

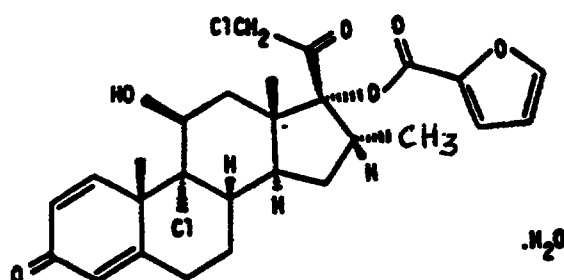
Description

The present invention relates to a novel composition of matter, 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate, also designated mometasone furoate monohydrate, process for its preparation, and pharmaceutical preparation thereof.

Mometasone furoate is known to be useful in the treatment of inflammatory conditions. The compound is prepared by procedures disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,472,393, which patent is hereby incorporated by reference.

When aqueous pharmaceutical compositions, e.g. suspensions, containing anhydrous mometasone furoate were subjected to stability testing by rotating for four weeks at room temperature and 35°C, formation of a crystalline material which is different from the anhydrous mometasone furoate crystal was observed in suspension. Experiments were designed to determine the nature of the crystalline material. It was postulated that formulation of mometasone furoate compositions with the stable crystalline form would reduce the probability of crystal growth during long term storage of the suspension leading to a more stable product.

The present invention provides mometasone furoate monohydrate of formula I



a process for preparing said compound by crystallization from a saturated aqueous water miscible organic solution. The present invention also provides aqueous stable pharmaceutical compositions of mometasone furoate monohydrate.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1: Infrared spectrum of crystalline mometasone furoate monohydrate

Figure 2: X-ray diffraction pattern of crystalline mometasone furoate monohydrate

The composition of matter of the present invention, mometasone furoate monohydrate has the following characteristics.

Molecular formula		C ₂₇ H ₃₀ Cl ₂ O ₆ H ₂ O
Formula weight		539.46
Elemental Analysis	(theory)	C = 60.11%, H = 5.98%; Cl = 13.16%
	(found)	C = 59.99%; H = 5.56%; Cl = 13.17%
Water Analysis (% H ₂ O)	(theory)	3.34%
	(found)	3.31, 3.47

The crystalline mometasone furoate monohydrate exhibits an x-ray crystallographic powder diffraction pattern having essentially the values as shown in Table I.

TABLE I

	Angle of 2θ (degrees)	Spacing d (Å)	Relative Intensity I/I
5			
10	7.795	11.3324	100
	11.595	7.6256	6
	12.035	7.3478	3
15	12.925	6.8437	11
	14.070	6.2893	22
	14.580	6.0704	5
	14.985	5.9072	12
20	15.225	5.8146	33
	15.635	5.6631	96
	16.710	5.3011	15
	17.515	5.0592	14
25	18.735	4.7324	12
	20.175	4.3978	13
	20.355	4.3593	6
	20.520	4.3246	4
30	21.600	4.1108	5
	21.985	4.0396	22
	22.420	3.9622	8
	22.895	3.8811	7
35	23.245	3.8234	14
	23.550	3.7746	13
	24.245	3.6680	4
	24.795	3.5878	11
40	24.900	3.5729	5
	25.800	3.4503	5
	25.985	3.4262	3
45	26.775	3.3268	84
	27.170	3.2794	10
	27.305	3.2635	9

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	Angle of 2 θ (degrees)	Spacing d (Å)	Relative Intensity I/I
5			
	27.710	3.2167	5
10	28.385	3.1417	7
	29.165	3.0594	1
	29.425	3.0330	2
	29.725	3.0030	2
15	30.095	2.9670	7
	30.255	2.9516	3
	30.490	2.9294	10
	30.725	2.9075	6
20	31.115	2.8720	3
	31.595	2.8294	47
	32.135	2.7831	6
	32.985	2.7133	7
25	33.400	2.6805	2
	33.820	2.6482	2
	34.060	2.6301	8
	34.625	2.5885	4
30	34.795	2.5762	2
	35.315	2.5394	1
	36.780	2.4416	21
	37.295	2.4090	2
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Single crystal data of mometasone furoate monohydrate exhibits the following values as shown in Table II.

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TABLE II

Crystallographic Data ^a	
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	$P1(C_1^1)$ -No.1
$a(\text{\AA})$	8.481(1)
$b(\text{\AA})$	11.816(2)
$c(\text{\AA})$	7.323(1)
$\alpha(^{\circ})$	95.00(1)
$\beta(^{\circ})$	110.66(1)
$\gamma(^{\circ})$	73.27(1)
$V(\text{\AA}^3)$	657.5(3)
$D_{\text{calcd.}}(\text{g cm}^{-3})$	1.362

^a An Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer (Cu-K α radiation, incident-beam graphite monochromator) was used for all measurements, intensity data were corrected for the usual Lorentz and polarization effects; an empirical absorption correction was also applied.

The crystal structure was solved by direct methods (RANTAN). Approximate non-hydrogen atom positions were derived from an E-map. Hydrogen atoms were located in a series of difference Fourier syntheses evaluated following several rounds of full-matrix least-squares adjustment of non-hydrogen atom positional and anisotropic temperature factor parameters. Hydrogen atom positional and isotropic thermal parameters were included as variables in the later least-squares iterations which also involved refinement of an extinction correction. Crystallographic calculations were performed on PDP11/44 and MicroVAX computers by use of the Enraf-Nonius Structure Determination Package (SDP). For all structure-factor calculations, neutral atom scattering factors and their anomalous dispersion corrections were taken from International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography, vol. IV, The Kynock Press, Birmingham, England, 1974.

Mometasone furoate monohydrate can be prepared by forming a saturated homogeneous solution of anhydrous mometasone furoate in a mixture of water and a water miscible organic solvent. The saturated solution is prepared by dissolving the mometasone furoate in a water miscible organic solvent at the temperature of about 85°C. Hot water, about 85°C, is added dropwise with agitation. After removing the solution from the steam bath, the reaction is stirred for about one hour and then allowed to stand undisturbed overnight while cooling to room temperature. The solution is stirred while adding additional water at room temperature and the solution becomes cloudy and a white precipitate forms. The reaction is allowed to stir for a time, the precipitate collected by filtration and the product dried to constant weight.

Organic solvents that can be employed in the process of this invention must be miscible with water and one in which mometasone furoate is soluble. Examples of water miscible organic solvents include alcohols, such as, ethanol, isopropanol, and the like; ketones, such as acetone, and the like; ethers, such as dioxane, and the like; esters such as ethyl acetate, and the like. The preferred solvents are acetone and isopropanol.

In another aspect, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising mometasone furoate monohydrate of formula I in an inert pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

The pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention can be prepared by combining mometasone furoate monohydrate with any suitable inert pharmaceutical carrier or diluent and administered orally, parentally or topically in a variety of formulations.

Of particular interest are aqueous suspension compositions of mometasone furoate monohydrate, e.g. for nasal administration. The aqueous suspensions of the invention may contain from 0.1 to 10.0mg of mometasone furoate monohydrate per gram of suspension.

The aqueous suspension compositions according to the present invention may contain, inter alia, auxiliaries and/or more of the excipients, such as: suspending agents, e.g. microcrystalline cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-methyl cellulose; humectants, e.g. glycerin and propylene glycol; acids, bases or buffer substances for adjusting the pH, e.g. citric acid, sodium citrate, phosphoric acid, sodium phosphate e.g. citrate and phosphate buffers; surfactants, e.g. Polysorbate 80; and antimicrobial preservatives, e.g. benzalkonium chloride, phenylethyl alcohol and potassium sorbate.

The following examples illustrate the present invention and the best made of practicing the process of the invention. It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that modifications thereof may be practical

without departing from the purpose and intent of this disclosure.

General Experimental

5 Infrared absorption spectra were taken as Nujol Mull on a Nicolet FT-Infrared spectrometer Model No. 5DXB. X-ray crystallograph powder diffraction patterns were taken on a Philips X-ray diffractometer Model APD-3720 equipped with a radiation source: copper $K\alpha$. Decomposition temperatures were measured on a Dupont differential scanning calorimeter, Model No. 990.

Moisture content of the crystalline mometasone furoate monohydrate was determined by titration with
10 Karl Fisher reagent.

EXAMPLE 1

Place 4.5 liters of ethyl alcohol into a suitable vessel equipped with an appropriate agitator and closure.
15 Dissolve 27g of mometasone furoate anhydrous powder into the ethanol with stirring. Filter the saturated solution and slowly add purified water about 1.5 liters, at a flow rate of approximately 50 ml/minute while stirring at moderate speed. When the solvent mixture reaches a ratio of 1:3 (water:ethanol), the addition of water is stopped and stirring of the reaction mixture is continued for approximately 2 hours to facilitate seeding. Resume addition of water, about 7.5 liters at a rate of approximately 50 ml/minute, until a ratio of
20 2:1 (water:ethanol) is achieved. Continue stirring to complete crystallization. The crystals are collected by filtration and dried in a vacuum desiccator at room temperature to afford 24.83g of mometasone furoate monohydrate having an infrared spectrum and X-ray diffraction graph substantially the same as that in Figures 1 and 2.

EXAMPLE 2

Place 24.3 liters of 2-propanol into a suitable container. Dissolve 340 grams of anhydrous mometasone furoate in the 2-propanol by heating the mixture (steam bath) to 85°C with stirring. After the furoate has dissolved, add dropwise with stirring over 15 minutes 1950 ml of hot (85°C) water. The hot solution is
30 removed from the steam bath and the solution is stirred for 1 hour. The solution is allowed to cool to room temperature overnight without stirring. The remainder of water, about 24 liters is added with stirring; the solution becomes cloudy and a white precipitate begins to form. The reaction is stirred for one hour, following addition of the water. The white precipitate is collected by filtration, washed with 2 liters of water and air dried overnight. The solid is dried in a draft oven at 50°C to constant weight. Mometasone furoate
35 monohydrate, 316.5g, weight yield 90%, is obtained having an infrared spectrum and X-ray diffraction graph substantially the same as that in Figures 1 and 2.

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EXAMPLE 3

An aqueous nasal suspension of mometasone furoate monohydrate is prepared from the following:

Ingredients	Concentration mg/g	Representative Batch g/12kg
Mometasone furoate monohydrate	0.5	6.0
Avicel RC 591*	20.0	240.0
Glycerin	21.0	252.0
Citric Acid	2.0	24.0
Sodium citrate	2.8	33.6
Polysorbate 80**	0.1	1.2
Benzalkonium chloride	0.2	2.4
Phenylethyl alcohol	2.5	30.0
Purified water q.s. ad	1.0 g	12.0 kg

*Avicel RC-591 is a trademark of FMC for a mixture of microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose.

**Polysorbate 80 is a tradename for a mixture of an oleate ester of sorbitol and its anhydride copolymerized with approximately 20 moles of ethylene oxide for each mole of sorbitol and sorbitol anhydride.

After dispersing the Avicel RC 591 in 6 kg of purified water, the glycerin is added thereto. The citric acid and sodium citrate is dissolved in 240 ml of water, said solution is added to the Avicel-glycerin dispersion with mixing. In a separate vessel, Polysorbate 80 is dissolved in approximately 400 ml of purified water with stirring. The mometasone furoate monohydrate is dispersed in the aqueous Polysorbate 80 solution and; said slurry is then added with stirring to the Avicel-glycerin citric acid mixture. After dissolving benzalkonium chloride and phenylethyl alcohol in purified water, said solution is added to the suspension mixture with stirring. The suspension is brought to 12 kg with purified water with mixing. The final pH of the suspension is 4.5 ± 0.5 .

EXAMPLE 4

The following compositions were prepared without the suspending agent, Avicel RC-591 to prevent interference in X-ray diffraction studies:

Ingredients	Concentration mg/g		
	4A	4B	4C
Mometasone Furoate Monohydrate Micronized	0.5	0.5	0.5
Citric Acid Monohydrate	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sodium Citrate Dihydrate	2.8	-	2.8
Sodium Phosphate Dibasic	-	4.0	-
Polysorbate 80	0.1	0.1	0.1
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2
Phenylethyl Alcohol	2.5	-	-
Potassium Sorbate	-	3.4	-
Propylene Glycol	-	-	100.0
Glycerin	21.0	21.0	21.0
Water Purified USP q.s. ad	1.0 g	1.0 g	1.0 g

These compositions were prepared according to the procedure described in Example 3.

The three compositions 4A, 4B and 4C were rotated for five (5) days at 35 °C and a additional four (4) weeks at room temperature to assess crystal form stability. The crystals were isolated from the suspension and X-ray diffraction patterns determined. The results indicated that the crystals collected from each of the three compositions are in the form of mometasone furoate monohydrate.

EXAMPLE 5

The following compositions were prepared and tested to determine thermal stability of said compositions.

Ingredients	Concentration mg/g		
	5A	5B	5C
Mometasone Furoate Monohydrate Micronized	0.5	0.5	0.5
Citric Acid Monohydrate	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sodium Citrate Dihydrate	2.8	-	2.8
Sodium Phosphate Dibasic	-	4.0	-
Polysorbate 80	0.1	0.1	0.1
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2
Phenylethyl Alcohol	-	2.5	-
Potassium Sorbate	-	-	3.4
Propylene Glycol	100.0	-	-
Glycerin	21.0	21.0	21.0
Avicel RC-591	20.0	20.0	20.0
Water Purified USP q.s. ad	1.0 g	1.0 g	1.0 g

The compositions were prepared according to the procedure described in Example 3.

The compositions were thermally cycled between 4 °C (24 hours) and 30 °C (24 hours) for a period of one month. Microscopic analyses revealed no detectable mometasone furoate monohydrate crystal growth under these conditions.

Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate.
2. A process for preparing $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate which comprises:
 - (a) forming a saturated water-miscible organic solvent solution of $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate);
 - (b) adding sufficient water to form a solvent mixture ratio of 1:1 (water:organic solvent) and continuing stirring to complete crystallization.
3. The process of claim 2 wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, dioxane and ethyl acetate.
4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antiinflammatory amount of mometasone furoate monohydrate in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
5. The composition of claim 4, having the following ingredients:

**EXAMPLE 5**

The following compositions were prepared and tested to determine thermal stability of said compositions.

Ingredients	Concentration mg/g		
	5A	5B	5C
Mometasone Furoate Monohydrate Micronized	0.5	0.5	0.5
Citric Acid Monohydrate	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sodium Citrate-Dihydrate	2.8	-	2.8
Sodium Phosphate Dibasic	-	4.0	-
Polysorbate 80	0.1	0.1	0.1
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.2	0.2	0.2
Phenylethyl Alcohol	-	2.5	-
Potassium Sorbate	-	-	3.4
Propylene Glycol	100.0	-	-
Glycerin	21.0	21.0	21.0
Avicel RC-591	20.0	20.0	20.0
Water Purified USP q.s. ad	1.0 g	1.0 g	1.0 g

The compositions were prepared according to the procedure described in Example 3.

The compositions were thermally cycled between 4 °C (24 hours) and 30 °C (24 hours) for a period of one month. Microscopic analyses revealed no detectable mometasone furoate monohydrate crystal growth under these conditions.

Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate.
2. A process for preparing $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate which comprises:
 - (a) forming a saturated water-miscible organic solvent solution of $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate);
 - (b) adding sufficient water to form a solvent mixture ratio of 1:1 (water:organic solvent) and continuing stirring to complete crystallization.
3. The process of claim 2 wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, dioxane and ethyl acetate.
4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an antiinflammatory amount of mometasone furoate monohydrate in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
5. The composition of claim 4, having the following ingredients:



Ingredients	mg/g
Mometasone furoate monohydrate	0.1-10.0
Microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	20.0
Glycerin	21.0
Citric acid	2.0
Sodium citrate	2.8
Polysorbate 80	0.1
Benzalkonium chloride	0.2
Phenylethyl alcohol	2.5
Purified water q.s. ad	1.0 g

6. The composition of claim 5 comprising 0.5mg of mometasone furoate monohydrate.
7. The compound 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20 dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate exhibiting a x-ray crystallographic powder diffraction pattern having essentially the following values:



	Angle of 2 θ (degrees)	Spacing d (Å)	Relative Intensity I/I
5	7.795	11.3324	100
10	11.595	7.6256	6
	12.035	7.3478	3
	12.925	6.8437	11
	14.070	6.2893	22
15	14.580	6.0704	5
	14.985	5.9072	12
	15.225	5.8146	33
	15.635	5.6631	96
20	16.710	5.3011	15
	17.515	5.0592	14
	18.735	4.7324	12
	20.175	4.3978	13
25	20.355	4.3593	6
	20.520	4.3246	4
	21.600	4.1108	5
	21.985	4.0396	22
30	22.420	3.9622	8
	22.895	3.8811	7
	23.245	3.8234	14
	23.550	3.7746	13
35	24.245	3.6680	4
	24.795	3.5878	11
	24.900	3.5729	5
	25.800	3.4503	5
40	25.985	3.4262	3
	26.775	3.3268	84
	27.170	3.2794	10
45	27.305	3.2635	9

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	Angle of 2 θ (degrees)	Spacing d (Å)	Relative Intensity I/I
5			
	27.710	3.2167	5
10	28.385	3.1417	7
	29.165	3.0594	1
	29.425	3.0330	2
	29.725	3.0030	2
15	30.095	2.9670	7
	30.255	2.9516	3
	30.490	2.9294	10
	30.725	2.9075	6
20	31.115	2.8720	3
	31.595	2.8294	47
	32.135	2.7831	6
	32.985	2.7133	7
25	33.400	2.6805	2
	33.820	2.6482	2
	34.060	2.6301	8
	34.625	2.5885	4
30	34.795	2.5762	2
	35.315	2.5394	1
	36.780	2.4416	21
	37.295	2.4090	2
35			

8. The compound 9 α , 21-dichloro-16 α - methyl-1,4-pregnadiene-11 β , 17 α -diol-3,20 dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate exhibiting single crystal data having the following values:

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Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	$P1(C_1)$ - No.1
$a(\text{\AA})$	8.481(1)
$b(\text{\AA})$	11.816(2)
$c(\text{\AA})$	7.323(1)
$\alpha(^{\circ})$	95.00(1)
$\beta(^{\circ})$	110.66(1)
$\gamma(^{\circ})$	73.27(1)
$V(\text{\AA}^3)$	657.5(3)
$D_{\text{calcd.}}(\text{g cm}^{-3})$	1.362

Claims for the following Contracting State : ES

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1. A process for preparing 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate which comprises:



- (a) forming a saturated water-miscible organic solvent solution of 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -methyl 1,4-pregnadiene-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate);
(b) adding sufficient water to form a solvent mixture ratio of 1:1 (water:organic solvent) and continuing stirring to complete crystallization.

2. The process of claim 1 wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, dioxane and ethyl acetate.
3. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antiinflammatory amount of mometasone furoate monohydrate in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which process comprises combining mometasone furoate monohydrate with said carrier.
4. The process of claim 3, wherein the prepared composition is having the following ingredients:

Ingredients	mg/g
Mometasone furoate monohydrate	0.1-10.0
Microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	20.0
Glycerin	21.0
Citric acid	2.0
Sodium citrate	2.8
Polysorbate 80	0.1
Benzalkonium chloride	0.2
Phenylethyl alcohol	2.5
Purified water q.s. ad	1.0 g

5. The process of claim 4, wherein the composition comprises 0.5 mg of mometasone furoate monohydrate.
6. The process of claim 1, wherein the compound 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadiene-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate exhibits a x-ray crystallographic powder diffraction pattern having essentially the following values:



	Angle of 2 θ (degrees)	Spacing d (Å)	Relative Intensity I/I
5			
	7.795	11.3324	100
10	11.595	7.6256	6
	12.035	7.3478	3
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	15.225	5.8146	33
	15.635	5.6631	96
20	16.710	5.3011	15
	17.515	5.0592	14
	18.735	4.7324	12
	20.175	4.3978	13
25	20.355	4.3593	6
	20.520	4.3246	4
	21.600	4.1108	5
	21.985	4.0396	22
30	22.420	3.9622	8
	22.895	3.8811	7
	23.245	3.8234	14
	23.550	3.7746	13
35	24.245	3.6680	4
	24.795	3.5878	11
	24.900	3.5729	5
	25.800	3.4503	5
40	25.985	3.4262	3
	26.775	3.3268	84
	27.170	3.2794	10
45	27.305	3.2635	9
50			
55			



	Angle of 2 θ (degrees)	Spacing d (Å)	Relative Intensity I/I
5			
	27.710	3.2167	5
10	28.385	3.1417	7
	29.165	3.0594	1
	29.425	3.0330	2
	29.725	3.0030	2
15	30.095	2.9670	7
	30.255	2.9516	3
	30.490	2.9294	10
	30.725	2.9075	6
20	31.115	2.8720	3
	31.595	2.8294	47
	32.135	2.7831	6
	32.985	2.7133	7
25	33.400	2.6805	2
	33.820	2.6482	2
	34.060	2.6301	8
	34.625	2.5885	4
30	34.795	2.5762	2
	35.315	2.5394	1
	36.780	2.4416	21
35	37.295	2.4090	2

7. The compound 9 α , 21-dichloro-16 α - methyl-1,4-pregnadiene-11 β , 17 α -diol-3,20 dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate exhibiting single crystal data having the following values:

Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	$P1(C_1)$ - No.1
$a(\text{Å})$	8.481(1)
$b(\text{Å})$	11.816(2)
$c(\text{Å})$	7.323(1)
$\alpha(^{\circ})$	95.00(1)
$\beta(^{\circ})$	110.66(1)
$\gamma(^{\circ})$	73.27(1)
$V(\text{Å}^3)$	657.5(3)
$D_{\text{calcd.}}(\text{g cm}^{-3})$	1.362



Claims for the following Contracting State : GR

1. $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl- $1,4$ -pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol- $3,20$ -dione- 17 -($2'$ -furoate) monohydrate.
- 5 2. A process for preparing $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl- $1,4$ -pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol- $3,20$ -dione- 17 -($2'$ -furoate) monohydrate which comprises:
 - (a) forming a saturated water-miscible organic solvent solution of $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl- $1,4$ -pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol- $3,20$ -dione- 17 -($2'$ -furoate);
 - (b) adding sufficient water to form a solvent mixture ratio of 1:1 (water:organic solvent) and
- 10 continuing stirring to complete crystallization.
3. The process of claim 2 wherein the organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, dioxane and ethyl acetate.
- 15 4. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antiinflammatory amount of mometasone furoate monohydrate in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, which process comprises combining mometasone furoate monohydrate with said carrier.

- 20 5. The process of claim 4, wherein the prepared composition is having the following ingredients:

Ingredients	mg/g
Mometasone furoate monohydrate	0.1-10.0
Microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose	20.0
25 Glycerin	21.0
Citric acid	2.0
Sodium citrate	2.8
Polysorbate 80	0.1
Benzalkonium chloride	0.2
30 Phenylethyl alcohol	2.5
Purified water q.s. ad	1.0 g

- 35 6. The process of claim 5 (wherein the composition comprises 0.5 mg of mometasone furoate monohydrate.
7. The compound $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -methyl- $1,4$ -pregnadiene- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol- $3,20$ -dione- 17 -($2'$ -furoate) monohydrate exhibiting a x-ray crystallographic powder diffraction pattern having essentially the following values:
- 40
- 45
- 50
- 55



	Angle of 2 θ (degrees)	Spacing d (Å)	Relative Intensity I/I
5	7.795	11.3324	100
10	11.595	7.6256	6
	12.035	7.3478	3
	12.925	6.8437	11
	14.070	6.2893	22
15	14.580	6.0704	5
	14.985	5.9072	12
	15.225	5.8146	33
	15.635	5.6631	96
20	16.710	5.3011	15
	17.515	5.0592	14
	18.735	4.7324	12
	20.175	4.3978	13
25	20.355	4.3593	6
	20.520	4.3246	4
	21.600	4.1108	5
	21.985	4.0396	22
30	22.420	3.9622	8
	22.895	3.8811	7
	23.245	3.8234	14
	23.550	3.7746	13
35	24.245	3.6680	4
	24.795	3.5878	11
	24.900	3.5729	5
	25.800	3.4503	5
40	25.985	3.4262	3
	26.775	3.3268	84
	27.170	3.2794	10
45	27.305	3.2635	9



	Angle of 2 θ (degrees)	Spacing d (Å)	Relative Intensity I/I
5			
	27.710	3.2167	5
10	28.385	3.1417	7
	29.165	3.0594	1
	29.425	3.0330	2
	29.725	3.0030	2
15	30.095	2.9670	7
	30.255	2.9516	3
	30.490	2.9294	10
	30.725	2.9075	6
20	31.115	2.8720	3
	31.595	2.8294	47
	32.135	2.7831	6
	32.985	2.7133	7
25	33.400	2.6805	2
	33.820	2.6482	2
	34.060	2.6301	8
	34.625	2.5885	4
30	34.795	2.5762	2
	35.315	2.5394	1
	36.780	2.4416	21
	37.295	2.4090	2
35			

8. The compound 9 α , 21-dichloro-16 α - methyl-1,4-pregnadiene-11 β , 17 α -diol-3,20 dione-17-(2'-furoate) monohydrate exhibiting single crystal data having the following values:

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Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	$P1(C_1)$ - No.1
$a(\text{Å})$	8.481(1)
$b(\text{Å})$	11.816(2)
$c(\text{Å})$	7.323(1)
$\alpha(^{\circ})$	95.00(1)
$\beta(^{\circ})$	110.66(1)
$\gamma(^{\circ})$	73.27(1)
$V(\text{Å}^3)$	657.5(3)
$D_{\text{calcd.}}(\text{g cm}^{-3})$	1.362

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**Patentansprüche****Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE**

1. $9\alpha,21$ -Dichlor- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat.
2. Verfahren zur Herstellung von $9\alpha,21$ -Dichlor- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat, umfassend:
 - (a) Bilden einer gesättigten wassermischbaren Lösung von $9\alpha,21$ -Dichlor- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat) in einem organischen Lösungsmittel;
 - (b) Hinzufügen einer ausreichenden Menge Wasser zur Bildung eines Lösungsmittel-Mischungsverhältnisses von 1:1 (Wasser:organisches Lösungsmittel) sowie fortwährendes Rühren, um die Kristallisation zu vervollständigen.
3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 2, worin das organische Lösungsmittel aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Ethanol, Isopropanol, Aceton, Dioxan und Ethylacetat besteht.
4. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, die eine entzündungshemmende Menge von Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat in einem pharmazeutischen annehmbaren Träger umfaßt.
5. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 4, die die folgenden Bestandteile aufweist:

Bestandteile	mg/g
Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat	0,1-10,0
mikrokristalline Cellulose und Natriumcarboxymethylcellulose	20,0
Glycerin	21,0
Zitronensäure	2,0
Natriumcitrat	2,8
Polysorbat 80	0,1
Benzalkoniumchlorid	0,2
Phenylethylalkohol	2,5
gereinigtes Wasser Qual.-Standard ad	1,0 g

6. Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 5, die 0,5 mg Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat umfaßt.
7. Die Verbindung $9\alpha,21$ -Dichlor- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat, welche ein röntgenkristallographisches Pulverbeugungsmuster mit im wesentlichen den folgenden Werten aufweist:



	2 θ -Winkel (Grad)	Abstand d (Å)	relative Intensität I/I
5	7,795	11,3324	100
	11,595	7,6256	6
	12,035	7,3478	3
10	12,925	6,8437	11
	14,070	6,2893	22
	14,580	6,0704	5
	14,985	5,9072	12
15	15,225	5,8146	33
	15,635	5,6631	96
	16,710	5,3011	15
20	17,515	5,0592	14
	18,735	4,7324	12
	20,175	4,3978	13
25	20,355	4,3593	6
	20,520	4,3246	4
	21,600	4,1108	5
30	21,985	4,0396	22
	22,420	3,9622	8
	22,895	3,8811	7
35	23,245	3,8234	14
	23,550	3,7746	13
	24,245	3,6680	4
40	24,795	3,5878	11
	24,900	3,5729	5
	25,800	3,4503	5
45	25,985	3,4262	3
	26,775	3,3268	84
	27,170	3,2794	10
50	27,305	3,2635	9



	2 θ -Winkel (Grad)	Abstand d (Å)	relative Intensität I/I
	27,710	3,2167	5
5	28,385	3,1417	7
	29,165	3,0594	1
	29,425	3,0330	2
10	29,725	3,0030	2
	30,095	2,9670	7
	30,255	2,9516	3
15	30,490	2,9294	10
	30,725	2,9075	6
	31,115	2,8720	3
20	31,595	2,8294	47
	32,135	2,7831	6
	32,985	2,7133	7
25	33,400	2,6805	2
	33,820	2,6482	2
	34,060	2,6301	8
30	34,625	2,5885	4
	34,795	2,5762	2
	35,315	2,5394	1
35	36,780	2,4416	21
	37,295	2,4090	2

- 40 8. Die Verbindung 9 α ,21-Dichlor-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat, welche Einkristalldaten mit den folgenden Werten aufweist:

Kristallsystem	triklin
Raumgruppe	P1 (C ₁ ') - No. 1
a (Å)	8,481(1)
b (Å)	11,816(2)
c (Å)	7,323(1)
α (°)	95,00(1)
β (°)	110,66(1)
γ (°)	73,27(1)
V (Å ³)	657,5(3)
d _{ber.} (g·cm ⁻³)	1,362


Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : ES

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung von 9 α ,21-Dichlor-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat, umfassend:

- 5 (a) Bilden einer gesättigten wassermischbaren Lösung von 9 α ,21-Dichlor-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat) in einem organischen Lösungsmittel;
(b) Hinzufügen einer ausreichenden Menge Wasser zur Bildung eines Lösungsmittel-Mischungsverhältnisses von 1:1 (Wasser:organisches Lösungsmittel) sowie fortwährendes Rühren, um die Kristallisation zu vervollständigen.

- 10 2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, worin das organische Lösungsmittel aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Ethanol, Isopropanol, Aceton, Dioxan und Ethylacetat besteht.

- 15 3. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer pharmazeutischen Zusammensetzung, die eine entzündungshemmende Menge von Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat in einem pharmazeutischen annehmbaren Träger umfaßt, wobei das Verfahren das Kombinieren von Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat mit dem Träger umfaßt.

- 20 4. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 3, wobei die hergestellte Zusammensetzung die folgenden Bestandteile aufweist:

Bestandteile	mg/g
Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat	0,1-10,0
mikrokristalline Cellulose und Natriumcarboxymethylcellulose	20,0
25 Glycerin	21,0
Zitronensäure	2,0
Natriumcitrat	2,8
Polysorbat 80	0,1
Benzalkoniumchlorid	0,2
30 Phenylethylalkohol	2,5
gereinigtes Wasser Qual.-Standard ad	1,0 g

- 35 5. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die Zusammensetzung 0,5 mg Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat umfaßt.

- 40 6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei die Verbindung 9 α ,21-Dichlor-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat ein röntgenkristallographisches Pulverbeugungsmuster mit im wesentlichen den folgenden Werten aufweist:



2 θ -Winkel (Grad)	Abstand d (Å)	relative Intensität I/I
7,795	11,3324	100
11,595	7,6256	6
12,035	7,3478	3
12,925	6,8437	11
14,070	6,2893	22
14,580	6,0704	5
14,985	5,9072	12
15,225	5,8146	33
15,635	5,6631	96
16,710	5,3011	15
17,515	5,0592	14
18,735	4,7324	12
20,175	4,3978	13
20,355	4,3593	6
20,520	4,3246	4
21,600	4,1108	5
21,985	4,0396	22
22,420	3,9622	8
22,895	3,8811	7
23,245	3,8234	14
23,550	3,7746	13
24,245	3,6680	4
24,795	3,5878	11
24,900	3,5729	5
25,800	3,4503	5
25,985	3,4262	3
26,775	3,3268	84
27,170	3,2794	10
27,305	3,2635	9



2 θ -Winkel (Grad)	Abstand d (Å)	relative Intensität I/I
27,710	3,2167	5
28,385	3,1417	7
29,165	3,0594	1
29,425	3,0330	2
29,725	3,0030	2
30,095	2,9670	7
30,255	2,9516	3
30,490	2,9294	10
30,725	2,9075	6
31,115	2,8720	3
31,595	2,8294	47
32,135	2,7831	6
32,985	2,7133	7
33,400	2,6805	2
33,820	2,6482	2
34,060	2,6301	8
34,625	2,5885	4
34,795	2,5762	2
35,315	2,5394	1
36,780	2,4416	21
37,295	2,4090	2

7. Die Verbindung 9 α ,21-Dichlor-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat, welche Einkristalldaten mit den folgenden Werten aufweist:

Kristallsystem	triklin
Raumgruppe	P1 (C ₁ ¹) - No. 1
a (Å)	8,481(1)
b (Å)	11,816(2)
c (Å)	7,323(1)
α (°)	95,00(1)
β (°)	110,66(1)
γ (°)	73,27(1)
V (Å ³)	657,5(3)
d _{ber.} (g·cm ⁻³)	1,362


Patentansprüche für folgenden Vertragsstaat : GR

1. $9\alpha,21$ -Dichlor- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat.
- 5 2. Verfahren zur Herstellung von $9\alpha,21$ -Dichlor- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat, umfassend:
 - (a) Bilden einer gesättigten wassermischbaren Lösung von $9\alpha,21$ -Dichlor- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat) in einem organischen Lösungsmittel;
 - 10 (b) Hinzufügen einer ausreichenden Menge Wasser zur Bildung eines Lösungsmittel-Mischungsverhältnisses von 1:1 (Wasser:organisches Lösungsmittel) sowie fortwährendes Rühren, um die Kristallisation zu vervollständigen.
- 15 3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 2, worin das organische Lösungsmittel aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, die aus Ethanol, Isopropanol, Aceton, Dioxan und Ethylacetat besteht.
4. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer pharmazeutischen Zusammensetzung, die eine entzündungshemmende Menge von Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat in einem pharmazeutischen annehmbaren Träger umfaßt, wobei das Verfahren das Kombinieren von Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat mit dem Träger umfaßt.
- 20 5. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 4, wobei die hergestellte Zusammensetzung die folgenden Bestandteile aufweist:

Bestandteile	mg/g
Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat	0,1-10,0
mikrokristalline Cellulose und Natriumcarboxymethylcellulose	20,0
Glycerin	21,0
Zitronensäure	2,0
Natriumcitrat	2,8
25 Polysorbat 80	0,1
Benzalkoniumchlorid	0,2
30 Phenylethylalkohol	2,5
gereinigtes Wasser Qual.-Standard ad	1,0 g

- 35 6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 5, wobei die Zusammensetzung 0,5 mg Mometasonfuroat-Monohydrat umfaßt.
- 40 7. Die Verbindung $9\alpha,21$ -Dichlor- 16α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat, welche ein röntgenkristallographisches Pulverbeugungsmuster mit im wesentlichen den folgenden Werten aufweist:



	2 θ -Winkel (Grad)	Abstand d (Å)	relative Intensität I/I
5	7,795	11,3324	100
	11,595	7,6256	6
	12,035	7,3478	3
10	12,925	6,8437	11
	14,070	6,2893	22
	14,580	6,0704	5
	14,985	5,9072	12
15	15,225	5,8146	33
	15,635	5,6631	96
	16,710	5,3011	15
20	17,515	5,0592	14
	18,735	4,7324	12
	20,175	4,3978	13
25	20,355	4,3593	6
	20,520	4,3246	4
	21,600	4,1108	5
30	21,985	4,0396	22
	22,420	3,9622	8
	22,895	3,8811	7
35	23,245	3,8234	14
	23,550	3,7746	13
	24,245	3,6680	4
40	24,795	3,5878	11
	24,900	3,5729	5
	25,800	3,4503	5
45	25,985	3,4262	3
	26,775	3,3268	84
	27,170	3,2794	10
50	27,305	3,2635	9



	2 θ -Winkel (Grad)	Abstand d (Å)	relative Intensität I/I
	27,710	3,2167	5
5	28,385	3,1417	7
	29,165	3,0594	1
	29,425	3,0330	2
10	29,725	3,0030	2
	30,095	2,9670	7
	30,255	2,9516	3
15	30,490	2,9294	10
	30,725	2,9075	6
	31,115	2,8720	3
20	31,595	2,8294	47
	32,135	2,7831	6
	32,985	2,7133	7
25	33,400	2,6805	2
	33,820	2,6482	2
	34,060	2,6301	8
30	34,625	2,5885	4
	34,795	2,5762	2
	35,315	2,5394	1
35	36,780	2,4416	21
	37,295	2,4090	2

- 40 8. Die Verbindung 9 α ,21-Dichlor-16 α -methyl-1,4-pregnadien-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dion-17-(2'-furoat)-Monohydrat, welche Einkristalldaten mit den folgenden Werten aufweist:

Kristallsystem	triklin
Raumgruppe	P1 (C ₁ ') - No. 1
a (Å)	8,481(1)
b (Å)	11,816(2)
c (Å)	7,323(1)
α (°)	95,00(1)
β (°)	110,66(1)
γ (°)	73,27(1)
V (Å ³)	657,5(3)
d _{ber.} (g·cm ⁻³)	1,362

**Revendications**

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. Monohydrate de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate).

2. Procédé de préparation du monohydrate de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) qui consiste à :

(a) former une solution saturée dans un solvant organique miscible dans l'eau de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) ;

(b) ajouter suffisamment d'eau pour former un rapport du mélange solvant de 1:1 (eau:solvant organique) et continuer à agiter pour terminer la cristallisation.

3. Procédé de la revendication 2, où le solvant organique est choisi dans le groupe consistant en éthanol, isopropanol, acétone, dioxane et acétate d'éthyle.

4. Composition pharmaceutique comprenant une quantité anti-inflammatoire de monohydrate de furoate de mométasone dans un support pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

5. Composition de la revendication 4, ayant les ingrédients suivants :

Ingrédients	mg/g
Monohydrate de furoate de mométasone	0,1-10,0
Cellulose microcristalline et carboxyméthyl cellulose de sodium	20,0
Glycérine	21,0
Acide citrique	2,0
Citrate de sodium	2,8
Polysorbate 80	0,1
Chlorure de benzalkonium	0,2
Alcool phényléthylique	2,5
Eau purifiée s.q. ad	1,0 g

6. Composition de la revendication 5, comprenant 0,5 mg de monohydrate de furoate de mométasone.

7. Composé monohydrate de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) présentant un motif de diffraction en poudre par cristallographie aux rayons X ayant essentiellement les valeurs suivantes :



	Angle de 2θ (degrés)	Espacement d (Å)	Intensité Relative I
5	7,795	11,3324	100
	11,595	7,6256	6
10	12,035	7,3478	3
	12,925	6,8437	11
	14,070	6,2893	22
	14,580	6,0704	5
	14,985	5,9072	12
15	15,225	5,8146	33
	15,635	5,6631	96
	16,710	5,3011	15
	17,515	5,0592	14
20	18,735	4,7324	12
	20,175	4,3978	13
	20,355	4,3593	6
	20,520	4,3246	4
	21,600	4,1108	5
25	21,985	4,0396	22
	22,420	3,9622	8
	22,895	3,8811	7
	23,245	3,8234	14
30	23,550	3,7746	13
	24,245	3,6680	4
	24,795	3,5878	11
	24,900	3,5729	5
	25,800	3,4503	5
35	25,985	3,4262	3
	26,775	3,3268	84
	27,170	3,2794	10
	27,305	3,2635	9

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Angle de 2θ (degrés)	Espacement d (Å)	Intensité Relative /
5		
	27,710	3,2167
	28,385	3,1417
10	29,165	3,0594
	29,425	3,0330
	29,725	3,0030
	30,095	2,9670
15	30,255	2,9516
	30,490	2,9294
	30,725	2,9075
	31,115	2,8720
	31,595	2,8294
20	32,135	2,7831
	32,985	2,7133
	33,400	2,6805
	33,820	2,6482
25	34,060	2,6301
	34,625	2,5885
	34,795	2,5762
	35,315	2,5394
30	36,780	2,4416
	37,295	2,4090

- 35 8. Composé monohydrate de 9α,21-dichloro-16α-méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11β,17α-diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) présentant des données du monocristal ayant les valeurs suivantes :

Système cristallin	triclinique
Groupe espace	$P1(C_1) \cdot N \cdot 1$
a(Å)	8,481(1)
b(Å)	11,816(2)
c(Å)	7,323(1)
α(°)	95,00(1)
β(°)	110,66(1)
γ(°)	73,27(1)
V(Å³)	657,5(3)
D _{calcul} (g cm ⁻³)	1,362

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Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : ES

1. Procédé de préparation du monohydrate de 9α,21-dichloro-16α-méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11β,17α-diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) qui consiste à :
- 55 (a) former une solution saturée dans un solvant organique miscible dans l'eau de 9α,21-dichloro-16α-méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11β,17α-diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) ;
- (b) ajouter suffisamment d'eau pour former un rapport du mélange solvant de 1:1 (eau:solvant organique) et continuer à agiter pour terminer la cristallisation.



2. Procédé de la revendication 1, où le solvant organique est choisi dans le groupe consistant en éthanol, isopropanol, acétone, dioxane et acétate d'éthyle.
3. Procédé de préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique comprenant une quantité anti-inflammatoire de monohydrate de furoate de mométasone dans un support pharmaceutiquement acceptable, lequel procédé comprend l'association du monohydrate de furoate de mométasone avec ledit support.
4. Procédé de la revendication 3, où la composition préparée a les ingrédients suivants :

Ingrédients	mg/g
Monohydrate de furoate de mométasone	0,1-10,0
Cellulose microcristalline et carboxyméthyl cellulose de sodium	20,0
Glycérine	21,0
Acide citrique	2,0
Citrate de sodium	2,8
Polysorbate 80	0,1
Chlorure de benzalkonium	0,2
Alcool phényléthylique	2,5
Eau purifiée s.q. ad	1,0 g

5. Procédé de la revendication 4, où la composition comprend 0,5 mg de monohydrate de furoate de mométasone.
6. Procédé de la revendication 1, où le composé monohydrate de $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -méthyl- $1,4$ -prégnadiène- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol- $3,20$ -dione- 17 -($2'$ -furoate) présentent un motif de diffraction en poudre par cristallographie aux rayons X ayant essentiellement les valeurs suivantes :



	Angle de 2θ (degrés)	Espacement d (Å)	Intensité Relative /
5			
	7,795	11,3324	100
10	11,595	7,6256	6
	12,035	7,3478	3
	12,925	6,8437	11
	14,070	6,2893	22
	14,580	6,0704	5
15	14,985	5,9072	12
	15,225	5,8146	33
	15,635	5,6631	96
	16,710	5,3011	15
20	17,615	5,0592	14
	18,735	4,7324	12
	20,175	4,3978	13
	20,355	4,3593	6
25	20,520	4,3246	4
	21,600	4,1108	5
	21,985	4,0396	22
	22,420	3,9622	8
30	22,895	3,8811	7
	23,245	3,8234	14
	23,550	3,7746	13
	24,245	3,6680	4
35	24,795	3,5878	11
	24,900	3,5729	5
	25,800	3,4503	5
	25,985	3,4262	3
40	26,775	3,3268	84
	27,170	3,2794	10
	27,305	3,2635	9
45			
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55			



Angle de 2 θ (degrés)	Espacement d (Å)	Intensité relative I/
5		
	27,710	3,2167
	28,385	3,1417
	29,165	3,0594
10	29,425	3,0330
	29,725	3,0030
	30,095	2,9670
	30,255	2,9516
15	30,490	2,9294
	30,725	2,9075
	31,115	2,8720
	31,595	2,8294
20	32,135	2,7831
	32,985	2,7133
	33,400	2,6805
	33,820	2,6482
25	34,060	2,6301
	34,625	2,5885
	34,795	2,5762
	35,315	2,5394
30	36,780	2,4416
	37,295	2,4090

7. Composé monohydrate de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) présentant des données du monocristal ayant les valeurs suivantes :

Système cristallin	triclinique
Groupe espace	P1(C ₁) - N° 1
a(Å)	8,481(1)
b(Å)	11,816(2)
c(Å)	7,323(1)
α (°)	95,00(1)
β (°)	110,66(1)
γ (°)	73,27(1)
V(Å ³)	657,5(3)
D _{calcul} (g cm ⁻³)	1,362

50 Revendications pour l'Etat contractant suivant : GR

1. Monohydrate de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate).
2. Procédé de préparation du monohydrate de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) qui consiste à :
 - (a) former une solution saturée dans un solvant organique miscible dans l'eau de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) ;



(b) ajouter suffisamment d'eau pour former un rapport du mélange solvant de 1:1 (eau:solvant organique) et continuer à agiter pour terminer la cristallisation.

3. Procédé de la revendication 2, où le solvant organique est choisi dans le groupe consistant en éthanol, isopropanol, acétone, dioxane et écétate d'éthyle.
4. Procédé de préparation d'une composition pharmaceutique comprenant une quantité anti-inflammatoire de monohydrate de furoate de mométasone dans un support pharmaceutiquement acceptable, lequel procédé consiste à associer le monohydrate de furoate de mométasone avec ledit support.
5. Procédé de la revendication 4, où la composition préparée a les ingrédients suivants :

Ingrédients	mg/g
Monohydrate de furoate de mométasone	0,1-10,0
Cellulose microcristalline et carboxyméthyl cellulose de sodium	20,0
Glycérine	21,0
Acide citrique	2,0
Citrate de sodium	2,8
Polysorbate 80	0,1

6. Procédé de la revendication 5, où la composition comprend 0,5 mg de monohydrate de furoate de mométasone.
7. Composé monohydrate de $9\alpha,21$ -dichloro- 16α -méthyl- $1,4$ -prégnadiène- $11\beta,17\alpha$ -diol- $3,20$ -dione- 17 -($2'$ -furoate) présentant un motif de diffraction en poudre par cristallographie aux rayons X ayant essentiellement les valeurs suivantes :



Angle de 2 θ (degrés)	Espacement d (Å)	Intensité Relative I/I
5	7,795	11,3324
	11,595	7,6256
10	12,035	7,3478
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	24,900	3,5729



	Angle de 2 θ (degrés)	Espacement d (Å)	Intensité relative I/I
5	25.800	3.4503	5
	25.985	3.4262	3
	26.775	3.3268	84
10	27.170	3.2794	10
	27.305	3.2635	9
	27.710	3.2167	5
	28.385	3.1417	7
15	29.165	3.0594	1
	29.425	3.0330	2
	29.725	3.0030	2
	30.095	2.9670	7
20	30.255	2.9516	3
	30.490	2.9294	10
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	31.115	2.8720	3
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	32.985	2.7133	7
	33.400	2.6805	2
30	33.820	2.6482	2
	34.060	2.6301	8
	34.625	2.5885	4
	34.795	2.5762	2
	35.315	2.5394	1
35	36.780	2.4416	21
	37.295	2.4090	2

- 40 8. Composé monohydrate de 9 α ,21-dichloro-16 α -méthyl-1,4-prégnadiène-11 β ,17 α -diol-3,20-dione-17-(2'-furoate) présentant des données du monocristal ayant les valeurs suivantes :

Système cristallin	triclinique
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