



16th International Scientific Congress CNIC'2015
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50th Anniversary, 1965 - 2015

VIG-O-001 Analysis of drug patentability criteria in Costa Rica, from the information contained in patent documents

Madrigal Redondo, German Leonardo

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

german.madrigal@ucr.ac.cr; generacionlcr96@gmail.com

Desde el ingreso de Costa Rica a la Organización Mundial de Comercio (OMC), se ha visto obligado a firmar una serie de tratados internacionales, como el Tratado en Materia de Cooperación de Patentes (PCT) y el Convenio de París; igualmente por la firma del Tratado de Libre Comercio con Estados Unidos de América ha tenido que modificarse la legislación en materia de patentes a partir del año 2008, estas modificaciones impactaron de manera sustancial el patentamiento de diversos productos, especialmente los medicamentos. El presente trabajo, es un estudio retrospectivo diagnóstico sobre el tema de patentabilidad de medicamentos en Costa Rica entre los años 1990 a 2014, las principales variables utilizadas en el estudio son el número de solicitudes de patentes, las solicitudes de patentes otorgadas, y los criterios de patentabilidad en el campo de medicamentos. Para el estudio de las primeras dos variables se utilizó la base de datos del Registro Nacional de la Propiedad para cuantificar y clasificar el número de solicitudes del campo farmacéutico, para el estudio de la última variable se utilizó un muestreo aleatorio irrestricto sobre la población total de solicitudes de patentes evaluadas para obtener una muestra representativa con un 95% de confianza, y a partir de ahí clasificar los principales criterios de otorgamiento, o denegatoria de las solicitudes. Finalmente se comparó el número de solicitudes otorgadas, con el registro de patentes protegidas para medicamentos registrados ante el Ministerio de Salud. Entre los resultados del estudio se encontró una evidente tendencia al aumento del número de solicitudes de patentes de medicamentos en el tiempo del estudio, un evidente aumento del número de patentes otorgadas de medicamentos en el tiempo del estudio. Entre las principales conclusiones del estudio, se logró determinar los principales criterios de la Oficina Costarricense para el otorgamiento o denegatoria de patentes en el campo farmacéutico, y la no correlación entre el número de patentes otorgadas y el número de patentes reclamadas por los laboratorios farmacéuticos al momento de solicitar un registro sanitario.

Key words: drug patentability, Costa Rica, patent



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VIG-O-002 Application of patent information for the development of pharmaceutical colloidal systems

Madrigal Redondo, German Leonardo

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

german.madrigal@ucr.ac.cr; generacionlcr96@gmail.com

Patent data is an indispensable source of technical information for technology development, technology monitoring, innovation, intellectual property, among other important areas of human knowledge, however such information without being analyzed, filtered, grouped synthesized and can not be used by scientist for application in the pharmaceutical field, one of the most important for the development of nanotechnology, pharmaceutical forms, new treatments, increased bioavailability and stability of pharmaceutical products such as medications, natural products, cosmetic fields, nutritional supplements among others, is the field of colloidal systems, also called mesophases, since by its particle size is characterized by physicochemical properties of both classical physics, such as quantum physics, which makes products particularly interesting properties. This is a retrospective diagnostic study about patentability of microemulsions one of the colloidal systems with better characteristics for the development of pharmaceuticals, mainly due to its properties of thermodynamic stability between the years 1950-2014, the main variables used in the study are the number of patent applications, patent applications granted, the principal inventors, principal applicants, the main applications in the field, in order to correlate these variables with state of the art, and prioritize or fields of art to which this field of technology is intended as a scientific application development and innovation of new pharmaceuticals products. For the study of the variables database of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Patenscope® was used to quantify and classify the number of requests from the field, to study the correlation of variables with the state of the unrestricted random sampling technique on the total population of applications evaluated to obtain a representative sample with 95% confidence, and from there to classify the major fields of art patent applications was utilized. Finally the information is triangle to form a conceptual map of the interrelationships of the art. Between the study results, a evident increasing trend in number of patent applications of microemulsions in the study period, a clearly increase in the number of patents granted microemulsion in the study period was found. Among the key findings of the study, it was determined the main fields of developed technique, the main countries where this technology develops, the names of inventors and most outstanding in the field applicants, allowing the management of a technological development strategy microemulsions for pharmaceutical field at the Faculty of Pharmacy.

Key words: pharmacy, information, microemulsions, patents, colloidal systems



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VIG-O-003 Technology mapping: leukemia treatment

Ferreira Gaspar Amaral, Luciene; Ferreira Soares, Thais Talita; Pimenta Suárez, Thais Cristina
Brazil

lucieneamaral@gmail.com

BACKGROUND: The increase in the incidence of various cancers has been one of the biggest challenges in the global public health for decades. Leukemia is a type of cancer that only in 2008 has affected 351,000 people of the world population. In Brazil, the full treatment is offered by the SHS (SUS) by Cancer Network, and due to the high cost of therapy, it is urgent to carry out studies that support public policies on access to medicines. The technology mapping has emerged as satisfactory source of information able to direct the decisions of policymakers. **OBJECTIVE:** This study aims at mapping of new technologies for the treatment of leukemia. **METHODOLOGY:** They will be held a survey in specialized databases in order to map out new technologies in several stages of clinical trials, and identify the feasibility of absorption of such technologies by public laboratories through the crossing of information with data available in patent documents bases. **PRELIMINARY RESULTS:** Initially, we identified 1,348 clinical trials involving 770 interventions with drugs, with 113 products launched and 56 drugs in phase I, II and III, which will have their cross data to the information available in patent databases. **CONCLUSION:** Technological mapping studies provide key information about what are the advantages and risks of adopting certain technology. The information technology should at least be the basis for the planning of public access to medicines policies, especially when they are expensive.

Key words: technology mapping, leukemia



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VIG-O-005 Technological prospecting of femoral stems implants used in total hip arthroplasty

Macêdo Ferraz, Víctor Costa; Melro, Maria Clara; Machado Rocha, Angela; García Delgado, Beatriz Moraima
Universidade de Bahía, Brazil
victorcmferraz@gmail.com

This study aims to prospect the evolution of the technology and science applied to the surface of total hip implants femoral stems. The research aims to identify elements that contribute to the improvement of osteointegration and the prevention of infection by bacteria biofilm. The main objective of this study is to appoint the direction this technology have been taking through the last decades, the nations that have developed more in that field and, possibly, to detect gaps of improvement in the application of studies for patent generation, aiming to promote the production of implants with less chance of failure, it means, better success rates.

Key words: hip implant, surface characterization, osteointegration, biofilm, roughness



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VIG-O-006 Generation of knowledge and R & D + i: Carbon

García Delgado, Beatriz Moraima; Desdín García, Luis Felipe; Ferreira Gaspar Amaral, Luciene; Ferreira Soares, Thais Talita
Centro de Aplicaciones Tecnológicas y Desarrollo Nuclear (CEADEN), Cuba
beatrizgarcia@infomed.sld.cu

La generación y gestión del conocimiento ocupa un lugar fundamental en el desarrollo de nuevas tecnologías y productos sobre todo en aquellos relacionados con las tecnologías emergentes. El éxito de los proyectos de I+D+i en el caso específico de las nanotecnologías va a estar estrechamente vinculado a la inserción del conocimiento generado en las diferentes etapas durante el ciclo de vida de los proyectos de I+D+i. Esta ponencia tiene como objetivo el análisis de influencia del conocimiento generado a partir de la información contenida en los documentos de patentes en un proyecto de I+D+i relacionado con los nanomaterials. Para lograr el objetivo propuesto se utilizó la Metodología para la Generación y Gestión del Conocimiento (MGGC) y como fuente de información se utilizó fundamentalmente la información contenida en los documentos de patentes, la cual fue procesada para su posterior visualización y análisis. Los resultados obtenidos permiten mostrar la incidencia positiva de la socialización del conocimiento generado.

Key words: generación de conocimiento, información de patentes, proyectos de i+d+i, metodología



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VIG-O-008 Impact of technological surveillance trademark in the trademark strategy of the company

García Delgado, Beatriz Moraima, Horta Herrera, Emilia; Martínez, Alicia

Centro de Aplicaciones Tecnológicas y Desarrollo Nuclear (CEADEN), Cuba

beatrizgarcia@infomed.sld.cu

The use of logos goes back to very distant periods of history in the Middle Ages and is used to distinguish goods such as porcelain in ancient Greece. Today brands play an important role in the marketing of goods and services, becoming an intangible asset holders. The development of databases of brands together with the development of communications technologies and the Internet has allowed access to data on the marks applied for and granted in different market, these data to be processed is converted into information previously and subsequently in a new knowledge to be socialized positive impact on the marketing strategy of organizations. Studies related to the use of the trademark information have been much more limited than those made from patent information, although in the last decade have increased these highlighting those related to the role of brands in the economics and innovation. This paper aims at the role and impact of surveillance on the business strategy of companies.

Key words: trademark, surveillance trademark, strategy, database