Title: ACTIVE AGENTS USING LIPOSOme MACRO-BEADS

Abstract: A topical application and methods for administration of active agents encapsulated within non-permeable macro- beads to enable a wider range of delivery vehicles, to provide longer product shelf-life, to allow multiple active agents within the composition, to allow the controlled use of the active agents, to provide protected and designable release features and to provide visual inspection for damage and inconsistency.
PCT PATENT APPLICATION OF

Pichit Suwanprakorn, Tanusin Ploysangam, Lerson Tanasugarn, Suwalee Chandrkrachang
and Nardo Zaias

For

ACTIVE AGENTS USING LIPOSOME MACRO-BEADS

CROSS REFERENCE TO OTHER APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of US Non-Provisional Patent Application Number 10/864,149, filed June 9, 2004.

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a topical application and methods for administration of active agents, including but not limited to cosmetic, cosmeceuticals and pharmaceuticals, to biological organisms in need thereof. More specifically, the present invention relates to encapsulation of active agents using conventionally prepared liposomes and aggregating or globulizing those liposomes into individual macro-beads. The macro-bead allows for isolation of different active ingredients, thus allowing chemically incompatible active ingredients to be placed into the same delivery vehicle. The macro-bead also increases the shelf-life, while reducing environmental stress, of the liposome.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

When phospholipids and many other amphipathic lipids are dispersed gently in an aqueous medium they hydrate and spontaneously form multilamellar concentric bilayer vesicles. The lipid bilayers are separated with layers of the aqueous media. These vesicles are commonly referred to as multilamellar liposomes or multilamellar vesicles and usually have diameters of about 0.2 μm to 5 μm. Sonication of the multilamellar vesicles results in the formation of smaller unilamellar vesicles with diameters usually in the range of 20 to 100 nm, containing an aqueous solution in the core. Multivesicular liposomes differ from multilamellar liposomes in the random, non-concentric arrangement of the chambers within the liposome. Amphipathic lipids can form a variety of
structures other than liposomes when dispersed in water, depending on the molar ratio of lipid to water, but at low ratios the liposome is the preferred structure.

The physical characteristics of liposomes generally depend on pH and ionic strength. They characteristically show low permeability to ionic and polar substances, but at certain temperatures can undergo a gel-liquid crystalline phase transition dependent upon the physical properties of the lipids used in their manufacture which markedly alters their permeability. The phase transition involves a change from a closely packed, ordered structure, known as the gel state, to a loosely packed, less ordered structure, known as the liquid crystalline phase.

Various types of lipids differing in chain length, saturation, and head group have been used in liposomal drug formulations for many years, including the unilamellar, multilamellar and multivesicular liposomes described above. The major goal of the field is to develop liposomal formulations for sustained release of drugs and other compounds of interest and to develop liposome formulations from which the rate of release of the encapsulated material can be controlled.

Various limitations on the shelf-life and use of liposome compounds exist due to the relatively fragile nature of liposomes. Major problems encountered during liposome drug storage in vesicular suspension are the chemical alterations of the liposome compounds, such as phospholipids, cholesterol, ceramides, leading to potentially toxic degradation of the products, leakage of the drug from the liposome and the modifications of the size and morphology of the phospholipid liposome vesicles through aggregation and fusion. Liposome vesicles are known to be thermodynamically relatively unstable at room temperature and can spontaneously fuse into larger, less stable altered liposome forms.

Also adding to the potential instability of liposomes in conventional formulations is the pKa. The pKa of compounds may be defined by the pH at which concentrations of both the uncharged and charged forms of the molecules are found.

Various schemes have been devised to avoid some the stability and limitations of liposome formulations, such as freeze drying of the composition. The freeze dried composition is reconstituted as required for use.

What is needed is a liposome formulation that avoids the disadvantages of pre-existing liposomes formulations discussed above, that has a longer shelf-life, provides controlled and increased concentrations of active agents at or near the desired target administration site, allows
segregation of different active agents and provides the ability to visually determine if the integrity of the liposome has been affected by undesired alterations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention contemplates the use of liposome encapsulated materials made by any conventional means and subsequently, or in addition to the encapsulation process, provides a system to suspend these liposomes into discrete multilamellar vesicles. The multilamellar vesicles are designed with surface tensions of different strengths to provide an improved delivery system of a drug or other active agent. The present invention provides compositions and methods of administration of globules or beads of liposomal formulations and active agents in predetermined sizes with similar or different active agents, thereby enhancing the use of the drug or active agents in a number of different ways.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a composition and method of administration of active agents which, when used in combination with liposomes, enables a wider range of vehicles, provides longer life of the product, provides controlled and increased concentrations of active agents at or near the desired target administration site, provides protected and designable release features, allows segregation of different active agents and allows the controlled use of the active agent and their visual inspection for damage and consistency.

In general, the invention comprises a composition and method for the administration of beads or globules of liposomal formulations and active agents. The active agents include but are not limited to cosmetics, cosmeceuticals and pharmaceuticals. A liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles encapsulating the active agent is prepared by conventional methods. The liposomal suspension is placed into a physical or physiochemical bonding solution resulting in a liposomal first solution. The resulting liposomal first solution is then aliquoted into a second solution containing at least one inorganic salt. The at least one inorganic salt of the second solution comprises 1-2% by weight of the second solution. Upon entry into the second solution, the liposomal first solution develops a hardened surface and forms a bead. The beads are then aggregated and washed with an inert solution to remove any residual liposomal first solution and second solution. The resulting liposomal beads are now ready for use.

In the preferred embodiment, multiple portions of an empty aqueous liposome formulation are lyophilized and hydrated with a solution of active agent or other material that are to be encapsulated resulting in the formation of liposome multilamellar vesicles containing the active
agent or materials. In the preferred embodiment, the active agent is selected from the group consisting of cosmetics, cosmeceuticals and pharmaceuticals. However, in alternate embodiment, it may be possible for one skilled in the art to use other materials with different therapeutic characteristics. The portions of liposome solution are then separated or pooled to form the final liposome preparation. Each batch may be washed prior to pooling to remove unencapsulated active agent. In the preferred liposome encapsulation process, 50 to 95% of the total active agent or other material is entrapped or encapsulated. Alternative methods of preparing the liposome preparation may be used, as will be readily apparent to one skilled in the art.

The liposome multilamellar vesicles are then mixed into a vessel containing a predetermined concentration of a physical reaction and/or potentially physiochemical bonding solution. This mixture results in a liposomal first solution. In the preferred embodiment, the bonding solution contains at least one organic compound selected from the group consisting of agarose, cellulose, sodium alginate, chitosans, or polymeric substances. In the present invention, natural polymers are preferable over synthetic polymers to cross-link the macro-beads. In alternate embodiments, other compounds with the necessary characteristics of physical reaction or physiochemical bonding may be used.

In another preferred embodiment, the liposomal first solution is comprised of the multilamellar liposome containing cosmetic or pharmaceutical actives mixed with a micro-emulsion solution composed of organic oils in one phase and a group of organic compounds consisting of agarose, cellulose, sodium alginate, chitosans, or polymeric substances at a predetermined temperature.

The preferred bonding characteristics include the ability to form polymer network attraction, compatible with liposomes, able to form beads in the presence of inorganic salts. The bonding may consist of polarity bonding, ionic bonding, Van der Waals bonding and affinity bonding.

It is preferable that the bonding solution forms the outer shell of the macro-bead in the presence of inorganic salts and holds the liposomal actives inside at the same time to maintain the stability of the macro-bead and enhance the stability of the liposomes. The bonding solution can also protect the inner microparticle liposomes when exposed to the inorganic salts. The general concentration range of the bonding solution depends upon the type of the macro-bead desired; however the preferred concentration range is 1 to 1.5% by weight. Different beads require different concentrations of the bonding solution to provide the proper degree of hardness of the shell.
The liposomal first solution is then introduced into a second solution comprising an anti-
oxidant and one or more inorganic salts. In the preferred embodiment, the anti-oxidant is selected
from the group consisting of BHA, BHT, Tocopherol and sodium edetate. However, any number
of known anti-oxidants may be used. It is preferable that the anti-oxidant comprise 0.01 to 0.5%
by weight of the second solution. In the preferred embodiment, the inorganic salt is selected from
the group consisting of calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, magnesium chloride,
magnesium sulfate, barium chloride, or barium sulfate. In alternate embodiments, other inorganic
salts may be used in the second solution. In the preferred embodiment, the inorganic salt
comprises about 1 to 2% by weight of the second solution.

In the preferred embodiment, the liposomal first solution is introduced into the second
solution through a predetermined orifice which allows for a specific size or amount of liposomal
first solution to be introduced. In prototype development testing, the types of delivery systems
used included needle injection and disc spinning. However, other types of delivery systems, such
as spraying, hydraulic pressure pump, gravitational dipping, pneumatic pumping or liquidating
methods may be used. The means of macro-bead formation can be achieved by a number of
alternative embodiments, including but not limited to providing the liposome formulation through a
spray, spinning vessels, injection, pumping, dripping or aliquoting method.

Upon a period of prolonged submersion of the liposomal first solution in the second
solution, the liposomal first solution develops a hardened outer surface and forms a macro-bead. In
the preferred embodiment, the macro-beads are generally spherical or irregular polygon in shape
and their appearance allows for identification and verification of macro-bead formation. The
shape, degree of hardening and resulting force necessary to fracture the macro-bead is determined
by the formulation of the inorganic salt solution, the pH of the inorganic salt solution, the time of
submersion or contact with the inorganic salt solution, and the relative temperature differentials
between the liposome formulation and the inorganic salt solution.

In the preferred embodiment, the pH of the inorganic salt solution was 6-7, the length of
time of submersion was 60 to 180 minutes, and the solution temperature was 25 to 30°C.

The hardness of the bead is measured in “yield strength”, which is measured as the amount
of weight required to rupture the macro-bead. The yield strength is expressed as grams per cubic
millimeter (gm/mm³). The preferred range of hardness or force necessary to fracture the bead is 1
to 4 gm/mm³. However, the range of firmness may vary, so long as the liposome formulation
remains constituted in macro-bead form.
The macro-beads of the present invention are non-permeable. Because the macro-beads are non-permeable, diffusion or slow-controlled release of the liposome suspension and active agents through the hardened shell does not occur. The liposome suspension and active agents are only released when the hardened shell is fractured.

The macro-beads are physically separated by any means of selection, specific gravity or physical filtration and rinsed with any conventional washing operation. In the preferred embodiment, the beads are separated by a sieve and washed with deionized water for 15 minutes and then rinsed again with deionized water. The outer portions of the wet liposome embodiments, including liposome-micro emulsion spheres, are then dehydrated to remove the remaining water. Dehydration is accomplished by any chemical and/or physical means. The dried liposome micro-emulsion spheres are then stored in a pre-determined concentration of organic, inorganic, or aqueous aliquot of organic or inorganic compound solution, ready to be further processed into finished products.

The liposome macro-beads can be used in any number of delivery vehicles. The variability and uses of the beaded liposome are extensive with the physical characteristics and applications being determined and designed by the physical characteristics of the macro-bead wall and the contents of the macro-bead.

Because the macro-bead has a hardened shell or surface, the shell or surface must be broken in order to release the liposomal suspension to contact the skin or mucous membrane. The preferred mechanism for rupturing the macro-bead surface is to have a dispensing means that utilizing a mechanical means of sufficient force to fracture the hardened surface of the macro-beads to release the liposomal suspension. Once the liposomal suspension is released into the skin or mucous membrane, the liposome will gradually absorb into the skin or mucous membrane. As the liposome is absorbed, the multilamellar layers of the liposome slowly rupture and release the active agents contained within the surrounding tissues.

In one embodiment, carbopol gel will be used for oil-soluble actives. The carbopol gels may be neutralized by means of alkaline substances or buffered by a predetermined pH buffer solution to yield clear gels.

In another embodiment, silicone derivatives will be used for water soluble actives. The silicone derivatives vehicles are designed such that an anhydrous environment is achieved and the
clarity and/or viscosity are adjusted through the quantities of the organic silicones or solvents comprising the silicone bases of intended use.

The now prepared final macro-bead formulation can be used for any of the desired embodiments. The variability and uses of the macro-beaded liposome are extensive with the physical characteristics and applications being determined and designed by the physical characteristics of the macro-bead wall and the contents of the macro-bead.

The benefits of defined macro-beads include one or more of the following for each use:

The therapeutic benefit of treating all types of Dermatocytosis.

The therapeutic benefit from the user being able to provide controlled and increased concentration of active agent released at or near the desired target site of administration on or in the skin.

The therapeutic benefit of allowing the user to visually determine the location and amount of the active agent applied to the treatment area thus enabling the user to control the locus and levels of agent where the active ingredient is most needed.

The benefit of having active agents in bead form, and thus not in direct contact with other active or inert suspensions including other liposomes. This includes second and third levels of bead formation and levels of hardening encapsulation.

The benefit of being able to produce liposome beads of discrete and predetermined size for more accurate administration of drugs or other active agents.

The benefit of having different types of delivery vehicles, containing the beads, to deliver the treatment, whether inert or containing active agents, thereby effectively allowing for the vehicle to be an active agent.

The benefit of having more than one active agent encapsulated within the bead membrane itself, thereby providing a multiple active agent liposomal mixture which only becomes interactive when the dynamics of the beads are affected to release their encapsulated agents.
The benefit of being able to define the physical characteristics of the semi-rigid wall of the bead for specific protection and delivery of the liposomal compound or compounds, including a slow and/or continuous delivery of the active agent.

The benefit of a bead protecting the liposomal formulation from physically changing forces such as ultrasound, vibration, light, microwaves and other energy providing sources, by both the semi-rigid wall and the type of vehicles used.

The benefit of designing extended shelf life and protection of the liposome through various means including the suspension of the beads in vehicles, which would ordinarily adversely react with a liposome.

The ability to visually determine if any undesired alterations or lack of integrity bead wall has affected the integrity of the liposome is also a benefit. A broken or distended bead can indicate the potential instability of the liposomes.

The benefit of a hardened surface wall which can then be processed in various means for special uses by means and compounds that would otherwise have been damaging or altering to the liposomal active agents.

The benefit of easily designing and producing a variety of different bead walls and differently controlled releases of active agents, released through a number of different mechanisms for maintaining or delivering a liposome at the desired site of the delivery, which delivery can be released and controlled by the fracture of the bead wall through various means of wall release. Thus, the entire design becomes a tool for the effective delivery individually or as part of a system which requires the addition of outside energy or intervention.

The benefit of a designed indicator of any liposome degradation, infiltration or loss of bead wall integrity.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention contemplates the use of liposome encapsulated materials made by any conventional means and subsequently, or in addition to the encapsulation process, provides a composition to suspend these liposomes into discrete macro-beads. The macro-beads are designed with surface tensions of different strengths to provide an improved delivery system of a drug or
other active agent. The present invention is a topical application and method of administration of macro-beads of liposomal formulations and active agents in predetermined sizes with similar or different active agents, thereby enhancing the use of the drug or active agents in a number of different ways.

The present invention provides a topical application and method of administration which, when added to any other active or inactive delivery of liposomes, enables a wider range of vehicles, provides longer life of the product, protects active agents from environmental stress, allows additional active agents within the compound, allows chemically incompatible active agents to be placed into the same delivery vehicle, provides protected and designable release features, and allows the controlled use of the active agent and their visual inspection for damage and consistency. The active agents being selected from the group consisting of cosmetics, cosmeceuticals and pharmaceuticals.

The present invention is compatible with all known and anticipated liposomal structures and results in predetermined sizes of globulized macro-beads allowing for a second and additional level of control, shelf life and application case. Liposome compositions, which have this additional step of placing the liposome into macro-beads, have been shown to be more effective in the delivery of the active agent in several means. They also enjoy superior or increased shelf life of the active agent, and allow different active agents to remain segregated until release upon fracture of the bead surface. They also allow for the storage of normally incompatible active agents in one composition to be delivered to the biological organism.

In the preferred embodiment, the intended liposome is made by any known means of formation. Typical liposome manufacturing processes comprise the following steps: multiple portions of an “empty” aqueous liposome formulation are provided, each portion is lyophilized and hydrated with a solution of the active agents or materials that are to be encapsulated, resulting in the formation of liposomes which have trapped the active agent or material. These portions are then separated or pooled to form a batch of material, which typically constitutes the final liposome preparation. Each batch may be washed prior to pooling to remove unencapsulated material.

Alternatively, liposomes are prepared using an organic solution of lipids which are dried and hydrated with water to form “empty” liposome formulations. Each portion is then lyophilized and hydrated with a solution of the material to be encapsulated.

In another alternative procedure, liposome formulation compounds are made by lyophilizing an empty liposome formulation and aliquoting the lyophilized material into a plurality
of portions prior to lyophilization. Each lyophilized portion is then hydrated with a solution of the material that is to be encapsulated, and may be washed to remove unencapsulated material.

In a fourth alternative procedure, a plurality of portions of an organic solution of lipids is provided in a plurality of containers, and the organic solvents are evaporated from each portion, resulting in the formation of a thin lipid film on the walls of each container. The evaporation process may be any conventional evaporation process, such as rotary evaporation. An aqueous solution of the material to be encapsulated is then added to each portion and the container is agitated. The resulting solution is the formation of a plurality of portions of liposomes that have trapped the material. These portions are then pooled to form the final liposome preparation.

In an adaptation of the fourth alternative process described above, an aqueous solution of a material to be encapsulated is added to one the plurality of containers which have the thin lipid film on the walls, and this container is agitated to hydrate the lipid film and form a liposome suspension. This suspension is then added to another container having the thin lipid film on the walls thereof. This container is agitated to hydrate the lipid film. This process is repeated until all of the containers having the thin lipid film have been hydrated, resulting in the formation of the final liposome preparation.

Other conventional approaches to making liposome mixtures may be used, such as rotating systems to encapsulate the active form in a suspension or the use of an aqueous solution, which is under pressure, and is injected with the active agent into a lipid solution to form liposomes, referred to as “reverse phasing method”.

It is preferable that the selected liposome encapsulation process traps or encapsulates 50 to 95% of the available total active agents. It is preferable that the active agent comprise 0.01 to 5 weight percent of the liposome composition.

The prepared liposome is then mixed into a vessel containing a predetermined concentration of a physical reaction and/or potentially physicochemical bonding solution. It is preferable that the bonding solution contains at least one organic compound such as agarose, cellulose, sodium alginate, chitosans, polymeric substances or other compounds with the necessary characteristic of physical reaction or physicochemical bonding. In the present invention, natural polymers are preferable over synthetic polymers to cross-link the macro-beads. The resulting solution is hereinafter referred to as the “liposomal first solution”.

10
In another preferred embodiment, the liposomal first solution comprises the multilamellar liposome containing cosmetic or pharmaceutical actives mixed with a micro-emulsion solution composed of organic oils in one phase and a group of organic compounds consisting of agarose, cellulose, sodium alginate, chitosans, or polymeric substances at a pre-determined temperature.

The charge of the liposome can be altered to affect the depth of penetration into the dermis. The charge of the liposome is altered by the type of charged lipids composed in the liposomal preparation. The negatively charged lipids, such as dicetyl phosphate, dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl glycerol, will stay in the epidermis above the basement membrane zone. The basement membrane zone is negatively charged, so the negatively charged liposome will be repelled by the basement membrane zone causing the negatively charged liposome to remain in the epidermis. On the other hand, a positively charged lipid, such as sterarylamine, will be drawn by the opposite charged basement membrane zone, subsequently penetrating deeper into the dermis.

The preferred physical reaction or physiochemical bonding characteristics include the ability to form polymer network attraction, compatible with liposomes, able to form beads in the presence of inorganic salts. The bonding may consist of polarity bonding, ionic bonding, Van der Waals bonding and affinity bonding.

It is preferable that the bonding solution forms the outer shell or hardened surface of the macro-bead in the presence of inorganic salts and holds the liposomal actives inside the macro-bead at the same time maintaining the stability of the macro-bead and enhancing the stability of the liposomes. The bonding solution can also protect the inner microparticle liposomes when exposed to the inorganic salts. The general concentration range of the bonding solution depends upon the type of the bead; however the preferred concentration range is 1 to 1.5% by weight. Different macro-beads require different concentrations of the bonding solution to provide the proper degree of hardness of the shell.

The liposomal first solution is preferably introduced into a second solution, comprising an anti-oxidant and one or more inorganic salts, through a predetermined orifice which allows for a specific size or amount of liposomal first solution one to be introduced into the second solution. The anti-oxidant comprises about 0.01 to 0.5% by weight of the second solution. The inorganic salt preferably comprises about 1 to 2% by weight of the second solution. The effect of the interaction of the liposomal first solution with the second solution is to harden the outer most exposed areas of the introduced liposomal first solution over a period of prolonged submersion. In prototype testing the anti-oxidant of the second solution was comprised of BHA, BHT, Tocopherol and sodium edetate. However, many other known anti-oxidants may be used. The inorganic salts
used comprised of calcium chloride or sodium hydroxide, although other types of inorganic salts can be used such as calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulfate, barium chloride, barium sulfate or other salts.

In the preferred embodiment, the liposomal first solution is introduced into the second solution by dripping the liposomal first solution through a small needle or predetermined orifice or by spinning the liposomal first solution with a centrifugal force via a rotating disc. The predetermined orifice allows for a specific size or amount of liposome solution to be introduced. In prototype development testing, other types of delivery system also used included spraying, hydraulic pressure pump, gravitational dipping, pneumatic pumping or liquidating methods.

In another preferred embodiment, the liposomal first solution comprises the multilamellar liposome containing cosmetic or pharmaceutical active mixed with a micro-emulsion solution composed of organic oils in one phase and a group of organic compounds consisting of agarose, cellulose, sodium alginate, chitosans or polymeric substances. In the present invention, natural polymers are preferable over synthetic polymers to cross-link the macro-beads. The liposome-micro-emulsion solution is then introduced into the inorganic salt solution through a predetermined orifice which allows for a specific size or amount of liposome micro-emulsion solution to be introduced.

Upon a period of prolonged submersion in the second solution, the liposomal first solution develops a hardened surface and forms a macro-bead, typically 1 to 4 mm in size. Differing appearances allow for identification and verification of the formation and size of the macro-bead. The shape, degree of hardening and resulting force necessary to fracture the macro-bead in order to release its active ingredient is determined by the formulation of the second solution, the pH of the second solution, the time of submersion or contact with the second solution, and the relative temperature differentials. In summary, pH will have significant impact on the bead formation. Too low of a pH (pH below 5) the bead cannot be formed. For high pH (pH above 8), the matrix polymers, e.g., alginate, will precipitate. Regarding the time of submersion, if the bead remains in the second solution for too long, the bead will contract resulting in an undesired smaller-sized and hard bead. In regards to temperature, at temperatures above 80° C, alginate will degrade and cannot form the bead. In the preferred embodiment, the pH was 6-7, the typical period of submersion was 60-180 minutes and the solution temperature was 25 to 30° C.

The macro-beads of the present invention are non-permeable. Because the macro-beads are non-permeable, diffusion or slow-controlled release of the liposome suspension and active
agents through the hardened shell does not occur. The liposome suspension and active agents are only released when the hardened shell is fractured.

The preferred general shape of the formed bead is generally spherical or irregular polygon.

The hardness of the macro-bead is measured in “yield strength”, which is measured as the amount of weight required to rupture the macro-bead. The yield strength is expressed as grams per cubic millimeter (gm/mm³). The preferred range of hardness or force necessary to fracture the macro-bead is 1 to 4 gm/mm³. However, the range of firmness may vary, so long as the liposome formulation remains constituted in bead form.

The yield strength is a measurement of the resistance force of the macro-bead. The equipment measures the resistance force by adding weight, either liquid or solid, onto the plate that is located over the macro-bead until the macro-bead ruptures. The weight is recorded as yield strength per cubic millimeter.

The beads are physically separated by any means of selection, specific gravity or physical filtration and rinsed with any conventional washing operation. In the preferred embodiment, the beads are separated by a sieve and washed with deionized water for 15 minutes and then rinsed again with deionized water. The outer portions of the wet liposome embodiments, including liposome-micro emulsion spheres, are then dehydrated to remove the remaining water. The dehydration process is accomplished by any chemical and/or physical means. The dried liposome micro-emulsion spheres are then stored in a pre-determined concentration of organic, inorganic, or aqueous aliquot of organic or inorganic compound solution, ready to be further processed into finished products.

Depending upon the designed use of the macro-bead, various compositions are achieved by changes to the surface thickness of the macro-bead, the size of the macro-bead, the shape of the macro-bead, and any additional compounds which are added to the delivery vehicle.

The now prepared final macro-bead composition can be used in a multitude of applications. The variability and uses of the macro-beaded liposome are extensive with the physical characteristics and applications being determined and designed by the physical characteristics of the macro-bead wall and the contents of the macro-bead.

Because the macro-bead has a hardened shell or surface, the shell or surface must be broken in order to release the liposomal suspension to contact the skin or mucous membrane. The preferred mechanism for rupturing the macro-bead surface is to have a dispensing means that
utilizing a mechanical means of sufficient force to fracture the hardened surface of the macro-
beads to release the liposomal suspension. Once the liposomal suspension is released into the skin
or mucous membrane, the liposome will gradually absorb into the skin or mucous membrane. As
the liposome is absorbed, the multilamellar layers of the liposome slowly rupture and release the
active agents contained within to the surrounding tissues.

In one preferred embodiment the liposome encapsulated macro-bead composition is used
for topical application. The liposome encapsulated macro-bead composition comprises a
therapeutically effective amount of an active agent encapsulated in a liposome suspension of
multilamellar vesicles in an amount from about 0.01 to 5 weight percent based on the weight of the
whole composition, in admixture with a physical reaction bonding solution wherein an aliquot of
the admixture is submersed for a period of time in a solution containing an anti-oxidant and at least
one inorganic salt to form the hardened surface of the macro-bead.

In another preferred embodiment, the invention relates to a topical comprising more than
one active agent encapsulated within the same macro bead. Another preferred embodiment utilizes
more than active agent encapsulated within different macro beads, but placed into the same
delivery vehicle. This alternative allows for chemically incompatible active agents to be placed
into the same delivery vehicle for simultaneous application.

In another embodiment, the invention relates to a composition and method of
administering one or more active agents to a subject comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a liposome encapsulated macro-bead composition containing at least one
active agent,
(b) placing a selection of the macro-beads is into a delivery vehicle resulting in a final
formulation,
(c) applying the final formulation to an area of skin or mucous membrane by a
dispensing means, the dispensing means utilizing a mechanical means of sufficient
force to fracture the hardened surface of the macro-beads to release the liposomal
suspension.
Stability Data

The macro-bead of the present invention provides greater shelf-life of the liposomal suspension and protects the liposome from environmental stresses. The macro-bead also allows for visual identification of a change in appearance after a prolonged storage period.

1. Liposomal Suspension: Chemical Stability Data

   A. The percentage of active ingredient in liposomal suspension

   The percentage of actives in liposomal suspension assayed by HPLC decreased after 8 months at room temperature but no changes could be detected at 4°C, as shown by the below graph.

   ![Graph of Percentage of Active in Liposomal suspension]

   ![Graph of Percentage Capture of Active in Liposomal suspension]

   B. The percentage of actives entrapped in liposomal suspension

   The percentage of active entrapped in liposomal suspension assayed by HPLC didn’t change after 1 year both at room temperature and at 4°C as shown in the graph below.
2. Liposomal Suspension: Physical Stability Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifications</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Yellowish milky suspension</td>
<td>Changed after 8-10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>Changed after 10-12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>100 - 200 cps.</td>
<td>Changed after 8-10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Changed after 6-8 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>5.5 - 6.5</td>
<td>Not change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable aerobic microbial count</td>
<td>&lt; 100 aerobic organism / g</td>
<td>Not change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable peroxidation</td>
<td>&lt; 12 μM of TEP equivalent per umol of phospholipids</td>
<td>Changed after 8-10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Thiobarbituric acid assay)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Liposomal Macro-Beads: Chemical Stability Data

A. The Percentage of Active Ingredients in Liposomal Beads

The percentage of active agents in liposomal beads assayed by HPLC slightly decreased but still in the specified range after 1 year when stored at 4°C. The same result was detected at ambient temperature. The results are shown in the graph below.
B. The percentage of active entrapped in liposomal beads

The percentage of active entrapped in liposomal beads assayed by HPLC didn't change after 1 year both at room temperature and at 4°C. The results are shown in the graph below.

4. Liposomal Macro-Beads: Physical Stability Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identifications</th>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>White or Yellowish opaque bead</td>
<td>Not changed after 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>Not changed after 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour</td>
<td>White or Yellow</td>
<td>Not changed after 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>5.0 - 6.0</td>
<td>Not change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable aerobic microbial count</td>
<td>&lt;100 aerobic organism / g</td>
<td>Not change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable peroxidation (Thiobarbituric acid assay)</td>
<td>&lt;12 uM of TEP equivalent per umol of phospholipids</td>
<td>Not changed after 1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The term active agent as used in the specification sections entitled "Summary of the Invention" and "Detailed Description of the Invention" and in the above examples is intended to include the following therapeutic categories: topically applied antifungals, such as Terbinafine, Ketoconazole, Climbazole, Tolnaftate; anti-inflammatoryatories, such as chamomile, corticosteroids and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS); antiarthritics; corticosteroids, such as Clobetasone, Triancinolone acetonide, Betamethasone; vitamins, such as Retinoic Acid and
derivatives, Vitamin K1, Vitamin C, Vitamin B, Vitamin II (Biotin), Vitamin B3, Nicotinamide, Vitamin E; whitening agents, such as, hydroquinone, Arbutin, licorice, Kojic acid, Azelaic acid, sodium lactate, AHAs; antioxidants, such as Tranexamic Acid, Polyphenols; nitrus oxide, moisturizers, such as Aloe vera and Evening primrose oil, silicone derivatives, Jojoba oil; anabolics, such as Testosterone, Dihydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), Stanozolol; analgesics (dental, narcotic and non-narcotic), such as Paracetamol, aspirin; anesthetics (local) such as Xylocain, Prilocain, Benzocain; antiasthmatics (nonbronchodilator, steroidal, inhalant) such as Theophylline, Terbutaline sulfate; antibacterial (antibiotics) such as Pennicillins, Cephalosporines, Sulfonamides, Erythromycin; antihistaminics such as Psuedphedrine HCl, Chlophennamine maleate, 5
Hydroxyzine; antineoplastics, such as Methotrexate, Cisplatin, Boxorubicin HCl, Bleomycin HCl, 10 5-fluorouracil; antiparasitics such as Mebedazole, Albendazole, Diethylcarbamazine citrate; vasodilators; vasoconstrictors such as Etilerine HCl, Ethyladrionol HCl, anti-tumor, i.e., seborrhoeic keratosis to malignant tumors such as basal cell carcinoma; anti-viral (warts and molluscum contagiosum) such as Acyclovir, Ganciclovir Na, Famiclovir; anti seborrhoeic such as 15 Selenium sulfide; anti-vertigo such as Meclizine HCl, Diphenidol HCl, compazine; anti insects (anti lice); deliverance of toxins, such as botox (nerve paralysis); deliverance of hormones such as estrogen androgen, glucocorticoid; delivery of nicotine; prophylactic uses of many of the above; for anti cold; for release of heat; prevention of contact dermatitis and irritants and immunosuppressants, such as the erolimus group of drugs including but not limited to primecrolium and tacrolimus.

The term active agent is also intended to include the following categories:

Vitamins, such as: Vitamin A/ Beta-Carotene, Vitamin B1 (Thiamin), Vitamin B3 (Niacin), 25 Vitamin B6, Vitamin B12, Biotin, Folic Acid, Pantothenic Acid and Pantethine, Vitamin C, Vitamin D, Vitamin E, Vitamin K

Minerals, such as: Boron, Calcium, Chromium, Copper, Fluorine, Germanium, Iodine, Iron, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Phosphorus, Potassium, Selenium, Silicon, Vanadium, 30 Zinc

Amino Acids, such as: L-Arginine, L-Aspartic Acid, Branched-Chain Amino Acids, L-Cysteine (and Glutathione), L-Glutamine/L-Glutamic Acid, Glycine, L-Histidine, L-Lysine, L-Methionine and Taurine, L-Phenylalanine, D-Phenylalanine, DL-Phenylalanine, L-Tryptophan, L-Tyrosine

Lipids, such as: AL, Fish Oils/ EPA and DHA, Gamma-Linolenic Acid and Oil of Evening Primrose, Glycosphingolipids, Inositol (Myo-Inositol) and Phosphatidylinositol,
Lecithin/Phosphatidylcholine/Choline, Liposomes, Lipotropes/Activated Lipotropes, Monolaurin and Caprylic Acid, Phosphatidylserine and Phosphatidylethanolamine

Herbs, such as: Aconite, Alfalfa, Aloe Vera and Derivatives, Angelica/Dong Quai, Astragalus, Bayberry Root Bark, Black Cohosh, Blessed Thistle, Buchu, Burdock, Butcher’s Broom, Capsicum/Hot Peppers, Cascara Sagrada, Catnip, Chamomile, Chaparral, Chickweed, Comfrey/Allantoin, Cruciferous Vegetables, Damiana, Dandelion, Devil’s Claw, Echinacea, Ephedra/Ma-Huang, Euphorbia, Eyebright, Fennel, Fenugreek, Feverfew, Forskolin, Fo-Ti, Garlic and Onions, Ginger, Ginkgo, Ginseng, Goldenseal, Gotu Kola, Hawthorn, Herbal Analbesic Ointments and Oils, Herbal Fiber, Horsetail Grass, Juniper, Kava Kava, Licorice, Ligustrum, Melaleuca, Marshmallow, Mexican Wild Yam, Milk Thistle, Mistletoe/Iscador, Mullein, Myrrh, Nettle, Oats, Parsley, Pau d’arco, Quinine, Red Clover, Red Raspberry, Saint John’s Wort, Sarsaparilla, Schizandra, Senna, Skullcap, Slippery Elm, Triphala, Uva Ursi, Valerian, Walnuts, Wheat Grass/Barley Grass, White Oak, Yellow Dock, Yohimbine

Metabolite Supplements, such as: Acidophilus/Yogurt/Kefir, Bioflavonoids, Brewer’s Yeast/ Skin Respiratory Factor/ Glucan, Coenzyme Q, Dietary Fiber, Enzymes, L-Carnitine, Lipoic Acid, Mushrooms: Shiitake and Rei-Shi, PABA, Panagamic Acid/DMG (“Vitamin B-15”), Royal Jelly, Seaweeds and Derivatives, Spirulina and Chlorella, Succinates and Cytochromes, Wheat Germ/Wheat-Germ Oil/Octacosanol.

The term “administering” is intended to mean any mode of application to a tissue, which results in the physical contact of the composition with an anatomical site. The term “subject” is intended to include all biological organisms.

In accordance with one embodiment, the liposome beads are introduced into an inert delivery vehicle or solution, such as lotions, ointments, creams or sprays, for its use.

Another embodiment provides for the liposome beads to be contained in an inert delivery solution which is translucent or opaque to the desired level of light reduction.

Another embodiment provides for the liposome beads to be fractured by a mechanical means as the delivery solution is metered or dispensed from a device. The preferred fracturing means can be an orifice which is significantly smaller than the size of the particular bead, however any known fracturing means may be utilized.
Another embodiment provides for the liposome bead walls to be degraded by non-physical chemical means, including both pre-existing chemical conditions or the introduction of a degrading chemical through other means such as within the delivery vehicle, or with other liposome beads.

Another embodiment provides for the liposome beads to be coated with a particular color or pattern of recognition so as to allow the user to meter and judge the amount of active reagent without unnecessary dilution.

Another embodiment provides for the size of the liposome beads to change in response to any changes to the liposome occurring within the bead wall, thereby indicating a potentially compromised liposome bead.

Another embodiment provides for the liposome beads to be suspended in chronologically degrading walls, or bead walls that are altered by enzymatic or pH factors, such as the enzymes and pH changes found when administered systemically. The liposome bead can be designed to allow the active agents to remain protected until fracture or surface tension release by the appropriate enzyme, chronological passage, or pH change.

Another embodiment provides for various degrees of hardening of the liposome bead wall, the degree of hardening being predetermined to provide for greater or lesser forces to cause the degradation of the bead wall and release of its contents at distinct intervals or levels.

Another embodiment provides for coating the liposome beads with various compounds, which are reactive to the active agent. The incompatible agents are separated by the hardened shell, and only become interactive upon the fracture or softening of the bead wall.

Another embodiment provides for mechanical means of release on the using of apparel, for example shoes, to activate the fracture or destruction of the bead wall, so as to release the active agent.

Another embodiment provides for the use of a photoactive suspension of the vehicle so as to release the liposome from the bead on the event of a predetermined condition or level of light or other waveform, or any other energy transmission, such as ultrasound, microwave, light or percussion forces.
Another embodiment provides for the use of a chemically reactive vehicle compound which, upon the event of the vehicle coming into contact with its reactive counterpart, the liposome bead wall is fractured and the liposome released.

Another embodiment provides for the fracture through temperature sensitive bead walls, with relative temperatures providing relative release points.

The foregoing list of therapeutic categories and various embodiments are illustrative of the invention and are merely exemplary. A person skilled in the art may make variations and modifications without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. All such modifications and variations are intended to be included within the scope of the invention as described in this specification.

Indeed, the present invention is intended to encompass and be suitable for use by substituting any of the following drugs for the active agent in the composition and methods for administration of the same:

alpha-ADRENERGIC AGONIST such as Adrafinil, Adrenolone, Amidephrine, Apraclonidine, Budralazine, Clonidine, Cyclopentamine, Detomidine, Dimetofrin, Dipivefrin, Ephedrine, Epinephrine, Fenoxazoline, Guanabenz, Guanfacine, Hydroxyamphetamine, Ibopamine, Indanazoline, Isometheptene, Mephentermine, Metaraminol, Methoxamine, Methylhexaneamine, Metizolene, Midodrine, Modafinil, Moxonidine, Naphazoline, Norepinephrine, Norfenefrine, Octodrine, Octopamine, Oxymetazoline, Phenylephrine, Phenylpropanolamine, Phenylpropylmethamphetamine, Pholedrine, Propylhexedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Rilmenidine, Synephrine, Talipexole, Tetrahydrozoline, Tiamenidine, Tramazoline, Tuaminoheptane, Tymazoline, Tyramine, Xylometazoline

beta-ADRENERGIC AGONIST such as Albuterol, Bambuterol, Bitotolterol, Carbuterol, Clenbuterol, Clorprenaline, Denopamine, Ephedrine, Epinephrine, Etasfedrine, Ethynorepinephrine, Fenoterol, Formoterol, Hexoprenaline, Ibopamine, Isoetharine, Isoproterenol, Mabuterol, Metaproterenol, Methoxyphenamine, Oxyfedrine, Pirbuterol, Prenalterol, Proterol, Protokylol, Reoproterol, Rimiterol, Ritodrine, Salmerterol, Soterenol, Terbutaline, Tretoquinol, Tulobuterol, Xamoterol

35 alpha-ADRENERGIC BLOCKER such as Amosulalol, Arotinilol, Dapiprazole, Doxazosin, Ergoloid Mesylates, Fenspiride, Indoramine, Labetalol, Naftopidil, Nicergoline, Prazosin, Tamsulosin, Terazosin, Tolazoline, Trimazosin, Yohimbine
beta-ADRENERGIC BLOCKER such as Acebutolol, Alprenolol, Amosulalol, Arotinolol, Atenolol, Befunolol, Betaxolol, Bevantolol, Bisoprolol, Bopindolol, Bucumolol, Bufetolol, Bufuralol, Bunitrolol, Bupranolol, Butidrine, Butofilolol, Carazolol, Carteloil, Carvedilol, Celiprolol, Cetamolol, Cloranolol, Dilevalol, Epanolol, Esmolol, Indenolol, Labetalol, Levobunolol, Mepindolol, Metipranolol, Metoprolol, Moprolol, Nadolol, Nadoxolol, Nebivalol, Nifenalol, Nipradilol, Oxprenolol, Penbutolol, Pindolol, Practolol, Pronethalol, Propranolol, Sotalol, Sulfinalol, Talinolol, Tertatolol, Tilisolol, Timolol, Toliprolol, Xibenolol

ALCOHOL DETERRENT such as Calcium Cyanamide Citrated, Disulfiram, Nitrefazol

ALDOSE REDUCTASE INHIBITOR such as Epalrestat, Sorbinil, Tolrestat, Zopolrestat

ANABOLIC such as Androisoxazole, Androstenediol, Bolandiol, Bolasterone, Clostebol, Ethylestrenol, Formebolone, Methandriol, Methenolone, Methyltrienolone, Nandrolone, Norbolethone, Oxabolone, Oxymesterone, Pizotyline, Quinbolone, Stenbolone, Trenbolone

ANALGESIC (DENTAL) such as Chlorobutanol, Clove, Eugenol

ANALGESIC (NARCOTIC) such as Alfentanil, Allyprodine, Alphaprodine, Anileridine, Benzylimphine, Bezitramide, Buprenorphine, Butorphanol, Clonitazene, Codeines, Desomorphine, Dextromoramide, Dezocine, Diapromide, Dihydrocodeine, Dihydrocodeinone Enol Acetate, Dihydromorphine, Dimenoxadol, Dimephetanol, Dimethylthiambutene, Dioxaphetyl Butyrate, Dipipanone, Eptazocine, Ethoheptazine, Ethylmethylythiambutene, Ethylmorphine, Etonitazene, Fentanyl, Hydrocodone, Hydromorphone, Hydroxypethidine, Isomethadone, Ketobemidone, Levorphanol, Lofentanil, Meperidine, Meptazinol, Metazocine, Methadone, Metopon, Morphine, Morphine Derivatives, Myrophine, Nalbuphine, Narceine, Nicomorphine, Norlevorphanol, Nordemethadone, Normorphine, Norpipanone, Opium, Oxycodone, Oxymorphone, Papaveretum, Pentazocine, Phenadoxone, Phenazocine, Phenoperidine, Pimindidine, Pirirramide, Proheptazine, Promedol, Propiram, Propoxyphene, Remefentanil, Sufentanil, Tildenine

ANALGESIC (NON-NARCOTIC) such as Aceclofenac, Acetaminophen, Acetaminosalol, Acetanilide, Acetylsalicylsalicylic Acid, Alclofenac, Alminoprofen, Aloixiprin, Aluminum Bis(acetylsalicylate), Aminochlorbenoxazin, 2-Amino-4-picoline, Aminopropylon, Aminopyrine, Ammonium Salicylate, Amtolmetin Guacil, Antipyrine, Antipyrine Salicylate, Antrafenine, Apazone, Aspirin, Benorylate, Benoxaprofen, Benzpiperylon, Benzylamine, Bermoprofen,

Acetylsalicylate, Magnesium Acetylsalicylate, Methotrimeprazine, Metofolone, Mofezolac, Morazone, Morpholine Salicylate, Naproxen, Nefopam, Nifenazone, 5' Nitro-2' propoxyacetonilide, Parsalmide, Perisoxal, Phenacetin, Phenazopyridine, Phenocoll, Phenopyrazone, Phenyl Acetylsalicylate, Phenyl Salicylate, Phenylamidol, Pipebuzone, Piperylone, Propacetamol, Propyphenazon, Ramifenazone, Rimazolium Metilsulfate, Salacetamide, Salicin, Salicylamide, Salicylamide O-Acetic Acid, Salicylsulfuric Acid, Salsalate, Salverine, Simetride, Sodium Salicylate, Suprofen, Talniflude, Tenoxicam, Terofenamate, Tetradrine, Tinoridine, Tolifenamic Acid, Tramadol, Tropesin, Viminol, Xenbucin, Zomepirac

ANDROGEN such as Boldenone, Cloxotestosterone, Fluoxymesterone, Mestanolone, Mesterolone, Methandrostanolone, 17-Methyltestosterone, 17 alpha-Methyl-testosterone 3-Cyclopentyl Enol Ether, Norethandrolone, Normethandrone, Oxandrolone, Oxymesterone, Oxymetholone, Prasterone, Stanololone, Stanozolol, Testosterone, Tiomesterone

ANESTHETIC such as Acetamidocugenol, Alfadolone Acetate, Alfaxalone, Ambucaine, Amolanone, Amylocaine, Benoxinate, Benzocaine, Betoxycaine, Biphenamine, Bupivacaine, Butacaine, Butamben, Butanilicaine, Butethamine, Buthalit, Butoxycaine, Carticaire, Chloroprocaine, Cooactylene, Cocaine, Cyclomethycaine, Dibucaine, Dimethisquin, Dimethocaine, Diperadon, Dyclonine, Egonidine, Egonine, Ethyl Chloride, Etoxicaine, Etoxadrol, beta-Eucaire, Euprocin, Fenacoline, Fomocaine, Hexobarbital, Hexylcaine, Hydroxydione, Hydroxyprocaine, Hydroxytetracaine, Isobutyl p-Aminobenzoate, Ketamine, Leucinocaine Mesylate, Levoxadrol, Lidocaine, Mepivacaine, Mepyralcaine, Metabutoxycaine, Methohexital, Methyl Chloride, Midazolam, Myrtcaine, Naepaine, Octacaine, Orthocaine, Oxethazine, Parethoxycaine, Phenacaine, Phencyclidine, Phenol, Piperocaine, Piridocaine, Polidocanol, Pramoxine, Prilocaine, Procaine, Propanidid, Propanocaine, Proparacaine, Propipocaine, Propofol, Propoxycaine, Pseudococaine, Pyrrocaine, Ropivacaine, Salicyl Alcohol, Sodium Oxybate, Tetracaine, Thialbarbital, Thiamyllal, Thiobutabarbital, Thiopental, Tolycaine, Trimecaine, Zolamine
ANOREXIC such as Aminorex, Amphetamol, Benzphetamine, Chlorphenetermine, Clobenorex, CloForex, Clorterme, Cyclopedrine, Dextroamphetamine, Diethylpropion, Diphenmetoxidine, N-Ethylamphetamine Fenbutrazate, Fenfluramine, Fenproporex, Furfurylamphetamine, Levophacetoperate, Mazindol, Mefenorex, Metamfeproamone, Metamphetamine, Norpseudoephedrine, Pentorex, Phendimetrazine, Phenmetrazine, Phenpentermine, Phenylpropanolamine, Picroforex, Sibutramine
ANTHELMINTIC (CESTODES) such as Arecoline, Aspidin, Aspidinol, Dichlorphen(e), Embelin, Kosin, Naphthalene, Niclosamide, Pelleterien, Quinacrine
ANTHELMINTIC (NEMATODES) such as Alantolactone, Amocarzine, Amoscanate, Ascaridole, Bephenium, Bitoscanate, Carbon Tetrachloride, Carvacrol, Cyclobendazole, Diethylcarbamazine, Diphenane, Ditiazamine Iodide, Dymanthine, Gentian Violet, 4-Hexylresorcinol, Ivermectin, Kainic Acid, Levamisole, Mebendazole, 2-Naphol, Oxantel, Papain, Piperazines, Pyranted, Pyrvinium Pamoate, alpha-Santonin, Stibazium Iodide, Tetrachloroethylene, Thia bendazole, Thymol, Thymyl N-Isomylcarbamate, Triclofenol Piperazine, Urea Stibamine
ANTHELMINTIC (SCHISTOSOMA) such as Amoscanate, Amphotalide, Antimony(s) and Derivatives, Becanthone, Hycanthone, Lucanthone, Niridazole, Oxamniquine, Praziquantel, Stibocaptate, Stibophen, Urea Stibamine
ANTHELMINTIC (TREMATODES) such as Anthiollimine, Tetrachloroethylene
ANTIACNE such as Algestone Acetophenide, Azelaic Acid, Benzoyl Peroxide, Ciateron, Cyproterone, Motretinide, Resorcinol, Retinoic Acid, Tazarotene, Tetroquinone, Tioxolone
ANTIALLERGIC such as Amlexanox, Astemizole, Azelastine, Cromolyn, Fenpiprane, Ibudilast, Lodoxamide, Nedocromil, Oxatamide, Pemirolast, Pentigetide, Picumast, Repirinast, Suplast Tosylate, Tranilast, Traxanox
ANTIAMEBIC such as Arsthiol, Bialamicol, Carbarsone, Cephealine, Chlorbetamide, Chloroquinone, Chlorphenoxamidine, Chlorotetracycline, Dehydroemetine, Dibromopropamidine, Diloxandie, Dephetarsone, Emmetine, Fumagillin, Glaucarubin, Glycobiarsol, 8-Hydroxy-7-ido-5-quinolinesulfonic Acid, Iodochlorhydroxyquin, Iodoquinal, Paromomycin, Phanquinone, Polybenzarsol, Propamidine, Quinfluamide, Secnidazole, Sulfarside, Teclozan, Tetracycline, Thiocarbamazine, Thiocarbarson, Tinidazole
ANTIANDROGEN such as Bicalutamide, Bifluranol, Cioteronel, Cyproterone, Delmadinone Acetate, Flutamide, Nilutamide, Osaterone, Oxendolone

ANTIANGINAL such as Acebutolol, Alprenolol, Amiodarone, Amlodipine, Arotinolol, Atenolol, Barnidipine, Bepridil, Bevantolol, Bucumolol, Bufetolol, Bufuralol, Bunitrolol, Bupranolol, Carazolol, Carteolol, Celiprolol, Cinepazet Maleate, Diltazem, Elgodipine, Epanolol, Felodipine, Gallopamil, Imolamine, Indenolol, Isosorbide Dinitrate, Isradipine, Limaprost, Mepindolol, Metoprolol, Molsidomine, Nadolol, Nicardipine, Nicorandil, Nifedipine, Nifenalol, Nilvadipine, Nipradilol, Nitroglycerin, Oxprenolol, Oxyfedrine, Ozagrel, Penbutolol, Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate, Pindolol, Pronethalol, Propranolol, Ranolazine, Semotiadil, Sotalol, Terodiline, Timolol, Toliprolol, Trolnitrate Phosphate, Verapamil, Zatebradine

ANTIARRHYTHMIC such as Acebutolol, Acecainide, Adenosine, Ajmaline, Alprenolol, Amiodarone, Amlopidine, Aprindine, Arotinolol, Atenolol, Azimilide, Bevantolol, Bidisomide, Bretium Tosylate, Bucumolol, Bufetolol, Bunaftine, Bunitrolol, Bupranolol, Butidrine, Butobendine, Capobenic Acid, Carazolol, Carteolol, Cifenline, Disopyramide, Dofetilide, Encainide, Esmolol, Flecaïnide, Hydroquinidine, Ibutilide, Indecainide, Indenalol, Ipratropium, Lidocaine, Lorajmine, Lorcaïnide, Mecobentine, Mexiletine, Moricizine, Nadoxolol, Nifafenol, Oxprenolol, Penbutolol, Pilsicainide, Pindolol, Pirmenol, Pracтолol, Prajmaline, Procainamide, Pronethalol, Propafenone, Propranolol, Pyrinoline, Quinidine, Sematilide, Sotalol, Talinolol, Tilisolol, Timolol, Tocainide, Verapamil, Viquidil, Xibenolol

ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTIC such as Pyridinol Carbamate

ANTIARTHRTIC/ANTIRHEUMATIC such as Actarit, Allocupeide Sodium, Auranofin, Aurothioglucoside, Aurothioglycanide, Azathioprine, Bucillamine, Calcium 3-Aurothio-2-propanol-1-sulfonate, Chloroquine, Clofibazur, Cuproxoline, Diacerein, Glucosamine, Gold Sodium Thiomalate, Gold Sodium Thiosulfate, Hydroxychloroquine, Kebuzone, Lobenzarit, Melittin, Methotrexate, Myoral, Penicillamine

ANTIBACTERIAL (ANTIBIOTIC)

Aminoglycosides such as Amikacin, Apramycin, Arbekacin, Bambermycins, Butirosin, Dibekacin, Dihdrostreptomycin, Fortimicin(s), Fradiomycin, Gentamicin, Ispamicin, Kanamycin, Micromomicin, Neomycin, Neomycin Undecylenate, Netilmicin, Paromomycin, Ribostamycin, Sisomicin, Spectinomycin, Streptomycin, Tobramycin, Trospectomycin
Amphenicols such as Azidamfenicol, Chloramphenicol, Florfenicol, Thiamphenicol

Ansamycins such as Rifamide, Rifampin, Rifamycin, Rifapentine, Rifaximin

5  beta-Lactams

Carbapenems such as Biapenem, Imipenem, Meropenem, Panipenem

Cephalosporins such as Cefaclor, Cefadroxil, Cefamandole, Cefatrizine, Cefazedone, Cefazolin, Cefcapene Pivoxil, Cefclidin, Cefdinir, Cefditoren, Cefepime, Cefetamet, Cefixime, Cefmenoxime, Cefodizime, Cefonicid, Cefoperazone, Ceforanide, Cefotaxime, Cefotiam, Cefozopran, Cefpimizole, Cefpiramide, Cefpirome, Cefpodoxime Proxetil, Cefprozil, Cefroxadine, Cefsulodin, Ceftazidime, Cefteram, Ceftezole, Ceftibuten, Cefitoxime, Ceftriaxone, Cefuroxime, Cefuzonam, Cephacetrile Sodium, Cephalexin, Cephaloglycin, Cephaloridine, Cephalosporin, Cephalothin,

15  Cephapirin Sodium, Cephadine, Pivcefalexin

Cephamycins such as Cefbuperazone, Cefmetazole, Cefminox, Cefetan, Cefoxitin

Monobactams such as Aztreonam, Carumonam, Tigemonam

20  Oxacephems such as Flomoxef, Moxolactam

Penicillins such as Amidocillin, Amdinocillin Pivoxil, Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Apacillin, Aspoxicillin, Azidocillin, Azlocillin, Bacampicillin, Benzylpenicillinic Acid, Benzylpenicillin, Carbenicillin, Carindacillin, Clometocillin, Cloxacillin, Cylacillin, Dioloxacillin, Epicillin, Fenbenicillin, Floxicillin, Hetacillin, Lenamicillin, Metampicillin, Methicillin, Mezlocillin, Nafeillin, Oxacillin, Penamcillin, Penethamate Hydriodide, Penicillin G Benethamine, Penicillin G Benzathine, Penicillin G Benzhydrylamine, Penicillin G Calcium, Penicillin G Hydrabamine, Penicillin G Potassium, Penicillin G Procaine, Penicillin N, Penicillin O, Penicillin V, Penicillin V Benzathine, Penicillin V Hydrabamine, Penimepicycline, Phenethicillin, Piperacillin, Pivacicillin, Propicillin, Quinacillin, Sulbenicillin, Sultamicillin, Talampicillin, Temocillin, Ticarcillin

30  Others such as Ritipenem

Lincosamides such as Clindamycin, Lincomycin

35
Macrolides such as Azithromycin, Carbomycin, Clarithromycin, Dirithromycin, Erythromycin(s) and Derivatives, Josamycin, Leucomycins, Midecamycins, Miokamycin, Oleandomycin, Primycin, Rokitamycin, Rosaramicin, Roxithromycin, Spiramycin, Troleandomycin

Polypeptides such as Amphotericin, Bacitracin, Capreomycin, Colistin, Enduracidin, Enviomycin, Fusafungine, Gramicidin(s), Gramicidin S, Mikamycin, Polymyxin, Pristinamycin, Ristocetin, Teicoplanin, Thiostrepton, Tubercidinomycin, Tyrocidine, Tyrothricin, Vancomycin, Viomycin(s), Virginiamycin, Zinc Bacitracin

Tetracyclines such as Apicycline, Chlortetracycline, Clomocycline, Demeclocycline, Doxycycline, Guamecycline, Lymecycline, Meclocycline, Methacycline, Minocycline, Oxytetracycline, Penimepicycline, Pipacycline, Rolitetracycline, Sancycline, Tetracycline

Others such as Cycloserine, Mupirocin, Tuberin,

ANTIBACTERIAL (SYNTHETIC)

2,4-Diaminopyrimidines such as Brodimoprim, Tetroxoprim, Trimethoprim

Nitrofurans such as Furaladone, Furazolidone, Nifurredene, Nifuratel, Nifurfoline, Nifurpirinol, Nifurpazine, Nifurtinol, Nitrofurantoin

Quinolones and Analogs such as Cinoxacin, Ciprofloxacin, Clinafloxacine, Difloxacin, Enoxacin, Fleroxacin, Flumequine, Grepafloxacin, Lomefloxacin, Miloxacin, Nalidixic Acid, Norfloxacin, Ofloxacin, Oxolinic Acid, Pazufloxacin, Pefloxacin, Pipemid Acid, Piromid Acid, Rosoxacin, Rufloxacin, Sparfloxacine, Temafloxacine, Tosufloxacin, Travafloxacin

Sulfonamides such as Acetyl Sulphamethoxyprazine, Benzylsulfamide, Chloramime-B, Chloramine-T, Dichloramine T, N\(^2\) -Formyl-sulfisomidine, N\(^4\) -beta.-D-Glucosylsulfanilamide, Mafenide, 4’-(Methyl-sulfamoyl)sulfanilamide, Noprylsulfamide, Phthalylsulfacetamide, Phthalysulfathiazole, Salazosulfadimidine, Succinylsulfathiazole, Sulfabenzamide, Sulfacetamide, Sulfachlorpyridazine, Sulfadichloroide, Sulfaclorideine, Sulfacrine, Sulfadiazine, Sulfadicarcamide, Sulfadioxime, Sulfadoxine, Sulfathidole, Sulfaguanidine, Sulfaguanol, Sulfolene, Sulfathiazole, Sulfamerazine, Sulfameter, Sulfamethazine, Sulfamethizole, Sulfamethonidine, Sulfamethoxazole, Sulfamethoxyprazine, Sulfametrole, Sulframidochrysoidine, Sulframoxole, Sulfanilamide, 4'-Sulfanilamidosalicylic Acid, N\(^4\) -Sulfanilsulfanilamide, Sulfanilylurea, N-Sulfanilyl-3,4-xylamide, Sulfanitran, Sulfaperine, Sulfaphenazole, Sulfaproxylone, Sulfapyrazine,
Sulfapyridine, Sulfasomizole, Sulfasymazine, Sulfathiazole, Sulfathiourea, Sulfatolamide, Sulfisomidine, Sulfisoxazole

Sulfones such as Acedapsone, Acediasulfone, Acetosulfone, Dapsone, Diathymosulfone, Glucosulfone, Solasulfone, Succisulfone, Sulfanilic Acid, p-Sulfanilylbenzylamine, Sulfoxone, Thiazolsulfone

Others such as Clofoctol, Hexedine, Methenamine, Methenamine Anhydromethylene-citrate, Methenamine Hippurate, Methenamine Mandelate, Methenamine Sulfoxalicylate, Nitroxoline, Taurodilone, Xibornol


ANTICONVULSANT such as Acetylpheneturide, Albutoin, Aloxidone, Aminoglutehlimide, 4-Amino-3-hydroxybutyric Acid, Atrolactamide, Beclamide, Buramate, Calcium Bromide, Carbamazepine, Cinromide, Clomethiazole, Clonazepam, Decimemide, Diethadione, Dimethadione, Doxenitoin, Eterobarb, Ethadione, Ethosuximide, Ethotoin, Felbamate, Fluoresone, Gabapentin, 5-Hydroxytryptophan, Lamotrigine, Magnesium Bromide, Magnesium Sulfate, Mephenytoin, Methobarbital, Metharbital, Methetoin, Methsuximide, 5-Methyl-5-(3-phenanthryl)-hydantoin, 3-Methyl-5-phenyldentalin, Narcobarbital, Nimetazepam, Nitrazepm,
Oxcarbazepine, Parmethadione, Phenacemide, Phenetharbital, Pheneturide, Phenobarbital, Phenoxymethylbutyric Acid, Phenytoin, Phenytoylactone Sodium, Potassium Bromide, Primidone, Progabide, Sodium Bromide, Solanum, Strontium, Suclofenide, Sulthiame, Tetrantoin, Tiagabine, Topiramate, Trimethadione, Valproic Acid, Valpromide, Vigabatrin, Zonisamide

ANTIDEPRESSANT

Bicyclics such as Binedaline, Caroxazole, Citalopram, Dimethazan, Indapine, Fencamine, Indeloxazine, Nefopam, Nomifensine, Oxitriptan, Oxypertine, Paroxetine, Sertraline, Thiazesim, Trazodone

Hydrazides/Hydrazines such as Benmoxine, Iproclozide, Iproniazid, Isocarboxazid, Nialamide, Octamoxin, Phenelzine

Pyrrolidones such as Cotinine, Rolicyprine, Rolipram

Tetracyclines such as Maprotiline, Metralindole, Mianserin, Oxaprotine

Tricyclics such as Adinazolam, Amitriptyline, Amitriptylineoxide, Amoxapine, Butriptyline, Clomipramine, Demexiptiline, Desipramine, Dibenzepin, Dimetracrine, Dothiepin, Doxepin, Flucizine, Imipramine, Imipramine N-Oxide, Ipriodole, Lofepramine, Melitracen, Metapramine, Nortriptilene, Noxiptilin, Opipramol, Pizotyline, Propizepine, Protriptyline, Quinupramine, Tianeptine, Trimipramine

Others such as Adrafinil, Benactyzine, Bupropion, Butacetin, Dioxadrol, Duloxetine, Etoperidone, Fefarbamate, Femoxetine, Fenpentadiol, Fluoxetine, Fluvoxamine, Hematoporphyrin, Hypercinin, Levophacetoperane, Medifoxamine, Minaprin, Moclobemide, Nefazodone, Oxafloxane, Piberaline, Prolintane, Pyriscuideanol, Ritaserin, Ropxinol, Rubidium, Sulpiride, Tandospirone, Thozalinone, Tofenacine, Toloxatone, Tranylcypromine, L-Tryptophan, Venlafaxine, Viloxazine, Zimeldine

ANTIDIABETIC

Biguanides such as Buformin, Metformin, Phenformin
Sulfonylurea Derivatives such as Acetohexamide, 1-Butyl-3-metanilyurea, Carbamamide, Chlorpropamide, Glibornuride, Gliclazide, Glimepiride, Glipizide, Gliduadone, Glisoxepid, Glyburide, Glybuthiazol(e), Glybuzole, Glyhexamide, Glymidine, Glypinamide, Phenbutamide, Tolazamide, Tolbutamide, Tolecyclamide

Others such as Acarbose, Calcium Mesoxalate, Miglitol, Repaglinide

ANTIDIARRHEAL such as Acetophan, Acetylaminic Acid, Alkofanone, Aluminum Salicylates, Catechin, Difenoxin, Diphenoxylate, Lidamidine, Loperamide, Mebiquine, Trillium, Uzarin, Zaldaride

ANTIDIURETIC such as Desmopressin, Felypressin, Lypressin, Ornipressin, Oxycinchophen, Terlipressin, Vasopressin

ANTIESTROGEN such as Centchroman, Delmadinone Acetate, Tamoxifen, Toremifene

ANTIFUNGAL (ANTIBIOTICS)

Polyenes such as Amphotericin-B, Candicidin, Dermostatin, Filipin, Fungichromin, Hachimycin, Hamycin, Lucensomycin, Mepartricin, Natamycin, Nystatin, Pecilocin, Perimycin

Others such as Azaserine, Griseofulvin, Oligomycin, Neomycin Undecylenate, Pyroldinrin, Siccanin, Tubercidin, Viridin

ANTIFUNGAL (SYNTHETIC )

Allylamines such as Butenafine, Naftifine

Imidazoles such as Bifenazole, Butoconazole, Chlordantoin, Clormidazole, Cloconazole, Clotrimazole, Econazole, Emiconazole, Fentinconazole, Flutrimazole, Isoclonazole, Ketoclonazole, Lanoconazole, Miconazole, Omoconazole, Oxiconazole Nitrate, Sertaconazole, Sulconazole, Tioconazole

Triazoles such as Fluconazole, Itraconazole, Superconazole, Terconazole
Others such as Acrisorcin, Amorolfin, Biphenamine, Bromosalicylchloranilide, Buclomamide, Calcium Propionate, Chlophenesin, Ciclopirox, Cloxyquin, Coparaffinate, Diamthazole, Dihydrochloride, Exalamide, Flucytosine, Halethazole, Hexetidine, Loflucarban, Nifuratel, Potassium Iodide, Propionates, Propionic Acid, Pyrithione, Salicylanilide, Sulbentine, Tenonitroze, Triacetin, Ujothion, Undecylenic Acid

ANTIGLAUCOMA such as Acetazolamide, Befunolol, Betaxolol, Brimonidine, Bupranolol, Carteolol, Dapiprazoke, Dichlorphenamide, Dipivefrin, Dorzolamide, Epinephrine, Latanoprost, Levobunolol, Methazolamide, Metpranolol, Pilocarpine, Pindolol, Timolol, Unoprostone

ANTIGONADOTROPIN such as Danazol, Gestrinone, Paroxypropione

ANTIGOUT such as Allopurinol, Carprofen, Colchicine, Probencid, Sulfinpyrazone

ANTIHISTAMINIC

Alkylamine Derivatives such as Acrivastine, Bamipine, Brompheniramine, Chlorpheniramine, Dimethindene, Metron S, Pheniramine, Pyrrobutamine, Thenaldine, Tolpropamine, Tripolidine

Aminoalkyl Ethers such as Bietanautine, Bromodiphenhydramine, Carboxamine, Clemastine, Diphenylhydramine, Diphenlypyraline, Doxylamine, Embramine, Medrylamine, Moxastine p-Methylidiphenhydramine, Orphenadrine, Phenyltoloxamine, Setasine

Ethylene diamine Derivatives such as Alloclamide, Chloropyramine, Chlorothen, Histapyrrodone, Methafurylene, Methaphenilene, Methapyrilene, Pyrilamine, Talastine, Thenyldiamine, Thonzylamine, Tripelemamine, Zolamine

Piperazines such as Cetirizine, Chlorcyclizine, Cinnarizine, Clocinizine, Hydroxyzine

Tricyclics

Phenothiazines such as Ahistan, Etymemazine, Fenethazine, N-Hydroxyethylpromethazine, Isopromethazine, Mequitazine, Promethazine, Thiazinamium Methyl Sulfate

Other tricyclics such as Azatadine, Clobenzepam, Cyproheptadine, Depropine, Isothipendyl, Loratadine
Others such as Antazoline, Astemizole, Azelastine, Cetoxime, Clemizole, Clobenztrpine, Ebastine, Emedastine, Epinastine, Fexofenadine, Levocabastine, Mehydrolone, Phenindamine, Terfenadine, Trifoqualine

ANTIHYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIC

Aryloxyalkanoic Acid Derivatives such as Beclorbrate, Bazafibrate, Binifibrate, Cipofibrate, Clinofibrate, Clofibrate, Clofibric Acid, Etonifibrate, Fenofibrate, Gemfibrozil, Nicofibrate, Pirifibrate, Ronifibrate, Simfibrate, Theofibrate

Bile Acid Sequesterants such as Cholestyramine Resin, Colestipol, Polideoxide

HMG CoA Reductase Inhibitors such as Atorvastatin, Fluavastatin, Lovastatin, Pravastatin, Simvastatin

Nicotinic Acid Derivatives Acipimox, Aluminum Nicotinate, Niceritrol, Nicoclonate, Nicomol, Oxiniacid

Thyroid Hormones/Analogs such as Etiroxate, Thyropropic Acid, Thyroxine

Others such as Acifran, Azacosteral, Benfluorox, beta-Benzalbutryramide, Carnitine, Chondroitin Sulfate, Clomestone, Detaextran, Dextran Sulfate Sodium, 5,8,11,14,17-Eicosapentaenoic Acid, Eritadenine, Furazbol, Meglutol, Melinamide, Mytatrienediol, Ornithine, gamma-Oryzanol, Pantethine, Penataerythritol Tetraacetate, alpha-Phenylbutyramide, Phylate Acids and Salts, Pirozadil, Probucol, beta-Sitosterol, Sultosilic Acid, TiadenoL, Triparanol, Xenbucin

ANTIHYPERTENSIVE

Benzothiadiazine Derivatives such as Althiazide, Bendroflumethiazide, Benzthiazide, Benzylhydrochlorothiazide, Buthiazide, Chlorothiazide, Chlorthalidone, Cyclopenthiazide, Cyclothiazide, Diazoxide, Epithiazide, Ethiazide, Fenquione, Hydrochlorothiazide, Hydroflumethiazide, Indapamide, Methyclothiazide, Meticrane, Metolazine, Paraflutizide, Polythiazide, Quinethazone, Teclothiazide, Trichlormethiazide

N-Carboxylkyl (peptide/lactam) Derivatives such as Alacepril, Benazepril, Captopril, Ceronapril, Cilazapril, Delapril, Enalapril, Enalaprilat, Fosinopril, Imidapril, Lisinopril, Moveltipril, Perindopril, Quinapril, Ramipril Spirapril, Temocarpril, Trandolapril
Guanidine Derivatives Bethanidine, Debrisoquin, Guanabenz, Guanacline, Guanadrel, Guanazodine, Guanethidine, Guanfacine, Guanochlor, Guanoxaben, Guanoxan

Hydrazines/Phthalazines such as Budralazine, Cadralazine, Dihydralazine, Endralazine, Hydrcarbazine, Hydralazine, Pheniprazine, Pildralazine, Todralazine

Imidazole Derivatives such as Clonidine, Lofexidine, Monoxidine, Phentolamine, Tiamenidine, Tolonidine

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds Azamethionium, Chlorisondamine, Hexamethonium, Pentacynium Bis(methyl sulfate), Pentamethonium, Pentolinium Tartate, Phenactopinium, Trimethidiunum Methosulfate

Quinazoline Derivatives such as Alfuzosin, Bunionos Doxazosin, Prazosin, Terazosin, Trimazosin

Reserpine Derivatives such as Bietaserpine, Deserpidine, Rescinnamine, Reserpine, Syrosingopine

Sulfonamide Derivatives such as Ambuseide, Clopamide, Furosemide, Quinethazone, Tripamide

Xipamide

Others such as Aimaline, gamma-Aminobutyric Acid, Bufeniode, Carmoxirole, Chlorthalidon, Cicletaine, Ciclosidomine, Clentizem, Cryptamine Tamnates, Fantofarone, Fenoldopam, Flosequinan, Indoramin, Ketanserin, Levarokalim, Metbutamate, Mecamylamine, Methyldopa, Methyl 4-Pyridyl Ketone Thiosemicarbazone, Metolazone, Miberfradil, Minoxidil, Muzolimine, Naftopidil, Pargyline, Pempidine, Pinacidil, Piperoxan, Protoveratrinav, Raubasine, Recsimetol, Saralasin, Semotiadil, Sodium Nitroprusside, Ticrynafen, Trimethaphan Camsylate, Tyrosinase, Urapidil

ANTIHYPERTHYROID such as 2-Amino-4-methylthiazole, 2-Aminothiazole, Carbimazole, 3,5-Dibromo-L-tyrosine, 3,5-Diiodotyrosine, Iodine, Methimazole, Methylthiouracil, Propylthiouracil, Sodium Perchlorate, Thibenzazoline, Thiobarbital, 2-Thiouracil

ANTIHYPOTENSIVE such as Amezinum Methyl Sulfate, Angiotensin Amide, Dimetofrine, Dopamine, Etifelmin, Etilefrin, Gepefrine, Metaraminol, Methoxamine, Midodrine, Norepinephrine, Pholedrine, Syneprine
ANTIHYPOTHYROID such as Levothyroxine, Liothyronine, Thyroid, Thyroidin, Thyroxine, Tiratricol, TSH

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY (NONSTEROIDAL)

Aminoarylcarboxylic Acid Derivatives such as Enfenamic Acid, Etofenamate, Flufenamic Acid, Isonixin, Meclofenamic Acid, Mefanamic Acid, Niflumic Acid, Talinflumate, Terofenamate, Tolfenamic Acid

Arylacetic Acid Derivatives such as Aceclofenac, Acemetacin, Alclofenam, Amfenac, Amtolmetin Guacil, Bromfenac, Bufexamac, Cinmetacin, Clopirac, Diclofenac, Etodolac, Felbinac, Fenclozic Acid, Fentiazac, Glucametacin, Ibufenac, Indomethacin, Isofezolac, Isoxepac, Lonazolac, Metiazinic Acid, Mofezolac, Oxametacine, Pirazolac, Proglumetacin, Sulindac, Tiaramide, Tolmetin, Tropesin, Zomepirac

Arylbutyric Acid Derivatives such as Bumadizon, Butibufen, Fenbufen, Xenbucin

Arylcarboxylic Acids such as Clidanac, Ketorolac, Tinoridine

Arylpropionic Acid Derivatives such as Alminoprofen, Benoxaprofen, Bermoprofen, Bucloxic Acid, Carprofen, Fenoprofen, Flunoxaprofen, Flurbiprofen, Ibuprofen, Ibupropanolol, Indoprofen, Ketoprofen, Loxoprofen, Naproxen, Oxaprozin, Piroprofeno, Pirprofeno, Pranoprofen, Protizinic Acid, Suprofen, Tiaprofenic Acid, Ximoprofen, Zaltoprofen

Pyrazoles such as Difenamizole, Epirizole

Pyrazolones such as Apazone, Benzipiperylon, Feprazone, Mofebutazone, Morazone, Oxyphenbutazone, Phenylbutazone, Pneprozzone, Propyphenazone, Ramifenazone, Suxibuzone, Thiazolinobutazone

Salicylic Acid Derivatives such as Acetaminosalol, Aspirin, Benorylate, Bromosaligenin, Calcium Acetylsalicylate, Diflunisal, Etersalate, Fendosal, Gentinisic Acid, Glyco Salicylate, Imidazole Salicylate, Lysine Acetylsalicylate, Mesalamine, Morpholine Salicylate, 1-Naphthyl Salicylate, Olsalazine, Pansalmine, Phenyl Acetylsalicylate, Phenyl Salicylate, Salacetamide, Salacetamide O-Acetic Acid, Salicylsulfuric Acid, Salsalate, Sulfasalazine
Thiazinecarboxamides such as Ampiroxicam, Droxicam, Isoxicam, Lornoxicam, Piroxicam, Tenoxicam

Others such as epsilon-Acetamidocaproic Acid, S-Adenosylmethionine, 3-Amino-4-hydroxybutyric Acid, Amixetrine, Bendazac, Benzylamine, alpha-Bisabolol, Bucolome, Difenpiramide, Ditazol, Emorafzone, Fepradinol, Guaiiazulene, Nabumetone, Nimesulide, Oxaceprol, Paranyline, Perisoxal, Proquazone, Superoxide Dismutase, Tenidap, Zileuton

ANTIMALARIAL such as Acedapsone, Amodiaquin, Arteether, Artether, Artemisinin, Artesunate, Atovaquone, Bebeerine, Berberine, Chirata, Chloroguanide, Chloroquine, Chlorproguanil, Cinchona, Cinchonidine, Cinchonine, Cycloguanil, Gentipiperin, Halofantrine, Hydroxychloroquine, Mefloquine Hydrochloride, 3-Methyldapacetin, Pamaquine, Plasmoct, Primaquine, Pyrimethamine, Quinacrine, Quinidine, Quinine, Quinocide, Quinoline, Sodium Arsenate, Diabasie

ANTIMIGRAINE such as Alpiopride, Dihydroergotamine, Dolasetron, Ergocornine, Ergocorninine, Ergocryptine, Ergot, Ergotamine, Flumedroxone Acetate, Fonzaine, Lisuride, Methysergid(e), Oxetorone, Pizotyline, Sumatriptan

ANTINAUSEANT such as Acetylleucine Monoethanolamine, Alizapride, Azasetron, Benzquinamide, Bietanautine, Bromopride, Buclizine, Chlorpromazine, Clebopride, Cyclizine, Dimenhydrinate, Dipheniodol, Dolasetron, Domperidone, Granisetron, Meclizine, Methalltal, Metoclopramide, Metopimazine, Nabilone, Ondansteron, Oxypendyl, Pipamazine, Prochlorperazine, Scopolamine, Sulpiride, Tetrahydrocannabinols, Thiethylperazine, Thioproperazine, Trimethobenzamide, Tropisetron

ANTINEOPLASTIC

Alkylating agents

Alkyl Sulfonates such as Busulfan, Imposulfan, Piposulfan

Aziridines such as Benzodepa, Carboquone, Metuxepepa, Urepepa

Ethyleneimines and Methylmelamines such as Altretamine, Triethylenemelamine, Triethylenephosphoramides, Triethylenethiophosphoramides
Nitrogen Mustards such as Chlorambucil, Chlornaphazine, Cyclophosphamide, Estramustine, Ifosfamide, Mechlorethamine, Mechlorethamine Oxide Hydrochloride, Melphalan, Novembichin, Perfosfamide, Phenesterine, Prednimustine, Trofosfamide, Uracil Mustard

Nitrosoureas Carmustine, Chlorozotocin, Fotemustine, Lomustine, Nimustine, Ranimustine

Others such as Dacarbazine, Mannomustine, Mitobronitol, Mitolactol, Pipobroman, Temozolomide

Antibiotics such as Aclacinomycins, Actinomycin F1, Anthramycin, Azaserine, Bleomycins, Cactinomycin, Carubicin, Carzinophilin, Chromomycins, Dactinomycin, Daunorubicin, 6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, Idarubicin, Menogaril, Mitomycins, Mycophenolic Acid, Nogalamycin, Olivomycins, Peplomycin, Pirarubicin, Plicamycin, Porfiromycin, Puromycin, Streptonigrin, Streptozocin, Tubercidin, Zinostatin, Zorubicin

Antimetabolites

Folic Acid Analogs such as Denopterin, Edatrexate, Methotrexate, Piritrexim, Pteropterin, Tomudex®, Trimetrexate

Purine Analogs such as Cladribine, Fludarabine, 6-Mercaptopurine, Thiamiprine, Thioguanaine

Pyrimidine Analogs such as Ancitabine, Azacitidine, 6-Azaudidine, Carmofur, Cytarabine, Doxifluridine, Emitefur, Enocitabine, Floxuridine, Fluororacil, Gemcitabine, Tegafur

Enzymes such as L-Asparaginase

Others such as Aceglatone, Amsacrine, Bisantrene, Defofamide, Demecolcine, Diaziquone, Ellornithine, Elliptinium Acetate, Etoglucid, Fenretinide, Gallium Nitrate, Hydroxyurea, Lonidamine, Mitofosine, Mitoguazone, Mitoxantrone, Mopidamol, Nitracrine, Pentostatin, Phenamet, Podophyllinics Acid, 2-Ethyhydrazide, Procarbazine, Razoxane, Sobuzoxane, Spirogermanium, Tenuazonic Acid, Triaziquone, 2,2',2''-Trichlorotriethylamine, Urethan

ANTINEOPLASTIC (HORMONAL)

Androgens such as Calusterone, Dromostanolone, Epitiostanol, Mepitiostane, Testolactone

Antiadrenals such as Aminogluthethimide, Mitotane, Trilostane
Antiandrogens such as Bicalutamide, Flutamide, Nilutamide

Antiestrogens such as Droloxifene, Tamoxifen, Toremifene

ANTINEOPLASTIC ADJUNCT

Folic Acid Replenisher such as Folinic Acid

ANTIPARKINSONIAN such as Amantadine, Benserazide, Bietanautine, Biperiden, Bromocriptine, Budipine, Carbipoda, Dexetimide, Diethazine, Droxidopa, Ethopropazine, Ethylbenzhydramine, Lazabemide, Levodopa, Mofegiline, Pergolide, Piroheptine, Pramipexole, Pridinol, Prodipine, Ropinirole, Selegiline, Talipexole, Terguride, Trihexyphenidyl Hydrochloride

ANTIPHEOCROMOCYTOMA such as Metyrosine, Phenoxybenzamine, Phenotolamine

ANTIPNEUMOCYSTIS such as Atovaquone, Effornithine, Pentamidine, Sulfamethoxazole

ANTIPROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY such as Epristeride, Finasteride, Gestonorone Caproate, Mepartricin, Osaterone, Oxendolone, Tamsulosin, Terazosin

ANTIPROTOZOAL (LEISHMANIA) such as Ethylstibamine, Hydroxystibamidine, N-Methylglucamine, Pentamidine, Stilbamidine, Sodium Stibogluconate, Urea Stibamine

ANTIPROTOZOAL (TRICHOMONAS) such as Acetarsone, Aminitrozoled, Anisomycin, Azanidazole, Furanolidone, Hachymycin, Lauroguedine, Mepartricin, Metronidazole, Nifuratel, Nifuroxime, Nimorazole, Secnidazole, Silver Picrate, Tenonitrozole, Tinidazole

ANTIPROTOZOAL (TRYPAKOSOMA) such as Benznidazole, Efornithine, Melarsoprol, Nifurtimox, Oxphenarsine, Pentamidine, Propamidine, Puromycin, Quinapyramine, Stilbamidine, Suramin Sodium, Trypan Red, Tryparasamide

ANTIPRURITIC such as Camphor, Cyproheptadine, Dichlorisone, Glycine, Halometasone, 3-Hydroxyxamphor, Menthol, Mesulphen, Methdilazine, Phenol, Polidocanol, Spirit of Camphor, Thenaldine, Tolpropanamine, Trimeprazine
ANTIPSORIATIC such as Acitretin, Ammonium Salicylate, Anthralin, 6-Azauridine, Bergapten(e), Calcipotriene, Chrysarobin, Eretinate, Lonapalene, Pyrogallol, Tacalcitol, Tazarotene

5 ANTIPSYCHOTIC

Butyrophenones such as Benperidol, Bromperidol, Droperidol, Fluanisone, Haloperidol, Melperone, Meperone, Pipamperone, Sniperone, Timiperone, Trifluperidol

10 Phenothiazines such as Acetophenazine, Butaperazine, Carphenazine, Chlorproethazine, Chlorpromazine, Clospirazine, Cyamemazine, Dicyprazine, Fluphenazine, Imicloprazine, Mepazine, Mesoridazine, Methoxypromazine, Metofenazate, Oxaflumazine, Perazine, Pericyazine, Perimethazine, Perphenazine, Pipacetazine, Pipotizaine, Prochlorperazine, Promazine, Sulfonidazine, Thiopropazate, Thoridazine, Trifluoperazine, Triflupromazine

15 Thioxanthenes such as Chlorprothixene, Clopenthixol, Flupentixol, Thiothixene

Other Tricyclics such as Benzquinamide, Carpipramine, Clozapramine, Clomacran, Clonthiapine, Clozapine, Mosapramine, Olanzapine, Opipramol, Prothipendyl, Seroquel®, Tetrabenazine, Zotepine

20 Others such as Buramate, Fluspirilene, Molindone, Penfluridol, Pimozone, Ziprasidone

ANTIPYRETIC such as Acetominophen, Acetaminosalol, Acetanilide, Asclofenac, Aluminum Bis(acetylsalicylate), Aminochlorhenoxxizin, Aminopyrine, Aspirin, Benorylate, Benzylamine, Berberine, Bemoprofen, para-Bromoacetanilide, Bufexamac, Bumadizom, Calcium Acetylsalicylate, Chlorhenoxxizin(e), Choline Salicylate, Clidanac, Dihydroxyaluminum Acetylsalicylate, Dipyrocetyl, Dipyrone, Epirizole, Etersalate, Imidazole Salicylate, Indomethacin, Isofezolon, para-Lactophenetide, Lysine Acetylsalicylate, Magnesium Acetylsalicylate, Meclafenamic Acid, Morazone, Morpholine Salicylate, Naproxen, Mifenazone, 5'-Nitro-2'-prooxyacetanilide, Phenacetin, Phenicarbazide, Phenocoll, Phenopyrazone, Phenyl Acetylsalicylate, Phenyl Salicylate, Pipebuzone, Propacetamol, Propyphenazone, Ramifrenazone, Salacetamide, Ssalicylamide-O-Acetic Acid, Sodium Salicylate, Tetrandrine, Tinoridine

30 ANTIRICKETTSIAL such as p-Aminobenzoic Acid, Chloramphenicol, Tetracycline

35
ANTISEBORRHEIC such as Chloroxine, 3-O-Lauroylpyridoxol Diacetate, Piroctone, Pyrithione, Resorcinol, Selenium Sulfides, Tioxolone

ANTISEPTIC

5 Guanidines such as Alexidine, Ambazone, Chlorhexidine, Picloxidine

Halogen/Halogen Compounds such as Bismuth Iodide Oxide, Bismuth Iodosubgallate, Bismuth Tribromophenate, Bornyl Chloride, Calcium Iodate, Chlorinated Lime, Clofocarban, Iodic Acid, Iodine, Iodine Monochloride, Iodine Trichloride, Iodoform, Methenamine Tetraiodine, Oxychlorose, Povidone-Iodine, Sodium Hypochlorite, Sodium Iodate, Symclosene, Triclocarban, Triclosan, Trocloxene Potassium

Nitrofurans such as Furazolidone, 2-(Methoxymethyl)-5-Nitrofuran, Nidroxyzone, Nifuroxime, Nifurizide, Nitrofurazone

Phenols such as Acetomenoctol, Bithionol, Cadmium Salicylate, Carvacrol, Chloroxygenol, Clorophene, Creosote, Cresol, Fenticlor, Hexachlorophene, 1-Napthyl Salicylate, 2-Napthyl Salicylate, 2,4,6-Tribromo-m-cresol, 3′,4′,5-Trichlorosalicylanilide

Quinolines such as Aminoquinuride, Benzoquixoine, Broxyquinoline, Chloroxine, Chlorquinaldol, Cloxyquin, Ethylhydrocupreine, Euprocin, Halquinol, Hydrastine, 8-Hydroxquinoline Sulfate, Iodochlorhydroxyquin

Others such as Aluminum Acetate Solution, Aluminum Subacetate Solution, Aluminum Sulfate, 3-Amino-4-hydroxybutyric Acid, Boric Acid, Chlorhexidine, Chlorazodin, m-Cresyl Acetate, Cupric Sulfate, Dibrompropamidine, Ichthammol, Negatol, Noxythiolin, Octenidine, Ornidazole, beta-Propriolactone, alpha-Terpinol

0 ANTISPASMODIC such as Alibendol, Ambucetamide, Aminopromazine, Apoatropine, Bevonium Methyl Sulfate, Bietamiverine, Butaverine, Butropium, N-Butylscopolammonium Bromide, Caroverine, Cinampropium, Cinnamedrine, Clebopride, Cyclonium Iodide, Difemarine, Diisopromine, Dioxaphetyl Butryrate, Diponium Bromide, Drofenine, Emepronium Bromide, Ethaverine, Etomidolaine, Faclemine, Fenalamide, Fenoverine, Fenpiprane, Fenpiverinium Bromide, Fentonium Bromide, Flavoxate, Flopropione, Gluconic Acid, Hydramitrazine, Hymecromone, Leiopyrrole, Mebeverine, Moxaverine, Nafieverine, Octamylamine, Octaverine, Pentapiperide, Phenacimide, Phloroglucinol, Pinaverium, Piperalate, Pipoxolan Hydrochloride,
Pramiverin, Prifinium Bromide, Propyromazine, Prozapine, Racefemine, Rociverine, Sintropium Bromide, Spasmolytol, Sultroponium, Tiemonium Iodide, Tigloidine, Tiquizium Bromide, Tiropramide, Trebutone, Tricromyl, Trifolium, Trimolutine, N,N-1’-Trimethyl-3,3'-diphenylpropylamine, Tropenzile, Trosplum Chloride, Xenotropium Bromide

ANTITHROMBOTIC such as Argatroban, Cilostazol, Clopidogrel, Clericromen, Dalteparin, Dalatroban, Defibrotide, Enoxaparin, Indobufen, Iloprost, Integrelin, Isbogrel, Lamifiban, Lamoparan, Nadroparin, Ozagrel, Picotamide, Plafibrate, Reviparin Sodium, Ridogrel, Sulfinpyrazone, Taprostene, Ticlodipine, Tinzaparin, Tirofiban, Trifuslal

ANTITUSSIVE such as Allocamide, Amicibone, Benproperine, Benzonatate, Bibenzonium, Bromoform, Butamirate, Butethamate, Caramiphen Ethanesulfonate, Carbetapentane, Chlophedianol, Clobutinol, Cloperastine, Codeine, Codeine Methyl Bromide, Codeine N-Oxide, Codeine Phosphate, Codeine Sulfate, Cyclexanone, Dextromethorphan, Dihydrocodeine, Dihydrocodeinone Enol Acetate, Dimemorfan, Dimethoxanate, Dropropizine, Drotebanol, Eprazinone, Ethyl Dibunate, Ethylmorphine, Fominoben, Guiaiapate, Hydrocodone, Isoaminile, Levopropoxyphene, Morclofene, Narceine, Normethadone, Noscapine, Oxeladin, Oxolamine, Pholcodine, Picoperine, Pipazethate, Piperidione, Prenox Diazine, Racemethorphan, Sodium Dibunate, Tipepidine, Zipeprol

ANTIULCERATIVE such as Acetoglutamate Aluminum Complex, epsilon-Acetamidocaproic Acid, Zinc Salt, Acetoxalone, Aldioxan, Arbaprostil, Benexate Hydrochloride, Carbenoxolone, Cetraxate, Cimetidine, Colloidal Bismuth Subcitrate, Ebrotidine, Ecabet, Enprostil, Esaprazole, Famotidine, Gefarnate, Guiaiazulene, Insolegladine, Lansoprazole, Misoprostol, Nizatidine, Omeprazole, Ornoprostil, gamma-Oryzanol, Pantoprazole, Pifarnine, Pirenzepine, Plaunotol, Polaprezinc, Rabeprazole, Ranitidine, Rebamipide, Rioprostil, Rosaprostol, Rotraxate, Roxatidine Acetate, Sofaicone, Spizofurone, Sucrafate, Telenzapine, Teprenone, Trimoprostil, Thrithiozone, Troxipide, Zolimidine

ANTIULSOLITHIC such as Acetohydroxamic Acid, Allopurinol, Potassium Citrate, Succinimide

ANTIVENIN such as Lyovac Antivenin

ANTIVIRAL

Purines/Pyrimidinones such as Acyclovir, Cidofovir, Cytarabine, Dideoxyadenosine, Didanosine, Edoxudine, Famciclovir, Floxuridine, Ganciclovir, Idoxuridine, Inosine Pranobex, Lamivudine,
MADU, Penciclovir, Sorivudine, Stavudine, Trifluridine, Valacyclovir, Vidarabine, Zalcitabine, Zidovudine

Others such as Acemannan Acetylleucine Monoethanolamine, Amantadine, Amidinomycin, Delavirdine, Foscarnet Sodium, Indinavir, Interféron (alpha, beta, gamma), Kethoxal, Lysozyme, Methisazone, Moroxydine, Nevirapine, Podophyllotoxin, Ribavirin, Rimantadine, Ritonavir, Saquinavir, Stallimycin, Statolon, Tromantadine, Xenazoic Acid

ANXIOLYTIC

Arylpiperazines such as Buspiron, Enciprazine, Flesinoxan, Ispapiron, Lesopitron, Tandospyrine

Benzodiazepine Derivatives Alprazolam, Bromazepam, Camazepam, Chlordiazepoxide, Clobazam, Clorazepate, Chotiazepam, Cloxazolam, Diazepam, Ethyl Lofozepate, Etizolam, Fluidazepam, Flutazolam, Flutoprazepam, Halazepam, Ketazolam, Lorazepam, Loxapine, Medazepam, Metaclazepam, Mexazolam, Nordazepam, Oxazepam, Oxazolam, Pinazepam, Prazezapam, Tofisopam

Carbamates such as Cyclarbamate, Emymcamate, Hydroxyphenamate, Meproobamate, Phenprobamate, Tybamate

Others Abecarnil, Alpidem, Benzocamine, Captodiamine, Chlormezanone, Etixoxine, Fluoresone, Glutamic Acid, Hydroxyzine, Mecloralurea, Mephenoaxalone, Oxanamide, Pazinaclone, Suriclane

BENZODIAZEPINE ANTAGONIST such as Flumazenil

BRONchodILATOR

Ephedrine Derivatives such as Albuterol, Bambuterol, Bitolterol, Carbuterol, Clenbuterol, Clorpranaline, Dioxethedrine, Ephedrine, Epinephrine, Eprozinol, Etufedrine, Ethylorenepinephrine, Fenoterol, Formoterol, Hexoprenaline, Isoetharine, Isoproterenol, Mabuterol, Metaproteinol, N-Methylephedrine, Pirbuterol, Procaterol, Protokylol, Reproterol, Rimiterol, Salmeterol, Soterenol, Terbutaline, Tulobuterol

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds such as Bevonium Methyl Sulfate, Flutropium Bromide, Ipratropium Bromide, Oxitropium Bromide, Tiotropium Bromide
Xanthine Derivatives such as Acefylline, Acefylline Piperazine, Ambuphylidine, Aminophylline, Bamifylline, Choline Theophyllinate, Doxofylline, Dyphylline, Etamiphyllin, Etofylline, Guaithylline, Proxphylline, Theobromine, 1-Theobromineacetic Acid, Theophylline

Others such as Fenspiride, Medibazine, Methoxyphenamine, Tretoquinol

CALCIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER

Arylalkylamines such as Bepridil, Clentiazen, Diltiazem, Fendiline, Gallopamil, Mibefradil, Prenylamine, Semotiadil, Terodiline, Verapamil

Dihydropyridine Derivatives such as Amlodipine, Aranidipine, Bamidipine, Benidipine, Cilnidipine, Efonidipine, Elgodipine, Felodipine, Istradipine, Lacidipine, Lercanidipine, Manidipine, Nicardipine, Nifedipine, Nilvadipine, Nimodipine, Nisoldipine,Nitrendipine

Piperazine Derivatives such as Cinnarizine, Flunarizine, Lidoflazine, Lomerizine

Others such as Bencyclane, Etafenone, Fantofarone, Perhexilene

CALCIUM REGULATOR such as Calcifediol, Calcitonin, Calcitriol, Dihydrotachysterol, Elcatonin, Ipriflavone, Parathyroid Hormone, Teriparatide Acetate

CARDIOTONIC such as Acetfylline, Acetyl-digititoxins, 2-Amino-4-picoline, Amrinone, Benfuroidl Hemisuccinate, Buclodesine, Camphotamide, Convallatoxin, Cymarin, Denopamine, Deslanoside, Digitalin, Digitalis, Digitoxin, Digoxin, Dobutamine, Docarpamine, Dopamine, Dopexamine, Enoximone, Erythrophlene, Fenalcomine, Gitalin, Gitoxin, Glycoeryamine, Heptaminol, Hydrastinine, Ibopamine, Lanotodises, Loprinone, Milrinone, Neriifolin, Oleandrin, Ouabain, Oxyfedrine, Pimobendane, Prenalteril, Proscillaridin, Resibufogenin, Scillaren, Scillarenin, Strophanthin, Sulmazole, Theobromine, Vesnarinone, Xamoterol

CHELATING AGENT such as Deferoxamine, Diticarb Sodium, Edetate Calcium Disodium, Edetate Disodium, Edete Sodium, Edetate Trisodium, Penicillamine, Pentetate Calcium Trisodium, Pentectic Acid, Succimer, Trientine

CHOLECYSTOKININ ANTAGONIST (CCK Antagonist)
CHOLELITHOLYTIC AGENT such as Chenodiol, Methyl tert-Butyl Ether, Monooctanoin, Ursodiol

CHOLERETIC such as Alibendol, Anethole Trithion, Azintamide, Cholic Acid, Ciciootoic Acid, Clanobutin, Cyclobutyrol, Cyclovalone, Cynarin(e), Dehydrocholic Acid, Deoxycholic Acid, Dimecrotic Acid, alpha-Ethylbenzyl Alcohol, Exiproben, Febuprol, Fencibutir, Fenipentol, Florantyron, Hymecromone, Menbutone, 3-(o-Methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylacrylic Acid, Metochalcone, Moquizone, Osalmid, Ox Bile Extract, 4,4'-Oxydi-2-butanol, Piprozolin, 4-Salicyloylmorpholine, Sinalide, Taurocholic Acid, Tocamphyl, Trepibutone, Vanitiolide

CHOLINERGIC such as Aceclidine, Acetylcholine, Acetylcholide, Aclatomium Napadisilate, Benzpyrinium Bromide, Bethanechol, Carbichol, Carpronium, Demecarium, Dexamethasol, Diisopropyl Paraaxon, Ectocholephate, Ecdrophonium, Eptastigmine, Eseridine, Furtrethionium, Isofluorophate, Methacholine Chloride, Muscarine, Neostigmine, Oxapropanium, Phystostigmine, Pyridostigmine, Xanomeline

CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR such as Ambenonium, Distigmine, Eptastigmine, Galantamine

CHOLINESTERASE REACTIVATOR such as Asoxime, Obidoximine, Pralidoxime

CNS STIMULANT/AGENT such as Amineptine, Amphetamine, Amphetaminil, Benegride, Benzphetamine, Brucine, Caffeine, Chlorphentermine, Clortermine, Coca, Deanol, Demethyl Phosphate, Dexoxadrol, Dextroamphetamine Sulfate, Diethylpropion, N-Ethylamphetamine, Ethamivan, Etiflamin, Etryptamine, Fencamfamine, Fenethylline, Fenoazolone, Fluorothy, Hexacyclonate Sodium, Homocamfin, Mazindol, Meferamide, Methamphetamine, Methylphenidate, Modafinil, Nikethamide, Pemoline, Pentylenetetrazole, Phenidimetrazine, Phenmetrazine, Phentermine, Picrotoxin, Pipradrol, Prolintane, Pyrovalerone, Tetrahydrobenzothienopyridines

DECONGESTANT such as Amidephrine, Cafaminol, Cyclopentamine, Ephedrine, Epinephrine, Fenoxazolone, Indanazoline, Metizoline, Naphazoline, Nordefrin, Octodrine, Oxymetazoline, Phenylephrine, Phenylpropanolamine, Phenylpropylmethylamine, Propyhexedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Tetrahydrobrzoline, Tramazoline, Tuaminoheptane, Tymazoline, Xylometazoline

DENTAL CARRIES PROPHYLACTIC such as Sodium Fluoride

DEPIGMENTOR such as Hydroquinine, Hydroquinone, Monobenzone
DIURETIC

Organomercurials such as Chloromerodrin, Meralluride, Mercamphamide, Mercaptomerin Sodium, Mercumallylic Acid, Mercumatilin Sodium, Mercurous Chloride, Mersalyl

Purines such as Acefylline, 7-Morpholinomethyltheophylline, Pamabrom, Protheobromine, Theobromine

Steroids such as Canrenone, Oleandrin, Spironolactone

Sulfonamide Derivatives such as Acetzolamide, Ambuside, Azosemide, Burmetanide, Butazolamide, Chloraminophenamide, Clofenamide, Clopamide, Clorexolene, Disulfamide, Ethoxzolamide, Furosemide, Mefruside, Methazolamide, Piretanide, Torasemide Tripamide, Xipamide

Uracils such as Aminometradine, Amisometradine

Others such as Amanazine, Amiloride, Arbutin, Chlorazanil, Ethacrynic Acid, Etozolin, Hydracarbazine, Isosorbide, Mannitol, Metochalcone, Muzolimine, Perhexilene, Triamterene, Urea

DOPAMINE RECEPTOR AGONIST such as Bromocriptine, Cabergoline, Carmoxirole, Dopexamine, Fenoldopam, Ibopamine, Lisuride, Pergolide, Pramipexole, Quinagolide, Ropinirole, Roxindole, Talipexole

ECTOPARASITICIDE such as Amitraz, Benzyl Benzoate, Carbaryl, Crotamiton, DDT, Dixanthogen, Lime Sulphurated Solution, Lindane, Malathion, Mercuric Oleate, Mesulfen, Sulfirem, Sulphur (Pharmaceutical)

ENZYME

Digestive such as Amylase, Lipase, Pancrelipase, Pepsin, Rennin

Penicillin Inactivating such as Penicillinase

Proteolytic such as Collagenase, Chymopapain, Chymotrypsins, Papain, Trypsin
ENZYME INDUCER (HEPATIC) such as Flumecinol

ESTROGEN

Nonsteroidal such as Benzestrol, Broparoestrol, Chlorotrianisene, Dienestrol, Diethylstilbestrol, Dimestrol, Fosfestrol, Hexestrol, Methallenestril, Methestrol

Steroidal such as Colpormon, Conjugated Estrogenic Hormones, Equilenin, Equilin, Estradiol, Estriol, Estrone, Ethinyl Estradiol, Mestranol, Moxestrol, Mytatrienediol, Quinestriadiol, Quinestrol

GASTRIC SECRETION INHIBITOR such as Enterogastrone, Octreotide, Telenzepine


GONAD-STIMULATING PRINCIPLE such as Buserelin, Chorionic Gonadotropin, Clomiphene, Cyclofenil, Epimestrol, FSH, LH, LH-RH

GONADOTROPIC HORMONE such as LH, PMSG

GROWTH HORMONE INHIBITOR such as Octreotide, Somatostatin

GROWTH HORMONE RELEASING FACTOR such as Semorelin

GROWTH STIMULANT such as Somatotropin

HEMOLYTIC such as Phenylhydrazine
HEPARIN ANTAGONIST such as Hexadimethrine

HEPATOPROTECTANT such as S-Adenosulmethionine, Betaine, Catechin, Citolone, Malolilate, Methionine, Orazamide, Phosphorylcholine, Protoporphyrin IX, Silymarin-Group, Thiotic Acid, Timonac, Tiopronin

IMMUNOMODULATOR such as Acemannan, Amiprilose, Bucillamine, Ditiocarb Sodium, Imiquimod, Inosine Pranobex, Interferon (alpha, beta, gamma), Lentinan, Levamisole, Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor, Pidotimod, Platonin, Procodazole, Propagermanium, Romurtide, Thymomodulin, Thymopentin, Ubenimex

IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT such as Azathioprine, Brequinar, Cyclosporins, Gusperimus, 6-Mercaptopurine, Mizoribine, Rapamycin

ION EXCHANGE RESIN such as Carbacrylic Resins, Cholestyramine Resin, Colestipol, Polidexide, Resodec, Sodium Polystyrene Sulfonate

LACTATION STIMULATING HORMONE such as Prolactin

LH-RH AGONIST such as Buserelin, Deslorelin, Goserelin, Histrelin, Leuprolide, Nafarelin, Triptorelin

LIPOTROPIC such as N-Acetylmethionine, Choline Chloride, Choline Dehydrocholate, Choline Dihydrogen Citrate, Inositol, Lecithin, Methionine

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS SUPPRESSANT such as Bismuth Sodium Triglycollamate, Bismuth Subsalicylate, Chloroquine, Hydroxychloroquine

MINERALOCORTICOID such as Aldosterone, Deoxycorticosterone, Fludrocortisone

MIOTIC such as Carbachol, Neostigmine, Physostigmine, Pilocarpine

MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR such as Iproclozide, Iproniazid, Isocarboxazid, Lazabemide, Mefegiline, Meclobemide, Octamoxin, Pargyline, Phenelzine, Phenoxypropazine, Pivalylbenzhydrazine, Prodipine, Selegiline, Toloxatone, Tranylcypromine
MUCOLYTIC such as Acetylcysteine, Bromhexine, Carbocysteine, Domiodol, Erdosteine, Letosteine, Lysozyme, Mecysteine, Mesna, Sobrerol, Stepribin, Tiopronin, Tyloxapol

MUSCLE RELAXANT (SKELETAL) such as Afloqualone, Alcuronium, Atracurium Besylate, Baclofen, Benzoxamine, Benzoquinonium, C-Calebassine, Carisoprodol, Chlormezanone, Chlorphenesin Carbamate, Chlorphenesin, Chlorproethazine, Chlozoaxon, Curare, Cyclobamate, Cyclobenzaprine, Dantrolene, Decamethonium, Diazepam, Doxacurium Chloride, Eperisone, Fazadinium, Flumetramide, Gallamine Triethiodide, Hexacarbacholine, Hexafluorenium, Idrocilamide, Inaperisone, Lauexium Methyl Sulfate, Leptodactyline, Memantine, Mephesnin, Mephenoxaline, Metaxalone, Methocarbamol, Metocurine Iodide, Mivacurium Chloride, Nimetazepam, Orphenadrine, Pancuronium, Phenoprobamate, Phenyramidol, Pipecurium, Promoxolane, Quinine, Rocuronium, Styramate, Succinylcholine, Suxethonium Bromide, Tetrazepam, Thiocholchicoside, Tizanidine, Tolperisone, Tubocurarine, Vecuronium, Zoxolamine

NARCOTIC ANTAGONIST such as Amiphenazole, Cyclazocine, Levallorphan, Nalmefene, Nalorphine, Naloxone, Naltrexone

NEUROPROTECTIVE such as Riluzole

NOOTROPIC such as Acetylglutamide, Acetylcaritnine, Aniracetam, Besipridine, Bifemalene, Choline Alfoscerate, Exifone, Fipexide, Idebenone, Indeloxazone, Nebracetam, Nefiracetam, Nizofenone, Oxiracetam, Piracetam, Pramiracetam, Propentofylline, Pyritinol Sabeluzole, Tacrine, Velnacrine, Vinconate, Xanomeline

OPHTHALMIC AGENT such as 15-ketoprostaglandins

OVARIAN HORMONE such as Relaxin

OXYTOCIC such as Carboprost, Carguotcin, Deaminoxytocin, Ergonovrine, Gemeprost, Methylergonovine, Oxytocin, Pituitary (Posterior), Prostaglandin E₂, Prostaglandin F₂α, Sparteine

PEPSIN INIBITOR such as Sodium Amylosulfate

PERISTALTIC STIMULANT such as Cinitapride, Cisapride, Fedotozine, Loxiglumide

PROGESTOGEN such as Allylestrenol, Anagostone, Chlormadinone Acetate, Delmadinone Acetate, Demegestone, Desogestrel, Dimethisterone, Drospirenone, Dydrogesterone, Ethisterone
Ethynodiol, Flurogestone Acetate, Gestodene, Gestonorone Caproate, 17-Hydroxy-16-methylene-
progesterone, 17 alpha-Hydroxyprogesterone, Lynestrenol, Medrogestone, Medroxyprogesterone,
Megestrol Acetate, Melengestrol, Norethindrone, Norethynodrel, Norgестерone, Norgestimate,
Norgestrel, Norgestrienone, Norvinisterone, Pentagestrone, Progesterone, Promegestone,
Trenestalone

PROLACTIN INHIBITOR such as Bromocriptine, Cabergoline, Lisuride, Metergoline, Quinagolide, Terguride

PROSTAGLANDIN/PROSTAGLANDIN ANALOG such as Araprostil, Beproprast, Carprofem, 
Enprostat, Gemeprost, Latanoprost, Limaprost, Misoprostol, Ormpostil, Prostacyclin, 
Prostaglandin E₁, Prostaglandin E₂, Prrostaglandin F₂α, Rioprostil, Rosaprostol, Sulprostone, 
Trimoprostil, Unoprostine

PROTEASE INHIBITOR such as Aprotinin, Camostat, Gabexate, Nafamostat, Urinastatin

RESPIRATORY STIMULANT such as Almitrine, Bemegride, Cropropamide, Crotethamide, 
Dimetline, Dimorpholamine, Doxapram, Ethamivan, Forminoben, Lobeline, Mepixanol, 
Nikethamide, Picotoxin, Pimecrole, Pyridofylline, Sodium Succinate, Tacrine

SCLEROSING AGENT such as Ethanolamine, Ethylamine, 2-Hexyldecanoic Acid, Polidocanol, 
Sodium Ricinoleate, Sodium Tetradecyl Sulfate, Tribenoside

SEDATIVE/HYPNOTIC

Acyclic Ureides such as Acecarbromal, Apronalide, Bomisovalum, Capuride, Carbromal, 
Ecetylurea

Alcohols such as Chlorhexadol, Ethchlorvynol, Meparfynol, 4-Methyl-5-thiazoleethanol, tert- 
Pentyl Alcohol, 2,2,2-Trichloroethanol

Amides such as Butoctamide, Diethylbromoacetamide, Isovaleryl Diethylamide, Niaprazine, 
Trimetozine, Zolpidem, Zopiclone

Barbituric Acid Derivatives such as Allobarbital, Amobarbital, Aprobarbital, Barbital, 
Brallabarbital, Butabarbital Sodium, Butalbital, Butallylona, Butethal, Carbobarb, Cycobarbital, 
Cyclopentobarbital, Enallylpropymal, 5-Purfuryl-5-isopropylbarbituric Acid, Heptabarbital,
Hexethal Sodium, Hexobarbital, Meprobamate, Methitural, Narcobarbital, Neonobarbital, Pentobarbital Sodium, Phenallylal, Phenobarbital, Phenylmethylbarbituric Acid, Propallylonal, Proxibarbal, Reposal, Secobarbital Sodium, Talbutal, Tetrabarbital, Vinobarbital Sodium, Vinylbital

5 Benzodiazepine Derivatives such as Brotizolam, Cinolazepam, Doxepafazepam, Estazolam, Flunitrazepam, Flurazepam, Haloxazolam, Loprazolam, Lormetrazepam, Nitrazepam, Quazepam, Temazepam, Triazolam

Bromides such as Ammonium Bromide, Calcium Bromide, Calcium Bromolactobionate, Lithium Bromide, Magnesium Bromide, Potassium Bromide, Sodium Bromide

Carbamates such as Carfimate, Ethinamate, Hexamethonium, Novonal, Trichlorourethan

Chloral Derivatives such as Carboclofural, Chloral Betaine, Chloral Formamide, Chloral Hydrate, Dichloralphenazone, Pentaerythritol Chloral, Triclofros

Piperidinediones such as Glutethimide, Methyprylon, Piperidione, Pyrithyldione, Thalidomide

Quinazolone Derivatives such as Etaqualone, Mecloqualone, Methaqualone

Others such as Acetal, Acetophenone, Aldol, Ammonium Valerate, Anfhenidone, d-Bornyl alpha-Bromoisovalerate, d-Bornyl Isovalerate, Bromoform, Calcium 2-Ethylbutanoate, alpha-Chlorolose, Clomethiazole, Cypridium, Doxylamine, Etodozoxine, Etomidate, Fenadiazole, Homofenazine, Hydrobromic Acid, Meclozamine, Menthol Valerate, Opium, Paraldehyde, Perlapine, Propiomazine, Rilmazafone, Sodium Oxybate, Sulfonylmethane, Sulfonmethane

THROMBOLYTIC such as Anistreplase, Plasmin, Pro-Urokinase, Streptokinase, Tissue Plasminogen Activator, Urokinase

THYROTROPIC HORMONE such as TRH, TSH

URICOSURIC such as Benz bromarone, Ethbenedic, Orotic Acid, Oxycinchophen, Probendecid, Sulfinpyrazone, Zoxazolamine

VASODILATOR (CEREBRAL) such as Bencyclane, Cinnarizine, Citicoline, Cyclandelate, Ciclonicate, Diisopropylamine Dichloracetate, Eburnamone, Fasudil, Fenoxedil, Flunarizine,
Ibudilast, Ifenprodil, Lomerizine, Nafronyl, Nicametate, Nicergoline, Nimodipine, Papaverine, Pentifylline, Tinofedrine, Vincamine, Vinpocetine, Viquidil

VASODILATOR (CORONARY) such as Amotriphene, Bendazol, Benfurodil Hemisuccinate, Benziocarone, Chloracizine, Chromonar, Clobenfuril, Clonitrates, Dilazep, Dipyridamole, Droprenilamine, Efloxate, Erythrityl Tetranitrate, Etafenone, Fendiline, Floredil, Ganglefene, Heart Muscle Extract, Hexestrol Bis,(beta.-diethylaminoethyl ether), Hexobendine, Itramin Tosylate, Khellin, Lidoflazine, Mannitol Hexanitrate, Medibazine, Nitroglycerin, Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate, Pentinitrol, Perhexiline, Pimeffyline, Prenylamine, Propyl Nitrate, Pyridofylline, Trepidil, Tricoremb, Trimetazidine, Trolnitrate Phosphate, Visnadine

VASODILATOR (PERIPHERAL) such as Aluminum Nicotinate, Bamethan, Benycyclane, Betahistine, Bradykinin, Brovincamine, Bufeniode, Buflomedil, Butalamine, Cetiedil, Ciclonicate, Cinepazide, Cinnarizine, Cyclandelate, Disopropylamine Dichloroacetate, Eledoisin, Fenoxedil, Hepronicate, Iloprost, Inositol Niacinate, Isoxsuprine, Kallidin, Kallikrein, Moxisylyte, Nafronyl, Nicergoline, Nicofuranose, Nicotinyl Alcohol, Nylidrin, Pentifylline, Pentoxifylline, Prostaglandin E1, Pirbedil, Sulocitidil, Tolazoline, Xanthinal Niacinate

VASOPROTECTANT such as Benzarone, Bioflavonoids, Chromocarb, Clobeoside, Diosmin, Dobesilate Calcium, Escin, Folescutol, Leucocyanidin, Metescufylline, Quercetin, Rutin, Troxerutin

VITAMIN/VITAMIN SOURCE/EXTRACTS such as Vitamins A, B, C, D, E, and K and derivatives thereof

VULNERARY such as Acetylcysteine, Allantoin, Asiaticoside, Cadexomer Iodine, Chitin, Dextranomer, Oxaceprol, Tocoretinate

The above list of pharmaceutical agents is based upon the list provided in The Merk Index, 21th Edition, Merck & Co. Rahway, N.J. (1996). Moreover, the above drugs may be used either in the free form or, if capable of forming salts, in the form of a salt with a suitable acid or base; if the drug has a carboxyl group, its esters may also be employed.

The preferred embodiments described herein are illustrative only, and although the examples given include much specificity, they are intended as illustrative of only a few possible embodiments of the invention. Other embodiments and modifications will, no doubt, occur to
those skilled in the art. The examples given should only be interpreted as illustrations of some of the preferred embodiments of the invention.
CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A topical application comprising:

   at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles encapsulating at least one active agent, said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles being mixed with a physical reaction bonding solution resulting in at least one liposomal first solution,

   said at least one liposomal first solution being introduced through a predetermined orifice into a second solution containing an anti-oxidant and at least one inorganic salt, said predetermined orifice allowing a plurality of aliquots of liposomal first solution to enter into the second solution, each aliquot of the plurality of aliquots of liposomal first solution having a uniform size; wherein each aliquot of the plurality of aliquots of the liposomal first solution develops a hardened surface upon a period of prolonged submersion in the second solution to form a plurality of macro-beads, the hardened surface having a yield strength of 1 to 4 grams per cubic millimeter, the hardened surface protecting and chemically isolating said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles encapsulating at least one active agent to increase shelf-life of said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles and to reduce environmental stress on said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles; physically separating the plurality of macro-beads from the second solution, washing the plurality of macro-beads with a chemically inert solution to remove any excess second solution; placing the plurality of macro-beads in a storage medium,

   wherein a selection from the plurality of macro-beads in said storage medium is placed into an inert delivery vehicle resulting in a final formulation, said final formulation being applied to an area of skin or mucous membrane by a dispensing means, said dispensing means utilizing a mechanical means of sufficient force to fracture the hardened surface to release the at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles encapsulating at least one active agent.

2. The topical application of claim 1, wherein said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles comprises at least two liposomal suspensions of multilamellar vesicles.
3. The topical application of claim 2, wherein each liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles encapsulates a different active agent.

4. The topical application of claim 3, wherein each liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles is placed into separate physical reaction bonding solutions resulting in at least two liposomal first solutions, each said liposomal first solution separately introduced through the predetermined orifice into the second solution.

5. The topical application of claim 3, wherein the different active agents are chemically incompatible.

6. The topical application of claim 1, wherein the liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles is derived from a phospholipids.

7. The topical application of claim 1, wherein the at least one active agent is from a class of compounds selected from the group consisting of antifungal drugs, anti-inflammatory drugs, anti-arthritis drugs, corticosteroids, vitamins, whitening agents, nitrous oxide, moisturizers, anabolic drugs, analgesic drugs, anesthetic drugs, anti-asthmatic drugs, antibacterial drugs, antihistaminic drugs, anti-neoplastic drugs, anti-parasitic drugs, vasodilator drugs, vasoconstrictor drugs, anti-tumor drugs, anti-viral drugs, anti-seborrheic drugs, anti-vertigo drugs, toxins, hormones, nicotine containing compounds, immunosuppressants, compounds for prevention of contact dermatitis, compounds for prevention of irritants, minerals, amino acids, lipids, herbs and metabolite supplements.

8. The topical application of claim 1, wherein the at least one active agent is an amount from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent based on a total weight of the liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles.

9. The topical application of claim 1, wherein the physical reaction bonding solution is selected from the group consisting of agarose, cellulose, sodium alginate, and chitosans.

10. The topical application of claim 1, wherein the anti-oxidant is selected from the group consisting of BHA, BHT, Tocopherol and sodium edetate.

11. The topical application of claim 1, where in the anti-oxidant is in an amount from 0.01 to 0.5 weight percent of the second solution.
The topical application of claim 1, wherein the at least one inorganic salt is selected from the group consisting of calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulfate, barium chloride, barium sulfate and sodium hydroxide.

The topical application of claim 1, wherein the at least one inorganic salt is in an amount from 1 to 2 weight percent of the second solution.

The topical application of claim 1, wherein the period of prolonged submersion is about 60 to 180 minutes.

The topical application of claim 1, wherein the uniform size is about 1 to 6 millimeters.

The topical application of claim 1, wherein the plurality of macro-beads are non-permeable.

A topical application comprising:

- a therapeutically effective amount of at least one active agent encapsulated in at least one liposome suspension of multilamellar vesicles in amount from about 0.01 to about 5 weight percent based on a total weight of the liposome suspension of multilamellar vesicles,

- the liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles being encapsulated within a plurality of macro-beads, the plurality of macro-beads having a hardened surface with a yield strength of 1 to 4 grams per cubic millimeter, the hardened surface being non-permeable thus protecting and chemically isolating said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles to increase shelf-life of said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles and to reduce environmental stress on said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles,

- a selection of the plurality of macro-beads being placed into an inert delivery vehicle to create a final formulation, the final formulation being applied to an area of skin or mucous membrane by a dispensing means, said dispensing means utilizing a mechanical means of sufficient force to fracture the hardened surface to release the at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles.

The topical application of claim 17, wherein the plurality of macro-beads is formed by mixing the at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles with a physical...
reaction bonding solution and introducing the admixture through a predetermined orifice into a second solution containing an anti-oxidant and at least one inorganic salt, the predetermined orifice allowing a plurality of aliquots of liposomal first solution to enter into the second solution, each aliquot of the plurality of aliquots of liposomal first solution having a uniform size of about 1 to 6 millimeters; wherein each aliquot of the plurality of aliquots of the liposomal first solution develops a hardened surface upon a period of prolonged submersion in the second solution.

19. The topical application of claim 17, wherein said at least one liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles comprises at least two liposomal suspensions of multilamellar vesicles.

20. The topical application of claim 19, wherein each liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles encapsulates a different active agent.

21. The topical application of claim 20, wherein each liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles is placed into separate physical reaction bonding solutions resulting in at least two liposomal first solutions, each said liposomal first solution separately introduced through the predetermined orifice into the second solution.

22. The topical application of claim 20 wherein the different active agents are chemically incompatible.

23. The topical application of claim 17, wherein the liposomal suspension of multilamellar vesicles is derived from a phospholipid.

24. The topical application of claim 17, wherein the at least one active agent is from a class of compounds selected from the group consisting of antifungal drugs, anti-inflammatory drugs, anti-arthritis drugs, corticosteroids, vitamins, whitening agents, nitrous oxide, moisturizers, anabolic drugs, analgesic drugs, anesthetic drugs, anti-asthmatic drugs, antibacterial drugs, antihistaminic drugs, anti-neoplastic drugs, anti-parasitic drugs, vasodilator drugs, vasoconstrictor drugs, anti-tumor drugs, anti-viral drugs, anti-seborrhoeic drugs, anti-vertigo drugs, toxins, hormones, nicotine containing compounds, immunosuppressants, compounds for prevention of contact dermatitis, compounds for prevention of irritants, minerals, amino acids, lipids, herbs and metabolite supplements.
25. The topical application of claim 18, wherein the physical reaction bonding solution is selected from the group consisting of agarose, cellulose, sodium alginate, and chitosans.

26. The topical application of claim 18, wherein the anti-oxidant is selected from the group consisting of BHA, BHT, Tocopherol and sodium edetate.

27. The topical application of claim 18, where in the anti-oxidant is in an amount from 0.01 to 0.5 weight percent of the second solution.

28. The topical application of claim 18, wherein the at least one inorganic salt is selected from the group consisting of calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulfate, barium chloride, barium sulfate and sodium hydroxide.

29. The topical application of claim 18, wherein the at least one inorganic salt is in an amount from 1 to 2 weight percent of the second solution.

30. The topical application of claim 18, wherein the period of prolonged submersion is about 60 to 180 minutes.
INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : A61K 9/127
US CL : 424/450, 489, 401

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)
U.S. : 424/450, 489, 401

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONE

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th>
<th>Relevant to claim No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>US 4,921,757 A (WHEATLEY et al) 01 May 1990 (01.05.1990), abstract, col. 8, line 53 through col. 9, line 53, col. 11, lines 25-33 and col. 12, lines 6-17.</td>
<td>1-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>JP 08259422 A (AYATSURA KESOHIN KK) 08 October 1996 (08.10.1996) abstract.</td>
<td>1-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ 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 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

*P* <sup>*</sup> 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

*O* <sup>*</sup> document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search: 24 January 2005 (24.01.2005)

Date of mailing of the international search report: 13 APR 2005

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Mail Stop PCT, Attn: ISA/US
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer
Gollamudi S Kishore, Ph.D
Telephone No. 703 308 1234

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)
Continuation of B. FIELDS SEARCHED Item 3:

West:

search terms: liposomes, agarose, chitosan, cellulose, alginate, alginic, calcium, inorganic, hardened, micro bead, microsphere, matrix, coated.