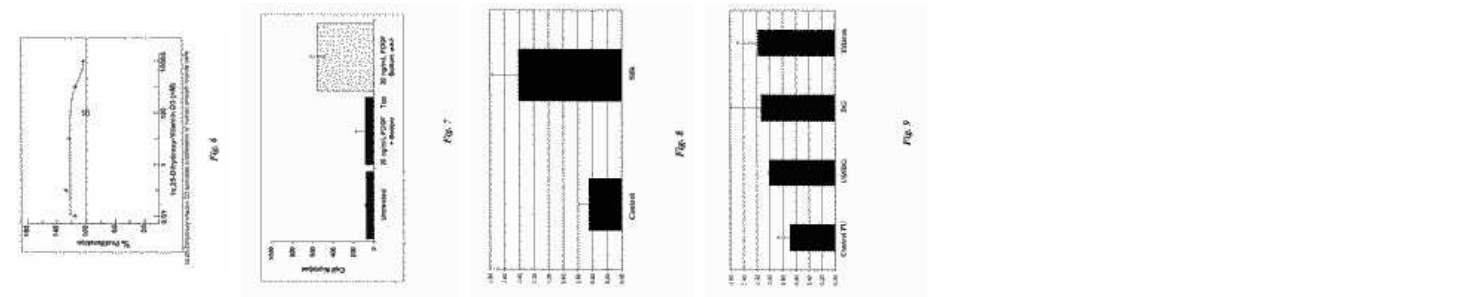
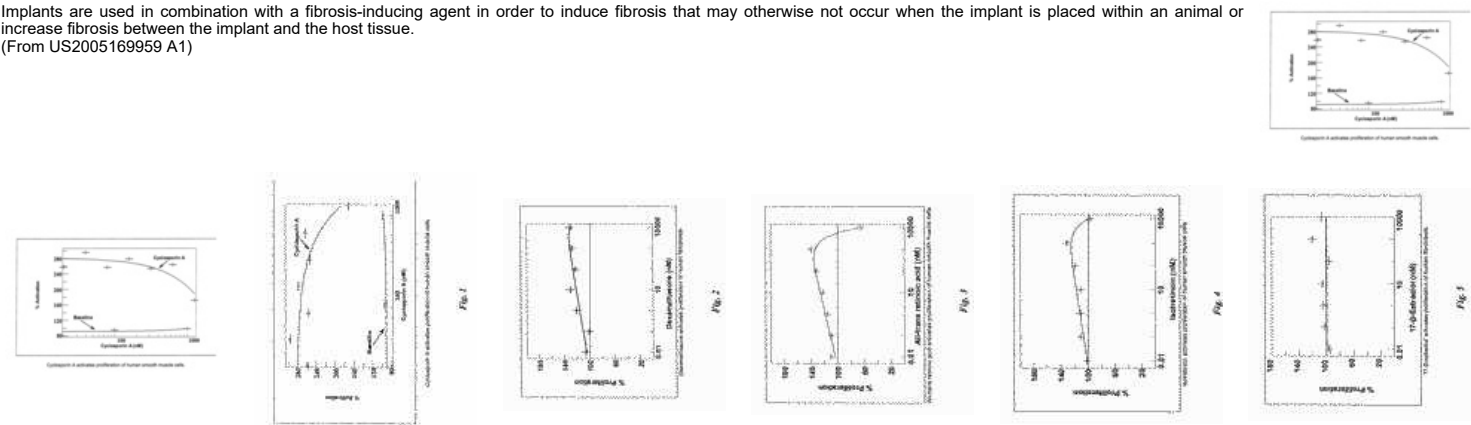
A biological fluid analysis device (100) including a biosensor (50) comprising an electrochemical-enzymatic sensor including a working electrode (51) and a reference electrode (52), is disclosed.



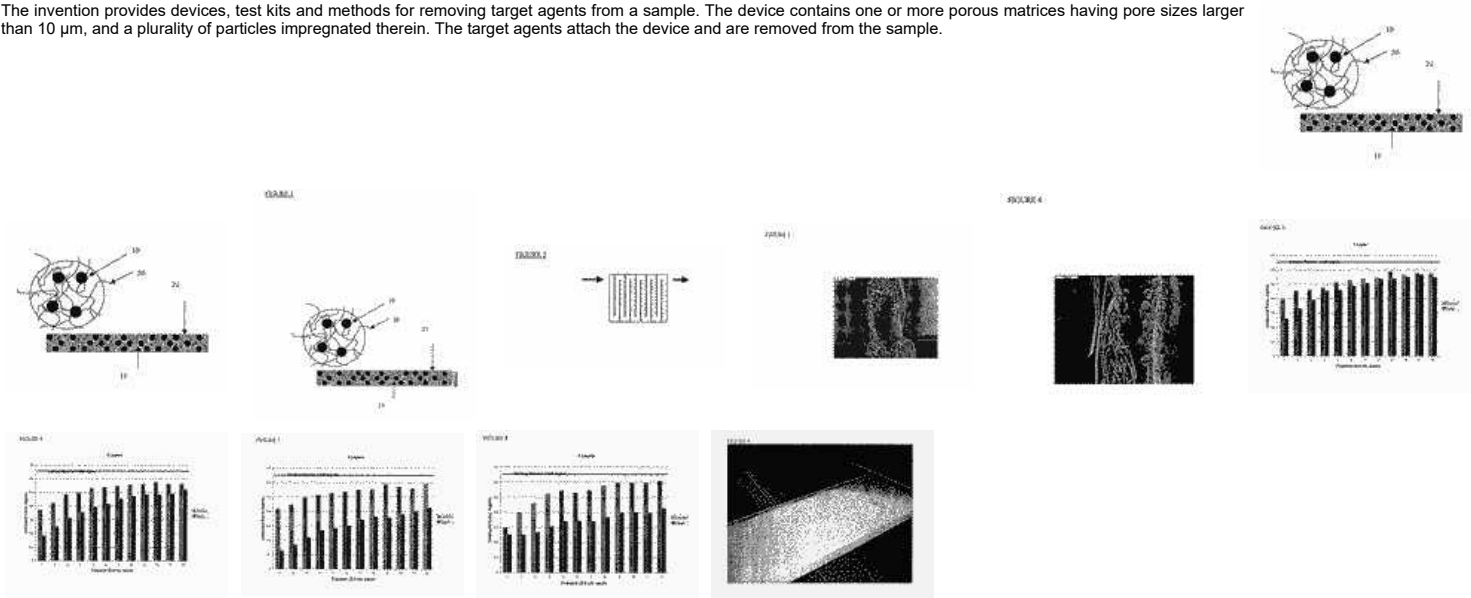
There is described a method comprising: capturing an image of a drip chamber using an image sensor; identifying a plurality of pixels of interest within the image; determining a subset of pixels within the plurality of pixels of interest, wherein each pixel of the plurality of pixels of interest is determined to be within the subset of pixels when there is a path to a baseline corresponding to the drip chamber; performing a rotation operation on the subset of pixels; and estimating a volume of a drop within the drip chamber by counting a number of pixels within the rotated subset of pixels. There is also described a flow meter.



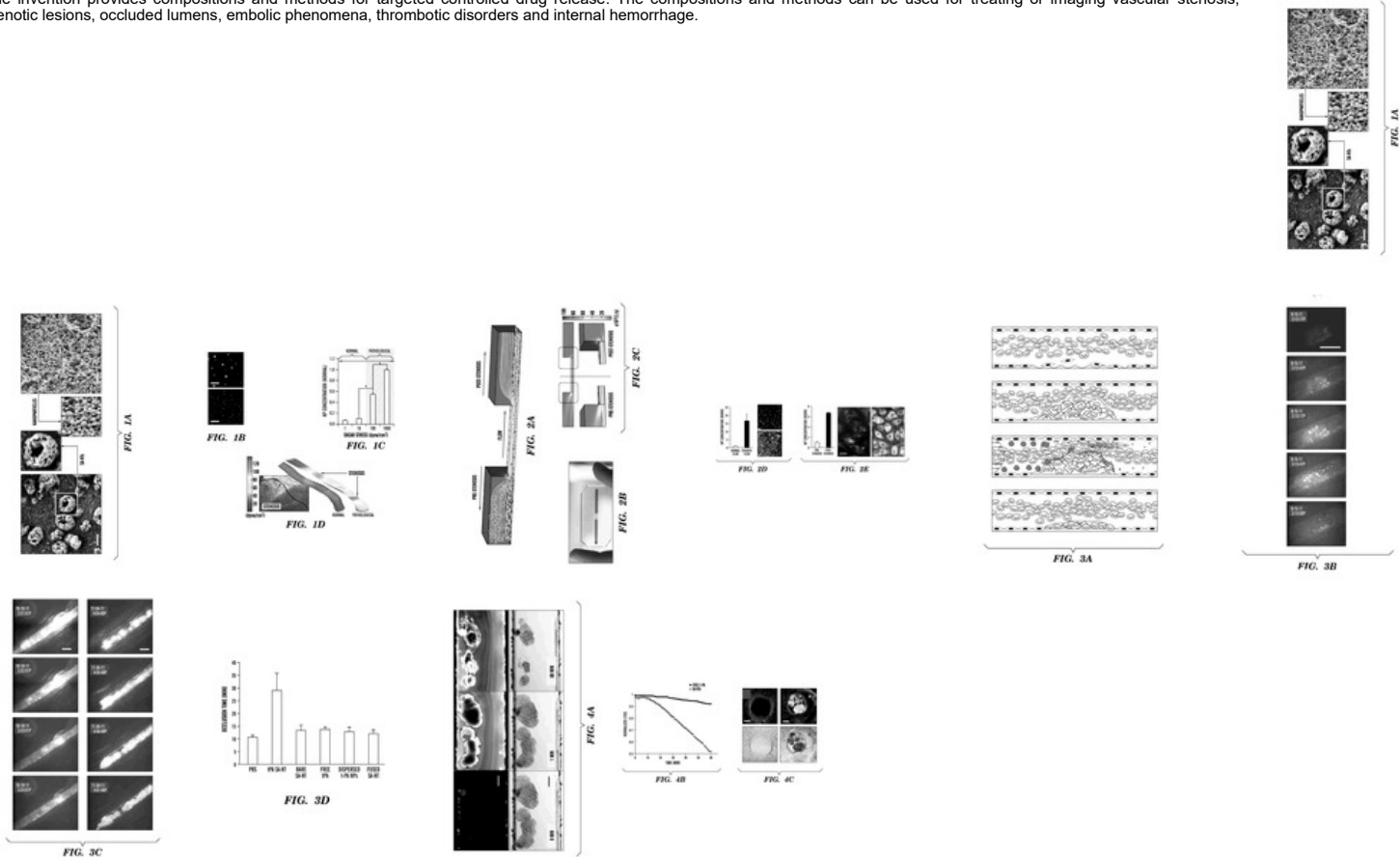
Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.
(From US2005169959 A1)



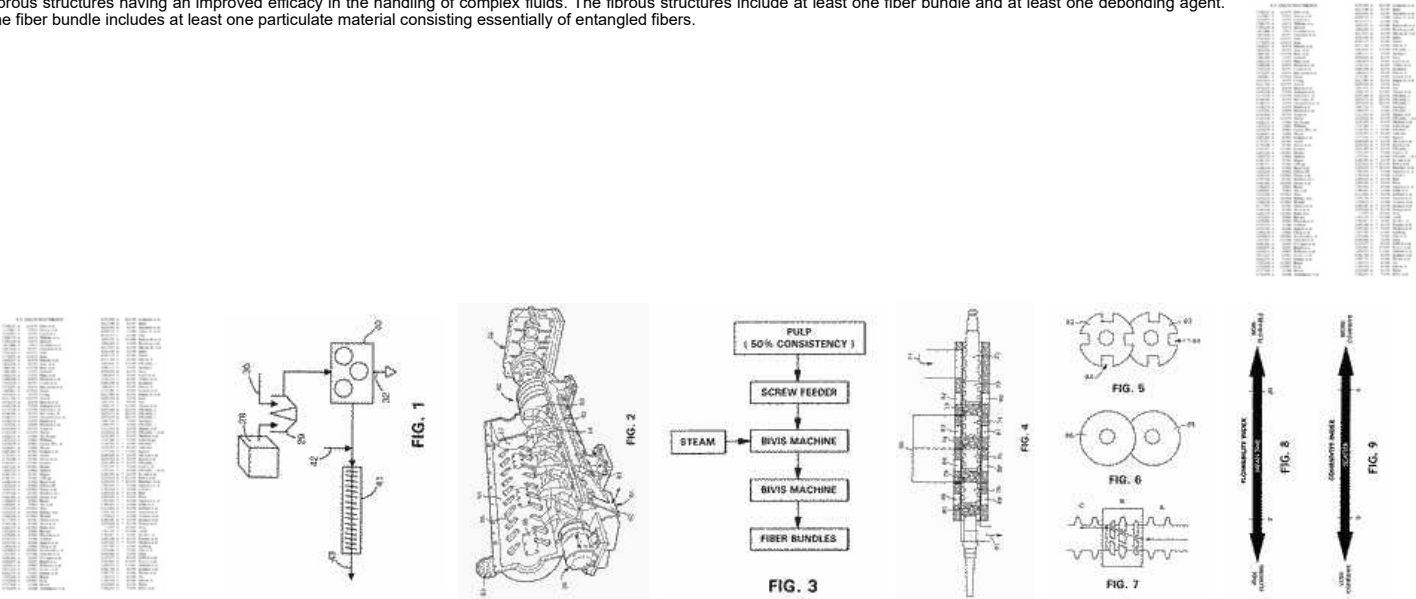
The invention provides devices, test kits and methods for removing target agents from a sample. The device contains one or more porous matrices having pore sizes larger than 10 μm , and a plurality of particles impregnated therein. The target agents attach the device and are removed from the sample.



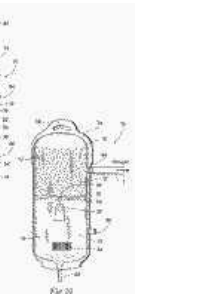
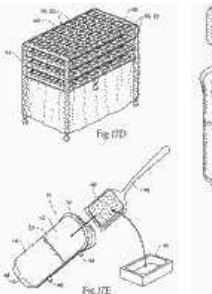
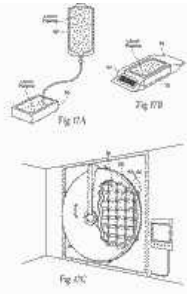
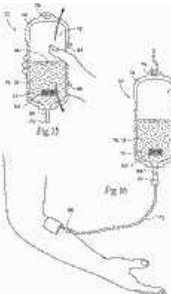
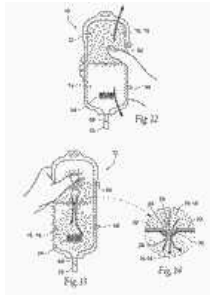
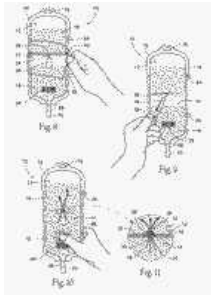
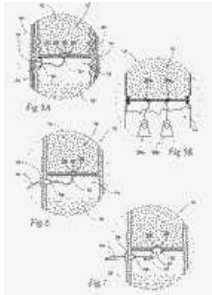
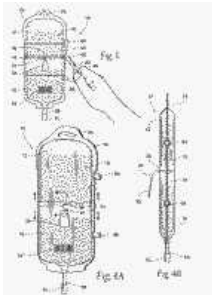
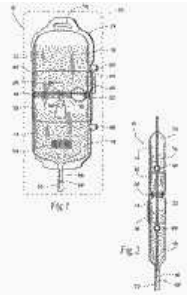
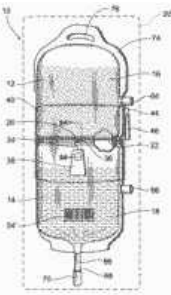
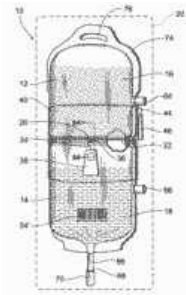
The invention provides compositions and methods for targeted controlled drug release. The compositions and methods can be used for treating or imaging vascular stenosis, stenotic lesions, occluded lumens, embolic phenomena, thrombotic disorders and internal hemorrhage.



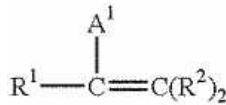
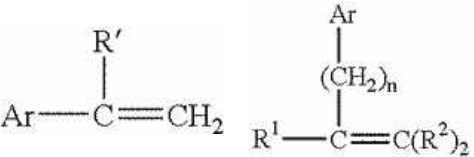
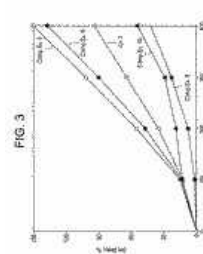
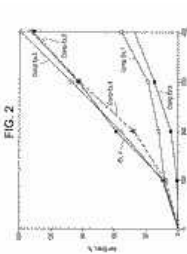
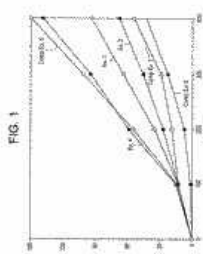
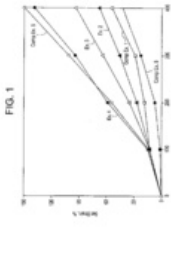
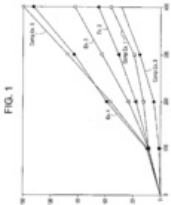
Fibrous structures having an improved efficacy in the handling of complex fluids. The fibrous structures include at least one fiber bundle and at least one debonding agent. The fiber bundle includes at least one particulate material consisting essentially of entangled fibers.



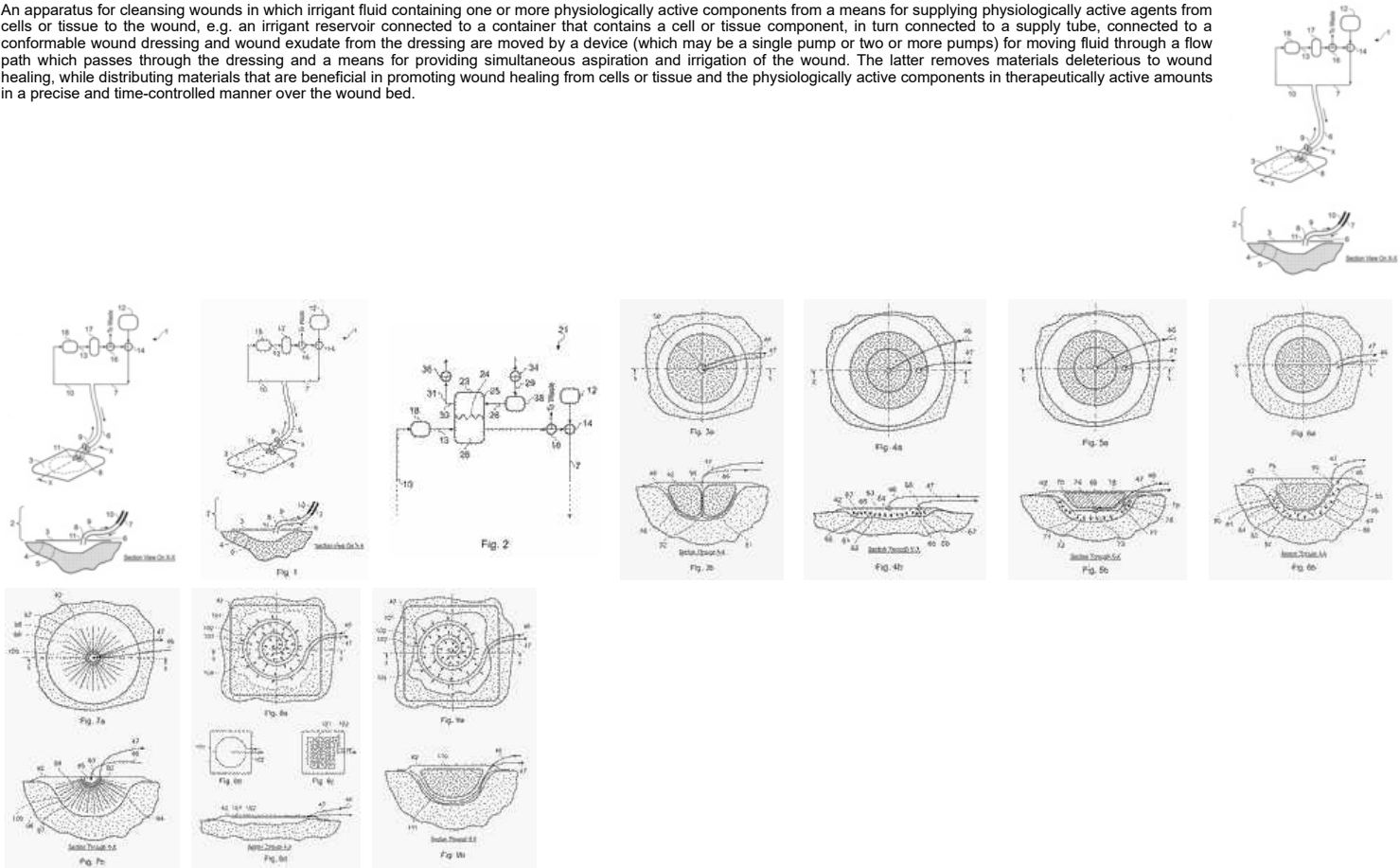
A vessel receives a liquid material, which is freeze-dried in situ within the vessel. A gas permeable material carried by the vessel provides gas transport for sublimation during drying. After freeze drying, an oxygen-free inert gas is introduced into the vessel through the gas permeable material, to occupy the interior of the vessel with the freeze-dried material. The gas permeable material is covered, to trap the oxygen- free inert gas within the vessel with the freeze- dried material. The freeze-dried material is stored in the entrapped oxygen- free inert gas within the vessel for a storage period. The vessel receives a reconstituting liquid for mixing with the freeze-dried material, and conveys the reconstituted freeze-dried material from the vessel for administration to an individual.



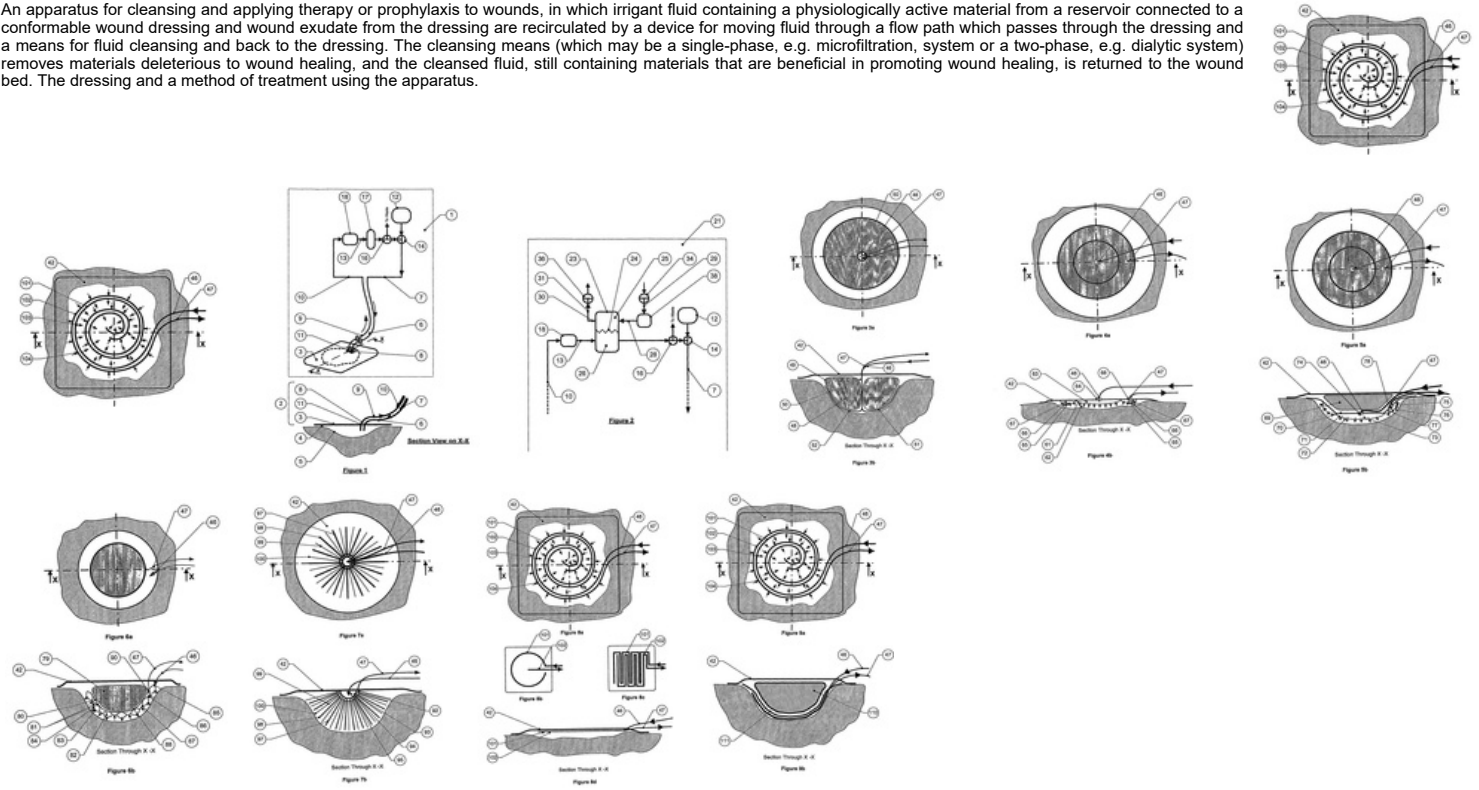
Flexible hydrogenated block copolymers can be successfully used in a variety of applications including films, profiles, sheets, coatings, injection molded articles, blow or rotational molded articles and pultruded articles.

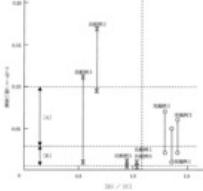
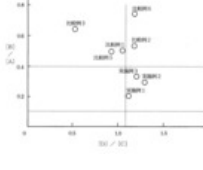
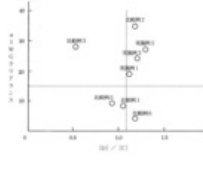
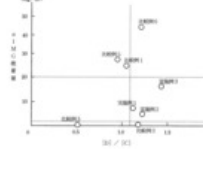
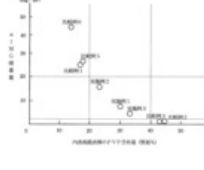
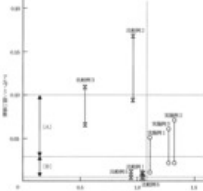
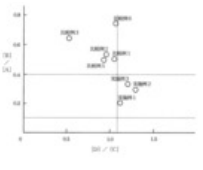
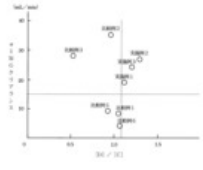
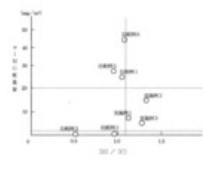
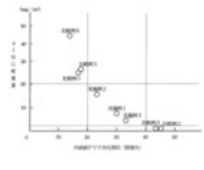
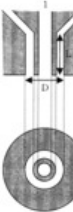
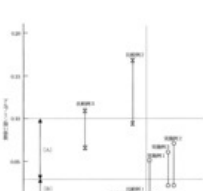
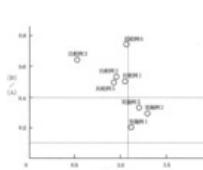
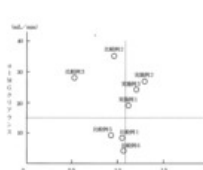
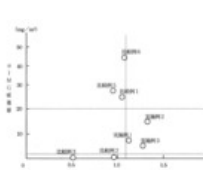
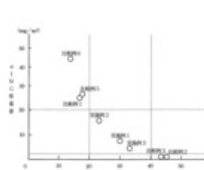
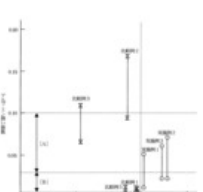
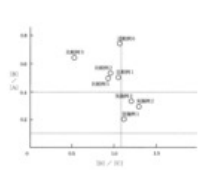
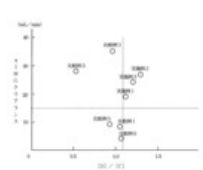
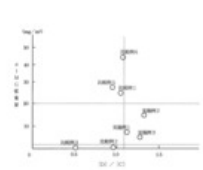
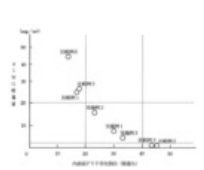


An apparatus for cleansing wounds in which irrigant fluid containing one or more physiologically active components from a means for supplying physiologically active agents from cells or tissue to the wound, e.g. an irrigant reservoir connected to a container that contains a cell or tissue component, in turn connected to a supply tube, connected to a conformable wound dressing and wound exudate from the dressing are moved by a device (which may be a single pump or two or more pumps) for moving fluid through a flow path which passes through the dressing and a means for providing simultaneous aspiration and irrigation of the wound. The latter removes materials deleterious to wound healing, while distributing materials that are beneficial in promoting wound healing from cells or tissue and the physiologically active components in therapeutically active amounts in a precise and time-controlled manner over the wound bed.

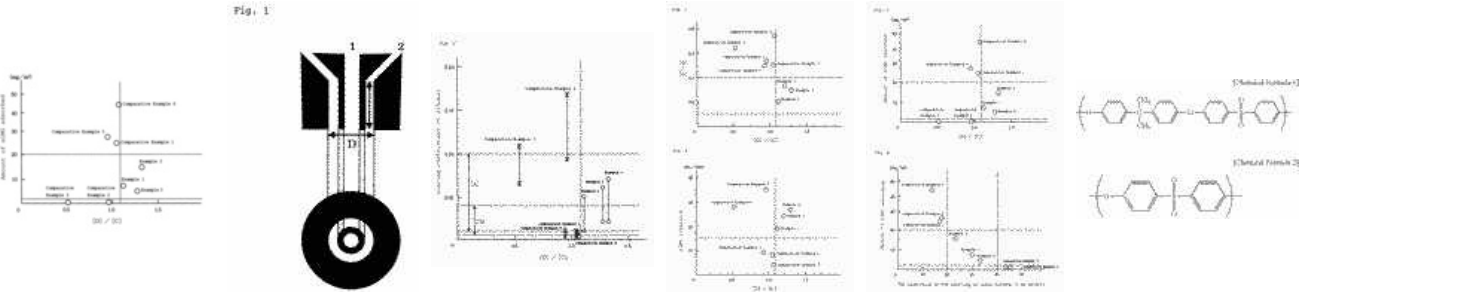


An apparatus for cleansing and applying therapy or prophylaxis to wounds, in which irrigant fluid containing a physiologically active material from a reservoir connected to a conformable wound dressing and wound exudate from the dressing are recirculated by a device for moving fluid through a flow path which passes through the dressing and a means for fluid cleansing and back to the dressing. The cleansing means (which may be a single-phase, e.g. microfiltration, system or a two-phase, e.g. dialytic system) removes materials deleterious to wound healing, and the cleansed fluid, still containing materials that are beneficial in promoting wound healing, is returned to the wound bed. The dressing and a method of treatment using the apparatus.

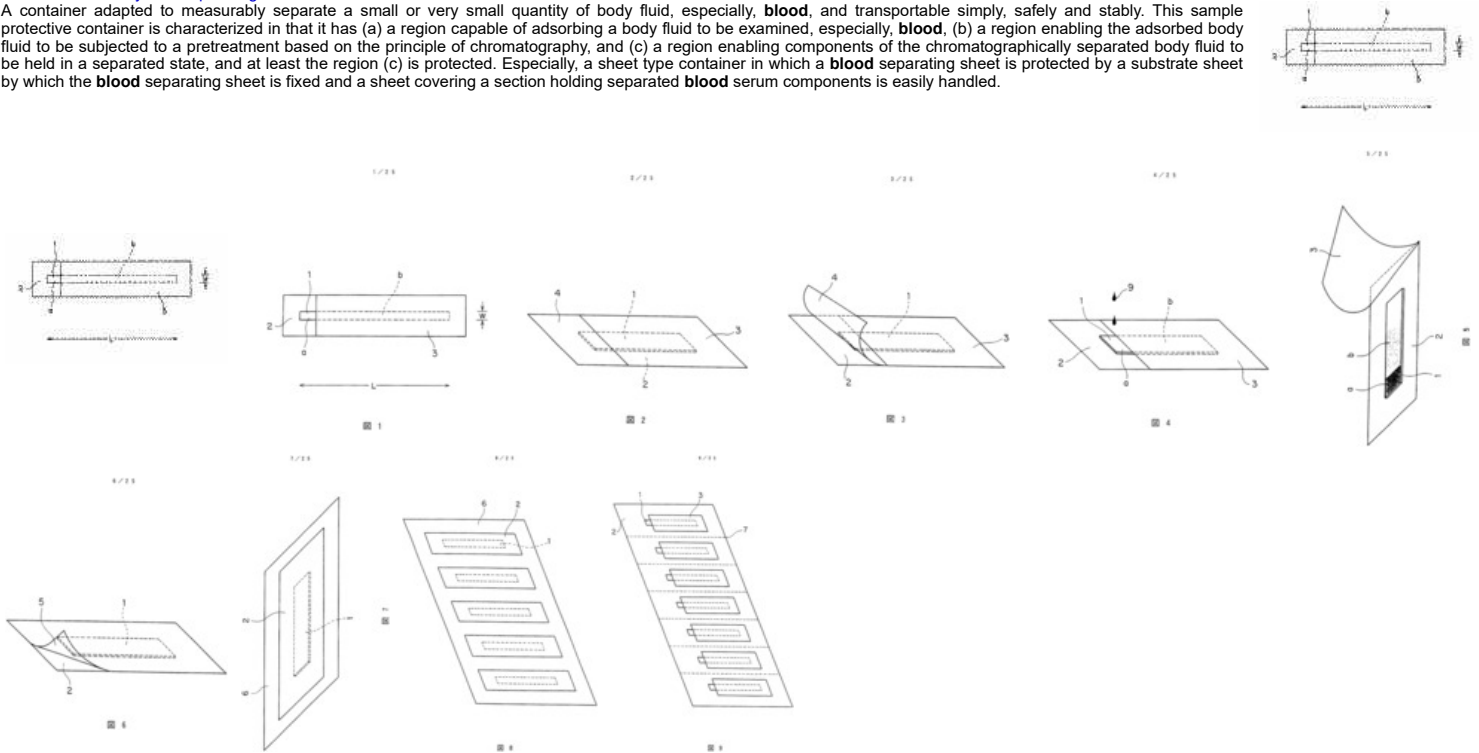


22.	Permselective separation membrane and blood purifier JP2006175023	2004-12-22	TOYOBO*	2006-07-06	2006-07-06
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a permselective separation membrane which achieves the better balance of the separation characteristic, the higher safety and stability of the performances, and excellent in assembly performance of the module, and a blood purifier which achieves the higher occurrence of the water permeation performance in priming. SOLUTION: The permselective separation membrane mainly comprises a polysulfone polymer and a polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP). The permselective separation membrane with the moisture rate of 1-10 mass% after irradiated with the radiation and/or electron beam has a skin layer at least on the blood contact surface and the content of PVP in the outermost layer in the non-blood contact surface of the separation membrane is 25-50 mass% while giving (PVP content of outermost layer in non-blood contact surface)/(PVP content of outermost layer in blood contact surface)≥ 1.1. In the permselective separation membrane, when the bovine blood at 37°C with the additives of sodium citrate is made to flow by 200 ml/min to a module loaded with the separation membrane at a filtration flow rate of 20 ml/min, the sieving coefficient of albumin 15 min later is 0.01 or more to 0.1 or less while the sieving coefficient two hours later is 0.005 or more upto 0.04. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI					
     					
23.	Permselective separation membrane JP2005270633	2004-12-06	TOYOBO*	2005-10-06	2005-10-06
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a permselective separation membrane which is good in the balance of separation characteristics, is high in safety and functional stability and is excellent in a module construction. SOLUTION: The permselective separation membrane mainly comprises a polysulfone polymer and polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) and has the characteristics of that the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer of the membrane at the blood non-contacting side is 25-50 mass%, (the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer at the blood non-contacting side)/(the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer at the blood contacting side)≥ 1.1, and the average hole area of the surface at the blood non-contacting side is 0.3-1.0 μm^2. When the cow blood at 37°C having 30% of hematocrit and 6-7 g/dl of total protein concentration, and sodium citrate is flown into the module made by using the above permselective separation membrane at the rate of 200 ml/minute and with the filtering flow rate of 20 ml/minute, a sieving coefficient of albumin after 15 minutes is 0.01 or more and 0.1 or less, and the sieving coefficient of albumin after 2 hours is 0.005 or more and less than 0.04. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI					
     					
24.	Permselective separation membrane JP2005270631	2004-12-06	TOYOBO*	2005-10-06	2005-10-06
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a permselective separation membrane which is good in the balance of separation characteristics, is high in safety and functional stability and is excellent in a module construction, and a production method of the same. SOLUTION: The permselective separation membrane which mainly comprises a polysulfone polymer and polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) has the characteristics of that the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer of the membrane at the blood non-contacting side is 25-50 mass%, (the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer at the blood non-contacting side)/(the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer at the blood contacting side)≥ 1.1, and a coefficient of water permeability for aqua pura is 150 ml/m²<sup>2</sup>/hr/mmHg or higher. When the cow blood of 37°C having 30% of hematocrit and 6-7 g/dl of total protein concentration which is added by sodium citrate is flown into the module which is made by filling the above membrane at the rate of 200 ml/minute and with the filtering flow rate of 20 ml/minute, a sieving coefficient of albumin after 15 minutes is 0.01 or more and 0.1 or less, and the sieving coefficient of albumin after 2 hours is 0.005 or more and less than 0.04. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI					
     					
25.	Permselective separation membrane JP2005270632	2004-12-06	TOYOBO*	2005-10-06	2005-10-06
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a permselective separation membrane which is good in the balance of separation characteristics, is high in safety and functional stability and is excellent in a module construction. SOLUTION: The permselective separation membrane of this invention mainly comprises a polysulfone polymer and polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), wherein the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer of the membrane at the blood non-contacting side is 25-50 mass%, (the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer at the blood non-contacting side)/(the existing proportion of PVP in a surface top layer at the blood contacting side)≥ 1.1, and the insoluble matter content is 30 mass% or less to total PVP existing in the separation membrane. When the cow blood of 37°C having 30% of hematocrit and 6-7 g/dl of total protein concentration which is added by sodium citrate is flown into the module which is made by charging with the above permselective separation membrane at the rate of 200 ml/minute and with the filtering flow rate of 20 ml/minute, a sieving coefficient of albumin after 15 minutes is 0.01 or more and 0.1 or less, and the sieving coefficient of albumin after 2 hours is 0.005 or more and less than 0.04. COPYRIGHT: (C)2006,JPO&NCIPI					
     					

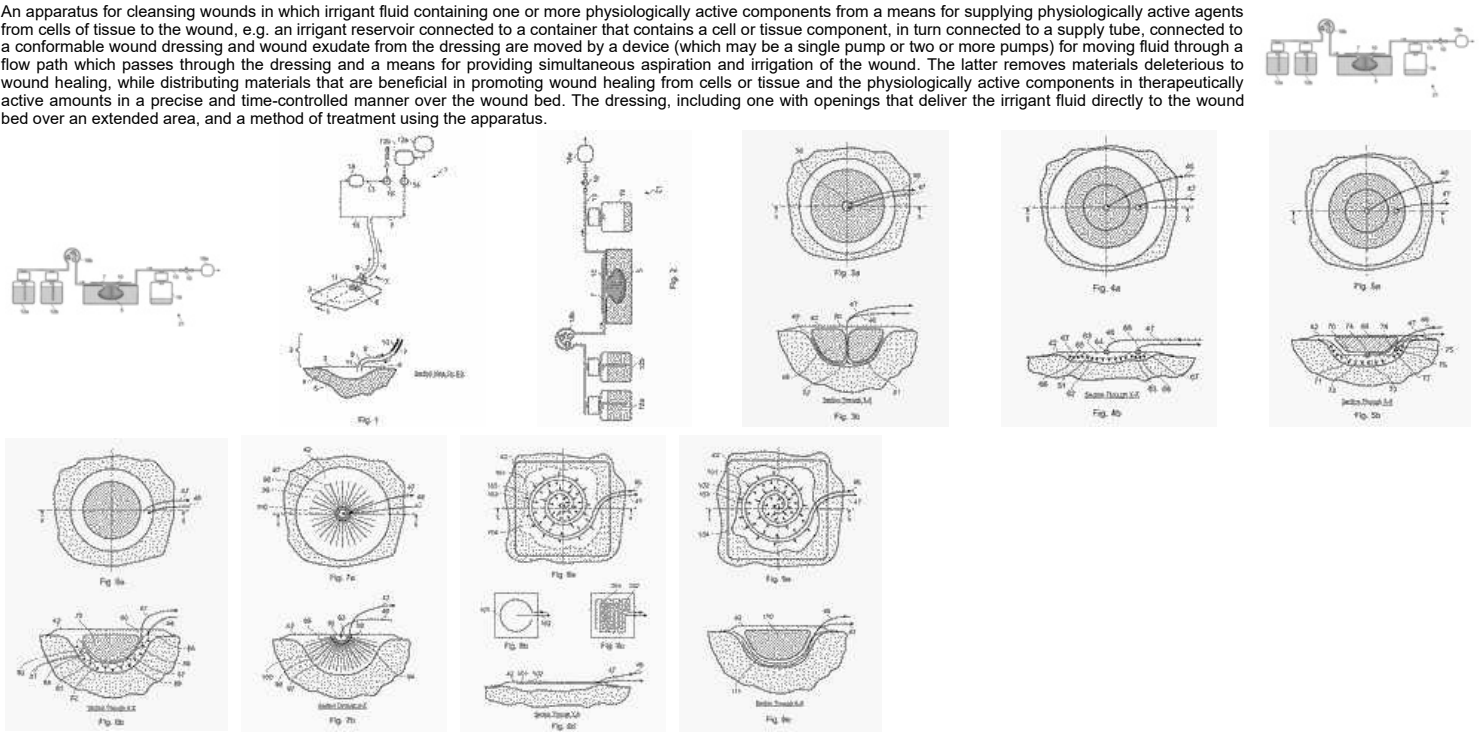
The present invention relates to a permselective separation membrane that can be used in **blood** purifying treatment. More particularly, the present invention relates to a polysulfone-based permselective separation membrane which has well-balanced separation properties, highly stable safety and performance, and also can be smoothly assembled into a module, and a method for producing the same.



A container adapted to measurably separate a small or very small quantity of body fluid, especially, **blood**, and transportable simply, safely and stably. This sample protective container is characterized in that it has (a) a region capable of adsorbing a body fluid to be examined, especially, **blood**, (b) a region enabling the adsorbed body fluid to be subjected to a pretreatment based on the principle of chromatography, and (c) a region enabling components of the chromatographically separated body fluid to be held in a separated state, and at least the region (c) is protected. Especially, a sheet type container in which a **blood** separating sheet is protected by a substrate sheet by which the **blood** separating sheet is fixed and a sheet covering a section holding separated **blood** serum components is easily handled.



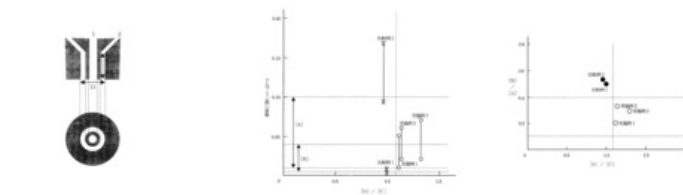
An apparatus for cleansing wounds in which irrigant fluid containing one or more physiologically active components from a means for supplying physiologically active agents from cells of tissue to the wound, e.g. an irrigant reservoir connected to a container that contains a cell or tissue component, in turn connected to a supply tube, connected to a conformable wound dressing and wound exudate from the dressing are moved by a device (which may be a single pump or two or more pumps) for moving fluid through a flow path which passes through the dressing and a means for providing simultaneous aspiration and irrigation of the wound. The latter removes materials deleterious to wound healing, while distributing materials that are beneficial in promoting wound healing from cells or tissue and the physiologically active components in therapeutically active amounts in a precise and time-controlled manner over the wound bed. The dressing, including one with openings that deliver the irrigant fluid directly to the wound bed over an extended area, and a method of treatment using the apparatus.



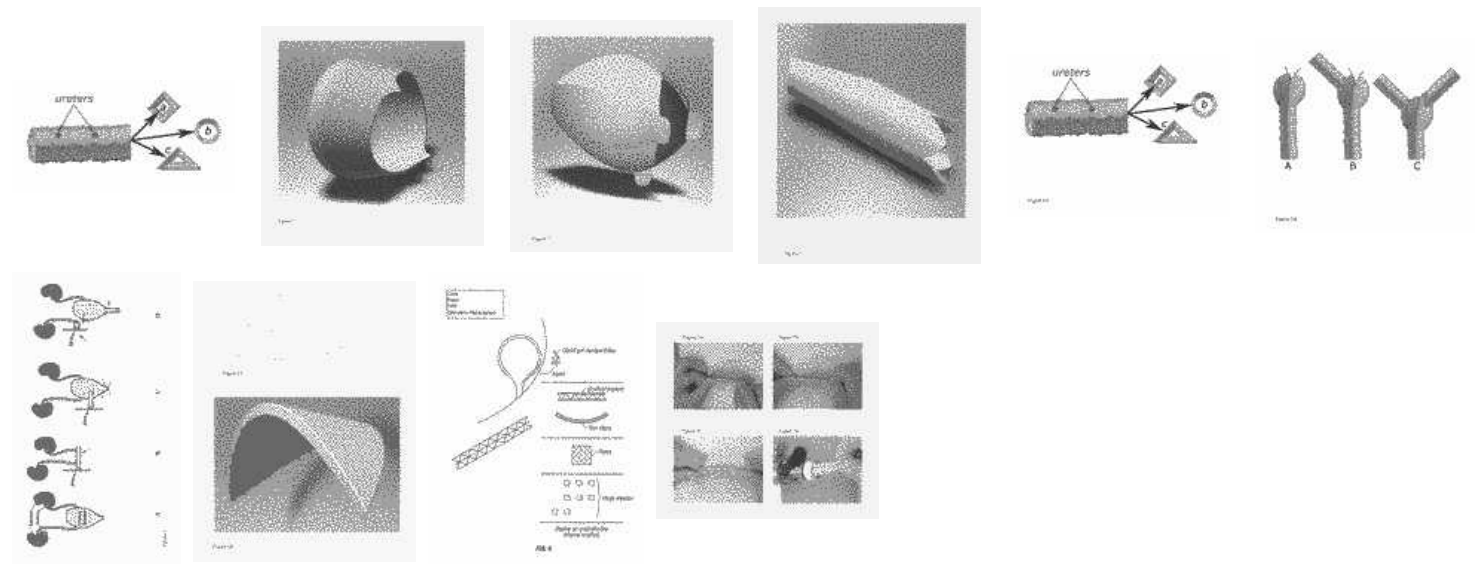
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **blood** purification device which is a dry type **blood** purifier, prevents deterioration of a permselective hollow fiber membrane in a sterilizing treatment through radiation irradiation under the absence of radical scavengers, shows superior antithrombogenicity, superior permselectivity, and proper balance of separation characteristics, and is highly stable to retain its performance when used in contact with **blood**.

SOLUTION: The **blood** purification device is made of the permselective separating membrane which is made of a polysulfone-based polymer and polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), has a skin layer with a thickness of 0.1-1.2 μm , has an outermost layer of the outer surface containing PVP of 25-50 mass% and is expressed by an inequality, (PVP content in the outermost layer of the outer surface)/(PVP content in the outer most layer of the inner surface) $\geq$ 1.1. When bovine **blood** is poured into the **blood** purification device, the sieving coefficient [A] of albumin after 15 minutes is 0.01 or higher and 0.1 or lower, and a sieving coefficient [B], after 2 hours, is 0.005 or higher and 0.04 or lower. A carboxy group content in the permselective hollow fiber membrane is 100-800 nmol/g.

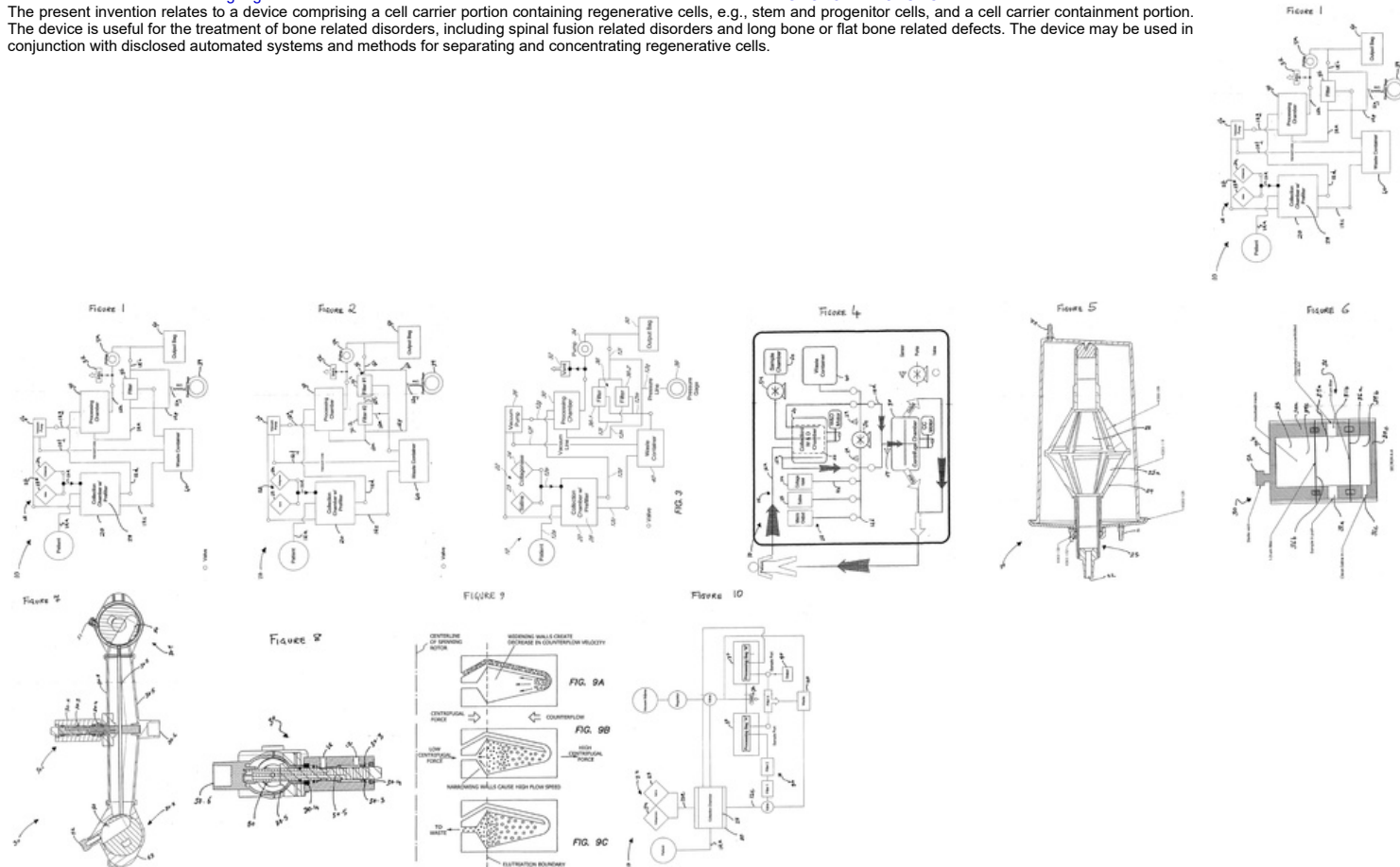
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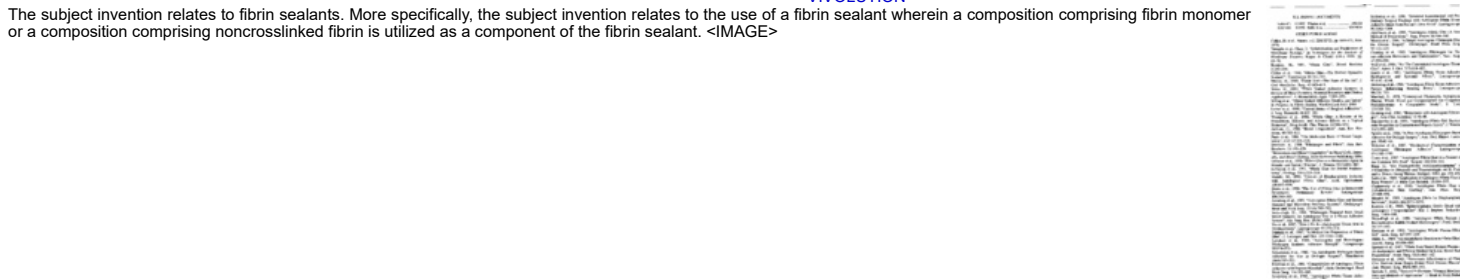
The present invention relates to the regeneration, reconstruction, repair, augmentation or replacement of organs or tissue structures using scaffolds and autologous cells that are not derived from such organs or tissues.



The present invention relates to a device comprising a cell carrier portion containing regenerative cells, e.g., stem and progenitor cells, and a cell carrier containment portion. The device is useful for the treatment of bone related disorders, including spinal fusion related disorders and long bone or flat bone related defects. The device may be used in conjunction with disclosed automated systems and methods for separating and concentrating regenerative cells.

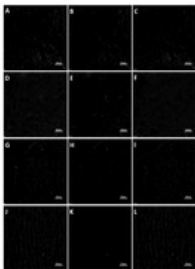
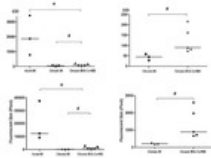
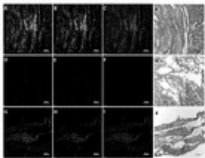
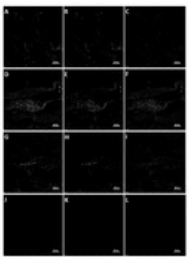
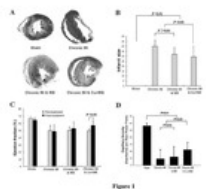
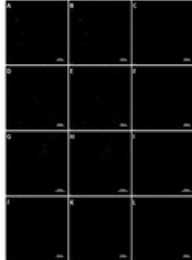
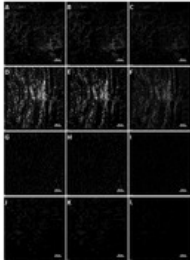
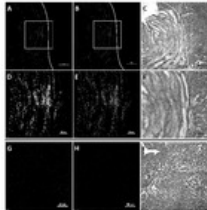
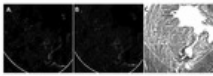
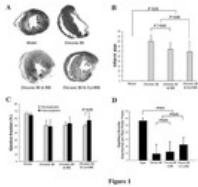


The subject invention relates to fibrin sealants. More specifically, the subject invention relates to the use of a fibrin sealant wherein a composition comprising fibrin monomer or a composition comprising noncrosslinked fibrin is utilized as a component of the fibrin sealant. <IMAGE>



The invention relates to a method for preserving the stability of a hemoglobin blood substitute comprising maintaining the hemoglobin blood substitute in an atmosphere substantially free of oxygen. The method for preserving a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute comprises maintaining the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute in an oxygen barrier film overwrap package. In one embodiment, the package comprises a transparent laminant material comprising an oxygen barrier layer and a polyolefin layer, wherein the laminant has a thickness of between about 0.001 and about 0.01 inches (or about 0.0254 to about 0.254 millimeters) and an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cubic centimeters per 100 square inches (or about 0.01 cc per 645 square centimeters) over 24 hours at 1 atmosphere and at about 23 DEG C. The oxygen barrier layer comprises ethylene vinyl alcohol. Also provided herein is a preserved deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute comprises a deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute and an oxygen barrier film overwrap package. The package comprises a transparent laminant material comprising an oxygen barrier layer and a polyolefin layer. Said oxygen barrier layer has an oxygen permeability of less than about 0.01 cubic centimeters per 100 square inches (or about 0.01 cc per 645 square centimeters) over 24 hours at 1 atmosphere and at about 27 DEG C room temperature, wherein the deoxygenated hemoglobin blood substitute is sealed within the overwrap package. In one embodiment, the oxygen barrier layer comprises ethylene vinyl alcohol.

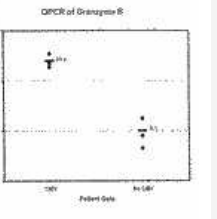
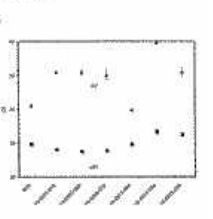
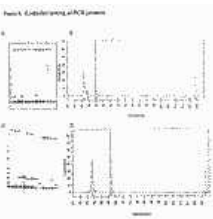
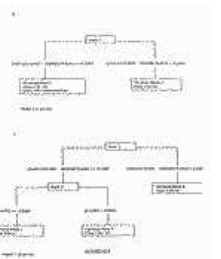
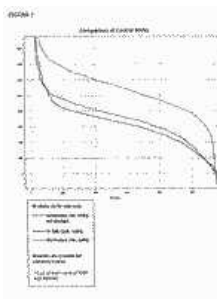
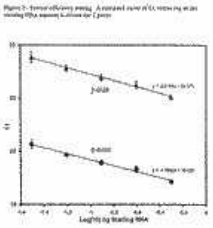
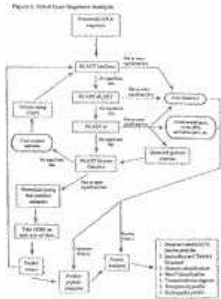
The disclosure provides local delivery of a trace element to a site of tissue injury, which triggers the body's inherent tissue repair mechanism. Local delivery of copper to the site of injury induces migration (i.e., homing) of stem cells to the site of injury, triggers differentiation of stem cells at the site of injury, induces tissue regeneration at the site of injury, induces signaling molecules that trigger tissue regeneration, reverses damage at the site of injury, and/or reconstructs the microenvironment of neurofibril cells and neurosecretory cells at the site of injury. In another aspect, delivering a trace element (for example, copper) directly to the site of injury and associated methods are disclosed.



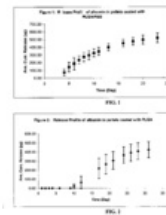
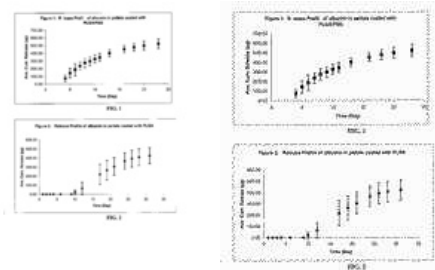
36. Diagnosing and monitoring cardiac transplant rejection based on marker expression levels

WO03090694 2002-04-24 CAREDx® EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS® POLITICS EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS XDX

Methods of diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, particularly cardiac transplant rejection, in a patient by detecting the expression level of one or more genes in a patient, are described. Diagnostic oligonucleotides for diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, particularly cardiac transplant rejection and kits or systems containing the same are also described.



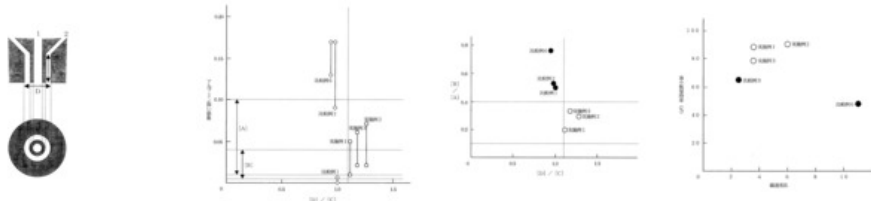
The invention provides for sustained release formulations for systemic delivery of drugs or other therapeutic agents that are highly soluble in water. Methods of administration of the agents and devices useful for administration are also disclosed. In particular, sustained release formulations are disclosed for the treatment of glaucoma, including methods and devices suitable for the administration of the formulations.



PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **blood** purifier which is excellent in **blood** compatibility, has a well-balanced separation characteristic, and is stable in safety and capacity.

SOLUTION: The **blood** purifier is manufactured by using a hollow fiber membrane of which the skin layer thickness of the hollow fiber membrane mainly comprised of a polysulfone-based polymer and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) is 0.1-1.2 μm , the PVP content in an external outermost layer is 25-50 mass% and (the PVP content in the external outermost layer)/(the PVP content in the internal outermost layer) ≥ 1.1 , and the **blood** purifier simultaneously satisfies the following characteristics. (1) A sieving coefficient [A] of albumin at 15 minutes after flowing the sodium citrate-loaded bovine **blood** of 37°C of which the hematocrit value is 30% and the total protein concentration is 6-7 g/dL by the rate of 200 mL/minute and the filtering flow rate of 20 mL/minutes is 0.01 or more and 0.1 or less. (2) A sieving coefficient [B] of albumin at 2 hours after the same is 0.005 or more and 0.04 or less.

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The present invention relates to a method for the enrichment and/or isolation of target cells in a sample, which sample comprises red **blood** cells and/or platelets, comprising (a) filtering the sample through a filter element having a pore or mesh size of between 0.5 and 5 μm , (b) contacting the cells retained by the filter element in step (a) with a separation surface, wherein said separation surface comprises affinity molecules which selectively bind to the target cells, (c) incubating the cells and the separation surface under conditions which allow for the binding of the affinity molecules to the target cells; and (d) separating the separation surface from any unbound cells and material.

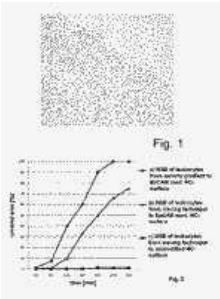


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

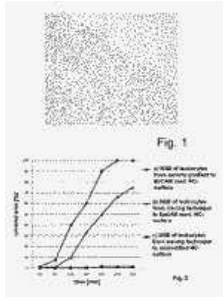


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

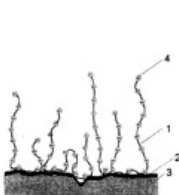


Fig. 3

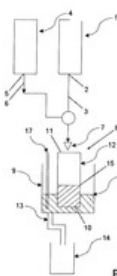


Fig. 4

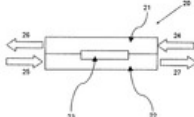


Fig. 5

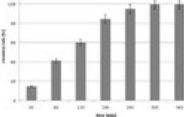


Fig. 6

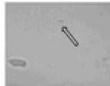


Fig. 7A



Fig. 7B



Fig. 7C

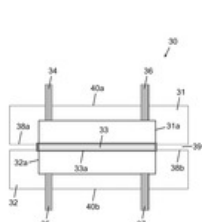


Fig. 8

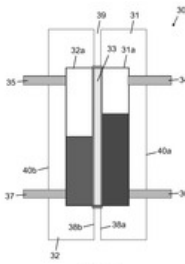


Fig. 9a

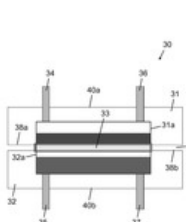


Fig. 9b

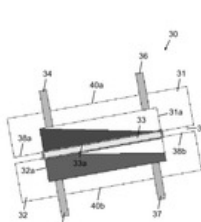
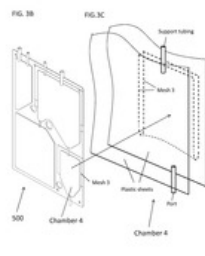
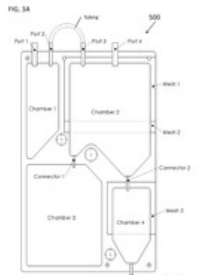
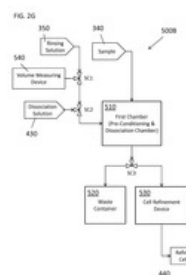
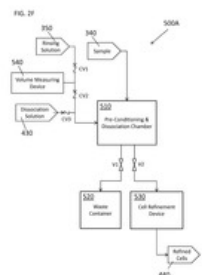
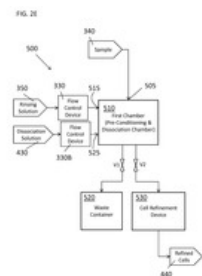
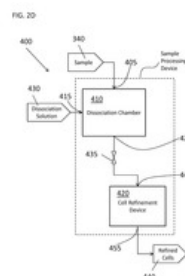
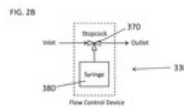
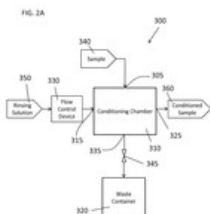
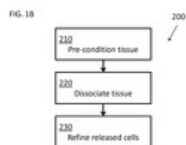
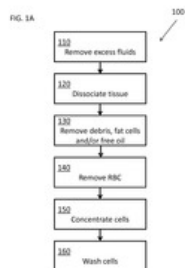


Fig. 9c

In accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure there is provided an apparatus for the processing of biological sample. The apparatus comprises a first sheet of material, a second sheet of material bonded to the first sheet of material, and a plurality of chambers defined between the first sheet of material and the second sheet of material, the plurality of chambers including a sample dissociation chamber including an inlet and an outlet, a waste collection chamber including an inlet in fluid communication with the outlet of the sample dissociation chamber, and a cell refinement chamber including an inlet in fluid communication with the sample dissociation chamber and an outlet.



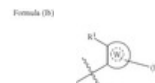
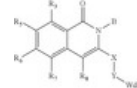
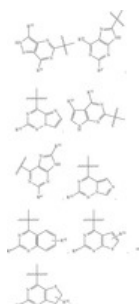
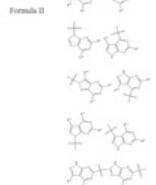
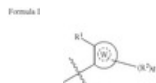
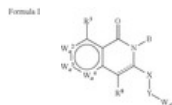
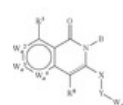
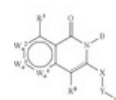
41. Chemical compounds, compositions and methods for kinase modulation WO2011146882

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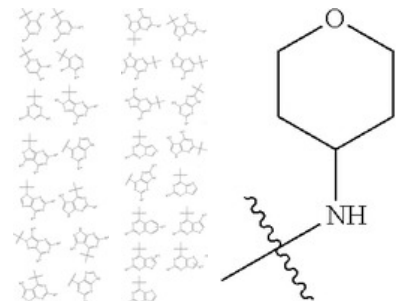
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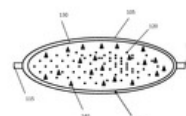
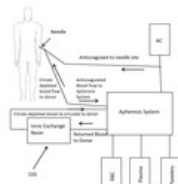
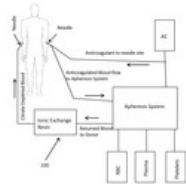
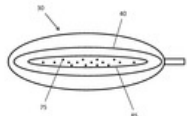
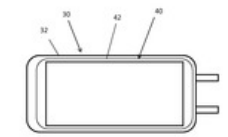
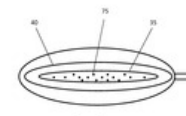
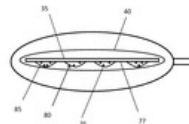
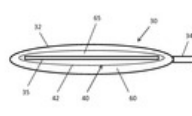
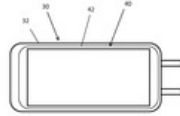
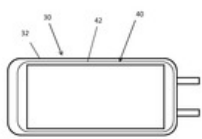
Chemical compounds that modulate kinase activity, including PI3 kinase activity, and chemical compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, and methods of treatment of diseases and conditions associated with kinase activity, including PI3 kinase activity, are described herein.



Formula 2



Compositions, methods, devices and media are provided for platelet storage container that prevents bacterial growth in the stored platelets. The invention relates to **blood** bank needs in safely storing platelets collected from donors for more than 5 days at room temperature. The container is built with natural adsorbent media that have the characteristics in capturing and killing bacteria and viruses. The stored platelets are isolated from the natural adsorbent material during storage to preserve their medical quality and safety.



Compositions comprising anti-fibrotic agent(s) and/or polymeric compositions can be used in various medical applications including the prevention of surgical adhesions, treatment of inflammatory arthritis, treatment of scars and keloids, the treatment of vascular disease, and the prevention of cartilage loss.

