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(54) **Medicinal aerosol formulations.**

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(73) Proprietor : **RIKER LABORATORIES, INC.**
19901 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91324 (US)

(72) Inventor : **Purewal, Tarlochan Singh**
196 Radford Road
Leamington Spa Warwickshire (GB)
Inventor : **Greenleaf, David John**
47 Outwoods Drive
Loughborough Leicestershire (GB)

(74) Representative : **Bowman, Paul Alan et al**
LLOYD WISE, TREGEAR & CO. Norman House
105-109 Strand
London WC2R OAE (GB)

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Description

This invention relates to medicinal aerosol formulations and in particular to formulations suitable for oral or nasal administration which are at least substantially free of chlorofluorocarbons.

Since the metered dose pressurised inhaler was introduced in the mid 1950's, inhalation has become the most widely used route for delivering bronchodilator drugs and steroids to the airways of asthmatic patients. Compared with oral administration of bronchodilators, inhalation offers a rapid onset of action and a low instance of systemic side effects. More recently, inhalation from a pressurised inhaler has been a route selected for the administration of other drugs, e.g., ergotamine, which are not primarily concerned with treatment of a bronchial malady.

The metered dose inhaler is dependent upon the propulsive force of a propellant system used in its manufacture. The propellant generally comprises a mixture of liquified chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) which are selected to provide the desired vapour pressure and stability of the formulation. Propellants 11, 12 and 114 are the most widely used propellants in aerosol formulations for inhalation administration.

In recent years it has been established that CFC's react with the ozone layer around the earth and contribute towards its depletion. There has been considerable pressure around the world to reduce substantially the use of CFC's, and various Governments have banned the "nonessential" use of CFC's. Such "non-essential" uses include the use of CFC's as refrigerants and blowing agents, but heretofore the use of CFC's in medicines, which contributes to less than 1% of the total use of CFC's, has not been restricted. Nevertheless, in view of the adverse effect of CFC's on the ozone layer it is desirable to seek alternative propellant systems which are suitable for use in inhalation aerosols.

U.S. Patent Specification No. 4,174,295 discloses aerosol propellant compositions which consist of a mixture of a hydrogen-containing chlorofluorocarbon or fluorocarbon (A), selected from the group consisting of $CHClF_2$ (Propellant 22), CH_2F_2 (Propellant 32) and CF_3-CH_3 (Propellant 143a), with a hydrogen-containing fluorocarbon or chlorofluorocarbon (B) selected from the group consisting of: CH_2ClF (Propellant 11), $CClF_2$-CHClF (Propellant 123a), CF_3-CHClF (Propellant 124), CHF_2-$CClF_2$ (Propellant 124a), CHClF-CHF_2 (Propellant 133), CF_3-CH_2Cl (Propellant 133a), CHF_2-CHF_2 (Propellant 134), CF_3-CH_2F (Propellant 134a), $CClF_2$-CH3 (Propellant 142b) and CHF_2-CH_3 (Propellant 152a). The compositions may contain a third component (C) consisting of a saturated hydrocarbon propellant, e.g., n-butane, isobutane, pentane and isopentanes. The propellant compositions comprise 5 to 60% of (A), 5 to 95% of (B) and 0 to 50% of (C) and are said to be suitable for application in the fields of: hair lacquers, anti-perspiration products, perfumes, deodorants for rooms, paints, insecticides, for home cleaning products, for waxes, etc. The compositions may contain dispersing agents and solvents, e.g., methylene chloride, ethanol etc.

It has now been found that 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane has particularly suitable properties for use as a propellant for medicinal aerosol formulations for oral or nasal administration when-used in combination with a surface active agent and an adjuvant having a higher polarity than 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane.

According to the present invention there is provided a medicinal aerosol formulation suitable for administration to a patient by oral or nasal inhalation comprising a medicament, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, a surface active agent and at least one compound having a higher polarity than 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, the formulation being in the form of a solution or a suspension of medicament particles having a median particle size of less than 10μm and being substantially free of $CHClF_2$, CH_2F_2, and CF_3CH_3.

It has been found that 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, hereinafter referred to as Propellant 134a, may be employed as a propellant for aerosol formulations suitable for inhalation therapy when used in combination with a compound (hereinafter an "adjuvant") having a higher polarity than Propellant 134a. The adjuvant should be miscible with Propellant 134a in the amounts employed. Suitable adjuvants include alcohols such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, propylene glycol, hydrocarbons such as propane, butane, isobutane, pentane, isopentane, neopentane, and other propellants such as those commonly referred to as Propellants 11, 12, 114, 113, 142b, 152a 124, and dimethyl ether. The combination of one or more of such adjuvants with Propellant 134a provides a propellant composition which has comparable properties to those of propellant composition based on CFC's, allowing use of known surfactants and additives in the pharmaceutical formulations and conventional valve components. This is particularly advantageous since the toxicity and use of such compounds in metered dose inhalers for drug delivery to the human lung is well established. Preferred adjuvants are liquids or gases at room temperature (22°C) at atmospheric pressure.

Recently it has been established that certain CFC's which have been used as anaesthetics are not significantly ozone depleting agents as they are broken down in the lower atmosphere. Such compounds have a higher polarity composition of the invention. Examples of such compounds include 2-bromo-2-chloro-1,1,1,-trifluoroethane, 2-chloro-1-(difluoromethoxy)-1,1,2-trifluoroethane and 2-chloro-2-(difluromethoxy)-1,1,1-trifluoroethane.

In contrast to the prior art the formulations of the invention do not require the presence of Propellant 22, Propellant 32 or Propellant 143a to provide useful properties; these propellants are absent or present in minor amounts of less than 5% by weight of the propellant composition. The compositions are preferably free from CFC's.

The particular adjuvant(s) used and the concentration of the adjuvant(s) is selected according to the particular medicament used and the desired physical properties of the formulation.

It has been found that the use of Propellant 134a and drug as a binary mixture or in combination with a conventional surfactant such as sorbitan trioleate does not provide formulations having suitable properties for use with pressurised inhalers. It has been established that the physical parameters of polarity, vapour pressure, density, viscosity and interfacial tension are all important in obtaining a stable aerosol formulation, and by a suitable selection of a compound having a polarity higher than that of Propellant 134a stable aerosol formulations using Propellant 134a may be prepared.

The addition of a compound of higher polarity than Propellant 134a to Propellant 134a provides a mixture in which increased amounts of surfactant may be dissolved compared to their solubility in Propellant 134a alone. The presence of increased amounts of solubilised surfactant allows the preparation of stable, homogenous suspensions of drug particles. The presence of large amounts of solubilised surfactant may also assist in obtaining stable solution formulations of certain drugs.

The polarity of Propellant 134a and of an adjuvant may be quantified, and thus compared, in terms of a dielectric constant, or by using Maxwell's equation to relate dielectric constant to the square of the refractive index - the refractive index of materials being readily measurable or obtainable from the literature.

Alternatively, the polarity of adjuvants may be measured using the Kauri-butanol value for estimation of solvent power. The protocol is described in ASTM Standard: Designation 1133-86. However, the scope of the aforementioned test method is limited to hydrocarbon solvents having a boiling point over 40°C. The method has been modified as described below for application to more volatile substances such as is required for propellant.

Standardisation

In conventional testing the Kauri resin solution is standardised against toluene, which has an assigned value of 105, and a mixture of 75% n-heptane and 25% toluene by volume which has an assigned value of 40. When the sample has a Kauri-butanol value lower than 40, it is more appropriate to use a single reference standard of 75% n-heptane : 25% toluene. The concentration of Kauri-butanol solution is adjusted until a titre between 35ml and 45ml of the reference standard is obtained using the method of the ASTM standard.

Method for Volatile Compounds

The density of the volatile substance under test is calculated to allow a volumetric titration from the added weight of the sample after testing.

Kauri-butanol solution (20g) is weighed into an aerosol bottle. A non-metering value is crimped onto the bottle and the weight of bottle and sample measured. Following the procedure detailed in ASTM standards as closely as possible, successive amounts of the volatile sample are transferred from an aerosol bottle via a transfer button until the end point is reached (as defined in ASTM). The aerosol bottle with titrated Kauri-butanol solution is re-weighed.

The Kauri-butanol value is calculated using the following formula:

$$V = \frac{(W_2 - W_1)}{d} \times \frac{40}{B}$$

in which:

W_2 = weight of aerosol bottle after titration (g)

W_1 = weight of aerosol bottle before titration (g)

d = density of sample (g/ml)

B is as defined in the ASTM standard and = ml of heptane-toluene blend required to titrate 20g of Kauri-butanol solution.

If a titre (V) is obtained by precipitation of the Kauri resin out of solution, then a higher Kauri-butanol valve represents a sample of higher polarity.

If the sample and Kauri-butanol solution are immiscible, this is most likely to be due to the immiscibility of the sample with butanol resulting from an excessively low polarity. However, it is feasible that excessively high polarity could result in immiscibility. This is tested by checking the miscibility of the sample with water. If the sample is immiscible with water and immiscible with Kauri-butanol solution, then the Kauri-butanol value is

deemed too low to be measured, and the polarity is to be regarded as lower than that of any material which would give a proper titre into Kauri-butanol solution.

The particular selection of adjuvant and concentration preferably provides the resulting mixture with a solubility parameter of from 6.0 to 8.5 $(cal/cm^3)^{1/2}$. A propellant system having a solubility parameter below 6.0 $(cal/cm^3)^{1/2}$ is a poor solvent for surfactants, resulting in unstable suspension formulations of drug. The preferred solubility parameter for the propellant system comprising Propellant 134a and adjuvant is in the range 6.5 to 7.8 $(cal/cm^3)^{1/2}$.

The vapour pressure of a propellant system is an important factor as it provides the propulsive force for the medicament. The adjuvant is selected to moderate the vapour pressure of Propellant 134a so that it is within the desired range. This allows for advantages in the manufacture of the dosage form and gives greater flexibility to obtain and vary the target vapour pressure at room temperature. Another factor in the choice of the adjuvant is that, whilst it should allow moderation of the vapour pressure of Propellant 134a, it should not easily demix when the mixture is cooled to lower temperatures for the purposes of manufacture of the aerosol formulation and filling the containers.

The vapour pressure may also be increased if desired depending on the choice of the adjuvant. It has been found that some of the propellant mixtures deviate from Raoult's Law. The addition of certain alcohols makes very little change to the vapour pressure of the mixture with Propellant 134a at room temperature. However addition of certain hydrocarbons having a lower vapour pressure than Propellant 134a can result in a mixture having a higher vapour pressure.

The vapour pressure of the formulations at 25°C is generally in the range 20 to 150 psig (1.4 to 10.3 x 10^5 N/m^2) preferably in the range 40 to 90 psig (2.8 to 6.2 x 10^5 N/m^2).

The selection of adjuvant may also be used to modify the density of the formulation. Suitable control of the density may reduce the propensity for either sedimentation or "creaming" of the dispersed drug powders. The density of the formulations is generally in the range 0.5 to 2.0 g/cm^3, preferably in the range 0.8 to 1.8 g/cm^3, more preferably in the range 1.0 to 1.5 g/cm^3.

The selection of adjuvant may also be used to adjust the viscosity of the formulation which is desirably less than 10cP (10^{-2}Pas).

The selection of adjuvant may also be used to adjust the interfacial tension of the propellant system. In order to optimise dispersion of drug particles and stability the interfacial tension of the formulation is desirably below 70 dynes/cm (0.07 Nm^{-1}).

Propellant 134a is generally present in the aerosol formulations in an amount of at least 50% by weight of the formulation, normally 60 to 95% by weight of the formulation.

Propellant 134a and the component of higher polarity are generally employed in the weight ratio 50:50 to 99:1 Propellant 134a : high polarity component, preferably in the weight ratio 70:30 to 98:2 and more preferably in the weight ratio 85:15 to 95:5 Propellant 134a : high polarity component. Preferred compounds of higher polarity than Propellant 134a include ethanol, pentane, isopentane and neopentane.

The aerosol formulations comprise a surface active agent to stabilise the formulation and lubricate the valve components. Suitable surface active agents include both non-fluorinated surfactants and fluorinated surfactants known in the art and disclosed, for example, in British Patent Nos. 837465 and 994734 and U.S. Patent No. 4,352,789. Examples of suitable surfactants include: oils derived from natural sources, such as, corn oil, olive oil, cotton seed oil and sunflower seed oil.

Sorbitan trioleate available under the trade name Span 85,

Sorbitan mono-oleate available under the trade name Span 80,

Sorbitan monolaurate available under the trade name Span 20,

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate available under the trade name Tween 20,

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan mono-oleate available under the trade name Tween 80,

lecithins derived from natural sources such as those available under the trade name Epikuron particularly Epikuron 200.

Oleyl polyoxyethylene (2) ether available under the trade name Brij 92,

Stearyl polyoxyethylene (2) available under the trade name Brij 72,

Lauryl polyoxyethylene (4) ether available under the trade name Brij 30,

Oleyl polyoxyethylene (2) ether available under the trade name Genapol 0-020,

Block copolymers of oxyethylene and oxypropylene available under the trade name Synperonic,

Oleic acid, Synthetic lecithin, Diethylene glycol dioleate, Tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate, Ethyl oleate, Isopropyl myristate, Glyceryl trioleate, Glyceryl monolaurate, Glyceryl mono-oleate, Glyceryl monostearate, Glyceryl monoricinoleate, Cetyl alcohol, Stearyl alcohol, Polyethylene glycol 400, Cetyl pyridinium chloride.

The surface active agents are generally present in amounts not exceeding 5 percent by weight of the total formulation. They will usually be present in the weight ratio 1:100 to 10:1 surface active agent : drug(s), but

the surface active agent may exceed this weight ratio in cases where the drug concentration in the formulation is very low.

Suitable solid medicaments include antiallergics, analgesics, bronchodilators, antihistamines,therapeutic proteins and peptides, antitussives, anginal preparations, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory preparations, hormones, or sulfonamides, such as, for example, a vasoconstrictive amine, an enzyme, an alkaloid, or a steroid, and synergistic combinations of these. Examples of medicaments which may be employed are: Isoproterenol [alpha-(isopropylaminomethyl) protocatechuyl alcohol], phenylephrine, phenylpropanolamine, glucagon, adrenochrome, trypsin, epinephrine, ephedrine, narcotine, codeine, atropine, heparin, morphine, dihydromorphinone, ergotamine, scopolamine, methapyrilene, cyanocobalamin, terbutaline, rimiterol, salbutamol, flunisolide, colchicine, pirbuterol, beclomethasone, orciprenaline, fentanyl, and diamorphine. Others are antibiotics, such as neomycin, streptomycin, penicillin, procaine penicillin, tetracycline, chlorotetracycline and hydroxytetracycline; adrenocorticotropic hormone and adrenocortical hormones, such as cortisone, hydrocortisone, hydrocortisone acetate and prednisolone; insulin, antiallergy compounds such as cromolyn sodium, etc.

The drugs exemplified above may be used as either the free base or as one or more salts known to the art. The choice of free base or salt will be influenced by the physical stability of the drug in the formulation. For example, it has been shown that the free base of salbutamol exhibits a greater dispersion stability than salbutamol sulphate in the formulations of the invention.

The following salts of the drugs mentioned above may be used;
acetate, benzenesulphonate, benzoate, bicarbonate, bitartrate, bromide, calcium edetate, camsylate, carbonate, chloride, citrate, dihydrochloride, edetate, edisylate, estolate, esylate, fumarate, fluceptate, gluconate, glutamate, glycollylarsanilate, hexylresorcinate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroxynaphthoate, iodide, isethionate, lactate, lactobionate, malate, maleate, mandelate, mesylate, methylbromide, methylnitrate, methylsulphate, mucate, napsylate, nitrate, pamoate (embonate), pantothenate, phosphate\diphosphate, polygalacturonate, salicylate, stearate, subacetate, succinate, sulphate, tannate, tartrate, and triethiodide.

Cationic salts may also be used. Suitable cationic salts include the alkali metals, e.g. sodium and potassium, and ammonium salts and salts of amines known in the art to be pharmaceutically acceptable, e.g. glycine, ethylene diamine, choline, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, octadecylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, 1-amino-2-propanol-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl) propane-1,3-diol and 1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2 isopropylaminoethanol.

The particle size of the powder for inhalation therapy should preferably be in the range 2 to 10μm. There is no lower limit on particle size except that imposed by the use to which the aerosol produced is to be put. Where the powder is a solid medicament, the lower limit of particle size is that which will be readily absorbed and retained on or in body tissues. When particles of less than about one-half micron in diameter are administered by inhalation they tend to be exhaled by the patient.

The concentration of medicament depends upon the desired dosage but is generally in the range 0.01 to 5% by weight.

The formulation of the invention may be filled into conventional aerosol containers equipped with metering valves and dispensed in an identical manner to formulations employing CFC's.

The invention will now be illustrated by the following Examples.

The following components were used in the Examples:

Salbutamol Sulphate B.P., micronised	- Salbutamol
Beclomethasone Dipropionate Isopropylacohol solvate, micronised	- BDP
Sodium Cromoglycate B.P., micronised	- DSCG
Sorbitan trioleate	- Span 85
Lecithin commercially available under the trade name Lipoid S100	- Lipoid S100
Oleic Acid B.P.	- oleic acid
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	- P134a
Ethyl alcohol B.P.	- ethanol
n-Pentane, standard laboratory reagent	- n-pentane

The formulations in the Examples were prepared by the following techniques.

Each drug and surfactant combination was weighed into a small beaker. The required quantity of the higher boiling point component of the propellant system e.g. ethanol was added and the mixture homogenised using a Silverson mixer. The required quanity of the mixture was dispensed into a P.E.T. bottle and an aerosol valve crimped in place. Propellant 134a was added to the required weight by pressure filling.

EXAMPLES 1 to 6

Formulations containing Salbutamol

The formulations reported in the following Tables were prepared.

Ingredient (g)	Example No.		
	1	2	3
Salbutamol	0.010	0.010	0.010
Span 85	0.012	-	-
Oleic Acid	-	0.012	-
Lipoid S100	-	-	0.012
n-Pentane	1.240	1.240	1.240
P134a	3.720	3.720	3.720

Ingredient (g)	Example No.		
	4	5	6
Salbutamol	0.010	0.010	0.010
Span 85	0.012	-	-
Oleic Acid	-	0.012	-
Lipoid S100	-	-	0.012
Ethanol	1.350	1.350	1.350
P134a	4.040	4.040	4.040

All formulations comprised a suspension of salbutamol. Examples 4 to 6 containing ethanol appeared to be more stable than Examples 1 to 3 containing n-pentane, exhibiting a decreased tendency to settling.

EXAMPLES 7 to 12

Formulations containing Beclomethasone Dipropionate

The formulations reported in the following Tables were prepared.

Ingredient (g)	Example No.		
	7	8	9
BDP	0.005	0.005	0.005
Span 85	0.012	-	-
Oleic Acid	-	0.012	-
Lipoid S100	-	-	0.006
n-Pentane	1.240	1.240	1.240
P134a	3.720	3.720	3.720

Ingredient (g)	Example No.		
	10	11	12
BDP	0.005	0.005	0.005
Span 85	0.006	-	-
Oleic Acid	-	0.006	-
Lipoid S100	-	-	0.006
Ethanol	1.350	1.350	1.350
P134a	4.040	4.040	4.040

For those formulations containing n-pentane, Examples 7 and 8 appeared less turbid than Example 9, and Example 8 appeared to form a solution after 4 - 5 days.

Examples 10 to 12 produced solution formulations.

EXAMPLES 13 to 18

Formulations containing Sodium Cromoglycate

The formulations reported in the following Tables were prepared.

Ingredient (g)	Example No.		
	13	14	15
DSCG	0.100	0.100	0.100
Span 85	0.024	-	-
Oleic Acid	-	0.024	-
Lipoid S100	-	-	0.024
n-Pentane	1.240	1.240	1.240
P134a	3.720	3.720	3.720

Ingredient (g)	Example No.		
	16	17	18
DSCG	0.100	0.100	0.100
Span 85	0.006	-	-
Oleic Acid	-	0.006	-
Lipoid S100	-	-	0.006
Ethanol	1.350	1.350	1.350
P134a	4.040	4.040	4.040

Examples 13 to 18 produced suspension formulations, Examples 16 to 18 containing ethanol exhibiting better stability properties than Examples 13 to 15 containing n-pentane.

EXAMPLES 19 to 23

The following Examples illustrate the use of different adjuvants with Propellant 134a.

Ingredient (g)	Example No.				
	19	20	21	22	23
Salbutamol	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	-
BDP	-	-	-	-	0.010
Span 85	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	-
Oleic Acid	-	-	-	-	0.001
P134a	4.98	5.22	5.28	5.61	5.04
neopentane	0.55	-	-	-	-
Isopropyl-alcohol	-	0.58	-	-	-
Isopropyl-myristate	-	-	0.59	-	-
Propellant 11	-	-	-	0.62	-
Isopentane	-	-	-	-	0.56

Each Example was 5ml in volume and was in the form of a stable suspension.

EXAMPLE 24

This Example illustrates the use of different surfactants in the following basic formulations:

Salbutamol	0.012g
Ethanol	0.58g
P134a	5.220g
Surfactant	A or B

Volume = 5 ml

A = 0.005g B = 0.012g

The following surfactants were employed to form stable suspensions in the concentrations specified.

1.	Span 85	A, B.	16.	Isopropyl myristate	B.
2.	Span 80	A.	17.	Glyceryl trioleate	A, B.
3.	Span 20	A.	18.	Glyceryl monolaurate	A.
4.	Tween 20	A.	19.	Glyceryl mono-oleate	A.
5.	Tween 80	A.	20.	Glyceryl monostearate	A.
6.	Oleic acid	A, B.	21.	Glyceryl monoricinoleate	A.
7.	Epikuron 200	B.	22.	Cetyl alcohol	A.
8.	Synthetic lecithin	B.	23.	Stearyl alcohol	B.
9.	Brij 92	A.	24.	Polyethylene glycol 400	B.
10.	Brij 72	A.	25.	Synperonic PE L61	A.
11.	Brij 30	B.	26.	Synperonic PE L64	A.
12.	Genapol 0-020	A.	27.	Synperonic PE L92	A.
13.	Diethylene glycol dioleate	A.	28.	Synperonic PE P94	A.
14.	Tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate	A.	29.	Cetyl pyridinium chloride	A.
			30.	FC 807 free acids (consisting mainly of bis(perfluoro-n-octyl-N-ethyl sulphonamidoethyl) phosphate)	A, B.
15.	Ethyl oleate	A.	31.	Corn Oil	B.

Claims

1. A medicinal aerosol formulation suitable for administration to a patient by oral or nasal inhalation comprising a medicament, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, a surface active agent and at least one compound having a higher polarity than 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, the formulation being in the form of a solution or a suspension of medicament particles having a median particle size of less than 10μm and being substantially free of $CHClF_2$, CH_2F_2, and CF_3CH_3.

2. An aerosol formulation as claimed in Claim 1 in which the compound having a higher polarity than 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane is selected from alcohols, saturated hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof.

3. An aerosol formulation as claimed in Claim 1 in which the compound is selected from ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, n-pentane, isopentane, neopentane, isopropyl myristate and mixtures thereof.

4. An aerosol formulation as claimed in any preceding Claim in which 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane is present in an amount of at least 50% by weight of the formulation and the weight ratio of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane : compound of higher polarity is in the range 50:50 to 99:1.

5. An aerosol formulation as claimed in Claim 4 in which the 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane is present in an amount in the range 60 to 95% by weight of the formulation and the weight ratio of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane : compound of high polarity is in the range 70:30 to 98:2.

6. An aerosol formulation as claimed in Claim 4 or Claim 5 in which the weight ratio of 1,1,1,2-cetrafluoroethane : compound of higher polarity is in the range 85:15 to 95:5.

7. An aerosol formulation as claimed in any preceding Claim in which the surface active agent is selected from sorbitan trioleate, sorbitan mono-oleate, sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monolaurate, polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan mono-oleate, natural lecithin, oleyl polyoxyethylene (2) ether, stearyl polyoxyethylene (2) ether, lauryl polyoxyethylene (4) ether, block copolymers of oxyethylene and oxypropylene, Oleic acid, Synthetic lecithin, Diethylene glycol dioleate, Tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate, Ethyl oleate, Isopropyl myristate, Glyceryl mono-oleate, Glyceryl monostearate, Glyceryl monoricinoleate, Cetyl alcohol, Stearyl alcohol, Polyethylene glycol 400 and Cetyl pyridinium chloride, olive oil, glyceryl monolaurate, corn oil, cotton seed oil and sunflower seed oil.

8. An aerosol formulation as claimed in any preceding Claim in which the weight ratio of surface active agent : medicament is in the range 1:100 to 10:1.

9. An aerosol formulation as claimed in any preceding Claim in which the medicament is selected from salbutamol, beclomethasone dipropionate, disodium cromoglycate, pirbuterol, isoprenaline, adrenaline, rimiterol, and ipratropium bromide.

10. An aerosol formulation as claimed in any preceding Claim in which the medicament is present in an amount in the range 0.01 to 5% by weight of the formulation.

11. A medicinal product for administration of a medicament to a patient by oral or nasal inhalation comprising an aerosol container equipped with a metered dose dispensing valve, the aerosol container containing a medicinal aerosol formulation as claimed in any preceding Claim.

12. A method of making a medicinal product which comprises filling an aerosol container with a medicinal aerosol formulation as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 10 and equipping the aerosol container with a metered dose dispensing valve.

13. A method as claimed in Claim 14 in which the 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane.is introduced into the aerosol container after the remaining components of the aerosol formulation.

14. The use of a medicinal aerosol formulation suitable for administration to a patient by oral or nasal inhalation comprising a medicament, 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, a surface active agent and at least one compound having a higher polarity than 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, the formulation being in the form of a solution or a suspension of medicament particles having a median particle size of less than 10 μm and being substantially free of $CHClF_2$, CH_2F_2, CF_3CH_3 in the manufacture of a medicinal product for inhalation therapy.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine medizinische Aerosolformulierung, die zur Verabreichung eines Medikaments an einen Patienten durch orale oder nasale Inhalation geeignet ist und die ein Medikament, 1, 1, 1,2-Tetrafluorethan, ein oberflächenaktives Mittel und mindestens eine Verbindung umfaßt, die eine höhere Polarität als 1, 1, 1,2-Tetrafluorethan hat, wobei die Formulierung in Form einer Lösung oder einer Suspension von Partikeln des Medikaments mit einer mittleren Partikelgröße von weniger als 10 μm vorliegt und im wesentlichen frei von $CHClF_2$, CH_2F_2 und CF_3CH_3 ist.

2. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach Anspruch 1, in welcher die Verbindung, die eine höhere Polarität als 1, 1, 1,2-Tetrafluorethan hat, aus Alkoholen, gesättigten Kohlenwasserstoffen und Mischungen davon ausgewählt ist.

3. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach Anspruch 1, in welcher die Verbindung aus Ethylalkohol, Isopropylalkohol, n-Pentan, Isopentan, Neopentan, Isopropylmyristat und Mischungen davon ausgewählt ist.

4. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach einem der vorhergehenden .Ansprüche, in welcher 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethan in einer Menge von mindestens 50 Gew% der Formulierung enthalten ist und das Gewichtsverhältnis von 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethan zu der Verbindung mit höherer Polarität im Bereich von 50 : 50 bis 99 : 1 liegt.

5. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach Anspruch 4, in welcher das 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethan in einer im Bereich von 60 - 95 Gew% der Formulierung liegendenden Menge enthalten ist und das Gewichtsverhältnis von 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethan zur Verbindung mit höherer Polarität im Bereich von 70 : 30 und 98 : 2 liegt.

6. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach einem der Ansprüche 4 oder 5, in welcher das Gewichtsverhältnis von 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethan zur Verbindung mit höherer Polarität im Bereich von 85 : 15 bis 95 : 5 liegt.

7. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das oberflächenaktive Mittel aus Sorbitantrioleat, Sorbitanmonooleat, Sorbitanmonolaurat, Polyoxyethylen(20)sorbitanmonolaurat , Polyoxyethylen(20)sorbitanmonooleat, natürlichem Lecithin, Oleylpolyoxyethylen(2)ether, Laurylpolyoxyethylen(4)ether, Blockcopolymeren von Oxyethylen und Oxypropylen, Oleinsäure, synthetischem Lecithin, Diethylenglykoldioleat, Tetrahydrofurfuryloleat, Ethyloleat, Isopropylmyristat, Glycerinmonooleat, Glycerinmonostearat, Glycerinmonoricinolat, Cetylakohol, Stearylalkohol, Polyethylenglykol 400 und Cetylpyridiniumchlorid, Olivenöl, Glycerinmonolaurat, Maisöl, Baumwollmenöl und Sonnenblumenöl ausgewählt sind.

8. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach einm der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das Gewichtsverhältnis von oberflächenaktivem Mittel zum Medikament im Bereich von 1 : 100 bis 10 : 1 liegt.

9. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das Medikament aus aus Salbumatol, Beclomethasondipropionat, Dinatriumcromoglykat, Pirbuterol, Isoprenalin, Adrenalin, Rimiterol und Ipratropiumbromid ausgewählt ist.

10. Eine Aerosolformulierung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, in welcher das Medikament in einer im Bereich von 0,01 bis 5 Gew% der Formulierung liegenden Menge enthalten ist.

11. Ein medizinisches Produkt zur Verabreichung eines Medikaments an einen Patienten durch orale oder nasale Inhalation, das einen mit einem Ventil zur Ausgabe einer abgemessenen Dosis versehenen Aerosolbehälter umfaßt, der eine medizinische Aerosolformulierung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche enthält.

12. Ein Verfahren zur Herstellung eines medizinischen Produkts, welches das Füllen eines Aerosolbehälters mit einer Aerosolformulierung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10 und das Ausstatten des Aerosolbehälters mit einem Ventil zur Abgabe einer abgemessenen Dosis umfaßt.

13. Ein Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, in welchem das 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethan nach den übrigen Komponenten der Aerosolformulierung in den Aerosolbehälter gegeben wird.

14. Die Verwendung einer medizinischen Aerosolformulierung, die zur Verabreichung eines Medikaments an einen Patienten durch orale oder nasale Inhalation geeignet ist und die ein Medikament, 1, 1, 1,2-Tetrafluorethan, ein oberflächenaktives Mittel und mindestens eineVerbindung umfaßt, die eine höhere Polarität als 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethan hat, wobei die Formulierung in Form einer Lösung oder einer Suspension von Partikeln des Medikaments mit einer Partikelgröße von weniger als 10 µm vorliegt und im wesentlichen frei von $CHClF_2$, CH_2F_2 und CF_3CH_3 ist, zur Herstellung eines medizinischen Produkts zur Inhalationstherapie.

Revendications

1. Formulation médicamenteuse en aérosol convenant pour l'administration à un patient par inhalation orale ou nasale, comprenant un médicament, du 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane, un agent tensio-actif et au moins un composé ayant une polarité plus forte que celle du 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane, la formulation étant sous forme d'une solution ou d'une suspension de particules de médicament ayant un diamètre moyen inférieur à 10 µm et étant pratiquement dépourvue de $CHClF_2$, CH_2F_2 et CF_3CH_3.

2. Formulation en aérosol suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composé ayant une polarité plus forte que celle du 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane est choisi entre des alcools, des hydrocarbures saturés et leurs mélanges.

3. Formulation en aérosol suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle le composé est choisi entre l'alcool éthylique, l'alcool isopropylique, le n-pentane, l'isopentane, le néopentane, le myristate d'isopropyle et leurs mélanges.

4. Formulation en aérosol suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane est présent en une quantité d'au moins 50 % en poids de la formulation et le rapport pondéral 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane:composé de plus forte polarité est compris dans l'intervalle de 50:50 à 99:1.

5. Formulation en aérosol suivant la revendication 4, dans laquelle le 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane est présent en une quantité comprise dans l'intervalle de 60 à 95 % en poids de la formulation et le rapport pondéral 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane:composé de plus forte polarité est compris dans l'intervalle de 70:30 à 98:2.

6. Formulation en aérosol suivant la revendication 4 ou la revendication 5, dans laquelle le rapport pondéral 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane:composé de plus forte polarité est compris dans l'intervalle de 85:15 à 95:5.

7. Formulation en aérosol suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'agent tensio-actif est choisi entre le trioléate de sorbitanne, le mono-oléate de sorbitanne, le monolaurate de sorbitanne, le monolaurate de sorbitanne-polyoxyéthylène (20), le monooléate de sorbitanne-polyoxyéthylène (20), la lécithine naturelle, l'éther oléylique de polyoxyéthylène (2), l'éther stéarylique de polyoxyéthylène (2), l'éther laurylique de polyoxyéthylène (4), des copolymères séquencés d'oxyéthylène et d'oxypropylène, l'acide oléique, la lécithine synthétique, le dioléate de diéthylène-glycol, l'oléate de tétrahydrofurfuryle, l'oléate d'éthyle, le myristate d'isopropyle, le mono-oléate de glycéryle, le monostéarate de glycéryle, le monoricinoléate de glycéryle, l'alcool cétylique, l'alcool stéarylique, le polyéthylène-glycol 400 et le chlorure de cétylpyridinium, l'huile d'olive, le monolaurate de glycéryle, l'huile de maïs, l'huile de coton et l'huile de tournesol.

8. Formulation en aérosol suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le rapport pondéral agent tensio-actif:médicament est compris dans l'intervale de 1:100 à 10:1.

9. Formulation en aérosol suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le médicament est choisi entre le salbutamol, le dipropionate de béclométhasone, le cromoglycate disodique, le pirbutérol, l'isoprénaline, l'adrénaline, le rimitérol et le bromure d'ipratropium.

10. Formulation en aérosol suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le médicament est présent en une quantité de 0,01 à 5 % en poids de la formulation.

11. Produit médicamenteux pour l'administration d'un médicament à un patient par inhalation orale ou nasale, comprenant un récipient d'aérosol équipé d'une valve distributrice doseuse, le récipient d'aérosol contenant une formulation médicamenteuse en aérosol suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes.

12. Procédé de préparation d'un produit médicamenteux, qui consiste à remplir un récipient d'aérosol avec une formulation médicamenteuse en aérosol suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10 et à équiper le récipient d'aérosol d'une valve distributrice doseuse.

13. Procédé suivant la revendication 12, dans lequel le 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane est introduit dans le récipient d'aérosol après les constituants restants de la formulation d'aérosol.

14. Utilisation d'une formulation médicamenteuse en aérosol convenant pour l'administration à un patient par inhalation orale ou nasale, comprenant un médicament, du 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane, un agent tensio-actif et au moins un composé ayant une polarité plus forte que celle du 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoréthane, la formulation étant sous forme d'une solution ou d'une suspension de particules de médicament ayant un diamètre moyen inférieur à 10 µm et étant pratiquement dépourvue de $CHClF_2$, CH_2F_2 et CF_3CH_3, dans la préparation d'un produit médicamenteux destiné à une thérapeutique par inhalation.

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Applicant/Proprietor
RIKER LABORATORIES, INC., 19901 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, CA 91324, United States of America [ADP No. 50015148001]

Inventors
TARLOCHAN SINGH PUREWAL, 196 Radford Road, Leamington Spa Warwickshire, United Kingdom [ADP No. 57530842001]

DAVID JOHN GREENLEAF, 47 Outwoods Drive, Loughborough Leicestershire, United Kingdom [ADP No. 57530859001]

Classified to
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Address for Service
LLOYD WISE, TREGEAR & CO, Norman House, 105-109 Strand, LONDON, WC2R 0AE, United Kingdom [ADP No. 00000117001]

EPO Representative
PAUL ALAN BOWMAN, LLOYD WISE, TREGEAR & CO. Norman House 105-109 Strand, London WC2R OAE, United Kingdom [ADP No. 50708155001]

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RIKER LABORATORIES, INC., 19901 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, CA 91324, United States of America

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