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- (71) **Applicant** (for all designated States except US): **NO-VARTIS AG** [CH/CH]; Lichtstrasse 35, CH-4056 Basal (CH).
- (72) **Inventor; and**
- (75) **Inventor/Applicant** (for US only): **LAREDO, Walter R.** [US/US]; 3901 Estancia Way, Fort Worth, Texas 76108 (US).
- (74) **Agents:** **RYAN, Patrick M.** et al.; Alcon Research, Ltd., IP Legal TB4-8, 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, Texas 76134-2099 (US).
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(54) **Title:** OPTHALMIC AND OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGICAL DEVICE MATERIALS CONTAINING A MULTI-ARM PEG MACROMER

(57) **Abstract:** Disclosed are soft, high refractive index, acrylic device materials. The materials contain a multi-arm PEG macromer.



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OPHTHALMIC AND OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGICAL DEVICE MATERIALS CONTAINING A MULTI-ARM PEG MACROMER

5 Field of the Invention

 This invention is directed to improved ophthalmic and
otorhinolaryngological device materials. In particular, this invention relates to
soft, high refractive index acrylic device materials that comprise a multi-arm
10 polyethylene glycol macromer.

Background of the Invention

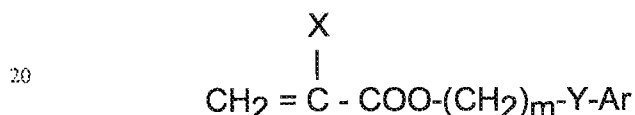
 With the recent advances in small-incision cataract surgery, increased
15 emphasis has been placed on developing soft, foldable materials suitable for
use in artificial lenses. In general, these materials fall into one of three
categories: hydrogels, silicones, and acrylics.

 In general, hydrogel materials have a relatively low refractive index,
20 making them less desirable than other materials because of the thicker lens
optic necessary to achieve a given refractive power. Conventional silicone
materials generally have a higher refractive index than hydrogels, but tend to
unfold explosively after being placed in the eye in a folded position. Explosive
unfolding can potentially damage the corneal endothelium and/or rupture the
25 natural lens capsule. Acrylic materials are desirable because they typically
have a high refractive index and unfold more slowly or controllably than
conventional silicone materials.

 U.S. Patent No. 5,290,892 discloses high refractive index, acrylic
30 materials suitable for use as an intraocular lens ("IOL") material. These
acrylic materials contain, as principal components, two aryl acrylic monomers.
The IOLs made of these acrylic materials can be rolled or folded for insertion
through small incisions.

U.S. Patent No. 5,331,073 also discloses soft acrylic IOL materials. These materials contain as principal components, two acrylic monomers which are defined by the properties of their respective homopolymers. The first monomer is defined as one in which its homopolymer has a refractive index of at least about 1.50. The second monomer is defined as one in which its homopolymer has a glass transition temperature less than about 22 °C. These IOL materials also contain a cross-linking component. Additionally, these materials may optionally contain a fourth constituent, different from the first three constituents, which is derived from a hydrophilic monomer. These materials preferably have a total of less than about 15% by weight of a hydrophilic component.

U.S. Patent No. 5,693,095 discloses foldable, high refractive index ophthalmic lens materials containing at least about 90 wt.% of only two principal components: one aryl acrylic hydrophobic monomer and one hydrophilic monomer. The aryl acrylic hydrophobic monomer has the formula



wherein: X is H or CH₃ ;
 m is 0-6;
 Y is nothing, O, S, or NR, wherein R is H, CH₃, C_nH_{2n+1} (n=1-10), iso-OC₃H₇, C₆H₅, or CH₂C₆H₅; and
 Ar is any aromatic ring which can be unsubstituted or substituted with CH₃, C₂H₅, n-C₃H₇, iso-C₃H₇, OCH₃, C₆H₁₁, Cl, Br, C₆H₅, or CH₂C₆H₅.

The lens materials described in the '095 Patent preferably have a glass-transition temperature ("T_g") between about -20 and +25 °C.

Flexible intraocular lenses may be folded and inserted through a small incision. In general, a softer material may be deformed to a greater extent so that it can be inserted through an increasingly smaller incision. Soft acrylic or methacrylic materials typically do not have an appropriate combination of strength, flexibility and non-tacky surface properties to permit IOLs to be inserted through an incision as small as that required for silicone IOLs.

Polyethylene glycol (PEG) dimethacrylates are known to improve glistening resistance of hydrophobic acrylic formulations. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,693,095; 6,528,602; 6,653,422; and 6,353,069. Both the concentration and molecular weight of PEG dimethacrylates have an impact on glistening performance. Generally, use of higher molecular weight PEG dimethacrylates (1000 MW) yield copolymers with improved glistening performance at low PEG concentrations (10 – 15 wt%), as compared to lower molecular weight PEG dimethacrylates (<1000 MW). However, low PEG dimethacrylate concentrations are desirable to maintain a high refractive index copolymer. Addition of PEG dimethacrylates also tends to decrease the modulus and tensile strength of the resulting copolymer. Also, higher molecular weight PEG dimethacrylates are generally not miscible with hydrophobic acrylic monomers.

Summary of the Invention

Improved soft, foldable acrylic device materials which are particularly suited for use as IOLs, but which are also useful as other ophthalmic or otorhinolaryngological devices, such as contact lenses, keratoprotheses, corneal rings or inlays, otological ventilation tubes and nasal implants, have been discovered. These polymeric materials comprise a branched or “multi-arm” polyethylene glycol macromer.

Multi-arm PEG macromers efficiently reduce or eliminate temperature-induced glistening formation in hydrophobic acrylic copolymers of the type

used in acrylic intraocular lens formulations. The subject monomers allow synthesis of glistening resistant, low equilibrium water content, high refractive index IOLs.

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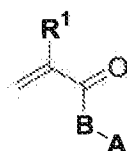
Detailed Description of the Invention

Unless indicated otherwise, all component amounts are presented on a % (w/w) basis ("wt.%").

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The device materials of the present invention are copolymers comprising a) a monofunctional acrylate or methacrylate monomer [1], b) a difunctional acrylate or methacrylate cross-linker [2], and c) a multi-arm PEG macromer [3]. The device materials may contain more than one monomer [1], more than one monomer [2], and more than one monomer [3]. Unless indicated otherwise, references to each ingredient are intended to encompass multiple monomers of the same formula and references to amounts are intended to refer to the total amount of all monomers of each formula.

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[1]

wherein

$\text{B} = \text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_n, \text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_n, \text{or } \text{NCH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n;$

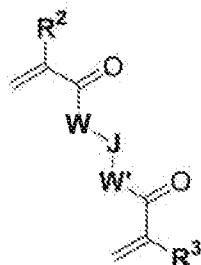
$\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, \text{CH}_3, \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3, \text{or } \text{CH}_2\text{OH};$

25

$n = 0 - 12;$

A = C₆H₅ or O(CH₂)_mC₆H₅, where the C₆H₅ group is optionally substituted with -(CH₂)_nH, -O(CH₂)_nH, -CH(CH₃)₂, -C₆H₅, -OC₆H₅, -CH₂C₆H₅, F, Cl, Br, or I; and
m = 0 – 22;

5



[2]

wherein

R², R³ independently = H, CH₃, CH₂CH₃, or CH₂OH;

W, W' independently = O(CH₂)_d, NH(CH₂)_d, NCH₃(CH₂)_d, O(CH₂)_dC₆H₄,
O(CH₂CH₂O)_dCH₂, O(CH₂CH₂CH₂O)_dCH₂, O(CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂O)_dCH₂,
or nothing;

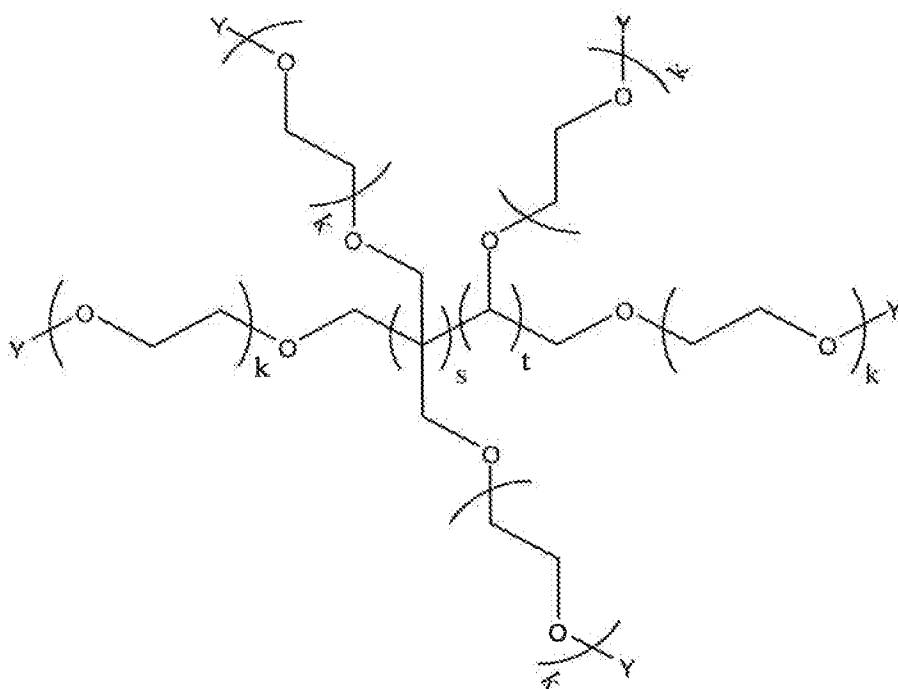
J = (CH₂)_a, O(CH₂CH₂O)_b, O, or nothing, provided that if W and W' = nothing, then J ≠ nothing;

d = 0 - 12;

a = 1 - 12;

b = 1 - 24;

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[3]

wherein:

$k = 2 - 75$;

$s = 0$ or 1 ;

$t = 0 - 4$;

Y independently = H, $C(O)CCH_2R^4$, $CH_2CH_2NH_2$,

$CH_2CH_2NHC(O)CCH_2R^4$, $CH_2CH_2CH(OH)CH_2OC(O)CCH_2R^4$,

$CH_2CH_2NHC(O)NHCH_2CH_2OC(O)CCH_2R^4$,

$C(O)NHCH_2CH_2OC(O)CCH_2R^4$, or CH_2CH_2SH ; and

$R^4 = H$, CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 , or CH_2OH .

Preferred monomers of formula [1] are those wherein:

$B = O(CH_2)_n$;

$R^1 = H$ or CH_3 ;

$n = 1 - 4$; and

$A = C_6H_5$.

Preferred monomers of formula [2] are those wherein:

R^2, R^3 independently = H or CH_3 ;

W, W' independently = $O(CH_2)_d$, $O(CH_2)_dC_6H_4$, or nothing;

$J = O(CH_2CH_2O)_b$ or nothing, provided that if W and $W' =$ nothing, then $J \neq$ nothing;

$d = 0 - 6$; and

$b = 1 - 10$.

Preferred monomers of formula [3] are those wherein:

$k = 8 - 55$;

$s = 0$ or 1 ;

$t = 0$ or 4 ;

Y independently = H, $C(O)CCH_2R^4$, $CH_2CH_2NH_2$,

$CH_2CH_2NHC(O)CCH_2R^4$, or $C(O)NHCH_2CH_2OC(O)CCH_2R^4$; and

$R^4 = H, CH_3, CH_2CH_3$, or CH_2OH .

Most preferred monomers of formula [3] are those wherein

$k = 11 - 35$;

$s = 1$;

$t = 0$;

$Y = H, C(O)CCH_2R^4, CH_2CH_2NH_2$, or $CH_2CH_2NHC(O)CCH_2R^4$; and

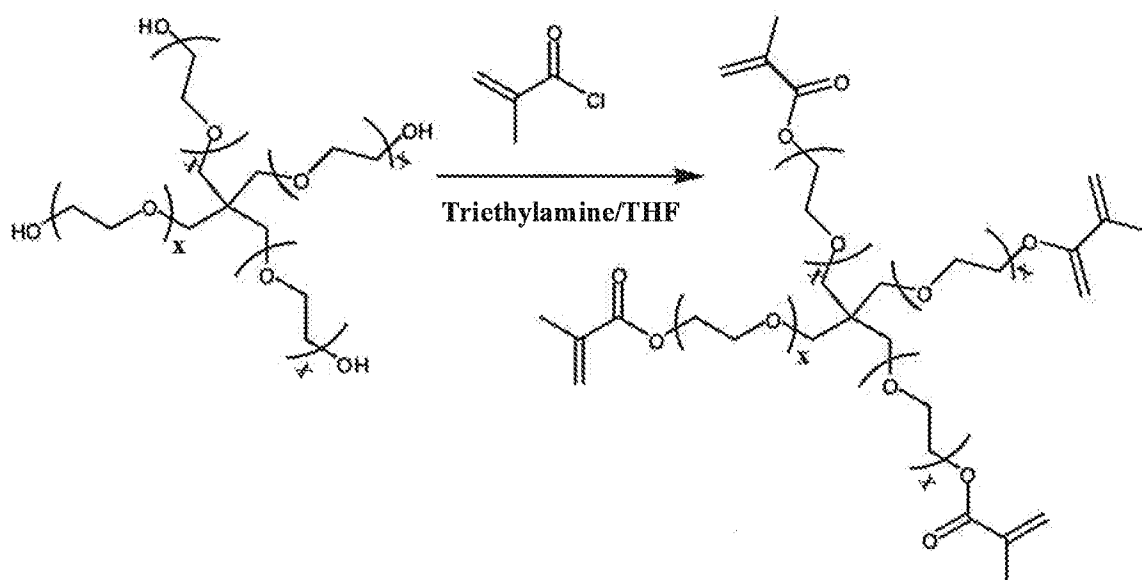
$R^4 = H$ or CH_3 .

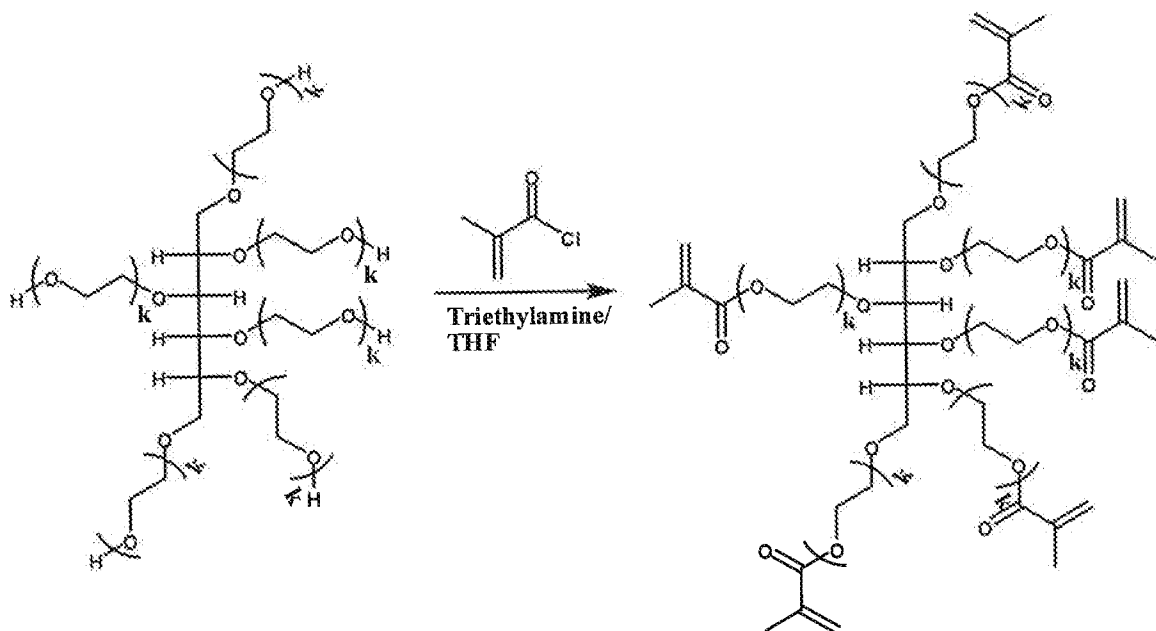
Monomers of formula [1] are known and can be made by known methods. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,331,073 and 5,290,892.

Many monomers of formula [1] are commercially available from a variety of sources. Preferred monomers of formula [1] include benzyl methacrylate; 2-phenylethyl methacrylate; 3-phenylpropyl methacrylate; 4-phenylbutyl methacrylate; 5-phenylpentyl methacrylate; 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate; 2-(2-phenoxyethoxy)ethyl methacrylate; 2-benzyloxyethyl methacrylate; 2-(2-benzyloxy)ethoxyethyl methacrylate; and 3-benzyloxypropyl methacrylate; and their corresponding acrylates.

Monomers of formula [2] are known and can be made by known methods, and are commercially available. Preferred monomers of formula [2] include ethylene glycol dimethacrylate ("EGDMA"); diethylene glycol dimethacrylate; triethylene glycol dimethacrylate; 1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate; 1,4-butanediol dimethacrylate; 1,4-benzenedimethanol dimethacrylate; and their corresponding acrylates. Most preferred is 1,4-butanediol diacrylate.

Macromers of formula [3] can be made from commercially available starting materials using known methods. For example, the general schemes below may be used.





Macromers of formula [3] have number average molecular weights (M_n) of 1,000 – 10,000 Daltons. M_n is determined by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) {size exclusion chromatography (SEC)} using THF as solvent, and relate to polystyrene calibration standards.

The copolymeric materials of the present invention contain a total amount of monomer [1] from 75 to 97 %, preferably from 80 to 95 %, and most preferably from 80 – 93 %. The difunctional cross-linker [2] concentration is generally present in an amount from 0.5 – 3 %, and preferably 1 – 2 %.

The materials of the present invention have at least one macromer of [3]. The total amount of macromer [3] depends on the desired physical properties for the device materials. The copolymeric materials of the present invention contain a total of at least 1 % and can contain as much as 8 % of macromer [3]. Preferably, the copolymeric device materials will contain from

2 to 7 % of macromer [3]. Most preferably, the device materials will contain from 3 to 5 % of macromer [3].

The copolymeric device material of the present invention optionally contains one or more ingredients selected from the group consisting of a polymerizable UV absorber and a polymerizable colorant. Preferably, the device material of the present invention contains no other ingredients besides the monomers of formulas [1] and [2], the macromer [3], and the optional polymerizable UV absorbers and colorants.

The device material of the present invention optionally contains reactive UV absorbers or reactive colorants. Many reactive UV absorbers are known. A preferred reactive UV absorber is 2-(2'-hydroxy-3'-methallyl-5'-methylphenyl)benzotriazole, commercially available as o-Methallyl Tinuvin P ("oMTP") from Polysciences, Inc., Warrington, Pennsylvania. UV absorbers are typically present in an amount from about 0.1 - 5 %. Suitable reactive blue-light absorbing compounds include those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,470,932. Blue-light absorbers are typically present in an amount from about 0.01 - 0.5 %. When used to make IOLs, the device materials of the present invention preferably contain both a reactive UV absorber and a reactive colorant.

In order to form the device material of the present invention, the chosen ingredients [1], [2], and [3], along with any of the optional ingredients, are combined and polymerized using a radical initiator to initiate polymerization by the action of either heat or radiation. The device material is preferably polymerized in de-gassed polypropylene molds under nitrogen or in glass molds.

Suitable polymerization initiators include thermal initiators and photoinitiators. Preferred thermal initiators include peroxy free-radical initiators, such as t-butyl (peroxy-2-ethyl)hexanoate and di-(tert-butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate (commercially available as Perkadox[®] 16 from Akzo

Chemicals Inc., Chicago, Illinois). Particularly in cases where the materials of the present invention do not contain a blue-light absorbing chromophore, preferred photoinitiators include benzoylphosphine oxide initiators, such as 2,4,6-trimethyl-benzoyldiphenyl-phosphine oxide, commercially available as Lucirin[®] TPO from BASF Corporation (Charlotte, North Carolina). Initiators are typically present in an amount equal to about 5 % or less of the total formulation weight, and more preferably less than 2 % of the total formulation. As is customary for purposes of calculating component amounts, the initiator weight is not included in the formulation weight % calculation.

The particular combination of the ingredients described above and the identity and amount of any additional components are determined by the desired properties of the finished device material. In a preferred embodiment, the device materials of the present invention are used to make IOLs having an optic diameter of 5.5 or 6 mm that are designed to be compressed or stretched and inserted through surgical incision sizes of 2 mm or less. For example, the macromer [3] is combined with at least one mono-functional acrylate or methacrylate monomer [1] and a multifunctional acrylate or methacrylate cross-linker [2] and copolymerized using a radical initiator in a suitable lens mold.

The device material preferably has a refractive index in the hydrated state of at least about 1.50, and more preferably at least about 1.53, as measured by an Abbe' refractometer at 589 nm (Na light source) and 25 °C. Optics made from materials having a refractive index lower than 1.50 are necessarily thicker than optics of the same power which are made from materials having a higher refractive index. As such, IOL optics made from materials with comparable mechanical properties and a refractive index lower than about 1.50 generally require relatively larger incisions for IOL implantation.

The proportions of the monomers to be included in the copolymers of the present invention should be chosen so that the copolymer has a glass transition temperature (T_g) not greater than about 37 °C, which is normal human body temperature. Copolymers having glass transition temperatures higher than 37 °C are not suitable for use in foldable IOLs; such lenses could only be rolled or folded at temperatures above 37 °C and would not unroll or unfold at normal body temperature. It is preferred to use copolymers having a glass transition temperature somewhat below normal body temperature and no greater than normal room temperature, e.g., about 20 - 25 °C, in order that IOLs made of such copolymers can be rolled or folded conveniently at room temperature. T_g is measured by differential scanning calorimetry at 10 °C/min., and is determined at the midpoint of the transition of the heat flux curve.

For IOLs and other applications, the materials of the present invention must exhibit sufficient strength to allow devices made of them to be folded or manipulated without fracturing. Thus the copolymers of the present invention will have an elongation of at least 80%, preferably at least 100%, and most preferably between 110 and 200%. This property indicates that lenses made of such materials generally will not crack, tear or split when folded. Elongation of polymer samples is determined on dumbbell shaped tension test specimens with a 20 mm total length, length in the grip area of 4.88 mm, overall width of 2.49 mm, 0.833 mm width of the narrow section, a fillet radius of 8.83 mm, and a thickness of 0.9 mm. Testing is performed on samples at ambient conditions using an Instron Material Tester (Model No. 4442 or equivalent) with a 50 Newton load cell. The grip distance is set at 14 mm and a crosshead speed is set at 500 mm/minute and the sample is pulled until failure. The elongation (strain) is reported as a fraction of the displacement at failure to the original grip distance. Since the materials to be tested are essentially soft elastomers, loading them into the Instron machine tends to make them buckle. To remove the slack in the material sample a pre-load is placed upon the sample. This helps to reduce the slack and provide a more consistent reading. Once the sample is pre-loaded to a desired value

(typically 0.03 to 0.05 N) the strain is set to zero and the test begun. The modulus is calculated as the instantaneous slope of the stress-strain curve at 0% strain ("Young's modulus"), 25% strain ("25% modulus") and 100 % strain ("100% modulus").

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IOLs made of the ophthalmic device materials of the present invention are more resistant to glistenings than other materials. Glistenings are measured according to the following test. The presence of glistenings is measured by placement of a lens or disk sample into a vial or sealed glass chamber and adding deionized water or a balanced salt solution. The vial or glass chamber is then placed into a water bath preheated to 41 °C. Samples are to be maintained in the bath for a minimum of 16 hours and preferably 24 ± 2 hours. The vial or glass chamber is then immediately placed in a water bath preheated to 35 °C and allowed to equilibrate at 35 °C for a minimum of 30 minutes and preferably 30 to 60 minutes. The sample is inspected visually in various on angle or off angle lighting to evaluate clarity while at 35 °C. Visualization of glistenings is carried out at 35 °C with light microscopy using a magnification of 50 to 200x. A sample is judged to have many glistenings if, at 50 – 200x magnification, there are approximately 50 to 100 % as many glistenings as observed in control samples based on 65 weight % PEA, 30 weight % PEMA, 3.2 weight % BDDA, and 1.8 weight % OMTP. Similarly, a sample is judged to have few glistenings if there are approximately 10 % or more glistenings relative to the quantity observed in control samples. A sample is judged to have very few glistenings if there are approximately 1 % or more glistenings relative to a control sample. A sample is judged to be free of glistenings if the number of glistenings detected in the eyepiece is zero. A sample is judged to be substantially free of glistenings if the number of glistenings detected in the eyepiece is less than about 2/mm³. It is often very difficult to detect glistenings, especially at surfaces and edges where more defects and debris have formed, so the sample is rastered throughout the entire volume of the lens, varying the magnification levels (50 - 200x), the

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aperture iris diaphragm, and the field conditions (using both bright field and dark field conditions) in an attempt to detect the presence of glistenings.

The copolymers of the present invention preferably have an equilibrium water content (EWC) of 0.5 to 3 weight %. EWC is measured by placing one rectangular 0.9 x 10 x 20 mm slab in a 20 ml scintillation vial filled with deionized water and subsequently heating in a 35 °C water bath for a minimum of 20 hours and preferably 48 ± 8 hours. The slab is blotted dry with lens paper and the % water content is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ water content} = \frac{(\text{wet weight} - \text{dry weight})}{\text{wet weight}} \times 100$$

IOLs constructed of the device materials of the present invention can be of any design capable of being stretched or compressed into a small cross section that can fit through a 2-mm incision. For example, the IOLs can be of what is known as a one-piece or multi-piece design, and comprise optic and haptic components. The optic is that portion which serves as the lens and the haptics are attached to the optic and are like arms that hold the optic in its proper place in the eye. The optic and haptic(s) can be of the same or different material. A multi-piece lens is so called because the optic and the haptic(s) are made separately and then the haptics are attached to the optic. In a single piece lens, the optic and the haptics are formed out of one piece of material. Depending on the material, the haptics are then cut, or lathed, out of the material to produce the IOL.

In addition to IOLs, the materials of the present invention are also suitable for use as other ophthalmic or otorhinolaryngological devices such as contact lenses, keratoprotheses, corneal inlays or rings, otological ventilation tubes and nasal implants.

The invention will be further illustrated by the following examples, which are intended to be illustrative, but not limiting.

5 The following abbreviations are used throughout the Examples and have the following meanings.

BzA	benzyl acrylate
BzMA	benzyl methacrylate
10 BDDA	1,4-butanediol diacrylate
THF	tetrahydrofuran
AIBN	azobisisobutyronitrile
OMTP	2-(2H-benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-2-yl)-4-methyl-6-(2-methylallyl)phenol

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EXAMPLE 1

20 Synthesis of partially methacrylated 2000 M_n 4-arm PEG, batch # 1.

Commercially-available 4-arm polyethylene glycol was degassed at 70 °C for 4 days then dissolved in ~100 ml THF. Triethylamine and p-methoxyphenol (~50 mg) were added and the mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Methacryloyl chloride was added dropwise. Triethylamine-HCl salts immediately began to form. The mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 72 hours and then filtered through a silica plug using a fritted glass funnel with medium porosity. The silica was rinsed with methylene chloride so the total volume of filtrate was ~500-700 ml. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the product was dried under vacuum for 3-4 days to yield a light yellow liquid (60 % yield).

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Reaction table showing synthesis of 4-arm PEG using 1.5 eq methacryloyl chloride

	4-arm PEG2000	Methacryloyl chloride	TEA	Product
F.W.	2000	104.53	101.2	~2250
g (used)	100.372	8.197	15 ml (12 g)	112.9
mmol (used)	50.19	78.42	120	50.19
eq	1	1.6 per molecule	2.3	1

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EXAMPLE 2

Synthesis of partially methacrylated 2000 M_n 4-arm PEG, batch # 2

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Procedure: same as Example 1. Light yellow liquid (~60 % yield).

Reaction table showing synthesis of 4-arm PEG using 3.5 eq methacryloyl chloride

	4-arm PEG2000	Methacryloyl chloride	TEA	Product
F.W.	2000	104.53	101.2	~2250
g (used)	68.406	12.401	20 ml (16 g)	77.0
mmol (used)	34.203	118.6	150	34.203
eq	1	3.5 per molecule	4.4	1

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EXAMPLE 3

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IOL Formulations

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Multi-arm PEG derivatives from Examples 1 and 2 were formulated as shown in Tables 1 and 2. Test samples measuring 0.9 mm in thickness were thermally cured at 70 °C for 1 hour and 110 °C for 2 hours. Samples were extracted in acetone for 20 hours at 55 °C and then dried slowly at ambient temperature for 20 hours, followed by vacuum (0.1 mm Hg) for a minimum of 20 hours at 70 °C. Weight percent extractables, equilibrium water content

(EWC), refractive index (R.I.), and slab appearance of hydrated samples that were subjected to a 45 – 22 °C delta T test are shown in Table 3. Mechanical and thermal properties of select compositions are shown in Table 4.

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TABLE 1

Component	Example (% w/w)		
	3A	3B	3C
Macromer of Ex. 1	3.14	4.00	5.02
BzA	83.3	82.6	81.7
BzMA	10.2	10.1	9.97
BDDA	1.53	1.51	1.50
3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-(5-methoxy-2H-benzo[d][1,2,3]-triazol-2-yl)phenoxy)propyl methacrylate	1.83	1.81	1.80
N-2-(3-(2-methylphenylazo)-4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl-methylacrylamide	0.021	0.020	0.020
AIBN	0.5	0.5	0.5

TABLE 2

Component	Example (% w/w)		
	3D	3E	3F
Macromer of Ex. 2	2.98	4.12	5.12
BzA	83.5	82.5	81.6
BzMA	10.2	10.1	9.96
BDDA	1.53	1.51	1.50
3-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy-5-(5-methoxy-2H-benzo[d][1,2,3]-triazol-2-yl)phenoxy)propyl methacrylate	1.83	1.81	1.79
N-2-(3-(2-methylphenylazo)-4-hydroxy-phenyl)ethylmethylacrylamide	0.021	0.020	0.020
AIBN	0.5	0.5	0.5

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TABLE 3

Example	% Extractables (N = 8)	EWC (35 °C) (wt. %)	EWC (45 °C) (wt. %)	R.I. (35 °C)	Sample Appearance After Delta T Test	Glistenings Per Test Sample
3A	3.1	0.6	0.7	1.556	¹ Clear	0
3B	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.557	¹ Clear	0
3C	3.6	1.6	1.4	1.555	¹ Clear	0
3D	2.8	0.6	0.7	1.557	¹ Clear	0
3E	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.556	¹ Clear	0
3F	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.555	¹ Clear	0

¹Sample was equilibrated in deionized water for 9 days at 45 °C, then cooled to ambient temperature and inspected by an optical microscope 1 – 2 hours later using a 10X lens objective

TABLE 4

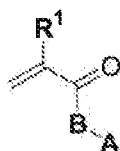
Example	Stress At Break (MPa)	Strain At Break (%)	Young's Modulus (MPa)	25 % Secant Modulus (MPa)	100 % Secant Modulus (MPa)
3A	9.3	148	121	16.2	5.8
3B	10.2	161	115	15.7	5.6
3C	9.4	162	86	12.6	4.9
3D	10.6	151	137	17.9	6.4
3E	10.5	156	100	14.7	5.8
3F	11.0	164	73	11.9	5.1

This invention has been described by reference to certain preferred embodiments; however, it should be understood that it may be embodied in other specific forms or variations thereof without departing from its special or essential characteristics. The embodiments described above are therefore considered to be illustrative in all respects and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description.

What is claimed is:

1. A polymeric ophthalmic or otorhinolaryngological device material comprising

a) 75 to 97 % (w/w) of a monofunctional acrylate or methacrylate monomer of formula [1]:



[1]

wherein

B = O(CH₂)_n, NH(CH₂)_n, or NCH₃(CH₂)_n;

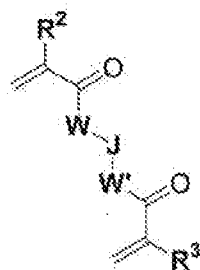
R¹ = H, CH₃, CH₂CH₃, or CH₂OH;

n = 0 - 12;

A = C₆H₅ or O(CH₂)_mC₆H₅, where the C₆H₅ group is optionally substituted with -(CH₂)_nH, -O(CH₂)_nH, -CH(CH₃)₂, -C₆H₅, -OC₆H₅, -CH₂C₆H₅, F, Cl, Br, or I; and

m = 0 - 22;

b) a difunctional acrylate or methacrylate cross-linking monomer of formula [2]:



[2]

wherein

R^2, R^3 independently = H, CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 , or CH_2OH ;

W, W' independently = $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_d$, $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_d$, $\text{NCH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_d$, $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_d\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_d\text{CH}_2$, $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_d\text{CH}_2$, $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_d\text{CH}_2$, or nothing;

J = $(\text{CH}_2)_a$, $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_b$, O, or nothing, provided that if W and W' = nothing, then J \neq nothing;

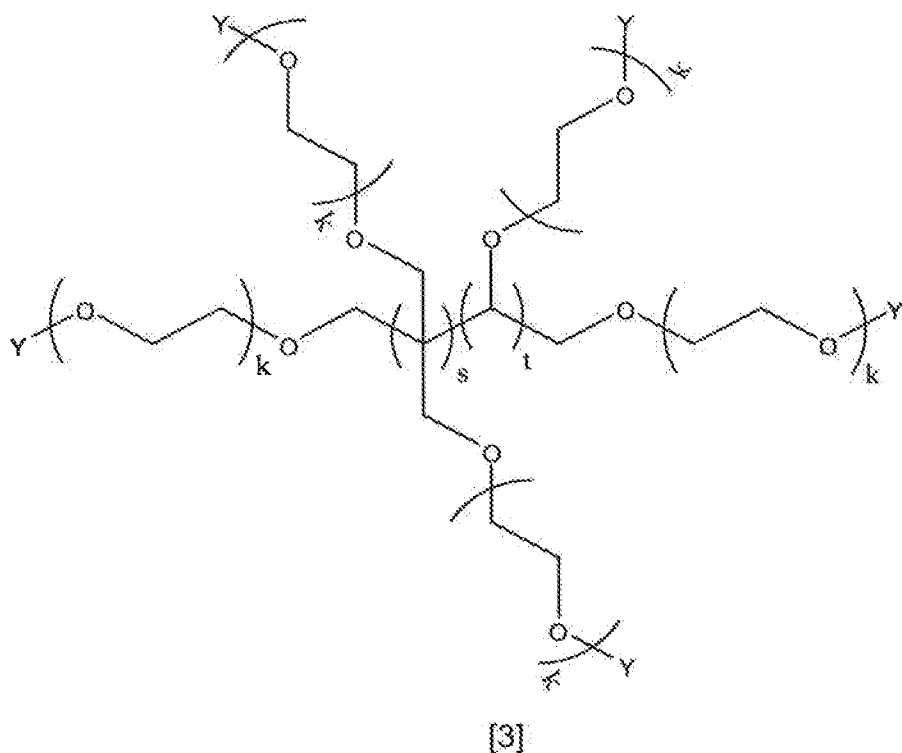
d = 0 - 12;

a = 1 - 12; and

b = 1 - 24;

and

c) 1 to 8 % (w/w) of a macromer of formula [3]:



wherein

$k = 2 - 75$;

$s = 0$ or 1 ;

$t = 0 - 4$;

Y independently = H, $C(O)CCH_2R^4$, $CH_2CH_2NH_2$,

$CH_2CH_2NHC(O)CCH_2R^4$, $CH_2CH_2CH(OH)CH_2OC(O)CCH_2R^4$,

$CH_2CH_2NHC(O)NHCH_2CH_2OC(O)CCH_2R^4$,

$C(O)NHCH_2CH_2OC(O)CCH_2R^4$, or CH_2CH_2SH ; and

$R^4 = H$, CH_3 , CH_2CH_3 , or CH_2OH .

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2. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 wherein

$B = O(CH_2)_n$;

$R^1 = H$ or CH_3 ;

$n = 1 - 4$; and

20

$A = C_6H_5$.

3. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 wherein
 R^2, R^3 independently = H or CH_3 ;
 5 W, W' independently = $O(CH_2)_d$, $O(CH_2)_dC_6H_4$, or nothing;
 $J = O(CH_2CH_2O)_b$ or nothing, provided that if W and W' = nothing,
 then $J \neq$ nothing;
 $d = 0 - 6$; and
 $b = 1 - 10$.
- 10 4. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 wherein:
 $k = 8 - 55$;
 $s = 0$ or 1;
 $t = 0$ or 4;
 15 Y independently = H, $C(O)CCH_2R^4$, $CH_2CH_2NH_2$,
 $CH_2CH_2NHC(O)CCH_2R^4$, or $C(O)NHCH_2CH_2OC(O)CCH_2R^4$; and
 $R^4 = H, CH_3, CH_2CH_3$, or CH_2OH .
5. The polymeric device material of Claim 4 wherein:
 20 $k = 11 - 35$;
 $s = 1$;
 $t = 0$;
 $Y = H, C(O)CCH_2R^4, CH_2CH_2NH_2$, or $CH_2CH_2NHC(O)CCH_2R^4$; and
 $R^4 = H$ or CH_3 .
- 25 6. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 wherein the monomer of
 formula [1] is selected from the group consisting of benzyl
 methacrylate; 2-phenylethyl methacrylate; 3-phenylpropyl
 methacrylate; 4-phenylbutyl methacrylate; 5-phenylpentyl
 30 methacrylate; 2-phenoxyethyl methacrylate; 2-(2-phenoxyethoxy)ethyl
 methacrylate; 2-benzyloxyethyl methacrylate; 2-(2-
 (benzyloxy)ethoxy)ethyl methacrylate; 3-benzyloxypropyl methacrylate;

benzyl acrylate; 2-phenylethyl acrylate; 3-phenylpropyl acrylate; 4-phenylbutyl acrylate; 5-phenylpentyl acrylate; 2-phenoxyethyl acrylate; 2-(2-phenoxyethoxy)ethyl acrylate; 2-benzyloxyethyl acrylate; 2-(2-(benzyloxy)ethoxy)ethyl acrylate; and 3-benzyloxypropyl acrylate.

5

7. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 wherein the monomer of formula [2] is selected from the group consisting of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate; diethylene glycol dimethacrylate; triethylene glycol dimethacrylate; 1,6-hexanediol dimethacrylate; 1,4-butanediol dimethacrylate; 1,4-benzenedimethanol dimethacrylate; ethylene glycol diacrylate; diethylene glycol diacrylate; triethylene glycol diacrylate; 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate; 1,4-butanediol diacrylate; and 1,4-benzenedimethanol diacrylate.

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8. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 wherein the amount of monomer [1] is 80 to 95 % (w/w).

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9. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 wherein the amount of monomer [2] is 0.5 to 3 % (w/w).

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10. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 wherein the amount of monomer [3] is 2 to 7 % (w/w).

11. The polymeric device material of Claim 10 wherein the amount of monomer [3] is 3 to 5 % (w/w).

25

12. The polymeric device material of Claim 1 further comprising an ingredient selected from the group consisting of a polymerizable UV absorbers and a polymerizable colorants.

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13. The polymeric device material of Claim 12 comprising 0.1 – 5 % (w/w) of a polymerizable UV absorber and 0.01 - 0.5 % (w/w) of a polymerizable colorant.
- 5 14. An ophthalmic or otorhinolaryngological device comprising the device material of Claim 1 wherein the ophthalmic or otorhinolaryngological device is selected from the group consisting of intraocular lenses; contact lenses; keratoprotheses; corneal inlays or rings; otological ventilation tubes; and nasal implants.
- 10 15. The ophthalmic or otorhinolaryngological device of Claim 14 wherein the ophthalmic or otorhinolaryngological device is an intraocular lens.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/US2012/025248

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A61L27/16 A61L27/50
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2011/313518 A1 (LAREDO WALTER R [US] ET AL) 22 December 2011 (2011-12-22) paragraph [0017] - paragraph [0051]; claims -----	1-4,6-15
X	US 2011/046258 A1 (LAREDO WALTER R [US]) 24 February 2011 (2011-02-24) claims -----	5
A	ABIGAIL M. OELKER ET AL: "Ophthalmic adhesives: a materials chemistry perspective", JOURNAL OF MATERIALS CHEMISTRY, vol. 18, no. 22, 1 January 2008 (2008-01-01), page 2521, XP55041676, ISSN: 0959-9428, DOI: 10.1039/b719791h page 2526 - page 2532; figure 10 -----	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 October 2012

Date of mailing of the international search report

26/10/2012

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Messemanne, Jasmine

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US2012/025248

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US 2011046258 A1	24-02-2011	AU 2010289896 A1 CA 2769827 A1 EP 2470578 A2 US 2011046258 A1 WO 2011028480 A2	01-03-2012 10-03-2011 04-07-2012 24-02-2011 10-03-2011