

Skin protection against Seabather's Eruption and Jellyfish sting

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Marine Stingers - A Global Threat

- There are over 13,000 species of marine stingers in the ocean, and over 200 million beachgoers around the globe are exposed to marine stingers each year.
- Along the US coastline more than a million people are stung every year by sea lice, sea nettles and other marine stingers.
- The beaches of the French Riviera, Adriatic Sea, Caribbean Islands, South East Asia, Japan and Australia are all infested with marine stingers every summer.

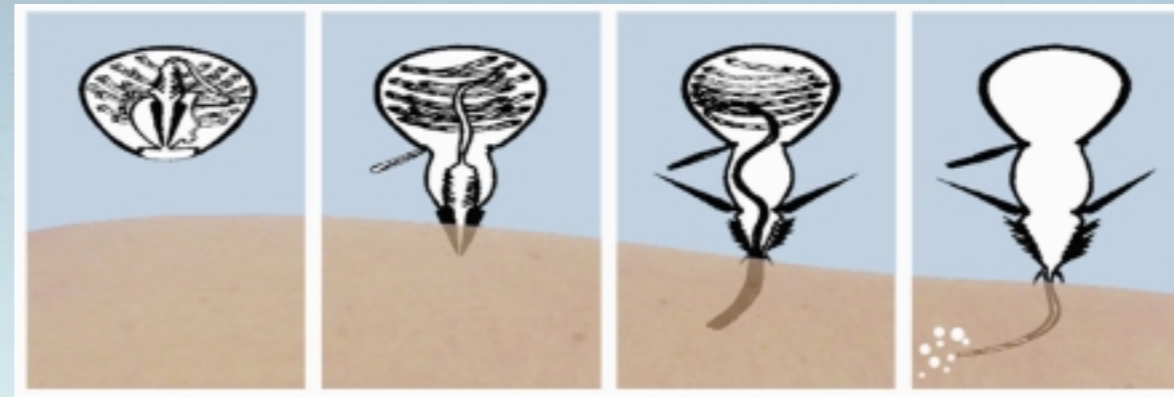
World jellyfish distribution



What is a Jellyfish Sting?

A jellyfish tentacle contains hundreds of thousands of stinging capsules (cells), which are activated by physical contact between human skin and the tentacles. These cells contain shafts and tubules that inject poison into the skin, creating pain, rash and redness.

Jellyfish Stinging Mechanism



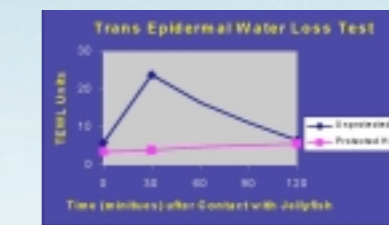
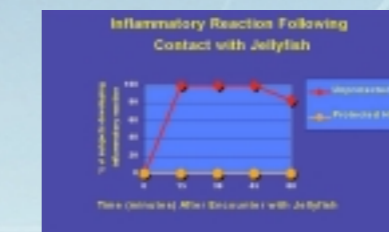
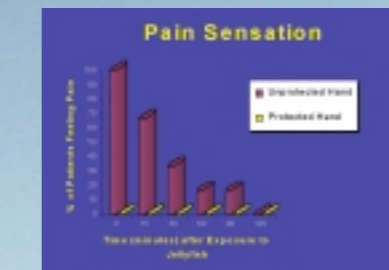
Stimulation by human skin initiates the discharge process
 High pressure of 200 atmospheres is built up in the stinging capsule
 The shaft drills a hole in the skin with 40,000xg of acceleration
 A tubule follows the shaft and injects poison into the human body

How Does Sting Inhibitor Work?

Sting inhibitor contains unique, patented ingredients that deactivate the jellyfish stinging mechanism. Applied on skin before going into infested waters, it helps protect against most jellyfish, medusas, sea lice, sea nettles and coral.

Clinical Testing of Jellyfish Sting Inhibitor:

Both arms were exposed to jellyfish stinging tentacles. The tests show that the sting inhibitor protects against jellyfish stings.



Protected arm Unprotected arm

Conclusion

The novel inhibitor protects bathers against jellyfish and sea lice stings