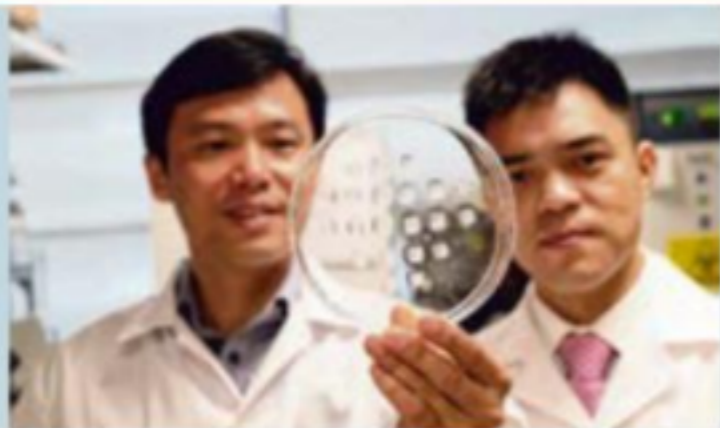


Home
Fight flab
with a patch
B1



HOME

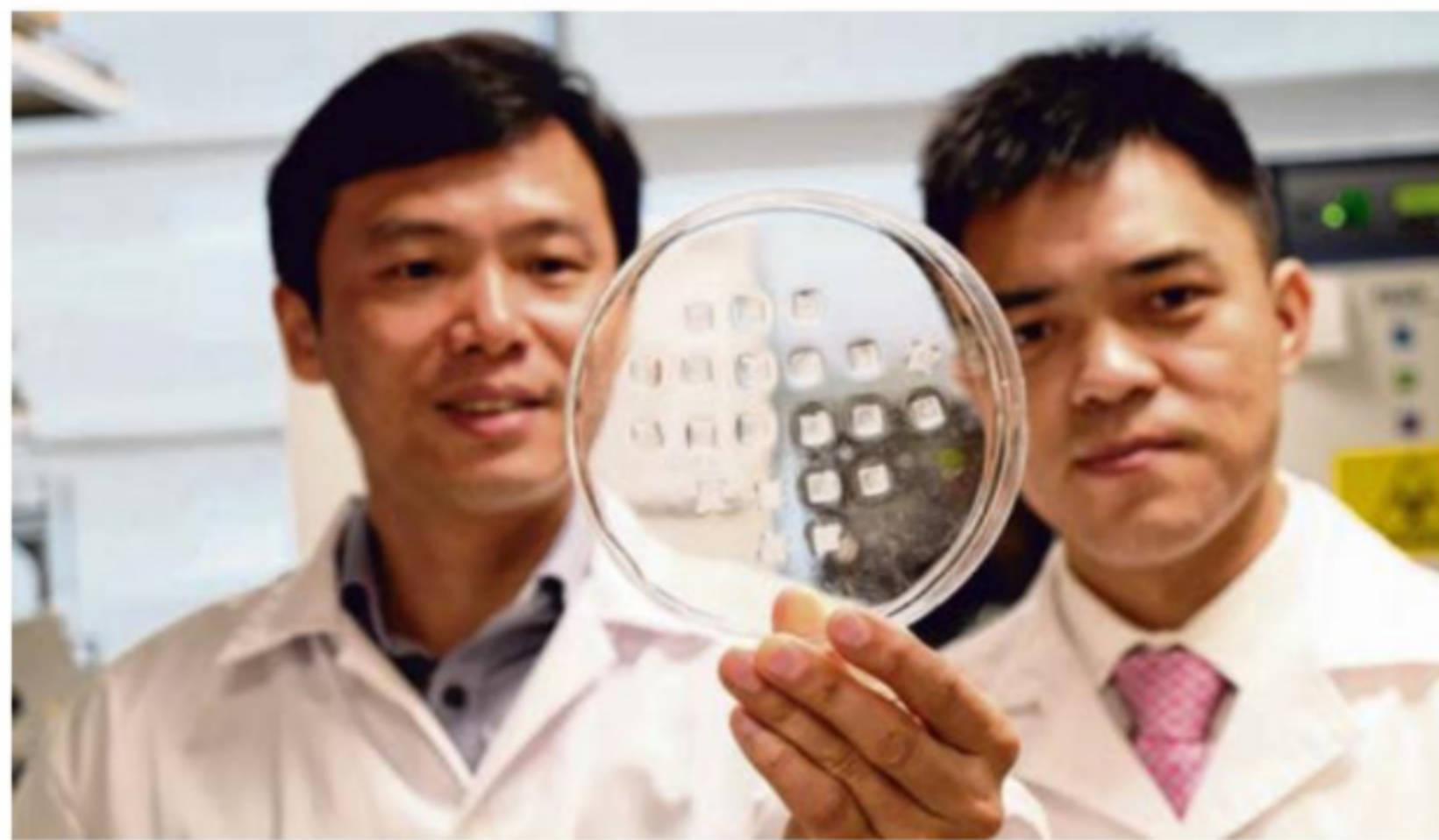
Anti-obesity drugs on a patch

Each skin patch is just a 1cm square, but the hundreds of micro-needles on it allow anti-obesity medication to be delivered directly to the fat under the skin. This new method, developed by Nanyang Technological University researchers, allows the drugs to be administered with a lower risk of side effects. B1

B | HOME

158

NUMBER OF PEOPLE CHEATED OF OVER \$12 MILLION BY SCAMMERS PRETENDING TO BE CHINESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS B5



Professor Chen Peng (left) and Assistant Professor Xu Chenjie, the NTU team's two principal investigators, with the drug-laden, fat-burning skin patches. PHOTO: NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Tiny needles you can stick on to fight fat

NTU team develops skin patch that delivers obesity drugs with lower risk of side effects

Cheow Sue-Ann

Researchers here have come up with a skin patch that allows anti-obesity drugs to be administered with a lower risk of side effects.

This new drug delivery method has shown promise in trials, the researchers from Nanyang Technological University (NTU) said yesterday at a press conference.

The method helped mice on a high fat diet to reduce their weight gain and fat mass by more than 30 per cent over four weeks.

Each skin patch is just a 1cm square in size but contains hundreds of micro-needles that allow anti-obesity medication to be delivered directly to the fat under the skin.

Such medication helps to reduce unhealthy white fat, converting it into an energy-burning brown fat,

which is healthier.

The patch has to be pressed into the skin for about two minutes, during which the micro-needles will become embedded in the skin and detach from the patch, which can then be removed.

The patch contains needles made of bio-compatible polymers, such as hyaluronic acid found in products such as moisturisers. The needles will degrade in the body, releasing the drug slowly.

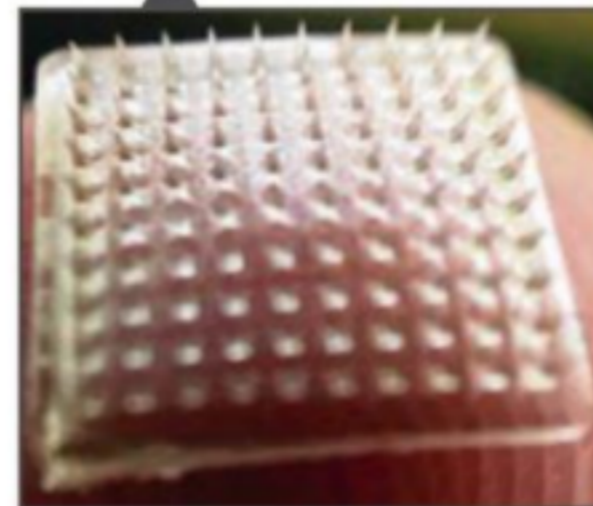
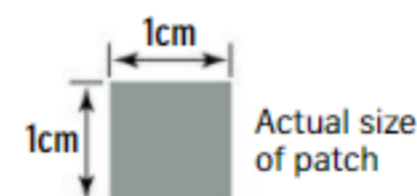
Professor Chen Peng, one of the team's two principal investigators, said: "While the patches have been highly effective in mice, we predict

New patch to beat fat

Researchers here have come up with a micro-needle skin patch that allows anti-obesity drugs to be administered with a lower risk of side effects.

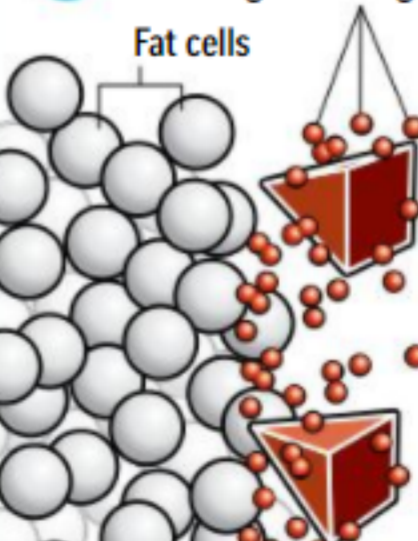
ABOUT THE PATCH

- It will be anything between five and 10 years before the patch is able to hit the market.
- The dosage amount can be more than 20 times lower than with traditional methods of administering medication.

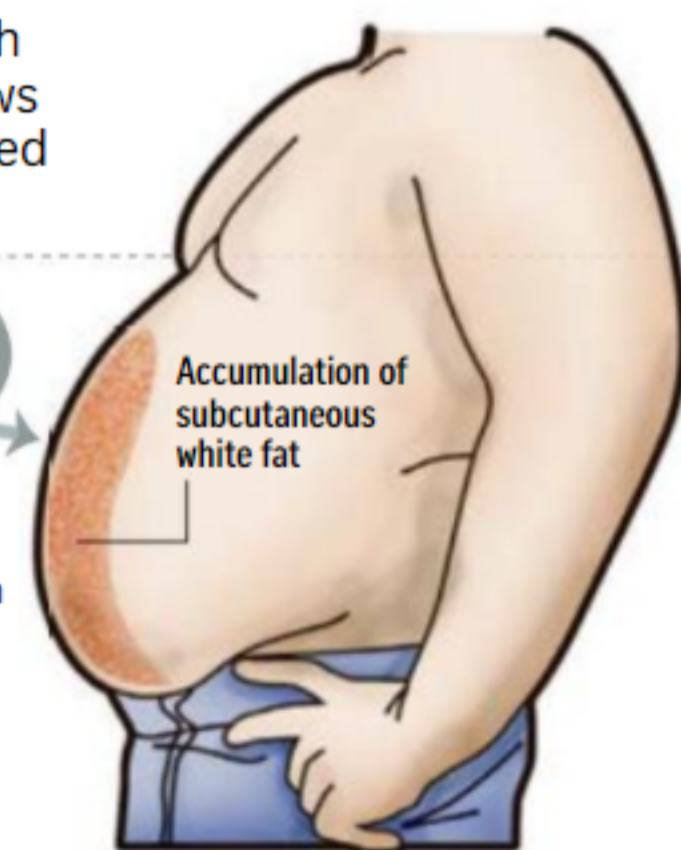


HOW IT WORKS

- 1 Press patch onto skin for two minutes.
- 2 The needles will detach from the patch and embed into the skin. The patch can then be removed.
- 3 The needles will degrade slowly, releasing the drugs into the fats.



- 4 The drugs will cause the fat cells to convert from white to brown ones. The brown fat will then start to burn energy, slimming down bulging tummies.



Source: NTU PHOTOS: NTU STRAITS TIMES GRAPHICS

that they will be even more so with humans, because we have our fat layer directly under the skin. The needles will be able to reach the fat even more efficiently."

The NTU team started working in 2015 on this skin patch, which has just completed the animal trial stages. It will be tested on humans only in a year or two. The team said it will be between five and 10 years before the patch can hit the market.

It estimated the prototype patch had a material cost of about \$5.

A write-up of the new approach was published in the journal *Small Methods* last month.

Prof Chen noted that not many adult anti-obesity drugs are approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration, as high dosages are often required.

High dosages carry a risk of side effects, which can include heart palpitations, headaches and increased blood pressure, he added.

He said: "With the patch, we will administer the drug directly onto the fat, allowing for the dosages to be reduced significantly."

Prof Chen said it is estimated that the patch reduces the dosage used by more than 20 times compared with current oral medications.

"Beyond dealing with obesity, there are other potential uses for the patches, including reducing cholesterol levels and other fat-associated conditions," he added.

The NTU team is also looking into cosmetic uses for the skin patch.

Prof Chen said the patch could help solve the problem of obesity and associated conditions, such as diabetes and high cholesterol, with a lower risk of side effects. "Right now, there's no way to treat obesity, allowing it to create a great social and clinical burden," he said.

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