NEWNAIL INVENTION DISCLOSURE FORM

I. IDENTIFICATION

1. Short Description Title of the Invention:
Provisional Patent No. 63/955,366 "Potential Cure for Toenail Fungus Using Isopropyl Alcohol/Water Extraction from Pulverized Leaves from Shrub Chromolaena *Odorata*."

2. Identify all persons who contributed to the conception of the invention (inventors):

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3. Who do you want to own this patent application?

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II. TEST SUBJECTS

This invention is unique, to our knowledge, being the first patent using isopropanol water extract to treat toenail fungus infection. Isopropanol may absorb more effective nonpolar chemicals and be better absorbed into the toenail to kill the fungus.

1. Subject 1: API

Treatment with plant extract for 30 days in April 2025. No further treatment. Before and after pictures below.

API Before (April 2025)

API After (August 2025)

2. Subject 2: EJN

Treatment with plant extract for 15 days beginning April 7, 2025. The treatment remained in place for 24 hours each day. On June 6, 2025 EJN's podiatrist said nails looked better at the base where they were growing out. Treatment resumed for 5 more days. Last treatment ended June 11, 2025.

EJN After #1 showed improvement in September 2025. Healthy nails had grown out about half-way. EJN After #2 showed fungus was gone March 3, 2026.

EJN After #1 (September 2025)

EJN After #2 (March 2026)

NEWNAIL INVENTION DISCLOSURE DATA SHEET

Provisional Patent No. 63/955,366 "Potential Cure for Toenail Fungus Using Isopropyl Alcohol/Water Extraction from Pulverized Leaves from Shrub Chromolaena *Odorata*."

Identify and Describe Each Part:

1. Extract from Chromolaena *odorata* leaves
   - Pulverize 15-20 leaves of the shrub C. *odorata*.
   - Soak the pulverized leaves in isopropyl alcohol/water (50ml/50ml) solution for at least 12 hours.
   - Pipette 1 ml of solution into 1.25 ml tubes and fasten the tubes' caps.
   - Store the filled tubes at room temperature until needed.

2. Prepared bandages
   - Obtain adhesive bandages similar to Band-Aids®. The cotton pads would need to be thicker than a typical Band-Aid®.
   - Transfer 1 ml C. *odorata* extract to the cotton pad.
   - Cover the cotton pad with a plastic cover to prevent evaporation of the C. *odorata* extract.
   - The prepared bandages would need to be individually wrapped in a paper cover for storage until needed.
   - 15 prepared bandages would be packaged in a box.

3. Instructions to patient

   A sheet with the following instructions would be included in the box of bandages:
   - Remove the bandage from the paper cover.
   - Remove the plastic cover from the cotton pad.
   - Place the cotton pad on the toenail that has the fungus infection.
   - Stick the bandage's strips to the toe to hold it in place.
   - After 24 hours remove and throw away the used bandage.
   - Repeat treatment each day for 15 days.
   - Healthy nail will grow out from the base. Damaged nail may be trimmed off from the top.
   - Treatment may be continued if desired.
   - When the nail is healthy, treatment may be stopped.

BENEFITS OF LICENSING PROVISIONAL PATENT NO. 63/955,366

This patent demonstrates the value for curing toenail fungal infection. However, the extract used to cure toenail infection may have healing properties for other diseases.

Many publications such as Review So. African J. Botany, vol. 144, Jan. 2022, pages 44-57 describe biological activity of *Ch. odorata* including antidiabetic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, antiparasitic, antinociceptive, antipyretic, and wound healing. In addition, the extraction method used in this patent may yield additional benefits.

"Antimicrobial resistance happens when germs like bacteria and fungi develop the ability to defeat the drugs designed to kill them. That means the germs are not killed and continue to grow. Resistant infections can be difficult, and sometimes impossible, to treat.

"Antimicrobial resistance is an urgent global public health threat, killing at least 1.27 million people worldwide and associated with nearly 5 million deaths in 2019.

"In the United States, more than 2.8 million antimicrobial-resistant infections occur each year. More than 35,000 people die as a result, according to CDC's 2019 Antibiotic Resistance Threats Report." www.cdc.gov, "About Antimicrobial Resistance" Jan. 31, 2025.

The leaves of *Ch. odorata* may prove to be very successful in curing fungal toenail infections and may also provide drugs to cure antimicrobial resistance infections. As noted above, the leaves have shown antimicrobial properties in past studies. In addition, Justice Afriyie, a native of Ghana, reports prior to a funeral the body often will be covered with *Ch. odorata* leaves to delay the decay process.

For a good review, please read "Plant Products as Antimicrobial Agents," Clin. Microbiology Reviews, 1999, Oct. 12(4) 564-582. "The use of and search for drugs and dietary supplements derived from plants have accelerated in recent years. Ethnopharmacologists, botanists, microbiologists, and natural-products chemists are combing the earth for phytochemicals and 'leads' which could be developed for treatment of infectious diseases. Plants are rich in a wide variety of secondary metabolites such as tannins, terpenoids, alkaloids, and flavonoids which have been found in vitro to have antimicrobial properties."