



Office de la Propriété

Intellectuelle
du Canada

Un organisme
d'Industrie Canada

Canadian
Intellectual Property
Office

An agency of
Industry Canada

CA 2476520 C 2009/08/11

(11)(21) **2 476 520**

(12) **BREVET CANADIEN**
CANADIAN PATENT

(13) **C**

(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2003/02/12
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2003/09/04
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2009/08/11
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2004/08/16
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: GB 2003/000645
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2003/072113
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2002/02/28 (GB0204712.4)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *A61K 31/7048* (2006.01),
A61K 31/366 (2006.01), *A61K 31/609* (2006.01),
A61K 47/10 (2006.01), *A61K 47/32* (2006.01),
A61P 33/00 (2006.01)
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
BLAKELY, WILLIAM, GB;
CROMIE, LILLIAN, GB;
DUFFY, SEAN, GB
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
NORBROOK LABORATORIES LIMITED, GB
(74) Agent: OYEN WIGGS GREEN & MUTALA LLP

(54) Titre : COMPOSITION ANTI-PARASITAIRE LONGUE DUREE CONTENANT UN COMPOSE SALICYLANILIDE, UNE ESPECE POLYMERIQUE ET AU MOINS UN AUTRE COMPOSE ANTI-PARASITE
(54) Title: LONG ACTING PARASITICIDAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING A SALICYLANILIDE COMPOUND, A POLYMERIC SPECIES AND AT LEAST ONE OTHER ANTI-PARASITIC COMPOUND

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A composition prepared for treating animals suffering from parasites which parasites are known to be susceptible to at least one of the avermectins, milbemycins or salicylanilides, comprises for example ivermectin in an amount of from 0.1 to 10 % (w/v), a solvent selected from the group consisting of glycerol formal, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and combinations thereof, and a salicylanilide such as closantel in a required dosage amount for the animal to be treated, typically about 2.5 mg/kg live weight of the animal to be treated, a polymeric species selected from the group consisting of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polyoxypropylene/polyoxyethylene block copolymers, the said polymeric species improving the bioavailability of closantel to the extend that blood plasma levels of the said compound greater than about 20 ppm over period of treatment are achievable.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
4 September 2003 (04.09.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/072113 A1(51) International Patent Classification⁷: A61K 31/7048, 31/277, 47/32

(74) Agent: FITZPATRICKS; 4 West Regent Street, Glasgow G2 1RS (GB).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB03/00645

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(22) International Filing Date: 12 February 2003 (12.02.2003)

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0204712.4 28 February 2002 (28.02.2002) GB

Published:

- with international search report
- with amended claims and statement

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOR-BROOK LABORATORIES LIMITED [GB/GB]; Station Works, Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland BT35 6JP (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): BLAKELY, William [GB/GB]; 79 Chapel Road, Killeavy, Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland BT35 8JZ (GB). CROMIE, Lillian [GB/GB]; 65 Old Warrenpoint Road, Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland BT34 2PN (GB). DUFFY, Sean [GB/GB]; 3 New Road, Silverbridge, Newry, County Down, Northern Ireland BT34 9PG (GB).



WO 03/072113 A1

(54) Title: LONG ACTING PARASITICIDAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING A SALICYLANILIDE COMPOUND, A POLYMERIC SPECIES AND AT LEAST ONE OTHER ANTI-PARASITIC COMPOUND

(57) Abstract: A composition prepared for treating animals suffering from parasites which parasites are known to be susceptible to at least one of the avermectins, milbemycins or salicylanilides, comprises for example ivermectin in an amount of from 0.1 to 10 % (w/v), a solvent selected from the group consisting of glycerol formal, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol and combinations thereof, and a salicylanilide such as closantel in a required dosage amount for the animal to be treated, typically about 2.5 mg/kg live weight of the animal to be treated, a polymeric species selected from the group consisting of polyvinylpyrrolidone and polyoxypropylene/polyoxyethylene block copolymers, the said polymeric species improving the bioavailability of closantel to the extend that blood plasma levels of the said compound greater than about 20 ppm over period of treatment are achievable.

LONG ACTING PARASITICIDAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING
A SALICYLANILIDE COMPOUND, A POLYMERIC SPECIES
AND AT LEAST ONE OTHER ANTI-PARASITIC COMPOUND

Field of the Invention.

This invention relates to parasiticidal compositions, especially combination products for veterinary use, based on for example an avermectin or milbemycin 5 together with another parasiticidal agent. Such combination products exhibit efficacy across a broader spectrum of parasites than is observed with the use of a single parasiticidal agent alone.

Background of the Invention

Warm-blooded animals are subject to attack by parasites, and man has long 10 sought to combat such parasites afflicting domestic companion animals, farmed livestock and exotic animals, to alleviate suffering and for commercial gain. The manner of attack by the parasites, and the identification of a sensitive stage in the life cycle of the parasite, may influence greatly the choice of combating agent. Thus percutaneous treatments using topically applied preparations such as lotions, 15 paints, creams, gels, dusting powders, "pour-ons" and dips are commonly suitable for ectoparasites, but combating endoparasites requires careful selection of the method of administration and the delivery system. Oral drenches, pastes, boluses, tablets, and granules for incorporating into feed mixes are known methods capable of being used by the animal husbandrymen, but other methods which are intended 20 to avoid use of the gastrointestinal route are typically administered by qualified practitioners. Such other methods include use of aerosols, and parenteral drug compositions which are selectively prepared as solution or suspension or micronised powder formulations intended for subcutaneous, intracutaneous, and intramuscular injection according to the intended delivery regime. These last 25 methods require special care in formulation to avoid irritation at the site of injection or possible adverse allergic or pyrogenic reactions.

Injectable formulations are typically prepared using aqueous or non-aqueous ("solvent") vehicles. The latter class may comprise physiologically tolerable alcohols, glycols, esters, a limited range of organic aromatic solvents, 30 and vegetable oils and extracts or modified forms thereof. In selecting vehicles, the skilled worker has to consider a number of issues including, solubility of the intended active ingredient(s), the affinity of the drug to certain vehicles, whether it

will affect any essential auxiliaries, pH, stability over time, viscosity, and naturally the risk of any toxic effect upon the animal to be treated. Therefore, formulation of a parasiticide is a complex task.

Traditional parasiticides include chemical agents such as the 5 benzimidazoles, and carbamates, and plant extracts such as the pyrethroids, which tend to be used to combat ectoparasites such as ticks and mites.

The avermectins are very potent antiparasitic agents which are useful against a broad spectrum of endoparasites and ectoparasites in mammals as well as having agricultural uses against various parasites found in and on crops and 10 soil. The basic avermectin compounds are isolated from the fermentation broth of the soil micro-organism *Streptomyces avermitilis* and these compounds are described in US patent US 4 310 519. Furthermore, derivatives of these basic avermectin compounds have been prepared by a variety of chemical means.

Some of the avermectin group of compounds contain a 22, 23-double bond 15 and others contain a disaccharide at the 13-position which consists of α -L-oleandrosyl- α -L-oleandrosyl group. One or both saccharide units can be removed forming a monosaccharide or an aglycone (where both saccharides are removed) as described in US patent US 4206205. The aglycone derivatives possess a hydroxy group at the 13 position which may be removed to form the 13-deoxy 20 compound as described in the patents US 4 171 314 and US 4 173 571. Acylation of hydroxy groups on the avermectin compounds and derivatives can be carried out as described in US 4 201 861.

The milbemycin series of compounds, disclosed in US 3 950 360, are structurally similar to the avermectin family in that they contain the sixteen 25 membered macrocyclic ring. However, they do not contain the disaccharide sub-unit and there are differences in the substituent groups.

Ivermectin, disclosed in US 4 199 569, is prepared by the selective reduction of the 22, 23 double bond of the avermectin compounds. Ivermectin is a mixture of 22, 23-dihydro Avermectin B1a and B1b in a ratio of at least 80:20.

30 Ivermectin is an especially preferred active component in pesticidal compositions, and there is extensive literature on its activity, demonstrating its

efficacy against internal and external parasites, and its ability to interfere in the life cycle of certain parasites. The Merck Index (1996) cites several references including J.C.Chabala *et al*, J.Med.Chem.**23**, 1134 (1980); J.R.Egerton *et al*, Brit.Vet.J.**136**, 88 (1980); W.C.Campbell *et al*, Science **221**, 823-828 (1983) to 5 mention but a few.

Formulation of ivermectin for the purposes of delivery in a variety of presentations, e.g. as an oral drench, pour-on, parenteral formulations, granules for adding to feed, and syringeable pastes. has proved highly challenging and numerous patents have been published on its use. Ivermectin exhibits a lipophilic 10 character but it can be solvated in aqueous systems, and various patents describe special solvent systems for use in its formulation. Thus reference may be made at least to EP 0 045 655, and EP 0 146 414 for example.

Although ivermectin is surprisingly effective, and has enjoyed a long period of commercial success, there remains a keen interest in exploiting ivermectin 15 against a wider range of parasites and in overcoming tolerance by some parasites which demands higher amounts of ivermectin to be delivered. Taking into account the fact that a significant volume of use of ivermectin is in protecting and treating animals intended for human consumption, there are constraints on the residual amount of ivermectin in the carcass of such an animal. Therefore, high loadings of 20 ivermectin, even if technically feasible, in a delivery system are not necessarily the optimum solution.

Combination formulations are also desirable taking account of acquired 25 tolerance or resistance in pests to prolonged usage of other more traditional parasiticidal agents. This phenomenon is well documented, e.g. in relation to worming compositions. Synergistic effects or complementary effects of combined parasiticidal agents have been observed as a route to combating the aforesaid tolerance problem. Synergistic anthelmintic compositions are discussed in WO 94/28887, which focuses on substituted mono- and bisphenols, salicylanilides, benzene sulphonamides, halogenated benzimidazoles, benzimidazoles, and 30 benzimidazole carbamates.

The salicylanilides, tend to be effective against fungal attack, but the chemically modified derivative closantel is an effective worming agent. Closantel is described in US 4 005 218 and in the literature, e.g. J.Guerrero *et al*, J.Parasitol.**68**,616, (1983); H.Van den Bossche *et al*, Arch.Int.Physiol.Biochim, **87**, 5 851(1979); H.J.Kane *et al*, Mol.Biochem.Parasitol.**1**, 347(1980).

The opportunity to combine the use of avermectins with other parasiticidal agents has been explored already. Thus one finds that skin-absorbable pour-on formulations containing triclabendazole, optionally containing an avermectin, tetramisole or levamisole have been proposed in WO 0061068. An injectable 10 formulation containing closantel together with an avermectin or milbemycin has been proposed in WO 95/05812. Formulations of the pour-on and injectable type are discussed in WO 01/60380, which comprise use of a pyrrolidone solvent and a bridging solvent such as a xylene, optionally including a further solubility agent 15 such as propylene glycol caprylic acids and esters or peanut oil. This special solvent system is needed to address the difficulties of formulating differing parasiticidal agents such as closantel and ivermectin together.

Salicylanilide derivatives such as closantel provide useful control over a range of parasites and are especially useful against liver fluke. The avermectin group of anti-parasitic compounds of which ivermectin is the best known example, 20 provide complementary protection against many other parasites such as roundworms. Therefore, there are advantages to be gained if a combination of these drugs could be provided in a form that can be conveniently administered to livestock and which will provide effective control of parasitic infection.

For ivermectin and closantel the established dose rate for injection of 25 livestock is of the order of 200 µg/kg (ivermectin) and 2.5mg/kg (closantel). Provision of a satisfactory aqueous formulation is problematical because the optimum pH for each drug is different. An acidic system providing the optimum pH for ivermectin, whereas closantel requires an alkaline medium for satisfactory dissolution.

30 Accordingly non-aqueous or essentially non-aqueous formulations were investigated. Ivermectin can be prepared in non-aqueous or low water content

systems that are suitable for injection. Glycerol formal, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, pyrrolidone, and related solvents have been used in various formulations, singly or in combination. Patent publication WO 95/05812 discloses closantel and ivermectin solutions for injection using some of the solvents 5 established as suitable for ivermectin (glycerol formal, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol and water). However the effectiveness of the formulations, in terms of bioavailability of the active parasiticidal agents, described in that patent application were not disclosed.

10 The results of our research into the efficacy of such formulations are summarised in Table 1 presented hereinbelow.

In order to evaluate formulations of the type described in the reference WO 95/05812, administration of an ivermectin/closantel combination product as disclosed therein, at a dosage corresponding to 2.5 mg/kg closantel was carried out according to established industry practices. However, this failed to produce 15 blood plasma levels of closantel greater than 20 ppm (Examples 1 and 2 in Table 1 reported hereinafter). According to typical experience, it was anticipated that a higher amount of closantel would have a favourable effect on the blood plasma levels. Increasing the closantel concentration in such formulations was readily achieved, allowing higher dosing of closantel in the combination product. Despite 20 these attempts at higher dosing, administration of closantel at 5 mg/kg did not increase blood plasma levels at all and even at the exceptionally high dosing level of 7.5 mg/kg the blood plasma levels only increased to 31 ppm (Examples 3 and 4 in Table 1). Therefore the proposed formulations available from following the teachings of the reference WO 95/05812 surprisingly failed to deliver the expected 25 solution to the problem of obtaining a satisfactory combination product.

Objects of the Invention

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide improved 30 veterinary pharmaceutical preparations. In particular it is an object of the invention to provide a composition having activity against a broad range of endo- and ectoparasites including flukes. It is a further object of this invention to provide preparations which are suitable for administration by injection. A still further object of the invention is to provide a veterinary pharmaceutical product combining

ivermectin and closantel in an effective formulation enabling enhanced bioavailability of closantel in excess of the observed prior art levels.

Summary of the Invention

Surprisingly it has been found that the inclusion of a significant amount of a polymeric moiety, especially polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) has a dramatic effect on the bioavailability of salicylanilides such as closantel in parasiticidal formulations. Lutrol*, a polyoxypropylene/polyoxyethylene block copolymer, known as a polymeric surfactant) also showed some benefit in this respect but not as demonstrably effective as the PVP.

Accordingly, the invention enables the provision of injectable parasiticidal compositions, especially combination products, based on for example an avermectin or milbemycin together with another parasiticidal agent of the salicylanilide type with effective bioavailability of the parasiticidal agents.

Thus according to one aspect of the invention, a parasiticidal composition comprises a first parasiticidal agent selected from amongst the avermectins and the milbemycins, together with another parasiticidal agent selected from the salicylanilides, in a physiologically tolerable solvent system rendering the said composition suitable for injection, *characterised in that* the composition comprises an amount of a polymeric species that is effective to provide blood plasma levels of the salicylanilide parasiticidal agent greater than about 20 ppm, over a period of treatment.

Preferably, the polymeric species is selected from a polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) or a polyoxypropylene/polyoxyethylene block copolymer, the former being especially preferred.

Polyvinylpyrrolidone is available in powder form of various molecular weights (M_w circa 10,000 up to 55,000, and above: Aldrich Catalogue 2000-2001) for pharmaceutical use and is generally adopted as a dispersing and suspending agent (Merck Index). Thus it is surprising that it offers the observed beneficial effect for two reasons. Firstly, its normal use is in preparing the formulation, but here it is unnecessary, because the actives are readily introduced to the solvent system without such an aid, indeed our findings in this respect bear out the

*registered trademark of BASF

findings of the earlier patent applicant (WO-A-01/60380) in terms of making a stable formulation. Secondly, a person experienced in this art would predict that macromolecules may have an adverse effect on bioavailability when present in a preparation due to interaction between the macromolecule and the drug 5 component, leading to the so-called "drug binding" impairing bioavailability.

Therefore, hitherto on the basis of the present state of the art, prior to the present work, it could not have predicted that PVP would have a beneficial effect with respect to inhibiting depletion of effective amounts of closantel from blood after the dose is administered. Thus PVP is surprisingly found to be effective in 10 the manufacture of a parasiticidal composition comprising closantel having long acting efficacy, such that the amount of PVP used enables the desired period of efficacy to be designed into the formulation to provide a controllable period of effective treatment whilst still permitting slaughter for human consumption of the treated animal if required having regard to the legally prescribed withdrawal period.

15 A suitable solvent system comprises glycerol formal (GF), or a mixture of propylene glycol (PG) and GF, or a mixture of a polyethylene glycol (PEG) and GF. A range of PEG solvents according to molecular weight is commercially available, and any of those, or others that may yet be made available, may be chosen for convenience provided that the PEG is presented or rendered available as a liquid 20 during formulation. Typically, PEG 200 to 1500 are readily to hand from commercial sources, and thus can be used for the purposes herein, but PEG 200 to PEG 600 are usefully employed in this invention. A preferred solvent system consists of PEG 200 with GF.

25 Thus according to the invention, it is now possible to obtain in a single injectable formulation, an avermectin, preferably ivermectin, and a salicylanilide, preferably closantel, which is effective to deliver closantel when administered to an animal such that an effective plasma concentration of closantel is readily achieved.

The potential ranges of the preferred parasiticidal agents useful in such formulations are:

30 Ivermectin - from 0.1 to 10% w/v, preferably 1 to 5 % w/v;
Closantel - from 1 to 30% w/v, preferably 1 to 15 % w/v.

The quantity of polymeric species, especially polyvinylpyrrolidone, required to be effective depends on the desired salicylanilide activity of the mixture but typically at least 11% PVP is required to permit the higher effective amounts of e.g. closantel desired to be achieved, and good results are demonstrated at levels of 5 15% or more. With regard to relative ratio of polymeric component to closantel, it has been demonstrated that good bioavailability of closantel is achieved when a ratio of greater than 1.44 :1 is established in the formulation.

Modes for Carrying Out the Invention

Formulation Examples-Solvent Systems

10 **A:** In the preparation of a 0.5%w/v ivermectin parenteral solution the composition was as follows:

Ivermectin	0.5%w/v
Closantel (as Na salt)	12.5%w/v
PVP (K12)	18.0%w/v
Glycerol Formal	<i>q.s. ad 100%v/v</i>

15 **B:** In the preparation of a 0.5%w/v ivermectin parenteral solution the composition was as follows:

Ivermectin	0.5%w/v
Closantel (as Na salt)	12.5%w/v
PVP (K12)	18.0%w/v
Propylene Glycol	40%w/v
Glycerol Formal	<i>q.s. ad 100%v/v</i>

20 **C:** In the preparation of a 0.5%w/v ivermectin parenteral solution the composition was as follows:

Ivermectin	0.5%w/v
Closantel (as Na salt)	12.5%w/v
PVP (K12)	18.0%w/v
Polyethylene Glycol 200	40%w/v
Glycerol Formal	<i>q.s. ad 100%v/v</i>

General Method of Formulation:

These formulations were made up following usual industry practice. Thus PVP is initially dissolved in the PEG 200 and half the volume of glycerol formal. Then the closantel is introduced with stirring as required. Finally the ivermectin is added, and dissolved, and the remainder of the solvent is added to the final desired volume. The solution is sterilised by membrane filtration and packaged aseptically.

Test Results:

Performance Examples 1 to 7 describe the trials of prior art proposals in comparison with formulations according to the invention.

Test Example 1:

2.5 mg/kg closantel in a formulation of 0.5% ivermectin in glycerol formal.

Test Example 2:

2.5 mg/kg closantel in a formulation of 0.5% ivermectin in glycerol formal and polyethylene glycol 200.

Test Example 3:

5 mg/kg closantel in a formulation of 0.5% ivermectin in glycerol formal with polyethylene glycol 200.

Test Example 4:

7.5 mg/kg closantel in a formulation of 0.5% ivermectin in glycerol formal with polyethylene glycol 200.

Test Example 5:

5 mg/kg closantel in a formulation of 0.5% ivermectin in glycerol formal, and containing PVP.

Test Example 6:

5 mg/kg closantel in a formulation of 0.5% ivermectin in glycerol formal with propylene glycol, and containing PVP.

Test Example 7:

5 mg/kg closantel in a formulation of 0.5% ivermectin in glycerol formal with polyethylene glycol 200, and containing PVP.

The results of bioavailability with respect to closantel are presented in the

5 Table 1 hereinafter.

Table 1

Example	Solvent System	Ivermectin Content (%w/v)	Closantel Content (%w/v)	PVP Content (%w/v)	Closantel Dose (mg/kg)	Closantel Maximum Plasma level (ppm)
1	GF	0.5	6.25	-	2.5	14.8
2	PEG/GF	0.5	6.25	-	2.5	19.3
3	PEG/GF	0.5	25	-	5	18.6
4	PEG/GF	0.5	18.75	-	7.5	31.3
5	GF	0.5	12.5	18	5	52.8
6	PG/GF	0.5	12.5	18	5	48.3
7	PEG/GF	0.5	12.5	18	5	57.8

GF = Glycerol Formal

PEG = Polyethylene Glycol

PG = Propylene Glycol

In formulations using two solvents the first mentioned solvent is added at 40% With the second added to make up the required volume.

Industrial Applicability

In view of the aforesaid advantages and properties of the compositions

10 described herein, the invention will be usefully applied in the field of veterinary medicine in particular for combating endoparasites and ectoparasites typically afflicting livestock such as bovines, equines, ovines and caprines.

CLAIMS

1. An anti-parasitic composition containing an effective amount of a salicylanilide anti-parasitic compound together with a sufficient amount of a polymeric species selected from the group consisting of polyvinylpyrrolidones, and polyoxypropylene/polyoxyethylene block copolymers, said amount of salicylanilide anti-parasitic compound being in the range of from 1% to 35% that is effective to provide blood plasma levels of the said compound greater than about 20 ppm over a period of treatment, and an effective amount of at least one other anti-parasitic compound selected from the group consisting of avermectins and milbemycins, in a physiologically acceptable solvent.
2. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the salicylanilide is closantel.
3. A composition according to claim 1, wherein the other anti-parasitic compound is ivermectin present in an amount in the range 0.1 to 10% (w/v).
4. A composition according to claim 2, wherein closantel is present in an amount of 1 to 30% (w/v).
5. A composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of propylene glycol (PG), polyethylene glycols (PEG), glycerol formal, and water individually or in combination.
6. A composition according to claim 4, wherein the polymeric species is a polyvinylpyrrolidone present in an amount of at least 11%.
7. A composition according to claim 1, characterized in that the composition is presented for parenteral administration.