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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
WU, YUXIA, CN;
MAO, SHUJUN, CN;
CHEN, HAO, CN
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
JIANGSU HENGRUI MEDICINE CO., LTD., CN
(74) Agent: SMART & BIGGAR

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(54) Title: TOLVAPTAN SOLID DISPERSION AND ITS PREPARATION METHOD

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A tolvaptan solid dispersion and its preparation method are disclosed. The solid dispersion comprises tolvaptan and crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone, at a weight ratio of 1:0.05-20, preferably 1:0.1-10, more preferably 2:1. The solid dispersion can also comprise water-soluble polymer, such as polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose or methylcellulose. The weight ratio of tolvaptan : crosslinked polyvinylpyrrolidone : water-soluble polymers preferably is 2:1:0.1. The solid dispersion exhibits good thermodynamic stability and solubility. The pharmaceutical composition thereof has improved release rate and bioavailability.

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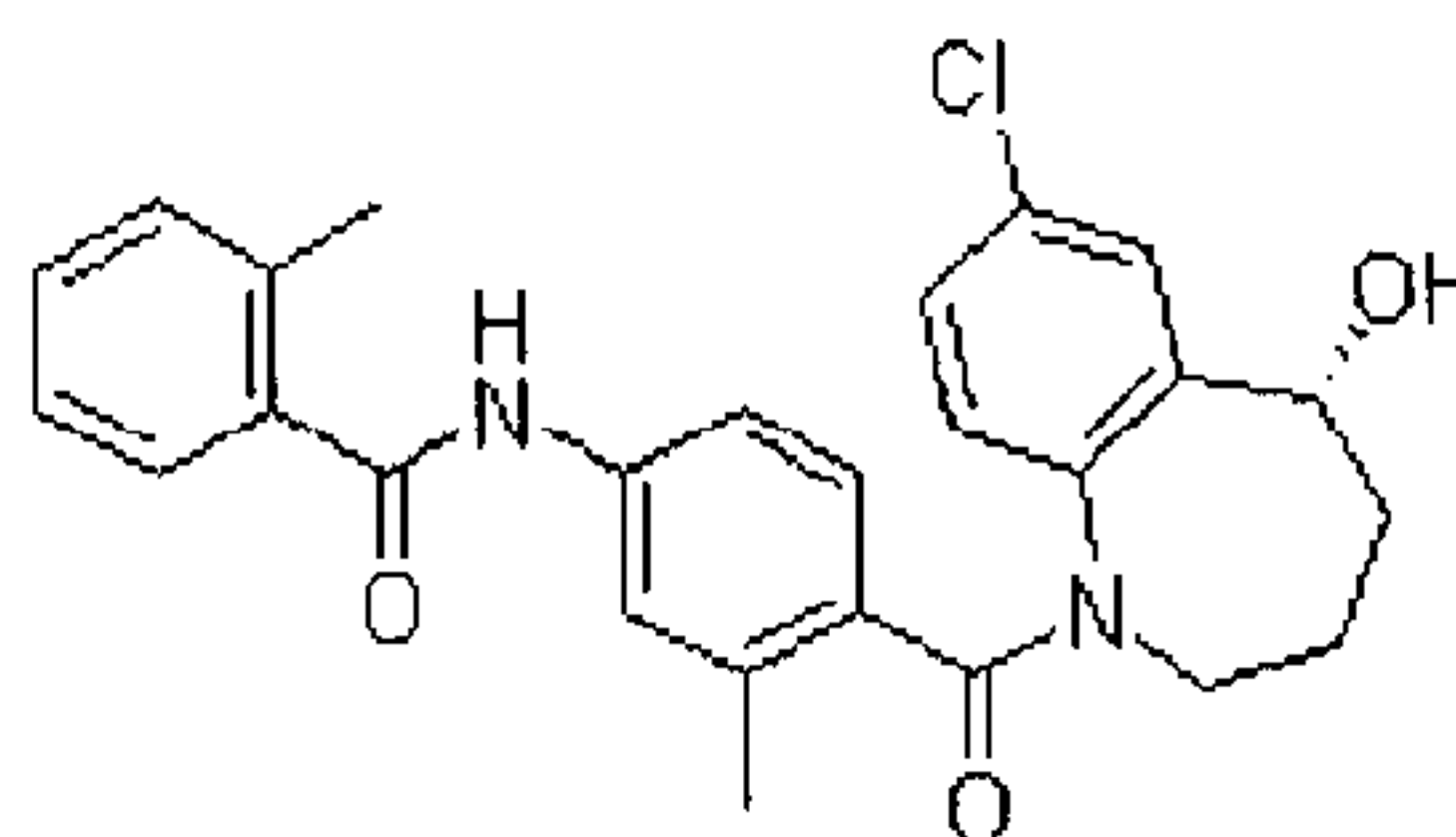
TOLVAPTAN SOLID DISPERSION AND ITS PREPARATION METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention belongs to the field of chemical pharmacy. It discloses a
5 tolvaptan solid dispersion comprising cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Tolvaptan, 7-chloro-5-hydroxy-1-[2-methyl-4-(2-methylbenzoylamino)benzoyl]-2,3,4,
5,-tetrahydro-1H-benzoazepine represented by the following general formula is used
10 as a vasopressin antagonist.



The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved tolvaptan (vasopressin receptor
2 antagonist)manufactured by Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. to be marketed. In heart
15 failure model, tolvaptan only exhibit hydragogue diuresis effect, decrease heart
preload significantly, while has no effect on heart afterload and renal failure. Many
clinical trials of treating heart failure and hyponatremia has proved that tolvaptan can
decrease fluid retention and increase the serum sodium concentration. Tolvaptan can
also release the symptom of pulmonary congestion, lose weight, protect the kidney
20 function and has no severe adverse effect. It has been proved that tolvaptan is
specifically useful in the treatment of clinical significant hypervolemic and
normovolemic hyponatremia associated with congestive heart failure, cirrhosis and
the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone(SIADH).

25 Tolvaptan, white crystal or crystalline powder, is very slightly soluble in the water.
Therefore it is inevitably for tolvaptan to have a low bioavailability when
administered orally.

In order to solve this problem, JP11021241A disclosed a preparation method of
30 tolvaptan solid preparation composition comprising the following steps: tolvaptan and
hydroxypropylcellulose are dissolved in the organic solvent at a certain ratio, the

organic solvent is removed via spray dry method to obtain tolvaptan solid dispersion composition, other pharmaceutically acceptable excipients are added to obtain the final solid preparation.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The inventors unexpectedly found that the tolvaptan solid dispersion obtained by mixing tolvaptan and the carrier comprising cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone showed superior solubility and stability of the active ingredient than the preparation containing hydroxypropylcellulose in the art. Moreover, it is more convenient to be prepared. The inventors also found that adding other water soluble polymers to the present formulation can further improve the dissolution rate.

An object of the present invention is to provide a novel tolvaptan solid dispersion which exhibits improved solubility and bioavailability than the traditional preparation, and the preparation method of the same.

The other object of the present invention is to provide a pharmaceutical composition comprising tolvaptan solid dispersion which is administered orally.

In one embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a solid dispersion comprising amorphous tolvaptan or the salt thereof as the active ingredient and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone as carrier. The ratio of tolvaptan or the salt thereof and polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight is in the range of 1:0.05~20, preferably 1:0.1~10, more preferably 2:1.

The present solid dispersion can consist of the active ingredient and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone. Furthermore, one or more water soluble polymers can be added to improve the physical property of the present dispersion. The water soluble polymers are the common soluble polymers used in the art which may be selected from but not limited to the group comprising:

Alkylcellulose, such as methylcellulose;
Hydroxyalkylcellulose, such as hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxybutylcellulose;
Hydroxyalkylalkylcellulose, such as hydroxyethylmethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose;

- Carboxyalkylcellulose, such as carmellose;
 Alkali metal salts of carboxyalkylcellulose, such as carboxymethylcellulose sodium;
 Carboxyalkylalkylcellulose, such as carboxymethylethylcellulose;
 Carboxyalkylcellulose esters;
- 5 Pectin, such as carboxymethyl amylopectin sodium;
 Chitin derivatives, such as chitosan;
 Polysaccharide, such as alginic acid and the alkali metal salts or ammonium salts thereof, carrageenans, galactomannans, tragacanth gum, agar, acacia, guar gum, and xanthum gum;
- 10 Polymethacrylic acid and the salts thereof;
 Polymethacrylic acid and the salts thereof, methacrylate copolymer, aminoalkyl methacrylate copolymer;
 Polyvinyl acetal and diethylamino acetate;
 Sugar surfactant, such as sucrose distearate, sucrase mono/distearate, sucrose
- 15 monopalmitate;
 Polyvinyl alcohol;
 Polyvinylpyrrolidone and polyvinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer;
 Polyalkylene oxide, such as polyethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide;
 Or ethylene oxide - propylene oxide copolymers.

20 In the above water soluble polymers, alkylcellulose, hydroxyalkylcellulose, carboxyalkylalkylcellulose or the alkali metal salts thereof, polyvinylpyrrolidone are preferable, and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone are more preferable. In a preferred embodiment, ratio of water soluble polymers and

25 cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight is in the range of 1:5~20, more preferably 1:8~15, most preferably 1:10.

It is showed that as the water soluble polymers can improve the property of the solid dispersion, so there is no limited to the content of the water soluble polymers. The

30 person skilled in the art can choose the content according to the practical production. It is showed in the research that when the ratio of water soluble polymers and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone reaches 1:5~20, more preferably 1:8~15, most preferably 1:10, the preparation shows a statistical improvement effect.

35 Moreover, the composition described in the examples can best prove the effect of

the present invention. The preferred embodiment of the solid dispersion in the present invention is:

	Component	Weight ratio
	Tolvaptan	2
5	Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	1
	Water-soluble polymers	0.1

Wherein the water soluble polymers are polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose or methylcellulose, and polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropylcellulose is preferred.

10

When water soluble polymers are contained in the composition, the solid dispersion can consist of the active ingredient, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and water soluble polymers without any other components.

15

In the preparation of the amorphous tolvaptan solid dispersion, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone can be used singly or in combination with water soluble polymers as the carrier. Practical preparation includes the following steps:

(1) tolvaptan or salt thereof is dissolved in the organic solvent;

20 (2) When the solid dispersion does not contain water soluble polymers, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is dissolved or dispersed in the organic solvent;

When the solid dispersion contains water soluble polymers, cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and the water soluble polymers can be dissolved or dispersed in the organic solvent at the same time to obtain a solution or in two different organic solvents separately to obtain two solutions. The organic solvents may contain water according to the drug or the solid dispersion carrier;

25 (3) the solutions of the drug and the solid dispersion carrier are mixed, and the organic solvent is removed to obtain the solid dispersion composition.

30 To obtain the solid dispersion preparation, the organic solvent can be removed by the conventional methods in the art, such as evaporation, spray drying process or fluidized bed drying process. For the present invention, spray drying process is preferred.

35 Any organic solvent that can easily dissolve or disperse the drug and solid dispersion

carrier above can be used. Examples of the organic solvent include lower alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol; ketones such as acetone, butanone; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride and the mixture thereof. At the same time, water may be added if necessary. Such as methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, butanone, dichloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloromethane, or carbon tetrachloride. Among them, the mixture of lower alcohol and halogenated hydrocarbons are particularly preferred in terms of solubility, distillation. The mixture of dichloromethane and methanol or ethanol is particularly preferred. In a preferred embodiment, the mixture of ethanol and dichloromethane is used to dissolve tolavaptan or the its salt, and the mixture of ethanol and dichloromethane is used to dissolve cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and water soluble polymers.

The range of the particle diameters of the amorphous solid dispersion of the present invention is in the range of 0.01~400 μ m, preferably 0.1~300 μ m, more preferably 1~200 μ m.

The tolavaptan solid dispersion of the present invention shows no endothermic peak in the DSC curve and no crystallization refraction peak in the X-ray powder diffraction pattern which proves that the tolavaptan included in the dispersion is present as stable amorphous form.

Moreover, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising the solid dispersion of the present invention and the pharmaceutical acceptable carrier, excipient, or additive in the art for oral administration. The pharmaceutical composition can be prepared into conventional dosage forms, such as powders, granules, tablets, soft or hard capsules, pills or coated forms. For example, the solid dispersion in the form of powder or granule can be filled into the hard capsule with lubricants or other pharmaceutical additives, or can be pressed into tablets with the pharmaceutical additives then coated using conventional method to obtain coating forms.

The present preparation can be administered orally in single dose or separate dose.

In the present invention, one or more pharmaceutical excipients may be added

optionally into the preparation of the solid dispersion composition administered orally to improve the flowability and other physical properties. The pharmaceutical excipient can be selected from the group consist of lactose, starch, sodium carboxymethyl starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cross-linked carboxymethylcellulose sodium, maltose dextrin, crystalline cellulose, calcium phosphate, the mixture of calcium bicarbonate and crystalline cellulose. Furthermore, lubricants such as stearic acid, magnesium stearate and talc may be added.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The objects and characteristics of the present invention can be obvious by the following figures. The figures shows that:
 Figure.1: the X-ray powder diffraction pattern of Example 1;
 Figure.2: the *in vitro* release profile of Example1-10, Comparative example1-2;
 Figure.3: the *in vitro* bioavailability profile of raw material, Example 4, and Comparative example 2.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is more specifically described by following examples, however, the present invention is not limited to those examples in any way.

Example 1

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol, and stirred until the solution was clear. 10g cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~400 μ m and an average particle diameter of 52 μ m.

Example 2

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol, and stirred until the solution was clear. 2g cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~400 μ m and an average

particle diameter of 52 μ m.

Example 3

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol, and stirred
5 until the solution was clear. 200g cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to
ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of
cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan
solid dispersion which has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~400 μ m and an average
particle diameter of 52 μ m.

10

Example 4

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred
until the solution was clear. 1g polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to the mixture of
dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 10g
15 cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and
ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of other
ingredients were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which
has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~100 μ m and an average particle diameter of
25 μ m.

20

Example 5

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred
until the solution was clear. 1g hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose was added to the
mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 10g
25 cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and
ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of other
ingredients were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which
has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~100 μ m and an average particle diameter of
25 μ m.

30

Example 6

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred
until the solution was clear. 1g hydroxyethyl cellulose was added to the mixture of
dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 10g
35 cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and

ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of other ingredients were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~100 μ m and an average particle diameter of 25 μ m.

5

Example 7

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 1g carboxymethyl cellulose sodium was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 10g cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of other ingredients were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~100 μ m and an average particle diameter of 25 μ m.

15

Example 8

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 1g methylcellulose was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 10g cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of other ingredients were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~100 μ m and an average particle diameter of 25 μ m.

25

Example 9

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 2g sucrose ester was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 10g cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of other ingredients were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~100 μ m and an average particle diameter of 25 μ m.

35

Example 10

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 0.5g polyvinyl alcohol was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. 10g cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and dispersed well. The solution of tolvaptan and the dispersion of other ingredients were mixed and spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which has a particle size distribution of 1 μ m~100 μ m and an average particle diameter of 25 μ m.

10

Comparative example 1

10g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. The solution was spray-dried directly to give the tolvaptan amorphous powder which has a particle diameter distribution of 0.01 μ m~200 μ m and an average particle diameter of 28 μ m.

15

Comparative example 2

20g tolvaptan was added to the mixture of dichloromethane and ethanol and stirred until the solution was clear. Then 10g hydroxypropylcellulose was added to the solution and dispersed well. The mixture was spray-dried to give the tolvaptan solid dispersion which has a particle diameter distribution of 1 μ m~400 μ m and an average particle diameter of 56 μ m.

20

Dissolution test

25 Q.S. (the amount is equal to 100mg of tolvaptan) of the powder prepared in Example 1-10, Comparative examples and the control (crystal material with a particle diameter distribution of 1~400 μ m and an average diameter of 83 μ m) were added to the dissolution tester. 0.2% w/v sodium dodecylsulfate aqueous solution was used as solvent. The dissolution test was performed using paddle blade method with the rotation speed: 100rpm. The sample was taken at 5min, 10min, 15min, 20min, 30min, 45min to determine the absorbance and calculate the dissolution rate.

30

The determination of dissolution rate (%) is as following: dissolve certain amount of tolvaptan in methanol; 5ml of the solution was transferred to a 100-ml volumetric flask and then diluted with 0.2% (w/v) sodium dodecylsulfate aqueous solution to

35

give a 20 μ g/ml standard solution; the absorbance of the standard solution and the sample solution was determined at wavelength of 269nm and 330nm. The dissolution rate can be obtained by the ratio of the difference of the absorbance of standard solution and the control and the difference of the absorbance of the sample solution and control. The results are shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1

Time (min)	5	10	15	20	30	45
Example 1	86.5%	90.9%	94.2%	96.3%	97.6%	99.2%
Example 2	74.7%	80.6%	85.2%	88.5%	97.1%	98.7%
Example 3	71.6%	76.0%	86.0%	90.5%	98.2%	99.1%
Example 4	93.4%	96.8%	100.2%	99.6%	100.9%	101.4%
Example 5	92.0%	95.9%	98.3%	100.4%	99.9%	99.1%
Example 6	88.5%	90.8%	93.4%	96.5%	98.7%	99.2%
Example 7	72.5%	77.7%	84.3%	89.5%	98.2%	98.7%
Example 8	89.2%	95.8%	97.2%	98.6%	101.9%	100.1%
Example 9	78.1%	81.6%	85.8%	90.7%	98.0%	99.5%
Example 10	75.7%	82.6%	88.4%	94.2%	97.8%	100.0%
Comparative example 1	15.9%	19.1%	22.2%	25.8%	30.7%	42.8%
Comparative example 2	68.1%	73.5%	82.4%	88.7%	97.4%	99.8%

The results show that:

- (i) The release characteristic is improved significantly by using cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone as the carrier of the tolvaptan solid dispersion, compared to solid dispersion using hydroxypropylcellulose as the carrier in the art, the effect improved significantly. The ratio of the drug and the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight can be selected in a large range, the ratio in the range of 1:0.1-10 is preferable and the ratio in the range of 1:0.5 is thus excellent.

- (ii) Other water-soluble polymers can be used as carrier in combination with cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone on the basis of using cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone as the carrier of tolvaptan solid dispersion. After comparison, it is found that as the water-soluble polymers can further improve the properties of the solid dispersion, so there is no limitation to the amount of the water-soluble polymers.

When the ratio of the water-soluble polymer and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone reaches 1:5-20, it shows a statistical improvement effect, more preferably 1:10.

Among all the water-soluble polymers, hydroxyethyl cellulose and methylcellulose are preferable, and hydroxypropylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone are most preferable.

5 Example 11

	the solid dispersion prepared in Example 1	18g
	Lactose	24g
	maize starch	6g
10	microcrystalline cellulose	6g
	5% hydroxypropylcellulose solution	q.s.
	cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone	3g
	magnesium stearate	0.3g

15 The solid dispersion was sieved through a 40-mesh sieve, the excipients were sieved through a 80-mesh sieve. The solid dispersion and the excipients were mixed well. 5% hydroxypropyl cellulose solution was used to granulate, and then dried by aeration-drying at 50°C. The dry-granules were sieved through a 20-mesh sieve. Cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and magnesium stearate were added and mixed
20 well. the mixture was filled into the capsules.

Example 12

	the solid dispersion prepared in Example 3	58g
	lactose	15g
25	microcrystalline cellulose	5g
	5% hydroxypropylcellulose solution	q.s.
	Cross-linked carmellose	3g
	magnesium stearate	0.3g
	opadry	1.8g

30

The solid dispersion was sieved through a 40-mesh sieve, the excipients were sieved through a 80-mesh sieve. The solid dispersion and the excipients were mixed well. 5% hydroxypropyl cellulose solution was used to granulate, and then dried by aeration-drying at 50 °C. The dry-granules were sieved through a 20-mesh sieve.
35 Cross-linked carmellose and magnesium stearate were added and mixed well. The

mixture was made into tablets and coated.

Example 13

	the solid dispersion prepared in Example 2	95g
5	lactose	10g
	pregelatinized starch	2g
	microcrystalline cellulose	2g
	5% polyvinylpyrrolidone solution	q.s.
	low substituted hydroxypropylcellulose	5g
10	magnesium stearate	0.3g

The solid dispersion was sieved through a 40-mesh sieve, the excipients were sieved through a 80-mesh sieve. The solid dispersion and the excipients were mixed well. 5% polyvinylpyrrolidone solution was used to granulate, and then dried by
 15 aeration-drying at 50 °C. The dry-granules were sieved through a 20-mesh sieve. Low substituted hydroxypropylcellulose and magnesium stearate were added and mixed well. The mixture was made into tablets.

CLAIMS:

1. A pharmaceutical solid dispersion comprising amorphous tolvaptan or salts thereof as active ingredient and cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone as carrier.
2. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 1, wherein the ratio of the active ingredient tolvaptan or salts thereof and the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight is 1:0.05-20.
3. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 2, wherein the ratio of the active ingredient tolvaptan and the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight is 1:0.1-10.
4. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 3, wherein the ratio of the active ingredient tolvaptan and the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight is 2:1.
5. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the solid dispersion consists of the active ingredient and the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone.
6. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the solid dispersion further comprises a water soluble polymer.
7. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 6, wherein the solid dispersion consists of the active ingredient, the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and the water soluble polymer.
8. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 6 or 7, wherein the water soluble polymer is one or more selected from the group consisting of alkylcellulose, hydroxyalkylcellulose, carboxyalkylcellulose or alkali metal salts thereof, hydroxyalkylalkylcellulose, carboxyalkylcellulose, carboxyalkylalkyl cellulose, carboxyalkylcellulose ester, starch, pectin, chitin derivatives, polysaccharide, and

polyvinylpyrrolidone.

9. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 8, wherein the water soluble polymer is one or more selected from the group consisting of alkylcellulose, hydroxyalkylcellulose, carboxyalkylcellulose or alkali metal salt thereof, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

10. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 9, wherein the water soluble polymer is hydroxypropylcellulose or polyvinylpyrrolidone.

11. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to any one of claims 6 to 10, wherein the ratio of the water soluble polymer and the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight is 1:5-20.

12. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 11, wherein the ratio of the water soluble polymer and the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight is 1:8-15.

13. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 12 wherein the ratio of the water soluble polymer and the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone by weight is 1:10.

14. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 1, comprising tolvaptan, the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and a water soluble polymer at a ratio of 2:1:0.1 by weight, wherein the water soluble polymer is polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose or methylcellulose.

15. The pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to claim 14, consisting of tolvaptan, the cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone, and the water soluble polymer.

16. A preparation method of the pharmaceutical solid dispersion according to any one of claims 1 to 15, comprising:

- i) tolcapten or salts thereof is dissolved in an organic solvent;
- ii) cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone is dissolved or dispersed in an organic solvent, or cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and a water soluble polymer are dissolved or dispersed in an organic solvent, or cross-linked polyvinylpyrrolidone and a water soluble polymer are dissolved or dispersed in an organic solvent separately, any one of the above organic solvents may contain water according to the necessity of dissolving and dispersing,
- iii) the aforementioned solutions are mixed, the organic solvent is removed to give the solid dispersion mixture.

17. The preparation method according to claim 16, wherein the way to remove the organic solvent is selected from evaporation, spray drying method, and fluidized bed drying method.

18. The preparation method according to claim 16, wherein the organic solvent used in Step i) or Step ii) is selected from the group comprising methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, butanone, dichloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloromethane, and carbon tetrachloride.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the organic solvent used in Step i) is a mixture of ethanol and dichloromethane; and/or the organic solvent used in Step ii) is a mixture of ethanol and dichloromethane or ethanol.

20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the solid dispersion according to any one of claims 1 to 15.

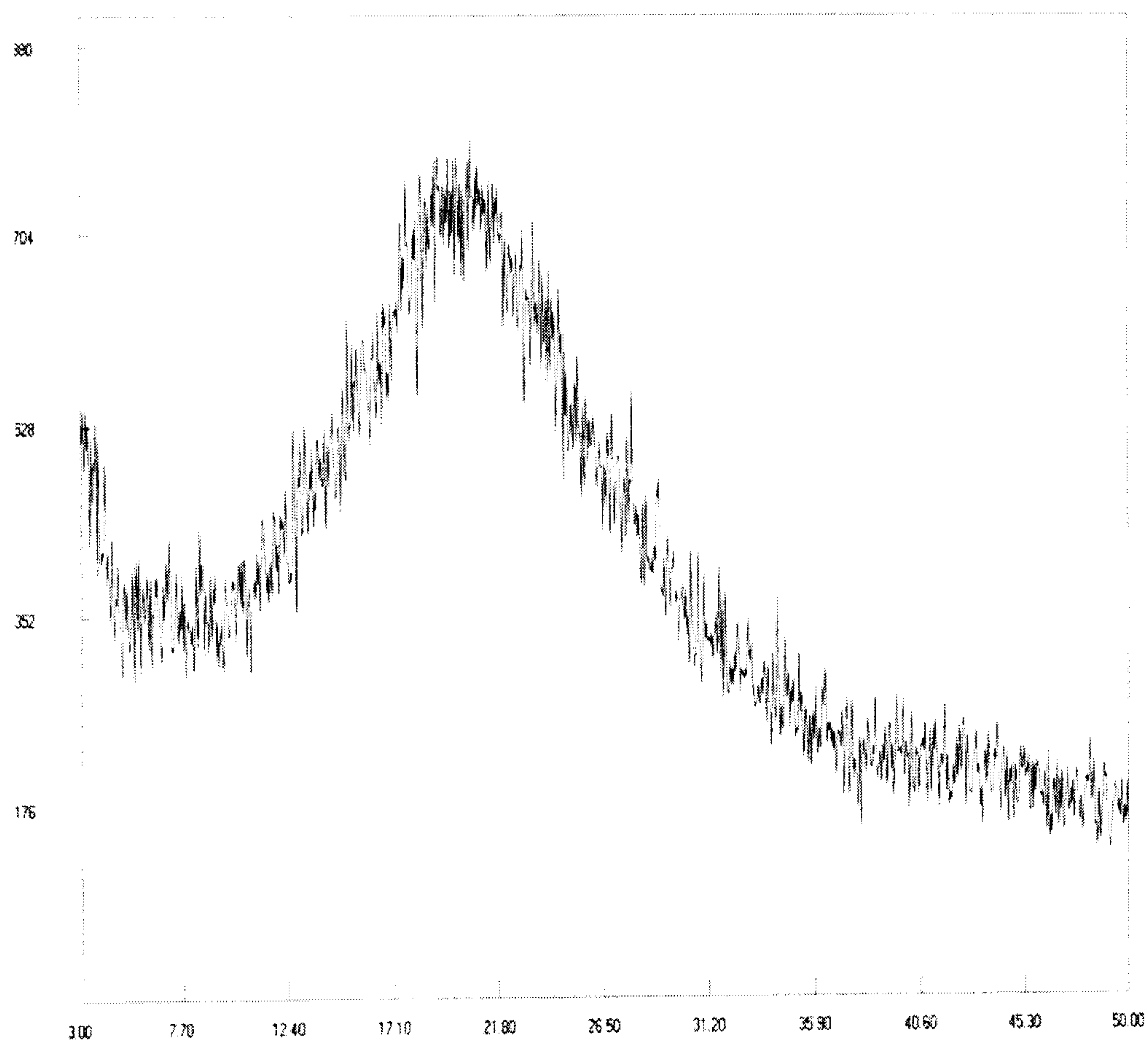


Figure.1

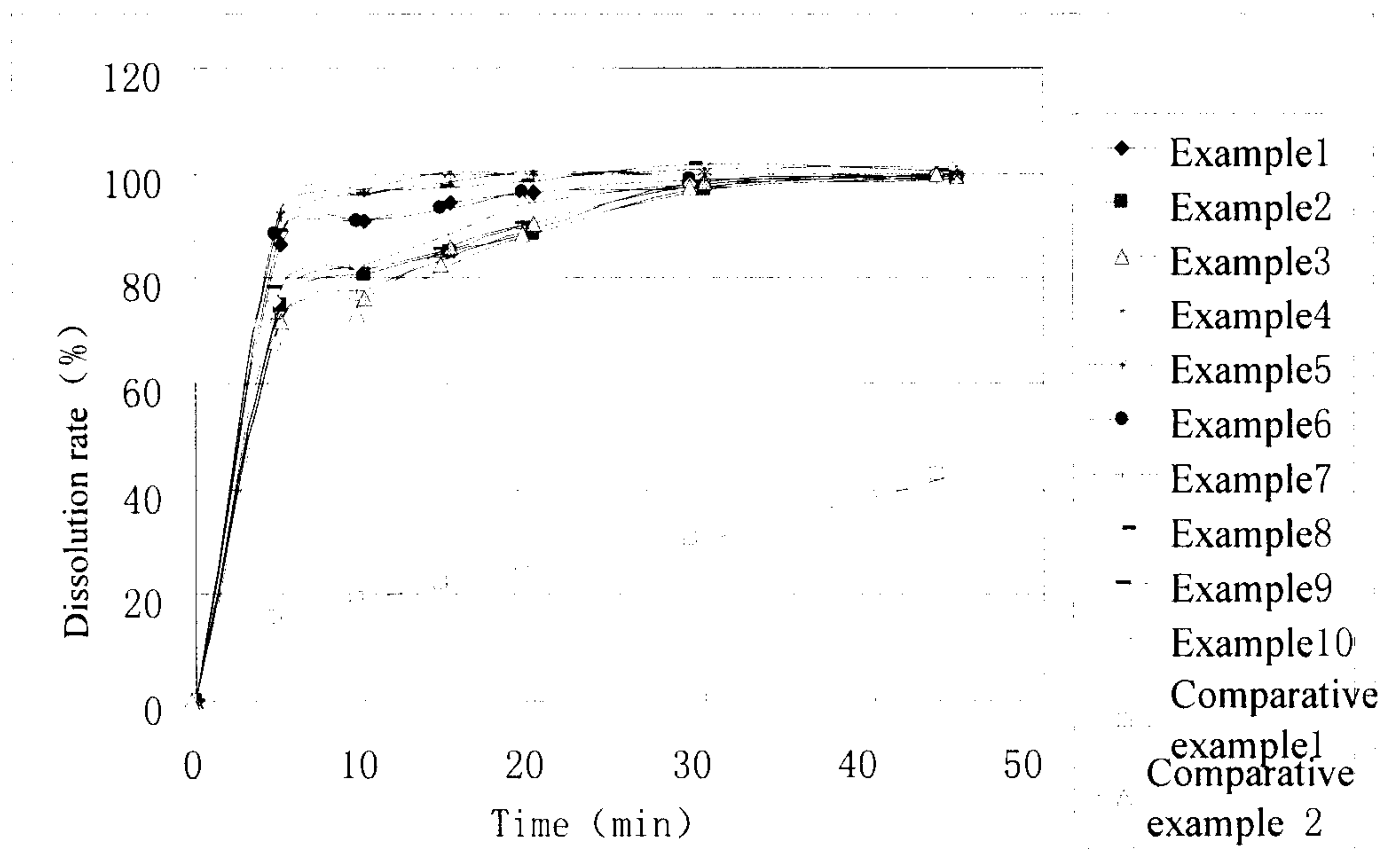


Figure.2

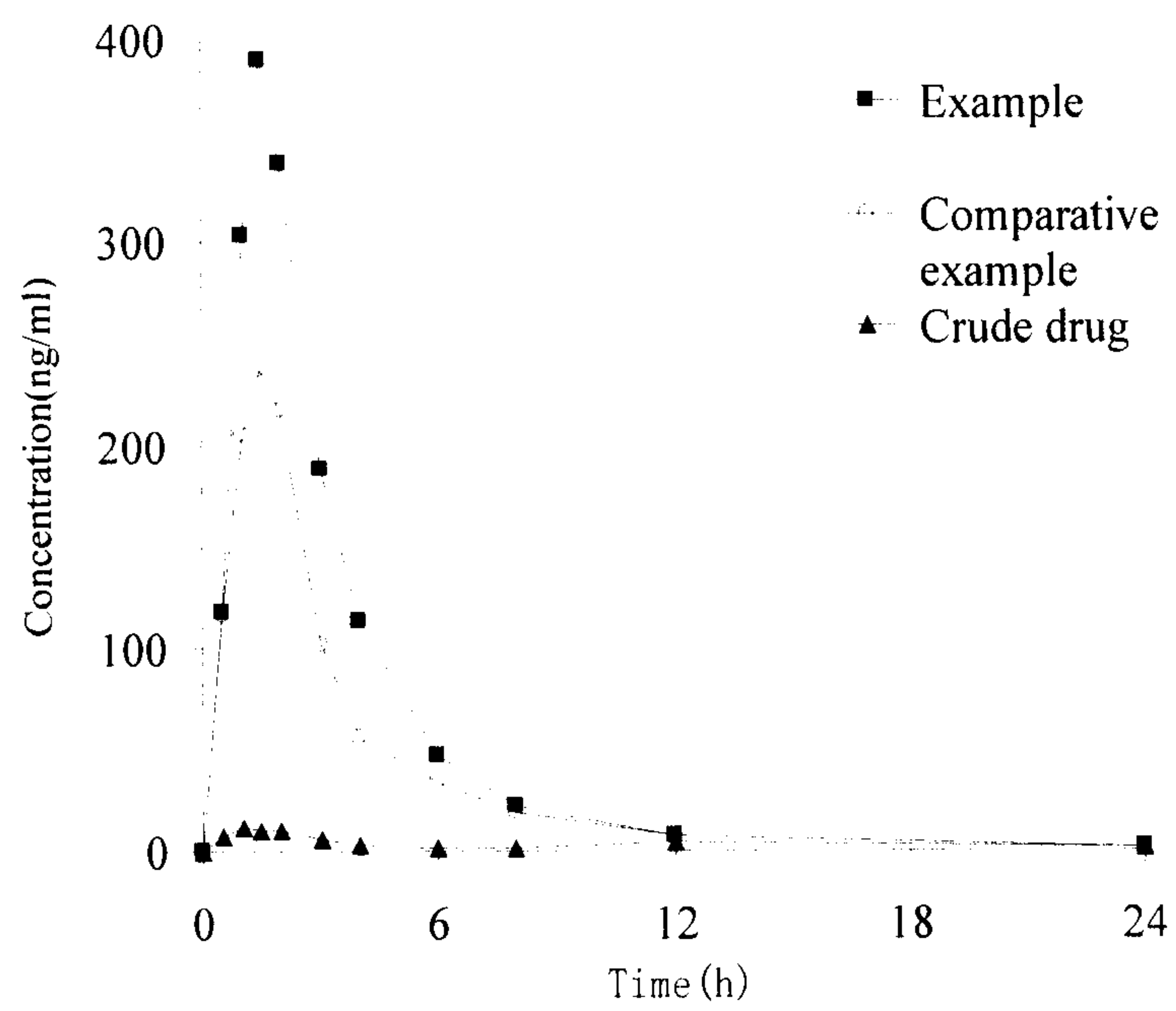


Figure.3