Patent document 6: JP 2011-213729 A

Patent document 7: JP 2007-99643 A

Patent document 8: JP 2014-15417 A

Patent document 9: JP 2015-78248 A

NON-PATENT DOCUMENT

[0006]

Non-patent document 1: TAKAHASHI Nobuo et al., The Journal of the Japan Ophthalmologists Association, 58: 10, pp. 945–950 (1987)

Non-patent document 2: TSUJI Akiyoshi et al., Japanese Journal of Environmental Infections, Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 207–220 (1996)

Non-patent document 3: AJISAI, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 67–73 (2003)

Non-patent document 4: NAKASHIMA Keiji et al., Journal of Japanese Society of Hospital Pharmacists, Vol. 40, No. 12, pp. 1559–1562 (2004)

Non-patent document 5: SHIRAISHI Tadashi, The Journal of the Japanese Society of Internal Medicine, Vol. 99, No. 8, pp. 166–172 (2010)

SUMMARY

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE DISCLOSURE

[0007]

The objective of the present disclosure is to provide a medical composition for a soft contact lens, wherein the composition comprises an alkyldiaminoethylglycine and adsorption of the alkyldiaminoethylglycine on the soft contact lens is suppressed.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0008]

The inventor of the present disclosure made extensive studies to solve the above-described problem. As a result, the inventor completed the present disclosure by finding that when an alkyldiaminoethylglycine hydrochloride is mixed in a medical composition for a soft contact lens in a low concentration, the alkyldiaminoethylglycine tends to adsorb particularly on a soft contact lens and addition of menthol strengthens the tendency but such adsorption can be suppressed by mixing taurine.

Hereinafter, the embodiment of the present disclosure is described.

[0009]

[1] In one aspect, there is provided a medical composition for a soft contact lens, comprising 0.001 w/v% or more and 0.0045 w/v% or less of an alkyldiaminoethylglycine hydrochloride, menthol and taurine.

[2] The medical composition for a soft contact lens according to the above [1], comprising 0.002 w/v% or more and 0.004 w/v% or less of the alkyldiaminoethylglycine hydrochloride.

[3] The medical composition for a soft contact lens according to the above [1] or [2], wherein the menthol is l-menthol.

[4] The medical composition for a soft contact lens according to any one of the above [1] to [3], comprising 0.0005 w/v% or more and 0.1 w/v% or less of the menthol.

[5] The medical composition for a soft contact lens according to any one of the above [1] to [3], comprising 0.001 w/v% or more and 0.035 w/v% or less of the menthol.

taurine in the medical composition for a soft contact lens.

[53] The method according to the above [52], wherein the medical composition for a soft contact lens comprises 0.002 w/v% or more and 0.004 w/v% or less of the alkyldiaminoethylglycine hydrochloride.

The matters specified in the above [1] to [49] can be applied to the above-described "use of taurine for producing a medical composition, wherein adsorption of an alkyldiaminoethylglycine on a soft contact lens is suppressed in the medical composition" and "method for suppressing adsorption of an alkyldiaminoethylglycine on a soft contact lens".

EFFECT OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0010]

The medical composition for a soft contact lens of the present disclosure comprises an alkyldiaminoethylglycine hydrochloride, and the adsorption of the alkyldiaminoethylglycine on a soft contact lens is suppressed.

MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0011]

Various medical compositions have been developed as described above, and a preservative agent is mixed in an ophthalmic solution for the preservation stability. The cytotoxicity of an alkyldiaminoethylglycine hydrochloride among preservative agents for a medical composition is relatively lower than that of benzalkonium chloride or the like.

[0012]