(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
4 August 2011 (04.08.2011)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2011/092537 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
A61K 36/31 (2006.01) *A61K 9/48* (2006.01)
A61K 33/14 (2006.01) *A61P 1/04* (2006.01)
A61K 33/44 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/IB2010/001023

(22) International Filing Date:
4 May 2010 (04.05.2010)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
12/656,412 28 January 2010 (28.01.2010) US

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(81) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available)*: ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

WO 2011/092537 A1

(54) Title: COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR TREATING ULCERS

(57) Abstract: The composition for the treatment of ulcers includes ground charcoal, ground mustard seed and an edible salt dissolved or suspended in an edible oil. A single effective therapeutic dosage of the composition includes approximately 4,000 mg of the ground charcoal, approximately 2,500 mg of the ground mustard seed, approximately 550 mg of the edible salt, and approximately 15 ml of the edible oil. The effective therapeutic dosage is delivered to the patient orally, and may be provided to the patient as a tablet or capsule, or as a liquid mixture.

COMPOSITION AND METHOD FOR TREATING ULCERS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to the treatment of ulcers, and particularly to a composition for treating ulcers containing ground charcoal, ground mustard seed and an edible salt dissolved or suspended in an edible oil.

BACKGROUND ART

A peptic ulcer, also known as *ulcus pepticum* or peptic ulcer disease (PUD), is an ulcer (an ulcer is typically defined as mucosal erosions equal to or greater than 0.5 cm) of an area of the gastrointestinal tract that is usually acidic and, thus, extremely painful. As many as 80% of ulcers are associated with *Helicobacter pylori*, a spiral-shaped bacterium that lives in the acidic environment of the stomach. Ulcers can also be caused or worsened by drugs, such as aspirin.

Symptoms of a peptic ulcer include abdominal pain, bloating and abdominal fullness, waterbrash (a rush of saliva after an episode of regurgitation to dilute the acid in esophagus), nausea and copious vomiting, loss of appetite and weight loss, hematemesis (i.e., vomiting of blood), melena (tarry, foul-smelling feces due to oxidized iron from hemoglobin), and, rarely, gastric or duodenal perforation. The latter is extremely painful and requires immediate surgery.

Younger patients with ulcer-like symptoms are often treated with antacids or H2 antagonists before an esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) is undertaken. Bismuth compounds may actually reduce or even clear organisms, though it should be noted that the warning labels of some bismuth subsalicylate products indicate that the product should not be used by someone with an ulcer.

Patients who are taking nonsteroidal antiinflammatories (NSAIDs) may also be prescribed a prostaglandin analogue in order to help prevent peptic ulcers, which may be a side effect of the NSAIDs. When *H. pylori* infection is present, the most effective treatments are combinations of two antibiotics (e.g., clarithromycin, amoxicillin, tetracycline, metronidazole) and one proton pump inhibitor (PPI), sometimes together with a bismuth compound. In complicated, treatment-resistant cases, three antibiotics (e.g. amoxicillin + clarithromycin + metronidazole) may be used together with a PPI and sometimes with bismuth compound. An effective first-line therapy for uncomplicated cases would be

amoxicillin + metronidazole + pantoprazole (a PPI). In the absence of *H. pylori*, long-term higher dose PPIs are often used.

Treatment of *H. pylori* usually leads to clearing of infection, relief of symptoms and eventual healing of ulcers. Recurrence of infection can occur and re-treatment may be required, if necessary with other antibiotics. Since the widespread use of PPIs in the 1990s, surgical procedures (such as "highly selective vagotomy") for uncomplicated peptic ulcers became obsolete.

Such treatments, however, are typically not easy for the patient and side effect free. Heavy dosages of antibiotics can cause further digestive problems for the patient, as well as cause the patient immunity-related problems as well as a host of various side effects associated with each drug. Further, the usage of varying types of antibiotics promotes the proliferation of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the environment.

Thus, a composition and method for treating ulcers solving the aforementioned problems is desired.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

The composition for treating ulcers includes ground charcoal, ground mustard seed and an edible salt dissolved or suspended in an edible oil. A single effective therapeutic dosage of the composition includes approximately 4,000 mg of the ground charcoal, approximately 2,500 mg of the ground mustard seed, approximately 550 mg of the edible salt, and approximately 15 ml of the edible oil. The effective therapeutic dosage is delivered to the patient orally, and may be provided to the patient as a tablet or capsule, or as a liquid mixture.

These and other features of the present invention will become readily apparent upon further review of the following specification.

BEST MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The composition for treating ulcers includes ground charcoal, ground mustard seed and an edible salt dissolved or suspended in an edible oil. A single effective therapeutic dosage of the composition includes approximately 4,000 mg of the ground charcoal, approximately 2,500 mg of the ground mustard seed, approximately 550 mg of the edible salt, and approximately 15 ml of the edible oil.

Although any suitable type of ground charcoal may be utilized, the ground charcoal is preferably derived from cow bone. A cow bone is first washed, then dried and burned. The burned cow bone is then ground to form the ground charcoal. Any suitable type of ground mustard seed may be utilized. Similarly, any suitable type of edible salt, such as sodium chloride or the like, may be utilized. Further, it should be understood that any suitable type of edible oil, such as olive oil, canola oil, safflower oil or the like may be used.

The effective therapeutic dosage is delivered to the patient orally, and may be provided to the patient as a tablet or capsule, or as a liquid mixture. Preferably, one dosage is delivered to the patient per day, and treatment lasts for at least three successive days. Preferably, a full glass of water should be swallowed by the patient along with the effective therapeutic dosage, whether the dosage is provided in liquid form or as a capsule. For a capsule dosage, the ground charcoal, ground mustard seed, edible salt and edible oil may be contained within a gel capsule or the like, or bound into a solid tablet, as is well-known in the art.

It is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to the embodiment described above, but encompasses any and all embodiments within the scope of the following claims.

CLAIMS

I claim:

1. A composition for treating ulcers, consisting essentially of:

ground charcoal;

ground mustard seed;

an edible salt; and

an edible oil, the charcoal, mustard seed and salt being dissolved in the edible oil.

2. The composition for treating ulcers as recited in claim 1, wherein an effective therapeutic dosage of the composition for treating ulcers consists essentially of approximately 4,000 mg of the ground charcoal, approximately 2,500 mg of the ground mustard seed, approximately 550 mg of the edible salt, and approximately 15 ml of the edible oil.

3. The composition for treating ulcers as recited in claim 2, wherein the edible salt is sodium chloride.

4. The composition for treating ulcers as recited in claim 3, wherein the edible oil is olive oil.

5. The composition for treating ulcers as recited in claim 4, wherein the ground charcoal is formed from burned and ground cow bone.

6. A method for treating ulcers comprising the step of administering to a patient a therapeutically effective dosage of ground charcoal, ground mustard seed and an edible salt dissolved in an edible oil for the treatment of ulcers.

7. The method for treating ulcers as recited in claim 6, wherein the step of administering to the patient the therapeutically effective dosage includes oral delivery to the patient.

8. The method for treating ulcers as recited in claim 7, wherein the therapeutically effective dosage is delivered to the patient as a liquid.

9. The method for treating ulcers as recited in claim 8, wherein the therapeutically effective dosage is delivered to the patient as a capsule.

10. The method for treating ulcers as recited in claim 7, wherein the therapeutically effective dosage is delivered to the patient as approximately 4,000 mg of the ground charcoal, approximately 2,500 mg of the ground mustard seed, approximately 550 mg of the edible salt, and approximately 15 ml of the edible oil.

11. A method of making a composition for the treatment of ulcers, comprising the steps of:

preparing a volume of ground charcoal;

preparing a volume of ground mustard seed;

preparing a volume of an edible salt; and

dissolving the ground charcoal, the ground mustard seed and the edible salt in an edible oil.

12. The method of making a composition for the treatment of ulcers as recited in claim 11, wherein approximately 4,000 mg of the ground charcoal is prepared.

13. The method of making a composition for the treatment of ulcers as recited in claim 12, wherein the step of preparing the volume of ground charcoal comprises the steps of:

providing a cow bone;

cleaning the cow bone;

burning the cow bone; and

grinding the burned cow bone.

14. The method of making a composition for the treatment of ulcers as recited in claim 12, wherein approximately 2,500 mg of the ground mustard seed is prepared.

15. The method of making a composition for the treatment of ulcers as recited in claim 14, wherein approximately 550 mg of the edible salt is prepared.

16. The method of making a composition for the treatment of ulcers as recited in claim 15, wherein the ground charcoal, the ground mustard seed, and the edible salt are dissolved in approximately 15 ml of the edible oil.

17. The method of making a composition for the treatment of ulcers as recited in claim 16, wherein the ground charcoal, the ground mustard seed, and the edible salt are dissolved in olive oil.

18. The method of making a composition for the treatment of ulcers as recited in claim 16, wherein the ground charcoal, the ground mustard seed, the edible salt and the edible oil are contained within a capsule.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IB2010/001023

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC: ***A61K 36/31*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 33/14*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 33/44*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 9/48*** (2006.01) , ***A61P 1/04*** (2006.01)

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)

IPC: ***A61K 36/31*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 33/14*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 33/44*** (2006.01) , ***A61K 9/48*** (2006.01) , ***A61P 1/04*** (2006.01)

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

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

Databases: CANADIAN PATENT DATABASE, EPOQUE/TXTE, USPTO/WEST, ESPACENET, LEXISNEXIS/TOTAL PATENT, STN/CAPLUS, PUBMED;
Keywords: ulcers, peptic ulcer, ulcus pepticum, peptic ulcer disease, stomach, gastric, ground charcoal, impure carbon, ground mustard seed, edible salt, edible oil.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CN 1300613 A (BIN, F.S.) 27 June 2001 (27-06-2001)	1-18
A	CN 1145246 A (LI, S.F.) 19 March 1997 (19-03-1997)	1-18
A	CN 1107347 A (ZHOU, F.S.) 30 August 1995 (30-08-1995)	1-18

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. [X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"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	Date of mailing of the international search report
14 October 2010 (14-10-2010)	28 October 2010 (28-10-2010)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA	Authorized officer
Canadian Intellectual Property Office Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT 50 Victoria Street Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9 Facsimile No.: 001-819-953-2476	Qianfa Chen (819) 994-1374

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CN 101062185 A (LI, D.F.) 31 October 2007 (31-10-2007)	1-18
A	CN 1408420 A (ZHANG, X.L.) 09 April 2003 (09-04-2003)	1-18
A	CN 1371719 A (SHAN, W.Z.) 02 October 2002 (02-10-2002)	1-18
A	CN 101142996 A (LI, H.H.) 19 March 2008 (19-03-2008)	1-18
A	JP 10075751 A (MIDORIKAWA, G. and MIDORIKAWA, T.) 24 March 1998 (24-03-1998)	1-18
A	CN 101317999 B (TAN, S.L.) 23 June 2010 (23-06-2010)	1-18
A	CN 101757589 A (JING, W.C.) 30 June 2010 (30-06-2010)	1-18

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of the first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons :

1. [X] Claim Nos. : 6-10

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely :

Claims 6-10, are directed to a method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy which the International Search Authority is not required to search under Rule 39.1 (iv) of the PCT. Regardless, this Authority has carried out a search based on the alleged effect(s) or purpose(s)/use(s) of the product defined in claims 6-10.

2. [ ] Claim Nos. :

because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically :

3. [ ] Claim Nos. :

because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box No. III Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows :

1. [ ] As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. [ ] As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying additional fees, this Authority did not invite payment of additional fees.

3. [ ] As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claim Nos. :

4. [ ] No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim Nos. :

Remark on Protest

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest and, where applicable, the payment of a protest fee.

[ ] The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest but the applicable protest fee was not paid within the time limit specified in the invitation.

[ ] No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/IB2010/001023

Patent Document Cited in Search Report	Publication Date	Patent Family Member(s)	Publication Date
CN 1300613 A	27 Jun 2001 (27-06-2001)	None	
CN 1145246 A	19 Mar 1997 (19-03-1997)	None	
CN 1107347 A	30 Aug 1995 (30-08-1995)	None	
CN101062185 A	31 Oct 2007 (31-10-2007)	None	
CN1408420 A	09 Apr 2003 (09-04-2003)	None	
CN1371719 A	02 Oct 2002 (02-10-2002)	CN1371719A CN1191844C	02 Oct 2002 (02-10-2002) 09 Mar 2005 (09-03-2005)
CN101142996 A	19 Mar 2008 (19-03-2008)	None	
JP 10075751 A	24 Mar 1998 (24-03-1998)	None	
CN 101317999 B	23 Jun 2010 (23-06-2010)	None	
CN101757589 A	30 Jun 2010 (30-06-2010)	None	