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<p>(54) Title: METHAZOLAMIDE COMPOSITIONS AND METHOD OF USE</p>		
<p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A pharmaceutical composition useful for treating ocular conditions, such as glaucoma. In particular, the pharmaceutical composition is a sustained release oral dosage composition for relieving intraocular pressure comprising methazolamide and a high molecular weight binder, wherein the composition provides sustained rate of methazolamide release in an <i>in vitro</i> drug release profile. A filler and a lubricant may also be included.</p>		

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METHAZOLAMIDE COMPOSITION AND METHOD OF USE

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of pharmaceutical compositions useful for treating ocular conditions, such as glaucoma. In particular, the pharmaceutical compositions contain methazolamide in a sustained release, oral dosage form.

Background of the Invention

Ocular conditions characterized by intraocular pressure, such as chronic open-angle glaucoma or secondary glaucoma, have been successfully treated by administration of methazolamide, and analogs and derivatives thereof. Methazolamide is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor that slows the formation of excess fluids behind the cornea, by inhibiting a chemical reaction at the ciliary body.

Many prior art methazolamide compositions are administerable topically, directly to the eye. Such administration can be disadvantageous to individuals who prefer oral medications. Moreover, in topical applications, the concentration of methazolamide available to the affected tissue is difficult to regulate and maintain. The frequent necessity for re-application of topical methazolamide can be inconvenient and result in inconsistent efficacy.

Additionally, some prior art methazolamide compositions provide an oral dosage of methazolamide, but these compositions do not provide a consistent dosage of methazolamide over an extended period of time. Methazolamide is a water-insoluble, hydrophilic drug. Sustained release formulations of water-insoluble

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hydrophobic drugs tend to yield inconsistent drug release profiles which make it difficult to control *in vivo* absorption of these types of drugs in the intestines.

Various controlled release pharmaceutical formulations have been proposed in the prior art, however, none have proven economical for manufacture and satisfactory in drug release profiles. Also, some of these formulations include additional compounds, such as anionic surfactants, which are undesired. Prior art formulations of sustained release methazolamide tablets have only been achieved for dosages of methazolamide in the range of 25 to 50 mg per tablet. These prior art formulations of extended release tablets have used spherical granules of methazolamide, different types of binders, or additional compounds, but none have produced a consistent drug release profile for methazolamide having methazolamide dosages of 75 mg or more per tablet.

Prior art formulations of sustained release methazolamide tablets have used lower dosages of methazolamide, from 25 to 50 mg per tablet, in the form of spherical granules which are then tableted. While tablets comprising spherical granules are effective at these lower dosage amounts, it has been difficult to achieve or control the release of the drug in higher dosage tablets having these spherical granules. Thus, there are currently no available oral methazolamide compositions containing higher dosages, i.e. at least 75 mg, in a sustained release *per diem* formula. Due to the low dosages in the existing prior art formulations, the tablets must be taken several times a day, which may be problematic should the individual forget to take the oral dosage at the prescribed time. Therefore, there exists a need for a sustained release methazolamide composition that contains a higher dosage of methazolamide such that only one tablet per day is required to provide relief from intraocular pressure.

A sustained release oral dosage formula is therefore desirable to provide a therapeutic concentration of methazolamide over an extended period of time without the use of unnecessary compounds. The formula would be preferably chosen such that an individual only requires a single dosage *per diem*. This dosage would be preferably provided in an orally administerable tablet.

Summary of the Invention

A single-dosing sustained release oral dosage composition for relieving intraocular pressure is provided. These compositions comprise from about 75 to about 500 mg of methazolamide and a high molecular weight binder. The compositions are prepared such that they provide a sustained rate of methazolamide drug release *in vivo*. This enables an individual to relieve intraocular pressure simply by taking a single dose of methazolamide *per diem*. Additionally, the composition may include fillers, lubricants and/or flow agents.

Preferably, the composition comprises from about 10 to about 80 percent by weight of methazolamide; from about 1 to about 60 percent by weight of the high molecular weight binder; from about 0 to about 5 percent by weight of a lubricant; and from about 10 to about 90 percent by weight of a filler and/or flow agent. More preferably, the composition comprises about 40 percent by weight of methazolamide; about 5 percent by weight of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose; from about 1 to about 2 percent by weight of magnesium stearate; and from about 53 to about 54 percent by weight of lactose.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows a drug release profile for one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 shows a drug release profile for another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 3 shows a drug release profile for another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 4 shows a drug release profile for another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 5 shows a drug release profile for another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 6 shows a drug release profile for another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 7 shows a drug release profile for another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 8 shows the mean plasma concentrations of methazolamide over time for another embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 9 shows the mean blood concentrations of methazolamide over time for another embodiment of the invention.

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Detailed Description of the Invention

A single-dosing sustained release oral dosage composition for relieving intraocular pressure is provided. These compositions comprise from about 75 to about 500 mg of methazolamide and a high molecular weight binder. The compositions are prepared such that they provide a sustained rate of methazolamide drug release *in vivo*. This enables an individual to relieve intraocular pressure simply by taking a single dose of methazolamide *per diem*. Additionally, the composition may include fillers, lubricants and/or flow agents.

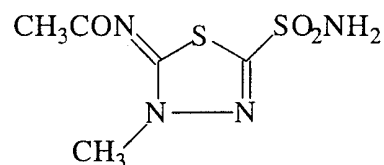
Preferably, the compositions comprise from about 100 to about 150 mg of methazolamide. Also, preferably, the high molecular weight binder comprises hydroxypropyl methylcellulose having a number average weight greater than about 50,000 Daltons and more preferably about 70,000 Daltons. Preferably, the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose has a methoxyl content of about 28-30% and a hydroxypropyl content of about 7-12% and has a viscosity of about 10,000 cps in a 2% solution of water at about 20°C.

Preferably, the composition comprises from about 10 to about 80 percent by weight of methazolamide; from about 1 to about 60 percent by weight of the high molecular weight binder; from about 0 to about 5 percent by weight of a lubricant; and from about 10 to about 90 percent by weight of a filler and/or flow agent. More preferably, the composition comprises about 40 percent by weight of methazolamide; about 5 percent by weight of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose; from about 1 to about 2 percent by weight of magnesium stearate; and from about 53 to about 54 percent by weight of lactose.

Preferably, the compositions of the present invention have an *in vitro* drug release profile, such that from about 5 to about 30% of the methazolamide is released in the first hour; from about 40 to about 70% of the methazolamide is released after six hours; and greater than about 70% of the methazolamide is released after twelve hours. More preferably, from about 5 to about 20% of the

methazolamide is released in the first hour; from about 45 to about 70% of the methazolamide is released after six hours; and greater than about 80% of the methazolamide is released after twelve hours. These drug release profiles were determined using the testing procedure set forth in Example 6. These drug release profiles help to ensure that the methazolamide will be delivered in a sustained release manner such that a person need only take a single dose *per diem* in order to relieve intraocular pressure. If, after six hours, less than 40% of the methazolamide has been released, then the methazolamide is being released too slowly and the person may not be experiencing relief from the intraocular pressure. However, if greater than 70% of the drug is released after six hours, then the methazolamide is being released too quickly and the person may be required to take an additional dose later that day.

Methazolamide is the active ingredient in the inventive compositions. The invention contemplates that active methazolamide analogs and derivatives thereof can also be used. Methazolamide is widely used in the treatment of ocular conditions, where lowering intraocular pressure is likely to be of therapeutic benefit, such as in chronic open-angle glaucoma, secondary glaucoma, and pre-operatively in acute angle-closure glaucoma where lowering the intraocular pressure is desired before surgery. Methazolamide is a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor that slows the formation of excess fluids behind the cornea, by inhibiting a chemical reaction at the ciliary body. Methazolamide is generally represented by the formula:



As used herein, "methazolamide" may be that obtained by any source and includes all derivatives and analogs thereof which are effective at relieving intraocular pressure.

The present invention provides oral dosage methazolamide compositions in a sustained release form, useful for treating ocular conditions, such as glaucoma. Preferably, the invention provides compositions comprising from about 75 to about 500 mg of methazolamide which may be obtained under the

tradename ZOPTICTM tablets from Effcon Laboratories, Inc. (Marietta, GA). The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention preferably comprise methazolamide and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (HPMC) in a formulation which provides an approximately consistent drug release profile over a greater than six
5 hour time period. The formulations of the present invention can additionally include a filler, such as lactose, and a lubricant, such as magnesium stearate. The formulas preferably do not include any additional compounds, such as anionic surfactants, nor are they required to be in the form of spherical granules.

Surprisingly, the formulations of the present invention produce an
10 approximately consistent drug release profile using formulations having the methazolamide and a high molecular weight binder, such as HPMC, wherein the formulation contains a larger dosage of methazolamide. The drug release profile ensures that methazolamide is being released over an extended period of time.

Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose (HPMC) is preferably used as the
15 binder to control the release of the methazolamide in a sustained release binder. Preferably, the HPMC used is a higher molecular weight HPMC. Lower molecular weight HPMCs have lower viscosities which result in faster drug release of the tablet and quicker drug release profiles. High molecular weight HPMC for use in the present invention has a number average molecular weight greater than about 50,000
20 Daltons (D). The present invention provides, for example, that the HPMC is METHOCELTM E-10 HPMC (available from Dow Chemical Company) which acts as a binder sustaining the release of the active ingredient, methazolamide. METHOCELTM E-10 has a viscosity in a 2% solution in H₂O at 20° C of about 10,000 centipoise (cps) and has a number average molecular weight of about 70,000
25 D. METHOCELTM E-10 has a methoxyl content of about 28-30% and a hydroxypropyl content of about 7-12%. However, other higher molecular weight binders may be used, including, but not limited to, ethylcellulose, methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sodium alginate, xantham gum and polyethylene
30 glycols.

Fillers may be added as a diluent to achieve the appropriate total tablet weight and hardness. Fillers useful in the present invention include, but are not

limited to, lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, dextrose, calcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, sucrose, mannitol, and starch. The preferred filler is lactose.

Lubricants may be added to reduce friction, prevent tablet binding, and aid in the flow of mixture during the tableting process. Lubricants useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to, magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, zinc stearate, polyethylene glycol, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, stearic acid, talc, hydrogenated vegetable oils, and starch. The preferred lubricant is magnesium stearate.

Flow agents may be added to maximize the efficiency of the manufacturing process by facilitating the movement of the particles through the tablet-forming equipment. Flow agents useful in the present invention include, but are not limited to, lactose, talc, silicon dioxide, polyethylene glycol, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium phosphate and calcium phosphate.

The amount of methazolamide included in each tablet is preferably between 75 and 500 mg and more preferably between 100 and 250 mg. The exact amount is selected such that the compositions of the present invention preferably provide a single-dosing of methazolamide *per diem*. By "single-dosing" it is meant an amount of methazolamide such that an effective amount of the drug will be released over a greater than six hour period such that an individual need only take a single dosage *per diem*. This eliminates the need for an individual to take multiple dosages throughout the day, as is required with the current low dosage methazolamide tablets.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a pharmaceutical composition for treating an ocular condition comprising:

Ingredients	Percentage	mg/Tablet	mg/Tablet
Methazolamide	40	100	150
Magnesium stearate	1.55	3.88	5.81
METHOCEL™ E-10 (HPMC)	5	12.5	18.75
Lactose	53.45	133.62	200.44
TOTAL	100	250	375

These are preferred dose proportional formulations giving desirable drug release profiles. These formulations provide an approximately consistent release of methazolamide for about a twelve hour period. However, other formulations have been envisioned, which will also provide an approximately
5 consistent release of methazolamide over an extended period of time.

Preferably, the envisioned formulas of the present invention include from about 10 to about 80 percent by weight of methazolamide, from about 1 to about 60 percent by weight of a high molecular weight binder, from about 0 to about 5 percent by weight of a lubricant, and from about 0 to about 90 percent by
10 weight of fillers and/or flow agents. More preferably, the compositions contain from about 30 to about 50 percent by weight of methazolamide, from about 3 to about 10 percent by weight of a high molecular weight binder, from about 1 to about 2 percent by weight of a lubricant, and from about 50 to about 75 percent by weight of fillers and/or flow agents.

The invention provides that sustained release methazolamide containing
15 compositions can preferably be made by mixing the pre-weighed dry ingredients in a blender, and granulating with an 80% isopropanol (IPA) solution. The wet mass is spread thinly (approximately one-half inch) over a tray and dried at about 40°C for approximately 10-12 hours. The dried mass is then ground to a powder, reblended,
20 and compressed into tablets. The size of the tablets is dependent on the amount of methazolamide in the tablet and the amount of the other compounds used. Preferably, the tablets are between 100 and 750 mg each. More preferably, tablets having 100 mg of methazolamide should be about 250 mg, while tablets having 150 mg of methazolamide should be about 375 mg.

The sustained release methazolamide containing compositions can be
25 made using other modifications to the process including, but not limited to, using a wet granulation fluid other than 80% IPA solution, such as water, methanol, ethanol, or methylene chloride. Also, different processes can be used to produce a sustained release methazolamide product such as, but not limited to, transdermal adsorption
30 technology, and implant technology.

In alternative embodiments, certain additional excipients may be provided as flow agents in at the dry mixing stage, including lactose, polyethylene glycol (PEG), microcrystalline cellulose, sodium phosphate, or calcium phosphate.

These additional compounds may be added in the amount of about 2 to about 20 percent by weight. However, only excipients which do not adversely affect the sustained drug release profile may be used. Examples of compounds that should not be added include anionic surfactants since they produce tablets which disintegrate and therefore have quicker drug release profiles. Other compounds which should be avoided include pre-gelatinized starch, croscarmallose sodium, and sodium starch glycolate.

Although tablets are the preferred oral dosage form for the methazolamide compositions of the present invention, this invention contemplates that the compositions may also be included in hard gel capsules, soft gel capsules, and the like.

The following examples outline the extreme ranges for each varied excipient. Each example reports only the lowest and highest concentration used, however, many formulations were developed within each group reported.

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EXAMPLES

Example 1

The compositions described in Examples 1-5 herein were manufactured by a wet granulation method. All ingredients were weighed, based on either 100 or 150 mg methazolamide, and added to a blender. The powder was wet granulated with purified water, dried, milled, and formed into tablets. This method produced tablets with suitable compressibility characteristics, but possessed inconsistent drug release profiles. Because of inconsistent drug release results, the wet granulation fluid was changed from purified water to an 80% isopropanol (IPA) solution and a final dry blending step was added. By granulating with the IPA solution and adding another blending step, the tablets possessed the desired compressibility characteristics and consistent drug release profiles.

The acceptable and preferred *in vitro* drug release profiles for the following Examples can be quantified by the following ranges % label claim of drug dissolved per specific time:

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<u>Time</u>	<u>Acceptable Profiles</u>	<u>Preferred Profiles</u>
1 hour	5% - 30%	5% - 20%
6 hours	40% - 70%	45% - 70%
12 hours	≥ 70%	≥ 80%

The preferred method of manufacture for the compositions of the present invention is as follows:

- 1) All ingredients are weighed
- 5 2) All ingredients are added to a blender
- 3) The mixture is wet granulated with an 80% IPA solution
- 4) The wet mass is dried
- 5) The dried mass is milled
- 6) The milled powder is blended
- 10 7) The blended powder is compressed into tablets

In the embodiment of Example 1, the following components were combined as described above:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% (range)</u>
15 Methazolamide	40.0%
HPMC	1.0% - 15.43 %
Lactose	43.02% - 57.45%
Magnesium Stearate	1.55%

20 Example 2

In the embodiment of Example 2, the following components were combined as described above:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% (range)</u>
Methazolamide	40.0%
25 HPMC	5.0% - 7.5%
Lactose	33.45 - 51.45%
Magnesium Stearate	1.55%
Sodium phosphate	2.0% - 20.0%

Example 3

In the embodiment of Example 3, the following components were combined as described above:

5	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% (range)</u>
	Methazolamide	40.0%
	HPMC	5.0%
	Lactose	33.45% - 51.45%
	Magnesium Stearate	1.55%
10	Polyethylene glycol	2.0% - 20.0%

Example 4

In the embodiment of Example 4, the following components were combined as described above:

15	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% (range)</u>
	Methazolamide	40.0%
	HPMC	5.0%
	Lactose	45.95%
	Magnesium Stearate	1.55%
20	Calcium phosphate	7.5%

Example 5

In the embodiment of Example 5, the following components were combined as described above:

25	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>% (range)</u>
	Methazolamide	40.0%
	HPMC	3.0% - 7.5 %
	Lactose	7.95% - 52.45%
	Magnesium Stearate	1.55%
30	Microcellulose	3.0% - 45.5%

Example 6

Drug release testing was performed on several formulations to determine their specific drug release profiles. The method was based upon the current U.S. Pharmacopeia (USP) XXIII (The United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., Rockville, Md., 1998) dissolution test procedure for the immediate release products. The method included the use of the USP Paddle Apparatus II at 100 rpm with acetate buffer (pH = 4.5) medium with various sampling points. In the method, a tablet was dropped into the apparatus, and the amount of methazolamide dissolved in the acetate buffer solution was measured over various time periods using a UV spectrophotometric method at $\lambda = 280$ nm, as is well known in the art. This method gave the following drug release profiles:

<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
3.0% HPMC	1 hour	8%
40.0% Methazolamide	2 hours	18%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	4 hours	31%
55.42% Lactose	6 hours	52%

<u>Sample 2</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
15.43% HPMC	1 hour	9%
40.0% Methazolamide	2 hours	15%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	4 hours	25%
43.02% Lactose	6 hours	35%

These results are presented in Figure 1.

Effective embodiments of the present invention are those formulations wherein the methazolamide is slowly released over a greater than six hour time period, preferably over a 12 to 16 hour period. As can be seen, both samples are effective sustained-release methazolamide formulations. Sample 1 provides a preferred drug release profile.

Example 7

A UV analysis of other specific formulations of Example 1 was performed using the method set forth in Example 6. The formulations were granulated with 80% IPA and gave the following drug release profiles:

<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
3.0% HPMC	1 hour	14%
40.0% Methazolamide	2 hours	34%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	4 hours	71%
55.45% Lactose	6 hours	86%
	8 hours	96%
	10 hours	99%

<u>Sample 2</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
5.0% HPMC	1 hour	9%
40.0% Methazolamide	2 hours	15%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	4 hours	29%
53.45% Lactose	6 hours	39%
	8 hours	—
	10 hours	—

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These results are presented in Figure 2.

Both samples are effective sustained-release methazolamide formulations. However, since less than 40% of the drug has been released after 6 hours, Sample 2 is less preferred.

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Example 8

A UV analysis of specific formulations of Example 3 was performed using the method set forth in Example 6. The formulations were granulated with purified water and gave the following drug release profiles:

<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
5.0% HPMC	1 hour	22%
5.0% PEG	2 hours	42%
40.0% Methazolamide	4 hours	68%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	6 hours	87%
53.45% Lactose		

<u>Sample 2</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
7.5% HPMC	1 hour	8%
5.0% PEG	2 hours	13%
40.0% Methazolamide	4 hours	25%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	6 hours	—
45.95% Lactose		

These results are presented in Figure 3.

Both samples are effective sustained-release methazolamide formulations. However, since less than 40% of the drug has been released after 6 hours, Sample 2 is less preferred.

Example 9

A UV analysis of specific formulations of Example 2 was performed using the method set forth in Example 6. The formulations were granulated with purified water and gave the following drug release profiles:

<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
5.0% HPMC	1 hour	45%
2.0% Na ₃ PO ₄	2 hours	67%
40.0% Methazolamide	4 hours	92%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	6 hours	104%
51.45% Lactose		

<u>Sample 2</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
7.5% HPMC	1 hour	16%
2.0% Na ₃ PO ₄	2 hours	26%
40.0% Methazolamide	4 hours	48%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	6 hours	71%
48.95% Lactose		

These results are presented in Figure 4.

Both samples are effective sustained-release methazolamide formulations. Sample 2 provides a desired drug-release profile. However, since all
5 of the drug has been released after 6 hours, Sample 1 is less desirable.

Example 10

A UV analysis of a specific formulation of Example 4 was performed using the method set forth in Example 6. The formulations were granulated with
10 80% IPA and gave the following drug release profile:

<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
5.0% HPMC	1 hour	9%
7.5% Ca ₂ (PO ₄) ₃	2 hours	14%
40.0% Methazolamide	4 hours	26%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	6 hours	37%
45.95% Lactose		

These results are presented in Figure 5.

Sample 1 is an effective sustained-release methazolamide formulation. However, since less than 40% of the drug has been released after 6 hours, this
5 formulation is less preferred.

Example 11

A UV analysis of a specific formulation of Example 5 was performed using the method set forth in Example 6. The formulations were granulated with
10 80% IPA and gave the following drug release profile:

<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
5.0% HPMC	1 hour	13%
10.0% microcellulose (MCC)	2 hours	23%
40.0% Methazolamide	4 hours	41%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	6 hours	59%
43.95% Lactose		

These results are presented in Figure 6.

Sample 1 exhibits a desired drug-release profile and is an effective sustained-release methazolamide formulation.

Example 12

In Example 12, one formulation of Example 1 was tested *in vitro* using the method set forth in Example 6, and gave the following drug release profile:

<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
3.0% HPMC	1 hour	16%
40.0% Methazolamide	2 hours	33%
1.55% Magnesium stearate	4 hours	60%
55.95% Lactose	6 hours	78%
	8 hours	92%

5 These results are presented in Figure 7.

Sample 1 is an effective sustained-release methazolamide formulation.

Example 13

10 In Example 13, the formulation of Example 12 was tested to determine the drug release pattern *in vivo*.

A sustained drug release pattern *in vivo* is shown mainly using three criteria:

- 1) T_{\max} (the time (after dosing) required to achieve maximum blood levels of methazolamide);
- 15 2) C_{\max} (the maximum blood concentration of methazolamide); and
- 3) AUC_{inf} (the area under the curve drawn from blood concentrations of methazolamide measured at certain time periods after dosing).

20 The T_{\max} for a sustained release product should be greater than an immediate release product to demonstrate the formulation actually sustains the drug release pattern. The C_{\max} and AUC_{inf} for a sustained release product should be comparable to that of an equivalent dose of the immediate release product to demonstrate the formulation releases all of the drug, releases the drug at a proper rate (i.e. not too slowly or too quickly), and is formulated at the proper strength. If

these three criteria are met, then the sustained release formulation of the drug is acceptable.

A randomized, blinded, parallel design pilot study was conducted comparing the relative bioavailability of 150 mg Methazolamide Sustained Release
5 Tablets (ZOPTIC™) to that of immediate release (IR) of methazolamide 50 mg tablets in normal male volunteers. Twelve subjects were randomly assigned to one of the two parallel treatment groups; 6 subjects per group. Subjects were given one of the methazolamide 150 mg SR tables or three IR methazolamide 50 mg tablets. Each subject was exposed to only one treatment and received a single oral dose of
10 the assigned medication under fasting conditions. Blood samples were obtained within one hour prior to and at various times post-dosing.

T_{max} for the immediate release product was 2.25 hours, but T_{max} for ZOPTIC™ was at 4.5 hours. Clearly, the formulation for ZOPTIC™ sustained the release of methazolamide. C_{max} was comparable between the immediate release
15 product and ZOPTIC™ at 14.98 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ and 14.31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ respectively. Also, AUC_{inf} was comparable between the immediate release product and ZOPTIC™ at 5076.91 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{hr}/\text{mL}$ and 4639.64 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{hr}/\text{mL}$ respectively.

The data, which is set forth in Figure 8, demonstrate the sustained release nature of ZOPTIC™ tablets with nearly double the time required to achieve
20 maximum blood concentrations of methazolamide when dosed equivalently with the immediate release reference product.

Example 14

A UV analysis of two preferred formulations of Example 1 was performed using the method set forth in Example 6. The formulations were granulated with 80% IPA and gave the following drug release profiles:

<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
12.5 mg HPMC	1 hour	11%
100.0 mg Methazolamide	3 hours	36%
3.75 mg Magnesium stearate	6 hours	68%
133.75 mg Lactose	9 hours	95%
	12 hours	102%

<u>Sample 2</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>% Label Claim Drug Dissolved</u>
18.75 mg HPMC	1 hour	10%
150.0 mg Methazolamide	3 hours	31%
5.625 mg Magnesium stearate	6 hours	52%
200.625 mg Lactose	9 hours	71%
	12 hours	85%

5

Both samples exhibit desired drug release profiles and are effective sustained-release methazolamide formulations.

Example 15

10 In Example 15, Sample 2 of Example 14 was tested *in vivo*. The results were compared to an immediate release tablet using the same methods and criteria as set forth in Example 13.

15 T_{\max} for the immediate release product was 4.10 hours, but T_{\max} for Sample 2 was at 7.09 hours. Clearly, the Sample 2 formulation sustained the release of methazolamide. C_{\max} was comparable between the immediate release product and Sample 2 at 21.72921 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and 19.53626 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ respectively. Also, AUC_{inf}

was comparable between the immediate release product and Sample 2 at 6448.50517 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{hr}/\text{mL}$ and 6241.94963 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{hr}/\text{mL}$ respectively.

The data, which is set forth in Figure 9, demonstrate the sustained release nature of the Sample 2 formulation with nearly double the time required to
5 achieve maximum blood concentrations of methazolamide when dosed equivalently with the immediate release reference product.

The Examples herein are intended to be demonstrative of certain embodiments of the invention, and not limiting on the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A single-dosing sustained release oral dosage composition for relieving intraocular pressure comprising a high molecular weight binder and from
5 about 75 to about 500 mg of methazolamide, wherein the composition has an *in vitro* drug release profile, such that from about 5 to about 30% of the methazolamide is released after one hour; from about 40 to about 70% of the methazolamide is released after six hours; and greater than about 70% of the methazolamide is released after twelve hours.
- 10 2. The composition of Claim 1, comprising about 100 mg methazolamide.
3. The composition of Claim 1, comprising about 150 mg
15 methazolamide.
4. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the high molecular weight binder is selected from hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, methylcellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose,
20 microcrystalline cellulose, starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sodium alginate, xantham gum, or polyethylene glycols.
5. The composition of Claim 4, wherein the binder is hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.
25
6. The composition of Claim 5, wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose has a number average molecular weight of greater than about 50,000 Daltons.
- 30 7. The composition of Claim 6, wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose has a number average molecular weight of about 70,000 Daltons.

8. The composition of Claim 5, wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose has a methoxyl content of about 28-30% and a hydroxypropyl content of about 7-12%.

5 9. The composition of Claim 5, wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose has a viscosity of about 10,000 cps in a 2% solution of water at about 20°C.

10 10. The composition of Claim 1 further comprising a lubricant, wherein the lubricant is selected from magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, zinc stearate, polyethylene glycol, sodium benzoate, sodium acetate, stearic acid, talc, hydrogenated vegetable oils, or starch.

15 11. The composition of Claim 10, wherein the lubricant is magnesium stearate.

20 12. The composition of Claim 1, further comprising a filler, wherein the filler is selected from lactose, microcrystalline cellulose, dextrose, calcium phosphate, calcium sulfate, sucrose, mannitol, or starch.

13. The composition of Claim 12, wherein the filler is lactose.

25 14. The composition of Claim 1, further comprising from about 2 to about 20 percent by weight of a flow agent, wherein the flow agent is selected from lactose, talc, silicon dioxide, polyethylene glycol, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium phosphate and calcium phosphate.

15. The composition of Claim 14, wherein the flow agent is lactose.

16. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the composition has an *in vitro* drug release profile, such that from about 5 to about 20% of the methazolamide is released after one hour; from about 45 to about 70% of the methazolamide is released after six hours; and greater than about 80% of the methazolamide is released after twelve hours.

17. A sustained release oral dosage composition for relieving intraocular pressure comprising:

- a) from about 10 to about 80 percent by weight of methazolamide;
- b) from about 1 to about 60 percent by weight of a high molecular weight binder;
- c) from about 0 to about 5 percent by weight of a lubricant; and
- d) from about 10 to about 90 percent by weight of a filler and/or a flow agent;

wherein the composition has an *in vitro* drug release profile, such that from about 5 to about 30% of the methazolamide is released after one hour; from about 40 to about 70% of the methazolamide is released after six hours; and greater than about 70% of the methazolamide is released after twelve hours.

18. The composition of Claim 17, wherein the composition comprises:

- a) from about 30 to about 50 percent by weight of methazolamide;
- b) from about 3 to about 10 percent by weight of the binder;
- c) from about 1 to about 2 percent by weight of the lubricant; and
- d) from about 50 to about 75 percent by weight of the filler and/or flow agent.

19. The composition of Claim 17, wherein the lubricant is magnesium stearate and the filler and/or flow agent are lactose.

20. The composition of Claim 17, wherein the composition contains from about 75 to about 500 mg of methazolamide.

21. The composition of Claim 17, wherein the binder is hydroxypropyl methylcellulose.

22. The composition of Claim 21, wherein the hydroxypropyl methylcellulose has a number average molecular weight of about 70,000 Daltons and has a methoxyl content of about 28-30% and a hydroxypropyl content of about 7-12%.

23. A sustained release oral dosage tablet for relieving intraocular pressure comprising:

a) about 40 percent by weight of methazolamide;

b) about 5 percent by weight of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose having a number average molecular weight of about 70,000 Daltons and a methoxyl content of about 28-30% and a hydroxypropyl content of about 7-12%;

c) from about 1 to about 2 percent by weight of magnesium stearate; and

d) from about 53 to about 54 percent by weight of lactose;

wherein the composition has an *in vitro* drug release profile, such that from about 5 to about 20% of the methazolamide is released after one hour; from about 45 to about 70% of the methazolamide is released after six hours; and greater than about 80% of the methazolamide is released after twelve hours.

24. The composition of Claim 23, wherein the composition contains from about 75 to about 500 mg of methazolamide.

25

Percent Dissolution

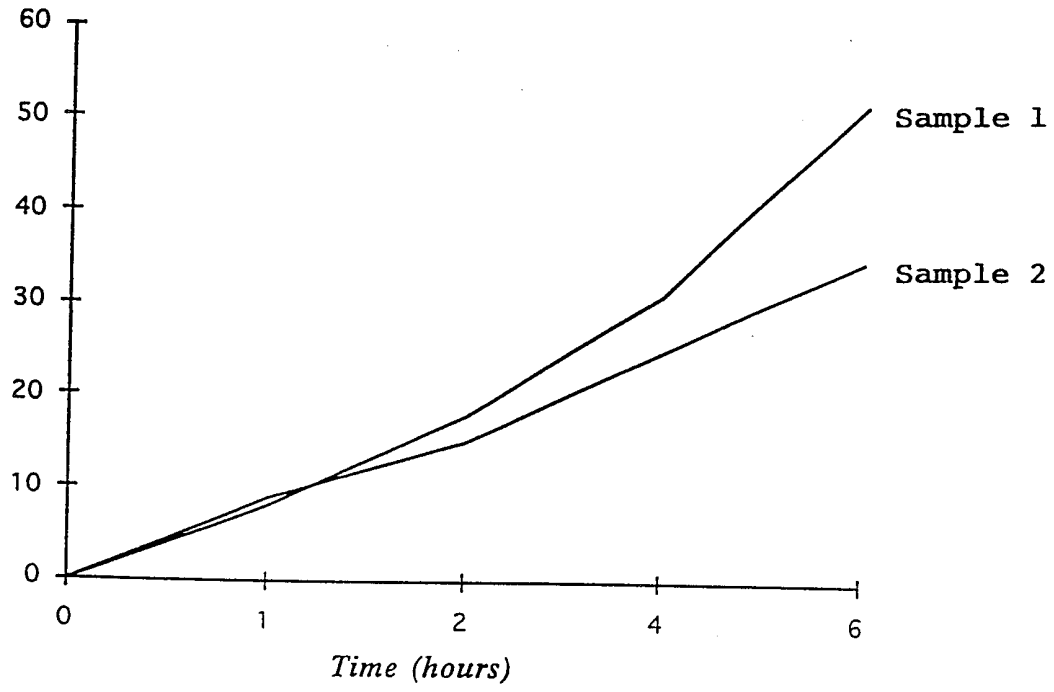


Fig. 1

Percent Dissolution

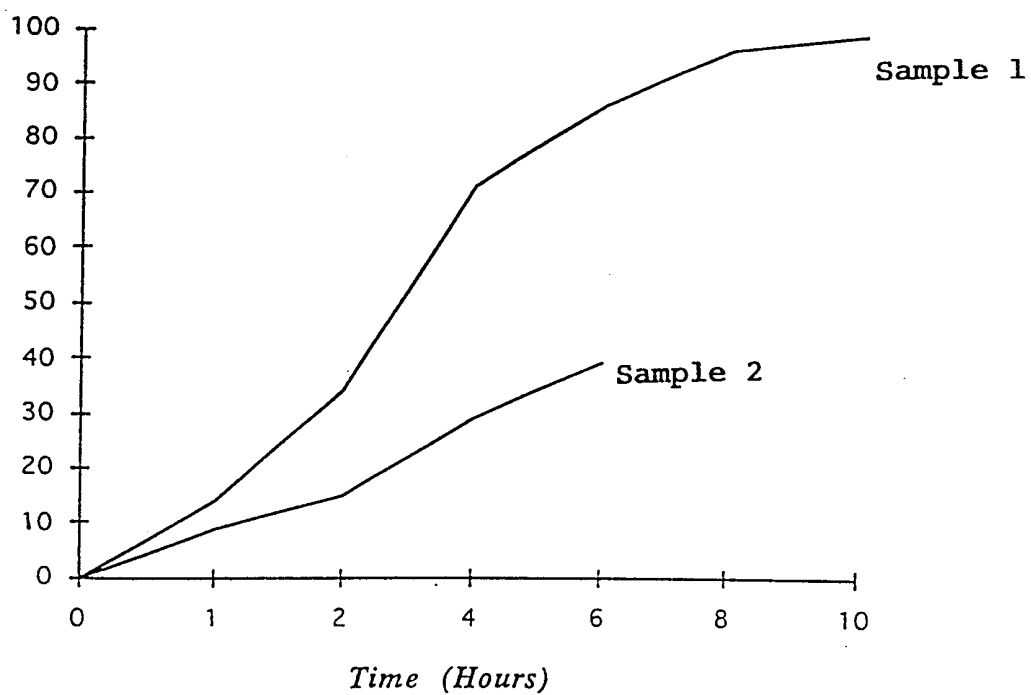


Fig. 2

Percent -Dissolution

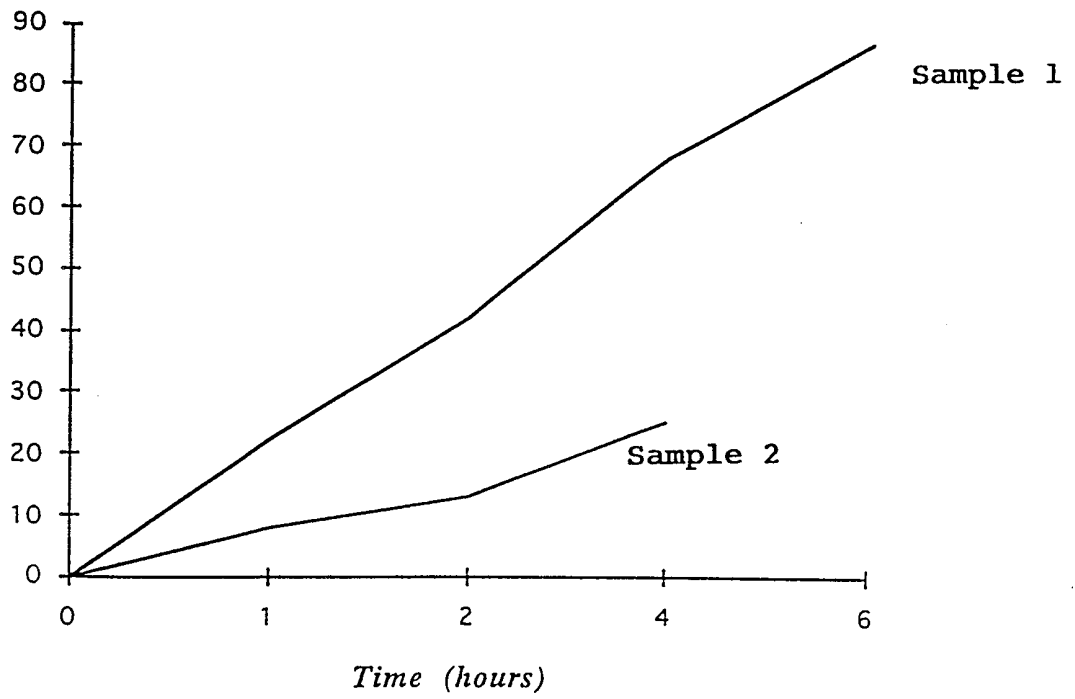


Fig. 3

Percent Dissolution

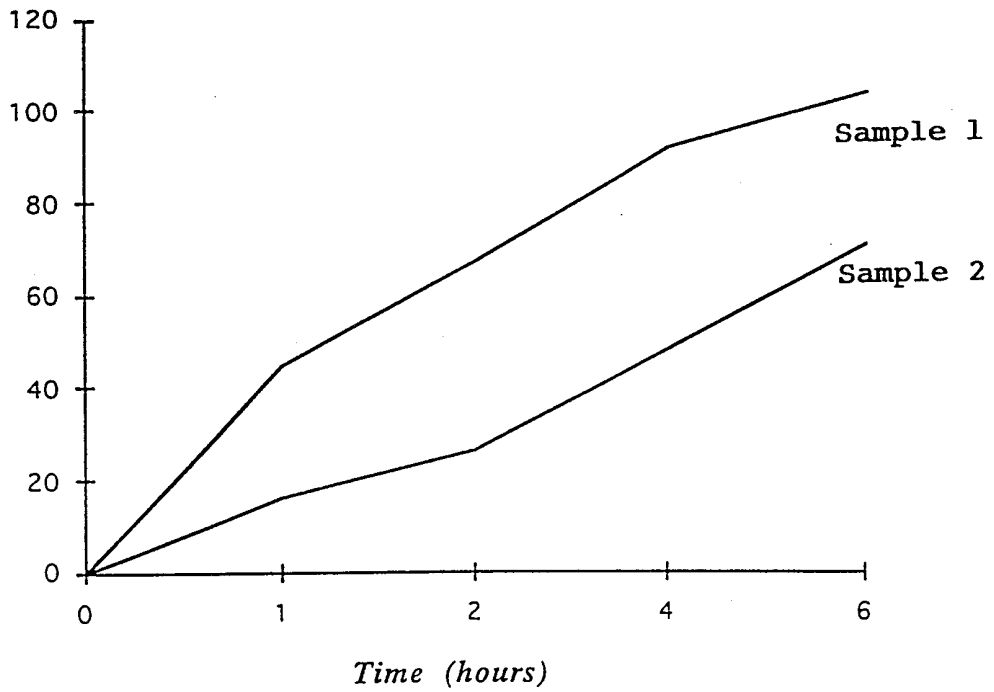


Fig. 4

5/9

Percent -Dissolution

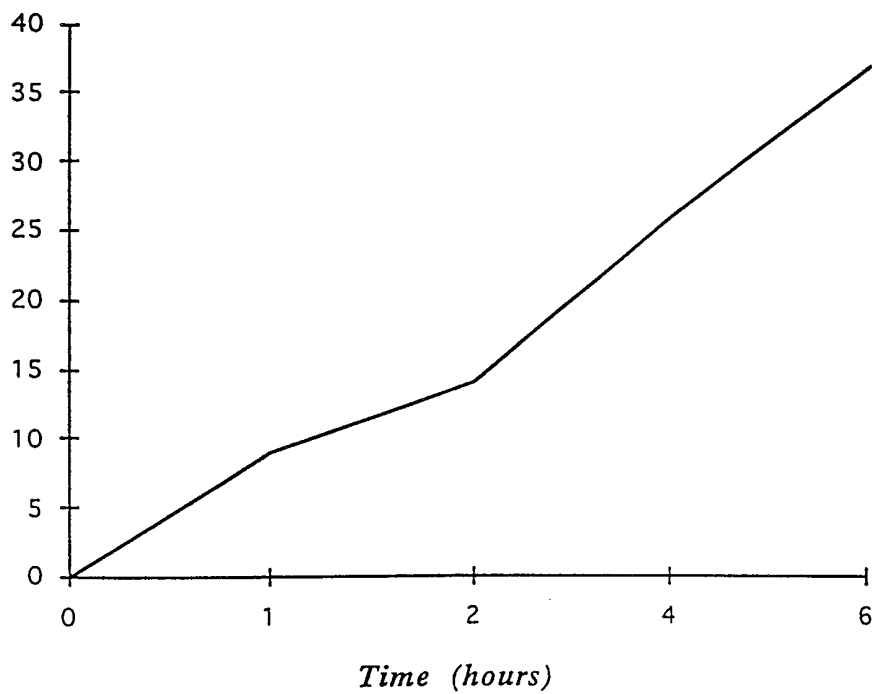


Fig. 5

Percent Dissolution

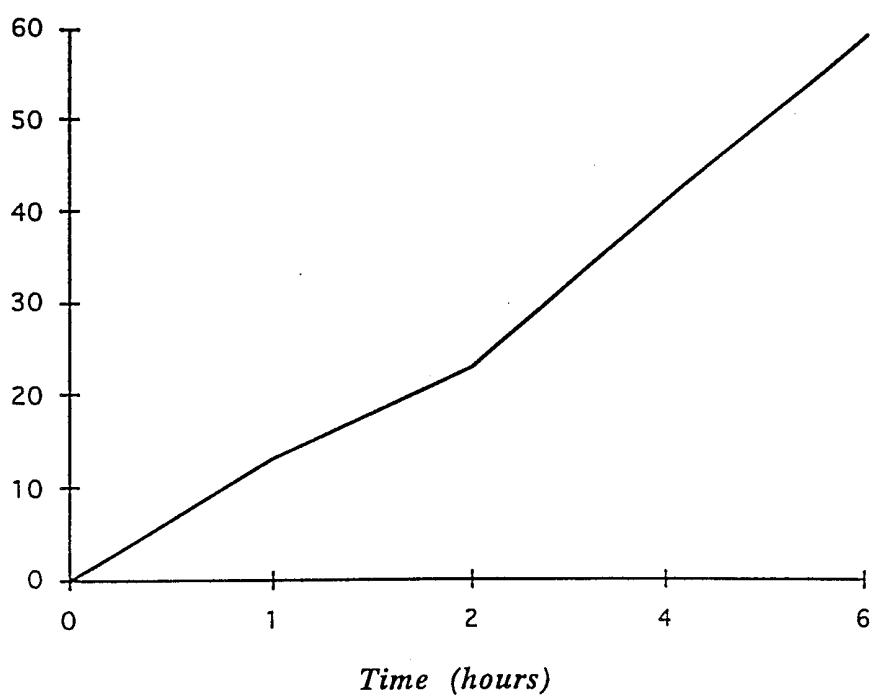


Fig. 6

Percent Dissolution

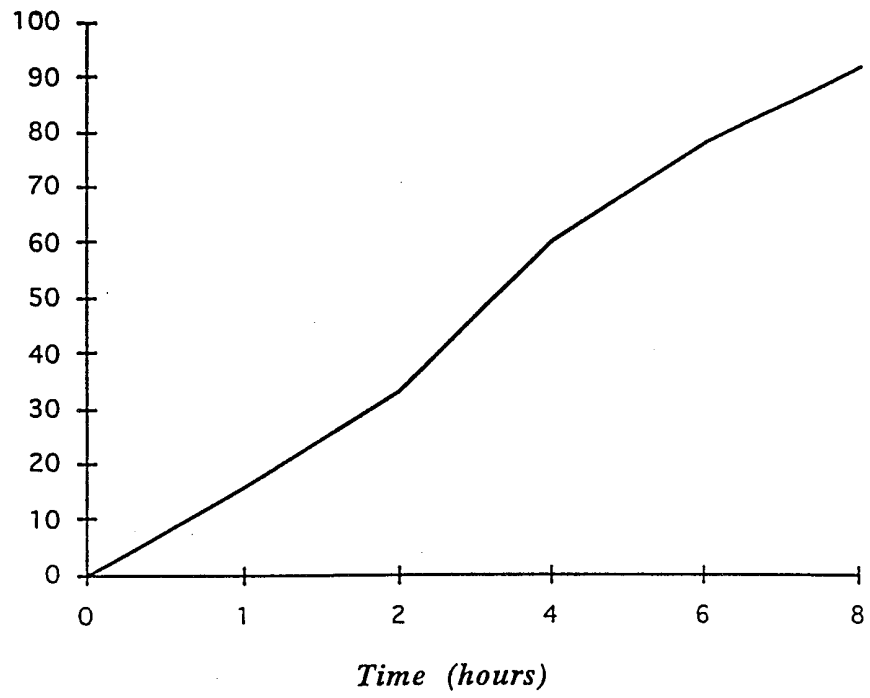


Fig. 7

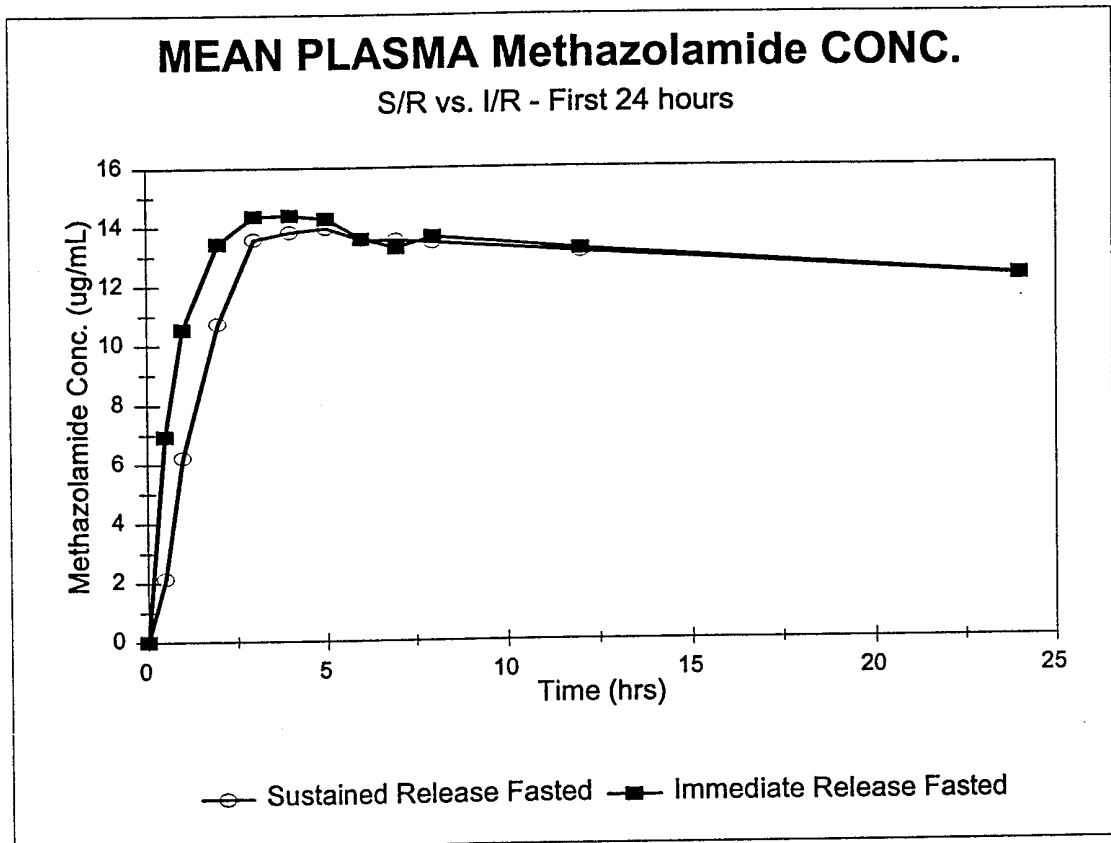


Fig. 8

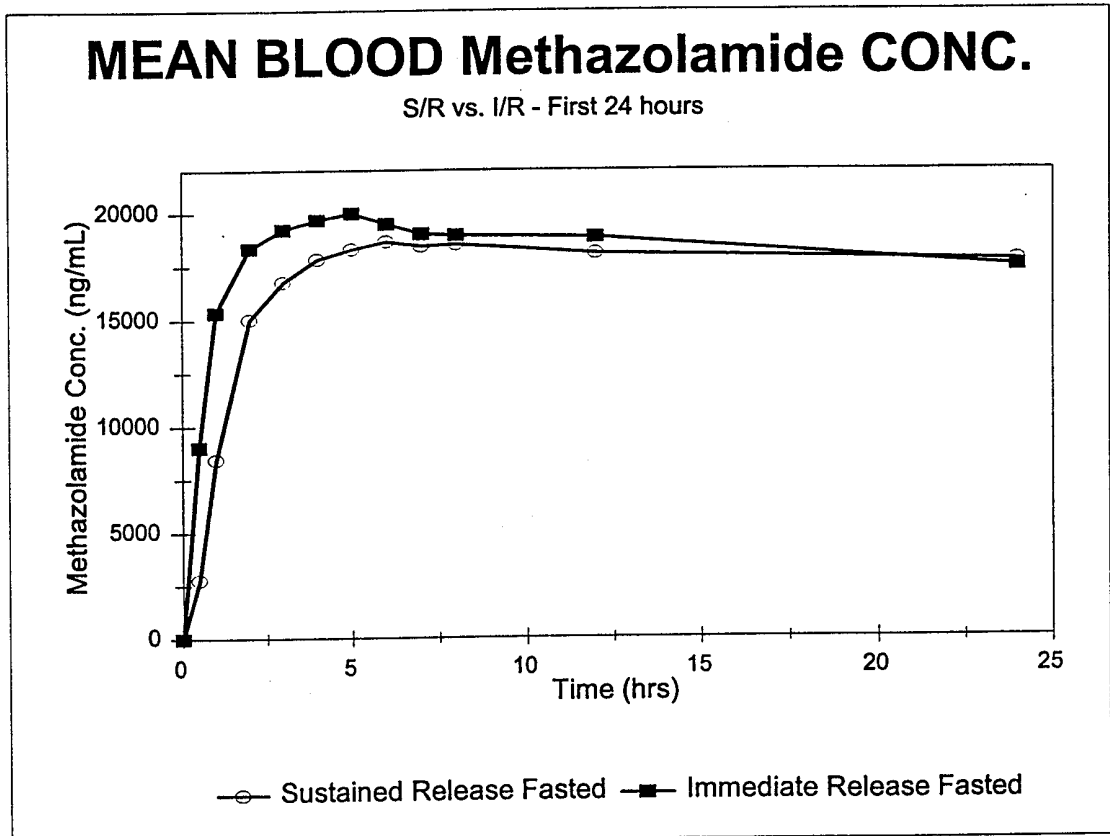


Fig. 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/20599

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(7) :A61K 9/22 US CL :424/465, 468, 470 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 424/465, 468, 470 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,283,065 A (DOYON et al) 01 February 1994, see column 10, lines 28-41, examples 1, 4, 14, table 5, figures 13 and 14.	1-24
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
A	Special categories of cited documents: document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
B	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
L	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
O	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	*G* document member of the same patent family
P	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 20 DECEMBER 1999		Date of mailing of the international search report 18 JAN 2000
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