WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An amorphous solid dispersion comprising:

at least 10 wt.% of a linear poly(acrylic acid); and

an active pharmaceutical ingredient,

wherein:

the linear poly(acrylic acid) has a Brookfield viscosity at 25°C of at least 100 cP,

the linear poly(acrylic acid) and the active pharmaceutical ingredient together comprise at least 80 wt.% of the amorphous solid dispersion, and

the linear poly(acrylic acid) has a weight average molecular weight, as determined by size exclusion chromatography on a liquid sample of 1.5 g/L polymer in 0.1M $NaNO_3$ at pH 10, of least 200,000 Da, or at least 250,000 Da, or at least 300,000 Da, or at least 400,000 Da, or at least 500,000 Da, or at least 600,000 Da, or at least 800,000 Da, or at least 1,000,000 Da.

2. The amorphous solid dispersion of claim 1, wherein a ratio by weight of active pharmaceutical ingredient: poly(acrylic acid) in the amorphous solid dispersion is at least 1:10, or at least 1:6, or at least 1:3, or at least 1:1.5, or at least 1:1, or at least 2:1, or at least 3:1, or at least 4:1, or up to 6:1, or up to 5:1, or up to 4.5:1.

3. The amorphous solid dispersion of claim 1 or 2, wherein the Brookfield viscosity at 25°C of the linear poly(acrylic acid) is at least 200 cP, or at least 250 cP, or at least 300 cP, or at least 400 cP, and/or

no more 3000 cP, or no more than 2,500 cP, or no more than 2200 cP, or no more than 2100 cP.

4. The amorphous solid dispersion of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the amorphous solid dispersion comprises at least 15 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid), or at least 20 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid), or at least 25 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid), and/or

no more than 95 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid), or no more than 80 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid), or no more than 60 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid), or no more than 50 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid), or no more than 40 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid), or no more than 30 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid).

5. The amorphous solid dispersion of any one of claims 1-4, wherein the linear poly(acrylic acid) and the active pharmaceutical ingredient together comprise at least 90 wt.%, or at least 95 wt.% of the amorphous solid dispersion.

6. The amorphous solid dispersion of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the amorphous solid dispersion comprises no more than 10 wt. % water, or no more than 5 wt. % water, or no more than 1 wt. % water, or no water.

7. The amorphous solid dispersion of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the active pharmaceutical ingredient is in BCS class II or BCS class IV.

8. A product comprising the amorphous solid dispersion of any one of claims 1-7 and, optionally, at least one excipient or adjuvant.

9. The product of claim 8, wherein the product is in a form selected from the group consisting of granules, capsules, pellets, tablets, films, and implants.

10. A method of forming an amorphous solid dispersion of an active pharmaceutical ingredient, the method comprising:

forming a liquid dispersion comprising a linear poly(acrylic acid), an active pharmaceutical ingredient, and a solvent system, the linear poly(acrylic acid) having a Brookfield viscosity at 25°C of at least 100 cP and a weight average molecular weight, as determined by size exclusion chromatography on a liquid sample

of 1.5 g/L polymer in 0.1M $NaNO_3$ at pH 10, of least 200,000 Da, or at least 250,000 Da, or at least 300,000 Da, or at least 400,000 Da, or at least 500,000 Da, or at least 600,000 Da, or at least 800,000 Da, or at least 1,000,000 Da; and

evaporating the solvent system from the liquid dispersion to form an amorphous solid dispersion,

wherein the amorphous solid dispersion comprises at least 10 wt.% linear poly(acrylic acid).

11. The method of claim 10, wherein a weight ratio of active pharmaceutical ingredient: linear poly(acrylic acid) in the liquid dispersion is at least 15:85, or at least 30:70, or at least 40:60, or at least 50:50, or at least 70:30 and/or

wherein a weight ratio of active pharmaceutical ingredient: linear poly(acrylic acid) in the liquid dispersion is no more than 90:10, or no more than 85:15.

12. The method of any one of claims 10-11, wherein the linear poly(acrylic acid) is one which has been formed in a solvent system which is substantially free of water.

13. The method of any one of claims 10-12, wherein the linear poly(acrylic acid) is one which has been formed in a solvent system selected from a) ethyl acetate and b) a mixture of ethyl acetate and cyclohexane.

14. The method of any one of claims 10-13, wherein the forming of the dispersion of the linear poly(acrylic acid) and the active pharmaceutical ingredient comprises dissolving the linear poly(acrylic acid), in powder form in the solvent system or in at least one of a plurality of solvents used in the solvent system, and, optionally, wherein the solvent system comprises at least one of an organic polar protic solvent and a polar aprotic solvent and, optionally, wherein the solvent system comprises at least one organic polar protic solvent selected from C_1-C_6 alcohols, and mixtures thereof and, optionally, wherein the solvent system comprises at least one polar aprotic solvent selected from dichloromethane, C_3-C_8 ketones, C_3-C_8 ethers, and mixtures thereof.

15. Use of the amorphous solid dispersion of any one of claims 1-7 or the product of any one of claims 8-9, or the amorphous solid dispersion formed by the method of any one of claims 10-14, or a product comprising the amorphous solid dispersion formed by the method of any one of claims 10-14 in formulating an active pharmaceutical ingredient for oral administration.