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HYDROPHILIC ADHESIVE MASSES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

a) Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to hydrophilic adhesive masses and hydrophilic plasters, and specifically to hydrophilic adhesive masses, which are strong in adhesiveness and excellent in feeling of use, and also to hydrophilic plasters making use of the same.

10 b) Description of the Related Art

 Hydrophilic plasters each of which carries a hydrophilic mass having adhesiveness and spread as an external preparation on a backing have been used for years. These hydrophilic plasters are required to remain in firm adherence to skin without peeling off during application.

 Conventional plasters are known to include non-gelatin poultice composed of polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylate salt, carboxymethylcellulose and an alkali metal alginate (JP 59-110617 A); transdermal preparations composed of polyacrylic acid a 10% aqueous solution of which has a viscosity of from 100 to 1,000 cps, a water-soluble polymer, a polyhydric alcohol and water (JP 6-135828 A); water-containing gel plasters composed of an N-vinylacetamide-sodium acrylate copolymer, a

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water-soluble aluminum salt and water (JP 9-143060 A);
and cataplasms added with polybutene and gelatin (JP 9-
208462 A). They are however accompanied with one or
more problems such as insufficient adhesiveness and/or
5 difficulty in commercial production.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

There is accordingly a long-standing desire for
the provision of a hydrophilic adhesive mass having
10 sufficient adhesiveness.

With the foregoing current circumstance in view,
the present inventors have proceeded with extensive re-
search. As a result, it has been found that a hydro-
philic adhesive mass containing a copolymer of an
15 aminoalkyl (meth)acrylate and an alkyl (meth)acrylate
in a specific proportion has excellent adhesiveness to
skin and also provides good feeling of use, leading to
the completion of the present invention.

In one aspect of the present invention, there is
20 thus provided a hydrophilic adhesive mass, which com-
prises 0.05 to 10 wt.% of a copolymer of an aminoalkyl
(meth)acrylate and an alkyl (meth)acrylate.

In another aspect of the present invention, there
is also provided a hydrophilic plaster comprising a
25 backing and a paste formed of the above-described

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hydrophilic adhesive mass and at least one pharmacologically active ingredient and spread on the backing.

The hydrophilic adhesive mass and hydrophilic plaster according to the present invention have strong adhesiveness to skin and also provide good feeling of use.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

AND PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

10 No particular limitation is imposed on the aminoalkyl (meth)acrylate as one of the monomers making up the copolymer for use in the present invention. Nonetheless, one containing a tertiary amine or a quaternary ammonium salt as an amine moiety in its molecule can be mentioned as a preferred example. Ex-
15 amples of one containing a tertiary amine as an amine moiety in its molecule include dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, diethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, dibutylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, morpholinoethyl
20 (meth)acrylate, piperidinoethyl (meth)acrylate, dimethylamino-2-propyl (meth)acrylate, and dimethylaminoneopentyl (meth)acrylate.

 On the other hand, examples of one containing a quaternary ammonium salt as an amine moiety in its
25 molecule include trimethylammoniummethyl (meth)acrylate,

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triethylammoniummethyl (meth)acrylate, tributylammonium-
ethyl (meth)acrylate, trimorpholinoammoniummethyl
(meth)acrylate, tripiperidinoammoniummethyl
(meth)acrylate, trimethylammonium-2-propyl
5 (meth)acrylate, and trimethylammoniumneopentyl
(meth)acrylate. Incidentally, a tertiary amine moiety
in a molecule can be converted with hydrochloric acid
or the like into its corresponding quaternary ammonium
salt moiety. As the aminoalkyl (meth)acrylate,
10 dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate or chlorinated
trimethylammoniummethyl (meth)acrylate is particularly
preferred.

No particular limitation is imposed on the alkyl
(meth)acrylate as the other one of the monomers making
15 up the copolymer. However, preferred examples include
methyl (meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate, n-butyl
(meth)acrylate, n-hexyl (meth)acrylate, n-octyl
(meth)acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl (meth)acrylate, and
n-dodecyl (meth)acrylate. They may be used either
20 singly or in combination. In particular, methyl
(meth)acrylate, ethyl (meth)acrylate and n-butyl
(meth)acrylate are suitably usable.

The copolymer may have any one of random,
alternating, block and graft structures, but a block
25 copolymer is preferred.

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Examples of the copolymer, which are particularly preferred for use in the present invention, include a block copolymer of dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, methyl (meth)acrylate and butyl (meth)acrylate; and a
5 block copolymer of chlorinated trimethylammoniummethyl (meth)acrylate, methyl (meth)acrylate and ethyl (meth)acrylate.

As the copolymer for use in the present invention, a commercial product may be employed. Illustrative of such a commercial product are "EUDRAGIT RL
10 12,5", "EUDRAGIT RL 100", "EUDRAGIT RL PO,", "EUDRAGIT RL 30 D", "EUDRAGIT RS 12,5", "EUDRAGIT RS 100", "EUDRAGIT RS PO,", "EUDRAGIT RS 30 D", "EUDRAGIT E 12,5", "EUDRAGIT E 100", "PLASTOID E 35 L", "PLASTOID E
15 35 M", "PLASTOID E 35 H" and "PLASTOID L 50" (all, products of Röhm AG).

The proportion of the copolymer employed in the present invention may preferably be set at 0.05 to 10 wt.% based on the whole weight of the hydrophilic
20 adhesive mass, with 0.1 to 6 wt.%, further 0.2 to 4 wt.% being especially preferred. A proportion smaller than 0.05 wt.% makes it difficult to obtain high adhesiveness, while a proportion greater than 10 wt.% cannot bring about extra adhesiveness improving effect
25 and hence, is not economical.

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The adhesiveness of the hydrophilic adhesive mass of the present invention can be improved further by incorporating a hydrophilic adhesive in addition to the above-described copolymer. Illustrative of such an

5 hydrophilic adhesive are polyacrylic acids and salts thereof such as polyacrylic acid, sodium polyacrylate, crosslinked branched polyacrylic acid, crosslinked branched sodium polyacrylate, potassium polyacrylate, monoethanolamine polyacrylate, diethanolamine polyacry-

10 late, triethanolamine polyacrylate, and ammonium polyacrylate; copolymers each obtained using acrylic acid or a salt thereof as one of its components, such as starch grafted acrylate, and N-vinylacetamide-sodium acrylate copolymer; cellulose derivatives and salts

15 thereof, such as hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydrophobicized hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, methylcellulose, and carboxymethylcellulose sodium; polyvinyl alcohol; polyvinylpyrrolidone; polyethylene oxide; methoxy-

20 ethylene maleic anhydride copolymer; polyacrylamide; alginic acid; sodium alginate; propylene glycol alginate; gelatin; acacia; tragacanth gum; locust bean gum; guar gum; tamarind gum; xanthan gum; gellan gum; carrageenan; and agar. Among these, particularly

25 preferred are polyacrylic acid, sodium polyacrylate,

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crosslinked branched polyacrylic acid, crosslinked
branched sodium polyacrylate, starch grafted acrylate,
N-vinylacetamide-sodium acrylate copolymer, hydroxy-
ethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-
5 methylcellulose, hydrophobicized hydroxypropylmethyl-
cellulose, and carboxymethylcellulose sodium. These
hydrophilic adhesives may be used either singly or in
combination. Their proportion may preferably range
from 0.5 to 50 wt.% based on the whole weight of the
10 mass, with 2 to 40 wt.%, further 3 to 30 wt.% being
particularly preferred.

In the present invention, use of a copolymer
solubilizer is also preferred to dissolve the copolymer
of the aminoalkyl (meth)acrylate and the alkyl
15 (meth)acrylate. No particular limitation is imposed on
such a copolymer solubilizer insofar as it can dissolve
the copolymer and is pharmaceutically acceptable. It
is possible to use, for example, one or more substances
selected from polyhydric alcohols, fatty acid esters,
20 surfactants, fatty acids, alcohols and hydrocarbons.
Specific examples includes, as polyhydric alcohols,
1,3-butylene glycol, propylene glycol and dipropylene
glycol; as fatty acid esters, dibutyl adipate,
diisopropyl adipate, diethyl sebacate, diisopropyl
25 sebacate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate,

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cetyl lactate, myristyl lactate, ethyl linoleate,
isopropyl linoleate, propylene glycol oleate, propylene
glycol monocaprylate, propylene glycol dicaprylate, and
propylene glycol didecanoate; as surfactants, polyoxy-
5 ethylene lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene cetyl ether,
polyoxyethylene oleyl ether, and lauryl diethanolamide;
as fatty acids, lactic acid, lauric acid, oleic acid,
linolic acid and linoleic acid; and as alcohols,
ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, oleyl al-
10cohol, benzyl alcohol, phenethyl alcohol, and menthol;
and as hydrocarbons, liquid paraffin and squalane. To
the hydrophilic adhesive mass, these copolymer solubi-
lizers may be added preferably in an proportion of from
0.5 to 70 wt.%, with 1 to 60 wt.%, further 5 to 50 wt.%
15 being particularly preferred.

To the hydrophilic adhesive mass according to the
present invention, skin penetration enhancers,
crosslinking agents and humectants can be added fur-
ther. They may be added either singly or in combina-
20tion.

Examples of skin penetration enhancers for en-
hancing skin penetration of active ingredient(s) in-
clude known skin penetration enhancers such as fatty
acids, fatty acid esters, polyhydric alcohols, al-
25cohols, surfactants, organic bases, organic acids,

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vitamins and lecithin.

No particular limitation is imposed on the kind of a crosslinking agent insofar as it can crosslink the hydrophilic adhesive. Specifically, however, multi-
5 valent metal compounds are preferred. As such multi-valent metal compounds, aluminum compounds, magnesium compounds and calcium compounds are particularly preferred.

Illustrative aluminum compounds, magnesium com-
10 pounds and calcium compounds include aluminum potassium sulfate, aluminum ammonium sulfate, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum sulfate, aluminum chloride, aluminum glycinate, aluminum acetoglutamide, aluminum acetate, aluminum oxide, synthetic aluminum silicate, aluminometasilicate, calcium hydroxide, calcium carbonate,
15 calcium sulfate, calcium nitrate, calcium chloride, calcium acetate, calcium oxide, calcium phosphate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium carbonate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium acetate, magnesium silicate, magnesium
20 oxide, magnesium hydroxide-aluminum hydroxide coprecipitate, magnesium aluminometasilicate, magnesium aluminosilicate, and synthetic hydrotalcite; and hydrates and anhydrides of these compounds. These compounds may be used either singly or in combination.
25 The proportion of the crosslinking agent may desirably

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range from 0.001 to 10 wt.%, preferably from 0.01 to 5 wt.%, more preferably from 0.1 to 2 wt.%, although it varies depending on its kind as a compound.

5 No particular limitation is imposed on the humectant insofar as it is generally employed. Illustrative of the humectant are concentrated glycerin, xylitol, sorbitol, maltitol, pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid, sodium pyrrolidonecarboxylate, sodium lactate, hyaluronic acid, sodium hyaluronate, and urea. Its proportion may
10 be set preferably at 5 to 40 wt.%.

Desirably, the hydrophilic adhesive mass according to the present invention may contain water in a proportion of from 1 to 85 wt.%, preferably from 5 to 70 wt.%, more preferably from 15 to 60 wt.%.

15 The hydrophilic adhesive mass may be used as is without specifically adding a pharmacologically active ingredient, for example, as a paste for cooling the local fever or as a supporter for compress. As an alternative, one or more pharmacologically active in-
20 gredients may be added to the hydrophilic adhesive mass to provide a hydrophilic plaster. The following drugs can be mentioned as examples of pharmacologically active ingredients usable upon production of hydrophilic plasters.

25 Analgesic antiphlogitics: as non-steroidal anal-

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gesic antiphlogitics, glycol salicylate, methyl salicylate, alclofenac, anfenac sodium, ufenamate, suprofen, bufexamac, ampiroxicam, piroxicam, meloxicam, indomethacin, ketoprofen, zaltoprofen, sulindac, tenoxicam, acetaminophen, mefenamic acid, flufenamic acid, ibuprofen, loxoprofen, pranoprofen, fenbufen, diclofenac, diclofenac sodium, oxyphenbutazone, felbinac, and flurbiprofen; and as steroidal analgesic antiphlogitics, amcinonide, prednisolone valerate acetate, diflucortolone valerate, dexamethasone valerate, betamethasone valerate, diflorasone acetate, dexamethasone acetate, hydrocortisone acetate, methylprednisolone acetate, difluprednate, betamethasone dipropionate, dexamethasone, triamcinolone acetonide, halcinonide, flumetasone pivalate, budesonide, mometasone furancarboxylate, fluocinonide, fluocinolone acetonide, fludroxycortide, prednisolone, alclometasone propionate, clobetasol propionate, dexamethasone propionate, deprodone propionate, beclometasone propionate, betamethasone, clobetasone butyrate, hydrocortisone butyrate, hydrocortisone butyrate propionate, and betamethasone butyrate propionate.

Antifungal agents: croconazole hydrochloride, neticonazole hydrochloride, clotrimazole, ketoconazole, isoconazole nitrate, econazole nitrate, oxiconazole

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nitrate, sulconazole nitrate, miconazole nitrate,
tioconazole, bifonazole, and lanconazole.

Drugs for urinary incontinence: oxybutynin hydro-
chloride, terodiline hydrochloride, and flavoxate
5 hydrochloride.

Skeletal muscular relaxants: eperisone hydro-
chloride, afloqualone, chlorphenesin carbamate,
tizanidine hydrochloride, tolperisone hydrochloride,
oxazolam, flurazepam hydrochloride, diazepam, prazepam,
10 flunitrazepam, flurazepam, brotizolam, bromazepam,
chlorzoxazone, phenprobamate, methocarbamol, dantrolene
sodium, and pridinol mesilate.

Antispasmodics: scopolamine butylbromide,
atropine sulfate, papaverine hydrochloride.

15 Cardiacs: nitroglycerin, and isosorbide nitrate.

Smoking cessation aid: nicotine.

Antiallergic agents: azelastine hydrochloride,
epinastine hydrochloride, oxatomide, seratrovast,
tranilast, and ketotifen fumarate.

20 Topical anesthetics: procaine hydrochloride,
dibucaine hydrochloride, and lidocaine.

Antiseptic disinfectants: iodine, iodine tinc-
ture, iodoform, and povidone-iodine.

Skin irritants: capsaicin, capsicum extract, and
25 4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl nonylic acid amide.

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It is to be noted that the pharmacologically active ingredient for use in the hydrophilic plaster according to the present invention is not limited to the above-exemplified ones. These pharmacologically active ingredients can be used either singly or in combination as needed.

In the hydrophilic adhesive mass according to the present invention and the paste for use in the hydrophilic adhesive mass according to the present invention, said hydrophilic adhesive mass and paste being hereinafter to be collectively called "the hydrophilic adhesive mass", additives which are generally added to hydrophilic adhesive masses and the like can be incorporated. For example, it is possible to add, as crosslinking rate regulators, chelating agents such as sodium edetate and sodium metaphosphate, organic acids such as lactic acid, citric acid and tartaric acid, metal salts of such organic acids, inorganic acids such as sulfuric acid and hydrochloric acid, organic bases such as diethylamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine and diisopropanolamine, inorganic bases such as sodium hydroxide and ammonia; as fillers, kaolin, titanium dioxide, light silicic anhydride and hydrophobic light silicic anhydride; as antioxidants, sulfites such as anhydrous sodium sulfite, sodium hydrogensulfite,

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sodium pyrosulfite and sodium thiosulfate, rongalite, sodium edetate, dibutylhydroxytoluene and dibutylhydroxyanisole. In addition, surfactants, perfumes, preservatives, pH regulators and the like can also be
5 incorporated as needed.

No particular limitation is imposed on the production process of the hydrophilic adhesive mass according to the present invention, and a production process for conventional hydrophilic adhesive masses or
10 hydrophilic plasters can be employed. In the case of the hydrophilic plaster according to the present invention, for example, the above-described essential ingredients and if necessary, other ingredients are mixed in water, followed by thorough kneading until a uniform
15 paste is formed. The paste is spread on a backing such as a paper sheet, woven cloth, non-woven cloth or plastic film and, if necessary, is then covered with a polyethylene film or the like.

The present invention will next be described by
20 examples. It is however to be noted that the present invention is by no means limited to them.

Example 1

Hydrophilic plasters which carried hydrophilic adhesive masses of the compositions presented in Table
25 1 were produced by the following production process.

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(Production process)

(A) Polyoxyethylene (9) lauryl ether and a portion of propylene glycol were combined into an intimate mixture, and diclofenac sodium, "EUDRAGIT RL PO" and L-menthol were added to and dissolved in the mixture.

(B) Kaolin and sodium edetate were added to and dispersed in a liquid mixture of purified water and a D-sorbitol solution (70%). (C) In a liquid mixture of the remaining portion of the propylene glycol and concentrated glycerin, sodium polyacrylate, carboxymethyl-cellulose sodium and dried aluminum potassium sulfate were evenly dispersed. The solution (A) and the dispersions (B)(C) so obtained were charged in a kneader and were then agitated there. Tartaric acid was added further, and the resulting mixture was thoroughly stirred until a uniform paste was formed, whereby a hydrophilic adhesive mass was prepared. The mass was evenly spread on a non-woven cloth, so that a hydrophilic plaster with the hydrophilic adhesive mass carried thereon was produced.

Test 1

An organoleptic human-skin adhesiveness test was performed by applying the above-produced hydrophilic plasters to the elbows of volunteers.

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(Testing method)

Samples of each plaster so produced were applied to the elbows of 20 volunteers, respectively, and upon elapsed time of 8 hours, the plaster samples were peeled off. The degree of adhesiveness was ranked by the following ranking system. The results are also presented in Table 1.

Ranking system (organoleptic human-skin adhesiveness test)

- A: strong (remains firmly adhering during test).
B: slightly weak (partial peeling takes place during test).
C: weak (falls off during test).

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Table 1

[illegible]

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As is evident from the results of Test 1 as presented in Table 1, the hydrophilic plasters of the present invention (the invention products 1-10) with the hydrophilic adhesive masses according to the present invention, different from the comparative products 1-3, retained strong adhesiveness to the human skin over a predetermined time. The comparative products either fell off or partly peeled in the predetermined time, and failed to provide strong adhesiveness.

Example 2

Hydrophilic plasters with the hydrophilic adhesive masses presented in Table 2 were produced in the same manner as the invention products 1-6 in Example 1 except that "EUDRAGIT RL PO" was changed to "EUDRAGIT E 100". An organoleptic human-skin adhesiveness test was also performed in the same manner as in Test 1. The test results are also presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Component (wt.%)	Invention Product						Comp. Product
	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Diclofenac sodium	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Polyoxyethylene (9) lauryl ether	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
L-menthol	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Propylene glycol	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Concentrated Glycerin	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
D-sorbitol solution (70%)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Sodium polyacrylate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Carboxymethylcellulose sodium	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
EUDRAGIT E 100	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.50	1.00	2.00	
Kaolin	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Sodium edetate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Dried aluminum potassium sulfate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Tartaric acid	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Purified water	36.80	36.75	36.65	36.35	35.85	34.85	36.85
Total (wt.%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Organoleptic human-skin adhesiveness test	A	A	A	A	A	A	C

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The hydrophilic plasters of the present invention (the invention products 11-16) with the hydrophilic adhesive masses according to the present invention exhibited strong adhesiveness.

5 Example 3

Hydrophilic plasters with hydrophilic adhesive masses the compositions of which are presented in Table 3 and Table 4 were produced.

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Table 3

Component (wt.%)	Invention Product					
	17	18	19	20	21	22
Diclofenac sodium	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50		
Piroxicam					0.50	
Meloxicam						1.00
Neticonazole hydrochloride						
Oxybutynin hydrochloride						
Eperisone hydrochloride						
Nitroglycerin						
Nicotine						
Oxatamide						
Lidocaine						
Diisopropyl adipate	2.50					
Diethyl sebacate			1.00			
Diisopropyl sebacate		4.00				
Polyoxyethylene (9) lauryl ether	1.00	5.00		1.00	5.00	2.50
Polyoxyethylene (10) oleyl ether				5.00		
Myristyl lactate						2.50
Oleic acid						
Benzyl alcohol					5.00	
Squalane						
L-menthol		1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Propylene glycol	10.00	40.00	10.00		10.00	
Concentrated Glycerin		20.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00

Table 3 (Cont'd)

Component (wt.%)	Invention Product					
	17	18	19	20	21	22
D-sorbitol solution (70%)				20.00	20.00	30.00
Polyacrylic acid			1.00			1.00
Sodium polyacrylate	3.00		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Crosslinked branched polyacrylic acid	4.00					0.20
N-vinylacetamide/sodium acrylate copolymer		3.00				
Hydroxypropylcellulose				1.00		0.50
Hydrophobized hydroxypropylmethylcellulose			1.00			
Carboxymethylcellulose sodium				3.00	1.00	2.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone						
EUDRAGIT RL PO	1.00	1.00		0.50	1.00	0.20
EUDRAGIT E 100			5.00	5.00	3.00	
Kaolin		2.00			2.00	
Light anhydrous silicic acid			0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Sodium edetate	0.15				0.45	
Dried aluminum potassium sulfate	0.35	0.30				
Aluminum glycinate			0.25			0.01
Synthetic hydroxytalcite				2.00		
Tartaric acid		0.01	0.10	0.30	0.30	2.00
Triethanolamine	7.00					
Purified water	70.00	22.69	60.00	36.15	26.20	28.94
Total (wt.%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mass weight (g/m ²)	1000	200	1000	1000	1000	200

Table 4

Component (wt. %)	Invention Product					
	23	24	25	26	27	28
Diclofenac sodium						
Piroxicam						
Meloxicam						
Neticonazole hydrochloride						
Oxybutynin hydrochloride	1.50	0.50	0.10	0.10		
Eperisone hydrochloride						
Nitroglycerin						
Nicotine				0.10	2.00	2.00
Oxatamide						2.50
Lidocaine					5.00	
Diisopropyl adipate	5.00					
Diethyl sebacate						
Diisopropyl sebacate						
Polyoxyethylene (9) lauryl ether	5.00		1.00	0.50	5.00	2.50
Polyoxyethylene (10) oleyl ether		5.00				
Myristyl lactate						
Oleic acid						
Benzyl alcohol		5.00				
Squalane	0.50					
L-menthol	40.00	10.00	20.00		10.00	40.00
Propylene glycol	25.00	10.00	40.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
Concentrated Glycerin						

Table 4 (Cont'd)

Component (wt.%)	Invention Product					
	23	24	25	26	27	28
D-sorbitol solution (70%)		20.00		30.00	20.00	10.00
Polyacrylic acid			20.00			
Sodium polyacrylate		5.00		5.00	5.00	
Crosslinked branched polyacrylic acid						
N-vinylacetamide/sodium acrylate copolymer	2.50					
Hydroxypropylcellulose						
Hydrophobicized hydroxypropylmethylcellulose						
Carboxymethylcellulose sodium		2.00		3.00	2.00	3.00
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	0.20		5.00			4.00
EUDRAGIT RL PO	2.00					4.00
EUDRAGIT E 100		1.00	3.00	0.10	0.50	
Kaolin		2.00		1.00	5.00	
Light anhydrous silicic acid		2.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	
Sodium edetate	3.00	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.12	0.10
Dried aluminum potassium sulfate	0.15	0.35	0.45	0.40	0.09	0.50
Aluminum glycinate						
Synthetic hydroxycalcite						
Tartaric acid	0.10	0.20		1.00	1.20	1.20
Triethanolamine			0.40			
Purified water	15.00	36.85	5.00	35.75	21.09	15.20
Total (wt.%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mass weight (g/m ²)	200	1000	200	1000	200	1000

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CLAIMS:

1 1. A hydrophilic adhesive mass, comprising 0.05
2 to 10 wt.% of a copolymer of an aminoalkyl
3 (meth)acrylate and an alkyl (meth)acrylate.

1 2. A hydrophilic adhesive mass according to
2 claim 1, wherein an amine moiety in said aminoalkyl
3 (meth)acrylate has been obtained from a tertiary amine
4 or a quaternary ammonium salt.

1 3. A hydrophilic adhesive mass according to
2 claim 1, wherein an amine moiety in said aminoalkyl
3 (meth)acrylate has been obtained from dimethylamine or
4 trimethylammonium chloride.

1 4. A hydrophilic adhesive mass according to any
2 one of claims 1-3, further comprising at least one
3 hydrophilic adhesive selected from the group consisting
4 of polyacrylic acid and salts thereof, copolymers ob-
5 tained using acrylic acid or salts thereof, and cel-
6 lulose derivatives and salts thereof.

1 5. A hydrophilic adhesive mass according to
2 claim 4, wherein said at least one hydrophilic adhesive
3 is selected from the group consisting of polyacrylic
4 acid, sodium polyacrylate, crosslinked branched
5 polyacrylic acid, crosslinked branched sodium polyacry-
6 late, crosslinked product of acrylic acid-starch graft
7 copolymer, N-vinylacetamide-sodium acrylate copolymer,

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8 hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose,
9 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, hydrophobicized
10 hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, and carboxymethylcel-
11 lulose sodium.

1 6. A hydrophilic adhesive mass according to any
2 one of claims 1-5, further comprising, as a solubilizer
3 for said copolymer of said aminoalkyl (meth)acrylate
4 and said alkyl (meth)acrylate, at least one ingredient
5 selected from the group consisting of polyhydric al-
6 cohols, fatty acid esters, surfactants, fatty acids,
7 alcohols and hydrocarbons.

1 7. A hydrophilic adhesive mass according to any
2 one of claims 1-6, wherein water is contained in a pro-
3 portion of from 1 to 85 wt.%.

1 8. A hydrophilic adhesive mass according to any
2 one of claims 1-7, further comprising at least one in-
3 gredient selected from the group consisting of skin
4 penetration enhancers, crosslinking agents and humec-
5 tants.

1 9. A hydrophilic plaster comprising a backing;
2 and a paste formed of a hydrophilic adhesive mass ac-
3 cording to any one of claims 1-8 and at least one
4 pharmacologically active ingredient and spread on said
5 backing.

1 10. A hydrophilic plaster according to claim 9,

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2 wherein said at least one pharmacologically active in-
3 gredient is selected from the group consisting of anal-
4 gesic antiphlogitics, antifungal agents, drugs for
5 urinary incontinence, skeletal muscular relaxants,
6 antispasmodics, cardiacs, smoking cessation aids,
7 antiallergic drugs, topical anesthetics, antiseptic
8 disinfectants and skin irritants.