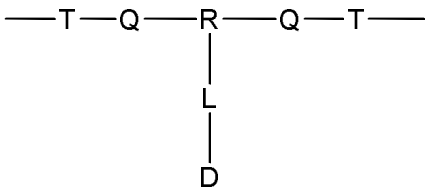
CLAIMS

1. A polymer-prostaglandin conjugate comprising:

a polymer backbone comprising a plurality of moieties of formula (I):



(I)

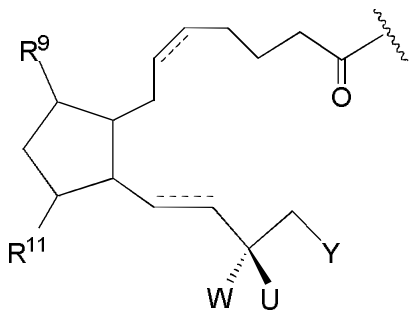
where:

T represents a triazole moiety;

Q is independently selected at each occurrence and may be present or absent and when present represents a linking group;

R is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched hydrocarbon;

D is a prostaglandin analogue of formula Xb



(Xb)

wherein:

〰 represents the point of attachment of the prostaglandin analogue to L;

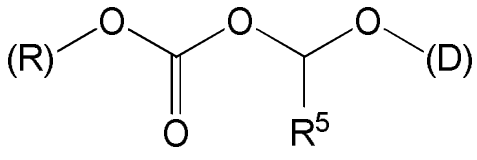
┈┈ represents a double or single bond;

Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy;

R^9 and R^{11} are hydroxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo; and

L is a group of formula (II)



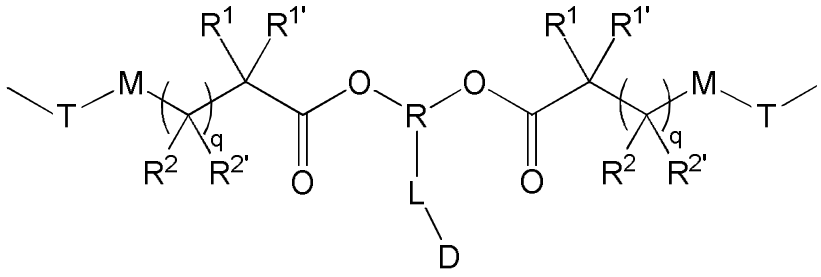
(II)

wherein R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

(R) indicates the end of the group bonded to the R group; and

(D) indicates the end of the group attached to the group D.

2. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of the claim 1 wherein the group Q in formula I is absent or provides formula I with the formula Ia



(Ia)

wherein

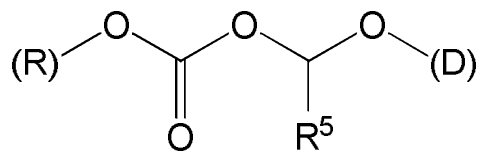
R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2 and $R^{2'}$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy and alkoxyalkyl, and wherein one of the pairs of R^1, $R^{1'}$ and R^2, $R^{2'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent oxygen heteroatom ring members; and

M is selected from the group consisting of a bond, optionally substituted C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic, the group –O-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic), an ether linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by a oxygen (-O-) , the group –N(R^w)-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic) and an amine linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by the group N(R^w) wherein R^w is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_4 alkyl;

q is 0 or 1;

R is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched hydrocarbon;

L is the linker group of formula II



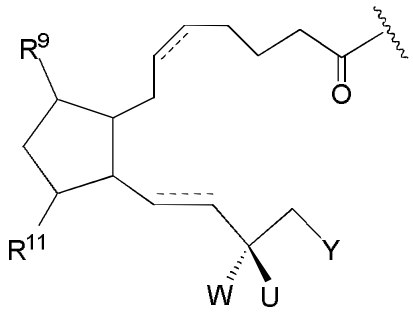
(II);

wherein R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

(R) indicates the end of the group bonded to the R group; and

(D) indicates the end of the group attached to the group D

D is a prostaglandin analogue of formula Xb



(Xb)

wherein:

〰 represents the point of attachment of the prostaglandin analogue to L;

┄┄ represents a double or single bond;

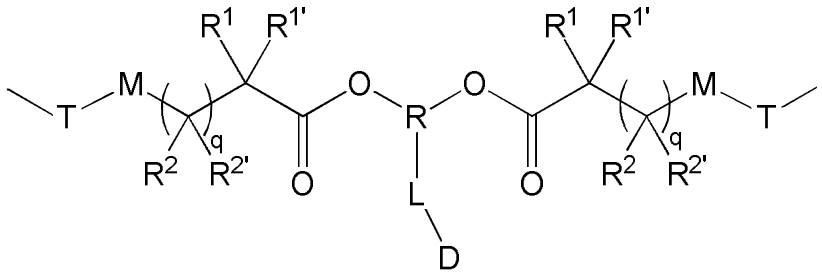
Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy;

R^9 and R^{11} are hydroxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo; and

T is a triazole moiety.

3. The drug-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein formula I is of formula Ia



(Ia)

wherein

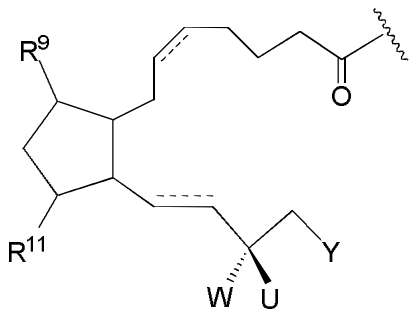
the groups R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2 and $R^{2'}$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 to C_6 alkyl, C_1 to C_6 alkoxy, C_1 to C_6 alkoxy-(C_1 to C_6 alkyl), and wherein one of the pairs of R^1, $R^{1'}$ and R^2, $R^{2'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent oxygen heteroatom ring members;

M is selected from the group consisting of a bond, optionally substituted C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic, the group –O-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic), an ether linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by a oxygen (-O-), the group –N(R^w)-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic) and an amine linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by the group N(R^w) wherein R^w is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_4 alkyl;

q is 0 or 1;

R is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched hydrocarbon;

D is a prostaglandin analogue of formula Xb



(Xb)

wherein:

〰 represents the point of attachment of the prostaglandin analogue to L;

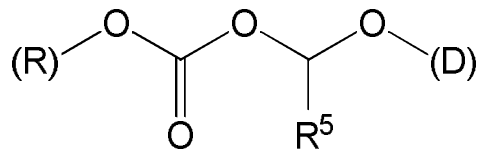
⎯⎯ represents a double or single bond;

Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy;

R^9 and R^{11} are hydroxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo;

L is the linker group of formula II:



(II);

wherein R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

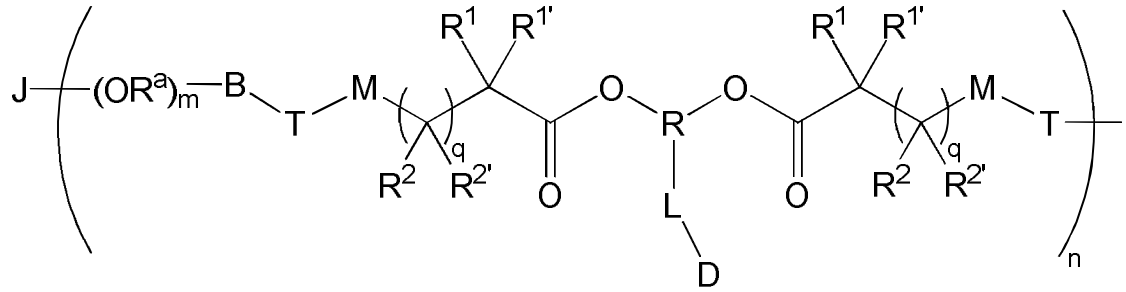
(R) indicates the end of the group bonded to the R group; and

(D) indicates the end of the group attached to the group D

and

T is a triazole moiety.

4. A polymer-prostaglandin conjugate according to any one of claims 1 to 3, which is a polymer network comprising network segments of formula (XXX):



(XXX)

wherein

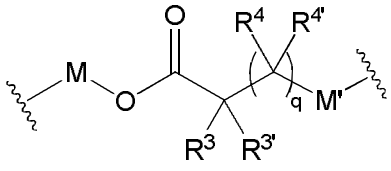
J represents a linking functional group, preferably an optionally substituted hydrocarbon or hydrocarbon ether or polyether of from 2 to 4 hydrocarbon units;

R^a at each occurrence may be ethylene, propylene or butylene;

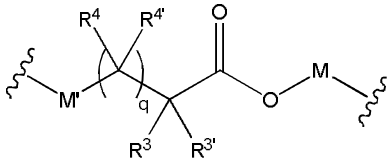
m is from 1 to 300;

n is 3 to 8 and is the number of groups bonded about J;

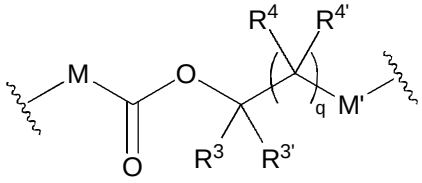
B is a bond, the group of formula –MOC(O)N(H)M'-,-, –MOC(O)OM'-–MC(O)NHM'-, the group formula (VIa) or the group of formula (VIb)



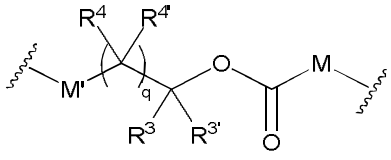
(VIa);



(VIb)



(VIc);



(VId)

wherein M and M' are independently selected from the group consisting of a bond, optionally substituted C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic, the group –O-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic), an ether linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by a oxygen (-O-) , the group –N(R^w)-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic) and an amine linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by the group N(R^w) wherein R^w is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_4 alkyl;
q is 0 or 1; and

wherein the groups R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2, $R^{2'}$, R^3, $R^{3'}$, R^4 and $R^{4'}$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxy-alkyl, amino, alkyl amino, dialkylamino, amino-alkyl, alkylamino-alkyl, dialkylamino-alkyl and wherein one of the pairs of R^1,$R^{1'}$ and R^2,$R^{2'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent heteroatom ring members selected from oxygen and nitrogen which nitrogen may optionally be substituted by C_1 to C_6 alkyl; and

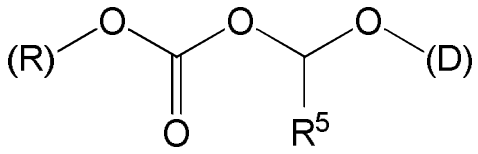
wherein one of the pairs of R^3, $R^{3'}$, R^4, $R^{4'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent heteroatom ring members selected

from oxygen and nitrogen which nitrogen may optionally be substituted by C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

q is 0 or 1;

R is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched hydrocarbon;

L is the linker group of formula II



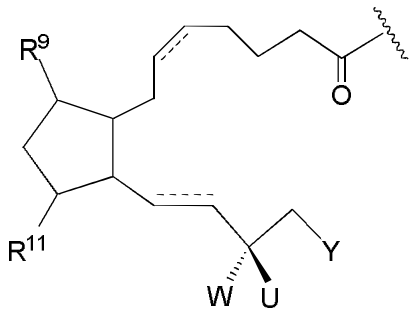
(II);

wherein R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

(R) indicates the end of the group bonded to the R group; and

(D) indicates the end of the group attached to the group D

D is a prostaglandin analogue of formula Xb



(Xb)

wherein:

~~~~ represents the point of attachment of the prostaglandin analogue to L;

------ represents a double or single bond;

Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy;

R^9 and R^{11} are hydroxy; and

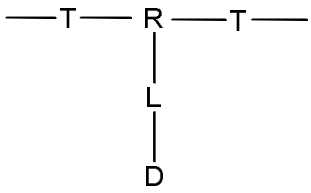
W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo; and

T is a triazole moiety.

5. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 4 wherein n is 4.
~~~~

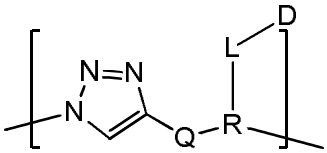
6. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 4 wherein at least one of R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2, $R^{2'}$, R^3, $R^{3'}$, R4 and R4' present in the polymer is not hydrogen.

7. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein Q is absent providing formula I with the formula Ib

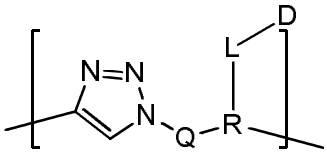


(Ib).

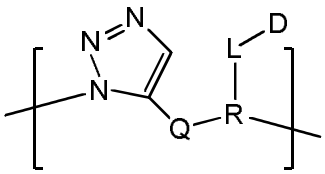
8. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the polymer backbone comprises at least one triazole moiety group T selected from formula (IIIa), (IIIb), (IIIc) and (IIId):



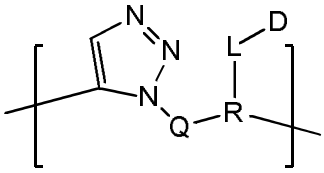
(IIIa)



(IIIb)

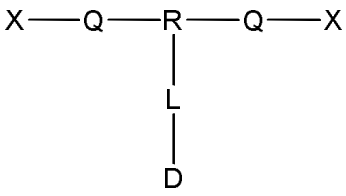


(IIIc)



(IIId)

9. A polymer-prostaglandin conjugate, which is a copolymer of at least one monomer of formula (IV):



(IV)

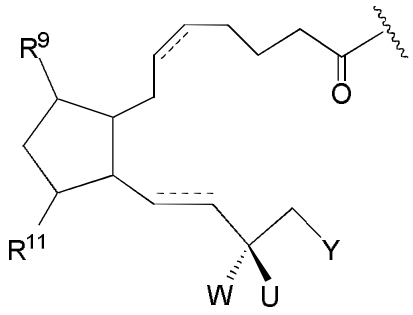
where:

X may be the same or different at each occurrence and represents a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide;

Q is independently selected at each occurrence and may be present or absent and when present, represents a linking group;

R is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched hydrocarbon;

D is a prostaglandin analogue of formula Xb



(Xb)

wherein:

~~~~ represents the point of attachment of the prostaglandin analogue to L;

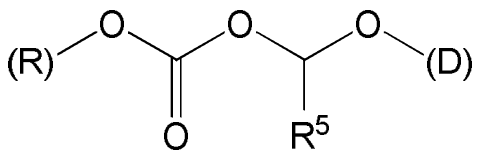
---- represents a double or single bond;

Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy;

R^9 and R^{11} are hydroxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo;

L is a group of formula



(II)

wherein R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

(R) indicates the end of the group bonded to the R group; and
~~~~

(D) indicates the end of the group attached to the group D

; and

a monomer of formula (V):

$$Z\text{-}(A)_n \quad (V)$$

where:

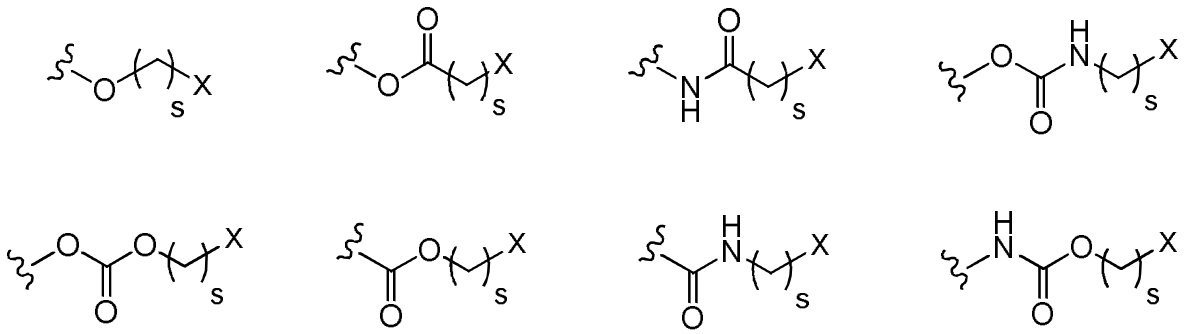
A may be the same or different at each occurrence and represents a group comprising a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide functionality, wherein said terminal functional group is complementary to the terminal functional group X of formula (IV);

Z is an optionally substituted linker group; and

n is an integer and is at least 2.

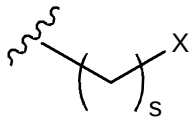
10. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 9, wherein in the monomer (V), n is 3 or 4.

11. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 9 or claim 10, wherein in the monomer of formula (IV), Q is present and each Q-X is independently selected from the following group:



wherein s is from 0 to 10, preferably 0 to 6.

12. A polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 9 or claim 10, wherein in the monomer of formula (IV), each Q-X is a group of formula (VII):



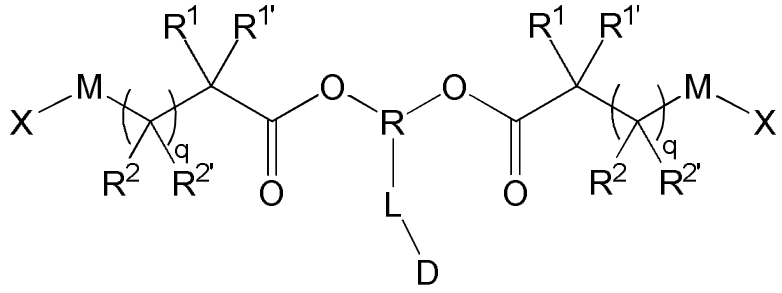
(VII)

where:

X is an alkyne or an azide functionality; and

s is an integer in the range of from 0 to 10, preferably 0 to 6.

13. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of claims 9 to 12 wherein the monomer of formula IV is of fomula IVa



(IVa)

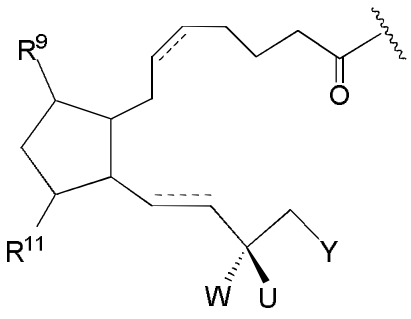
M is selected from the group consisting of a bond, optionally substituted C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic, the group –O-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic), an ether linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by a oxygen (-O-), the group –N(R^w)-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic) and an amine linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by the group N(R^w) wherein R^w is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_4 alkyl;

q is 0 or 1;

X is a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide;

R is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched hydrocarbon;

D is a prostaglandin analogue of formula Xb



(Xb)

wherein:

〰〰 represents the point of attachment of the prostaglandin analogue to L;

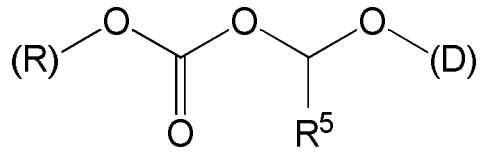
⎯⎯ represents a double or single bond;

Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy;

R^9 and R^{11} are hydroxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo;

L is a linker group of formula II



(II)

where (R) and (D) show the ends of the linker attached to respective groups and R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl; and

and

the comonomer of Formula Va

$$J\text{-}(\ Y - A)_n \qquad \text{Va}$$

J represents a linking functional group,

n is 2 to 8;

Y comprises a chain of one or more groups selected from the group consisting of polyether, optionally substituted straight or branched C_1 to C_{10} alkylene, amino, alkylamino, ether (-O-), ester, amide, carbonate and carbamate.

14. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of claims 9 to 13 wherein the comonomer of Formula Va;

Y comprises a polyether of formula $(OR^a)_m$ wherein R^a is independently ethylene, propylene and butylene and m is from 1 to 300 (preferably 2 to 300) and the polyether is in chain with one or more groups selected from the group consisting optionally substituted straight or branched C_1 to C_{10} alkylene, amino, ether, ester, amide, carbonate and carbamate

15. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of claims 9 to 14 wherein the co-monomer of Formula V has the formula Vb

$$J\text{-}((OR^a)_m\text{-}B\text{-}A)_n \qquad (Vb)$$

wherein

A may be the same or different at each occurrence and represents a group comprising a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide functionality, wherein the alkyne or azide functionality in the terminal functional group is complementary to the alkyne or azide functionality in a terminal functional group X present on a monomer of formula (IVa);

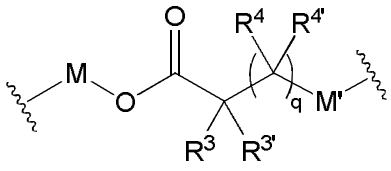
J represents a linking functional group,

R^a is selected from ethylene, propylene, butylene and mixtures thereof;

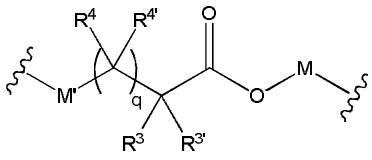
m is 1 to 300;

n is 2 to 8;

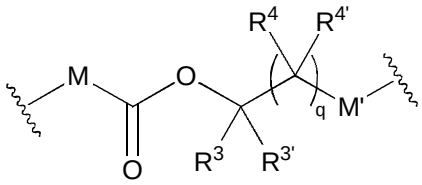
B is a bond the group of formula –MOC(O)N(H)M'-,-, –MOC(O)OM'-–MC(O)NHM'-, the group formula selected from (VIa), (VIb), (VIc) and (VId):



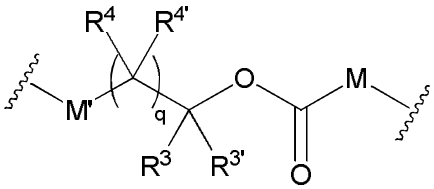
(VIa);



(VIb);l



(VIc) or



(VIc)

wherein M and M' are independently selected from the group consisting of a bond, optionally substituted C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic, the group –O-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic), an ether linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by a oxygen (-O-) , the group –N(R^w)-(C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic) and an amine linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by the group N(R^w) wherein R^w is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_4 alkyl;

q is 0 or 1;and

wherein in the monomers of formula (IVa), (Va) and (Vb) the groups R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2, $R^{2'}$, R3, R3', R4 and R4'are independently selected from the group consisting of

hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, alkoxy-alkyl, amino, alkyl amino, dialkylamino, amino-alkyl, alkylamino-alkyl, dialkylamino-alkyl and wherein one of the pairs of R^1,$R^{1'}$ and R^2,$R^{2'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent heteroatom ring members selected from oxygen and nitrogen which nitrogen may optionally be substituted by C_1 to C_6 alkyl; and

wherein one of the pairs of R^3,$R^{3'}$, R^4 ,$R^{4'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent heteroatom ring members selected from oxygen and nitrogen which nitrogen may optionally be substituted by C_1 to C_6 alkyl.

16. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 15, wherein in formula (IVa):

the groups R^1, $R^{1'}$, $R^{2,}$ $R^{2'}$, R^3, $R^{3'}$, R^4 and $R^{4'}$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 to C_6 alkyl, C_1 to C_6 alkoxy, C_1 to C_6 alkoxy-(C_1 to C_6 alkyl), and wherein one of the pairs of R^1, $R^{1'}$ and R^2, $R^{2'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent oxygen heteroatom ring members; and

one of the pairs of R^3, $R^{3'}$ and R^4, $R^{4'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent oxygen heteroatom ring members.

17. A polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claims 9 to 16, wherein the comonomer of formula V has formula Vb:

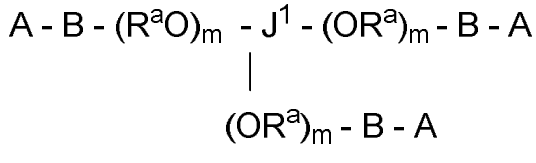
$$J\text{-}((OR^a)_m\text{-}B\text{-}A)_n \qquad (Vb)$$

R^a at each occurrence may be ethylene, propylene or butylene;

m is from 1 to 300;

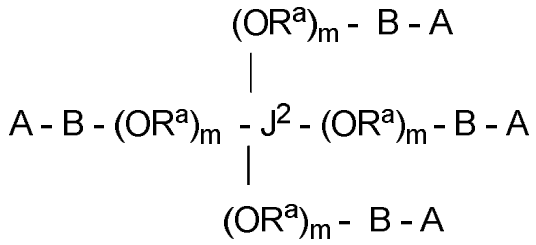
n is 3 or 4.

18. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of claims 9 to 17 wherein the monomer of formula V is selected from the group consisting of:



(Vc-1)

wherein J^1 is of formula C_ZH_{2Z-1} (straight or branched chain) and wherein z is an integer from 1 to 8, preferably 3 to 8; and

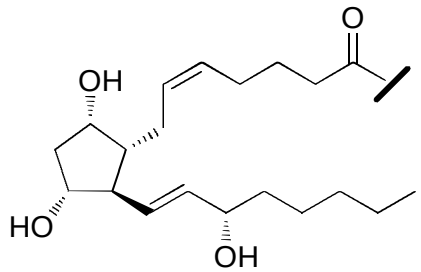


(Vc-2)

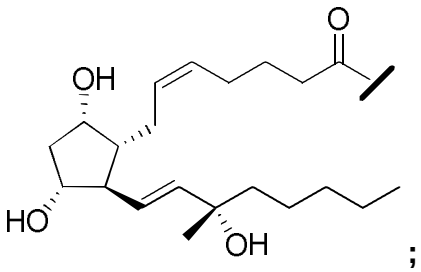
wherein J^2 is of formula C_ZH_{2z-2} (straight or branched chain) and wherein z is an integer from 1 to 8, preferably 3 to 8.

19. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of the previous claims, wherein R^5 is hydrogen or methyl.

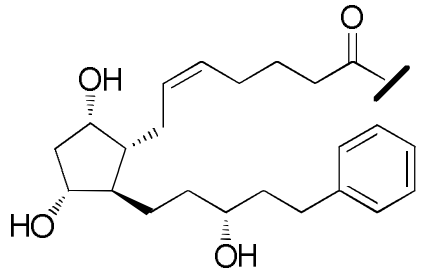
20. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of the previous claims, wherein the prostaglandin includes at least one of formula selected from the group consisting of:



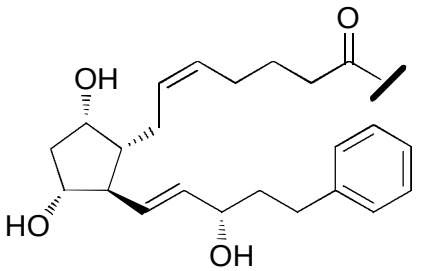
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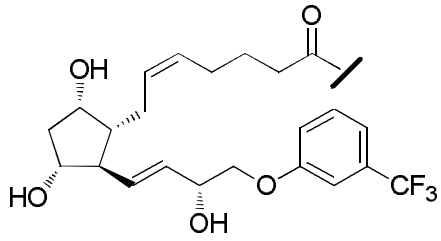
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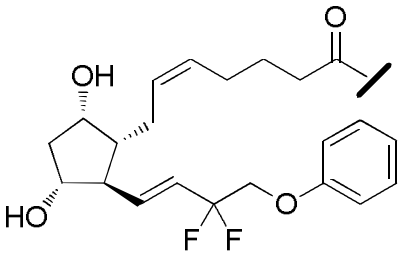
;



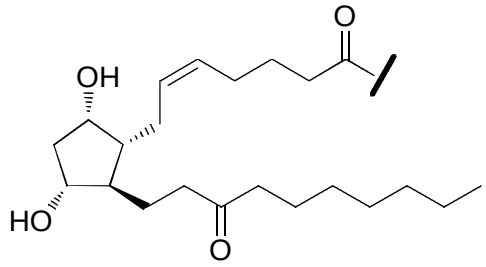
;



;

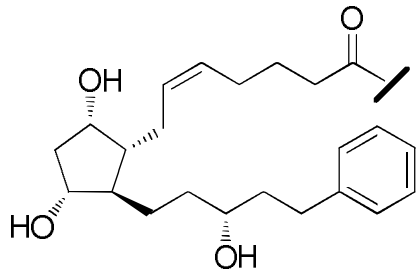


; and



.

21. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of the previous claims, wherein the prostaglandin analogue is of formula



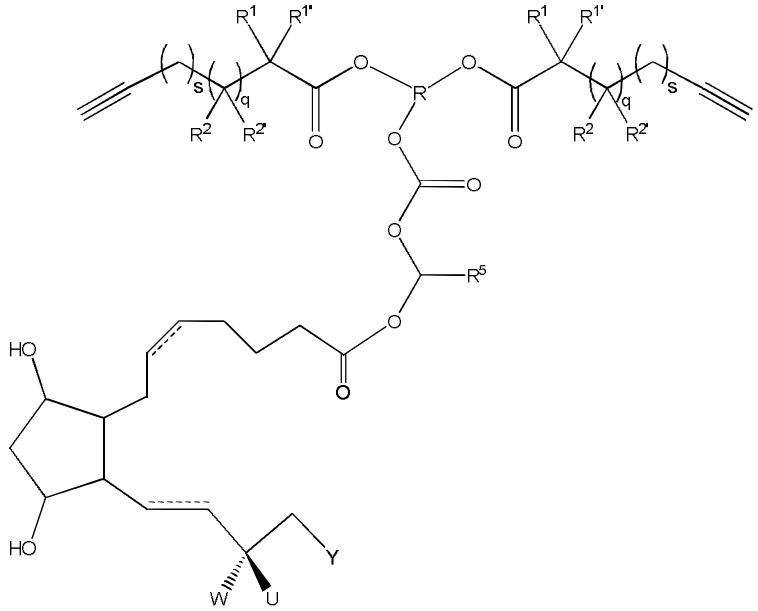
.

22. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of the previous claims, wherein R is straight or branched chain hydrocarbon of from 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

23. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate according to any one of the previous claims, wherein R^5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, and tert-butyl.

24. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of the previous claims, wherein R^5 is hydrogen or methyl.

25. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of claims 9 to 24, wherein formula IV is of formula IVb



(IVb)

wherein in formula IIb the groups R^1,$R^{1'}$,R^2 and $R^{2'}$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 to C_6 alkyl, C_1 to C_6 alkoxy, C_1 to C_6 alkoxy-(C_1 to C_6 alkyl), amino, C_1 to C_6 alkyl-amino, di(C_1 to C_6 alkyl)amino, amino-C_1 to C_6 alkyl, (C_1 to C_6 alkyl)amino-(C_1 to C_6 alkyl), di(C_1 to C_6 alkyl)amino-(C_1 to C_6 alkyl) and wherein one of the pairs of R^1, $R^{1'}$ and R^2, $R^{2'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent heteroatom ring members selected from oxygen and nitrogen which nitrogen may be substituted by C_1 to C_6 alkyl; and wherein at least one of R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2 and $R^{2'}$ is other than hydrogen;

q is 0 or 1;

s is from 0 to 6;

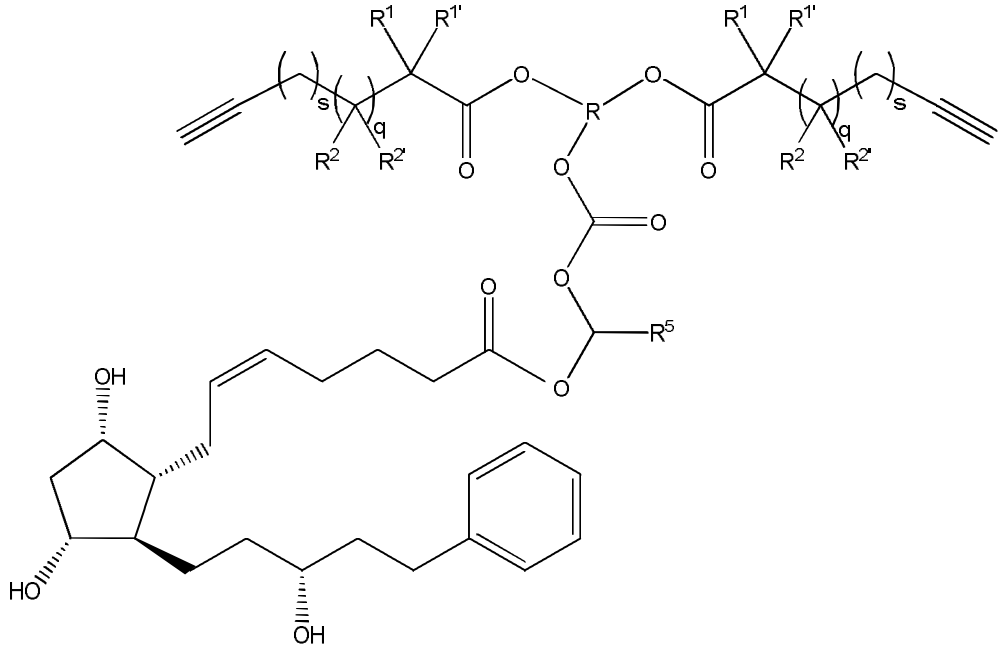
R^5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl,

⎓ represents a double or single bond;

Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo.

26. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 25 wherein the monomer of formula IVb is of formula IVc

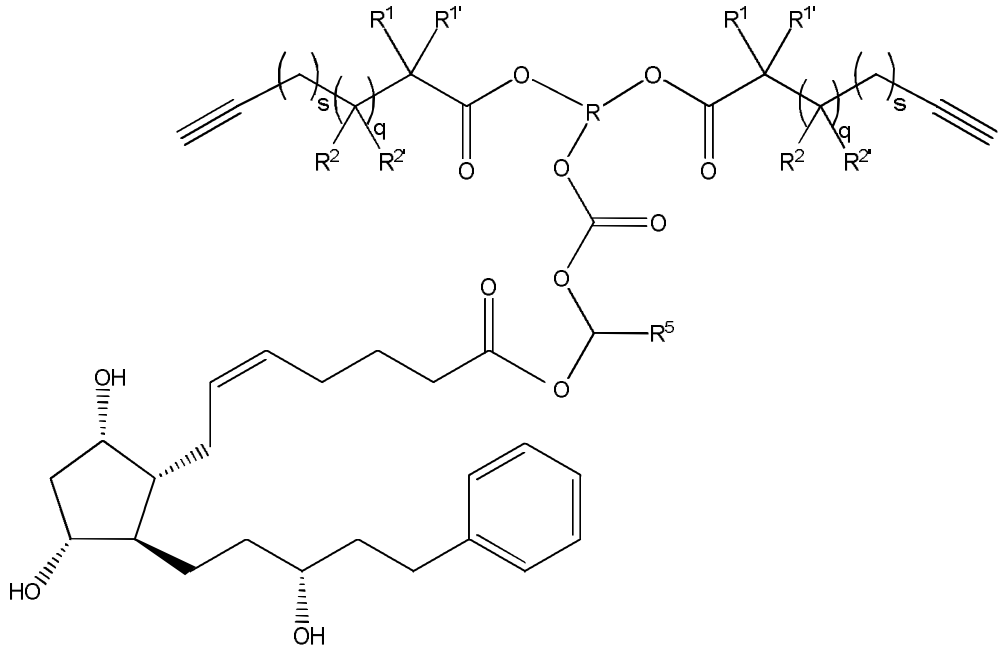


(IVc)

wherein R, R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2, $R^{2'}$, R^5, q and s are as therein defined.

27. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate according to claim 26, wherein s is 0 to 2.

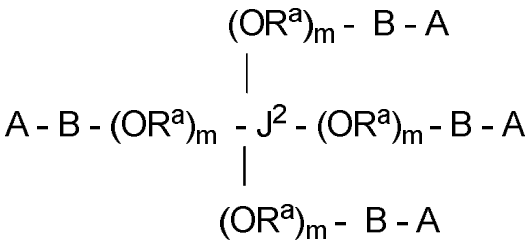
28. The polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of claims 9 to 27 wherein the monomer of formula IV is of formula IVc



(IVc)

wherein R, R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2, $R^{2'}$, R^5, q and s are as therein defined.

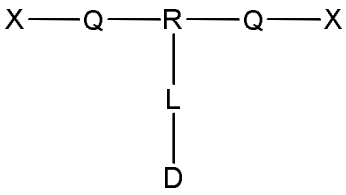
and the monomer of formula V is of formula:



(Vc-2)

wherein J^2 is of formula C_ZH_{2z-2} (straight or branched chain) and wherein z is an integer from 1 to 8, preferably 3 to 8.

29. A monomer-prostaglandin conjugate, formula (IV):



(IV)

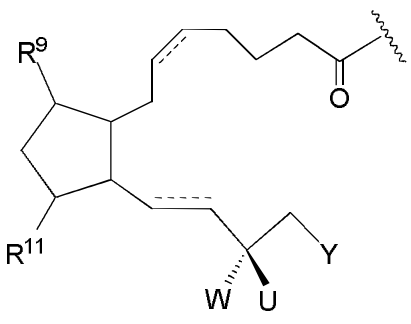
where:

X may be the same or different at each occurrence and represents a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide;

Q is independently selected at each occurrence and may be present or absent and when present, represents a linking group;

R is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched hydrocarbon;

D is a prostaglandin analogue of formula Xb



(Xb)

wherein:

〰 represents the point of attachment of the prostaglandin analogue to L;

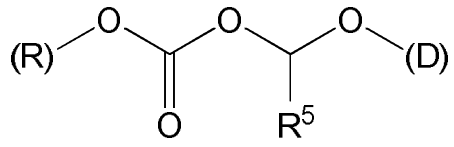
⎯⎯⎯ represents a double or single bond;

Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy;

R^9 and R^{11} are hydroxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo;

L is a group of formula



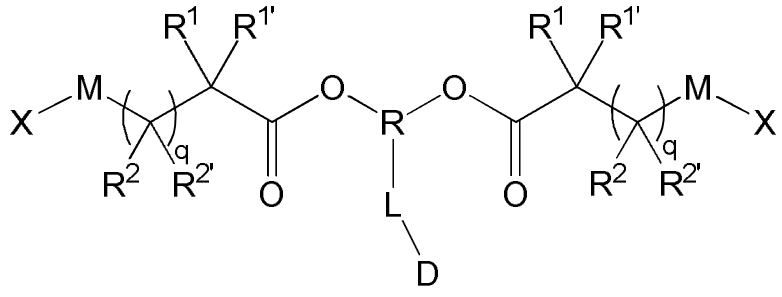
(II)

wherein R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

(R) indicates the end of the group bonded to the R group; and

(D) indicates the end of the group attached to the group D.

30. The monomer-prostaglandin conjugate according to claim 29 of formula IVa



(IVa)

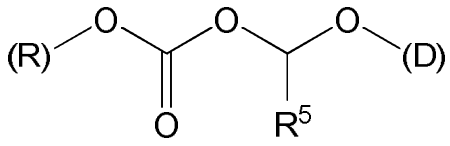
M is selected from the group consisting of a bond, optionally substituted C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic, the group -O (C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic) and an ether linking group comprising C_1 to C_{10} straight or branched chain aliphatic interrupted by a oxygen (-O-);

q is 0 or 1;

X is a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide;

R is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched hydrocarbon;

L is a group of formula



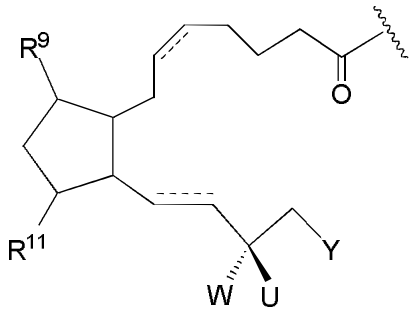
(II)

wherein R^5 is selected from hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

(R) indicates the end of the group bonded to the R group; and

(D) indicates the end of the group attached to the group D; and

D is a prostaglandin analogue of formula Xb



(Xb)

wherein:

~~~ represents the point of attachment of the prostaglandin analogue to L;

------ represents a double or single bond;

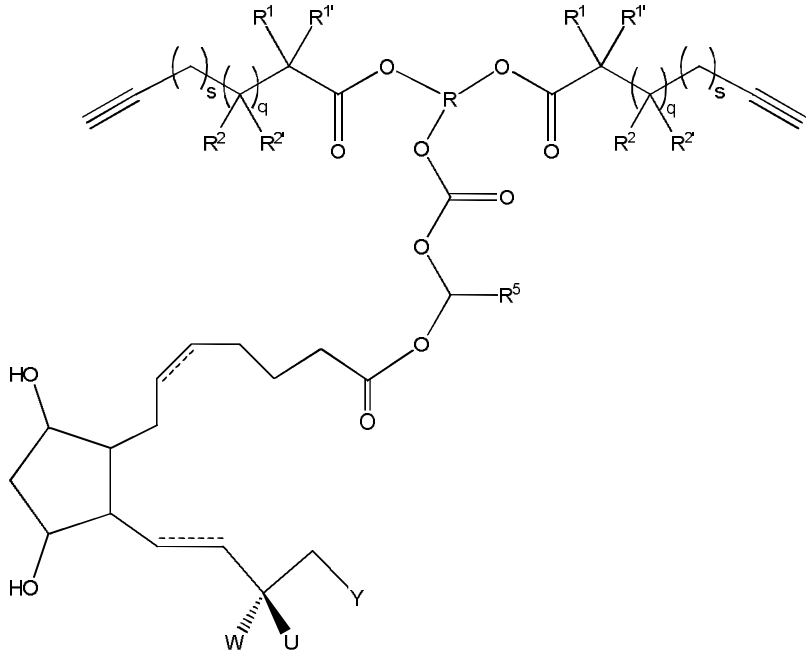
Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy;

R^9 and R^{11} are hydroxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo;

R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2 and $R^{2'}$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy and alkoxyalkyl and wherein one of the pairs of R^1, $R^{1'}$ and R^2, $R^{2'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent oxygen heteroatom ring members.

31. The monomer-prostaglandin conjugate of claim 29 of formula IVb
~~~



(IVb)

wherein in formula IVb the groups R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2 and $R^{2'}$ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C_1 to C_6 alkyl, C_1 to C_6 alkoxy and C_1 to C_6 alkoxy-(C_1 to C_6 alkyl) and wherein one of the pairs of R^1, $R^{1'}$ and R^2, $R^{2'}$, may between the members of the pair form a carbocycle or heterocycle of 3 to 6 constituent ring members wherein the heterocycle may comprise from 1 to 3 constituent oxygen heteroatom ring members; and

at least one of R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2 and $R^{2'}$ is other than hydrogen;

q is 0 or 1;

s is from 0 to 6 ;

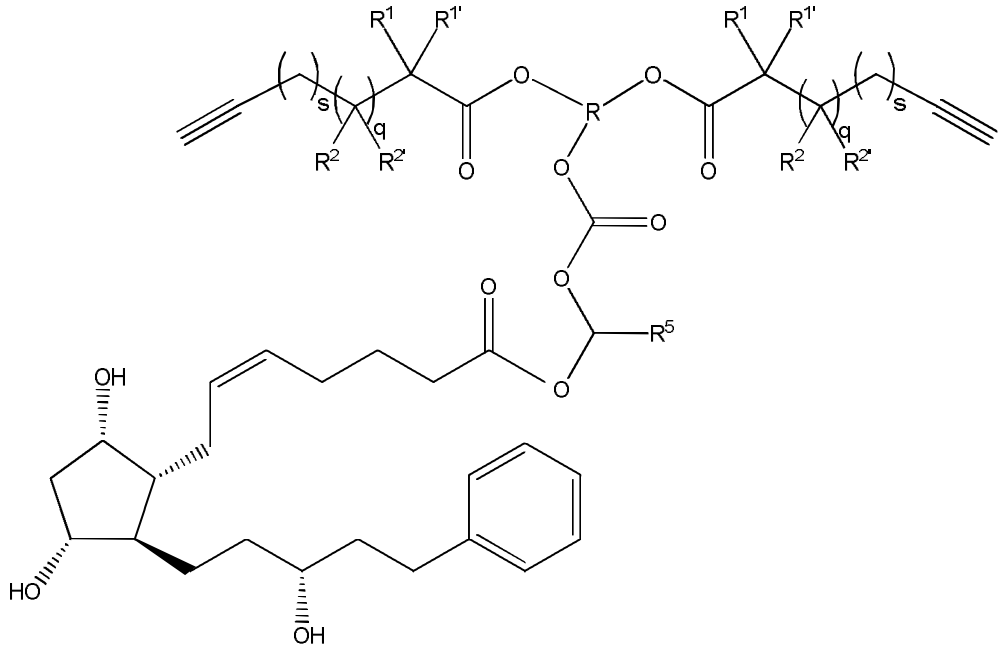
R^5 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C_1 to C_6 alkyl;

represents a double or single bond;

Y is optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyl or optionally substituted C_4 to C_{10} hydrocarbyloxy; and

W is hydroxy and U is hydrogen, or W and U are both fluoro, or W and U together form oxo.

32. The monomer-prostaglandin conjugate according to claim 29 of formula



(IVc)

wherein R, R^1, $R^{1'}$, R^2, $R^{2'}$, R^5, q and s are therein defined.

33. An ocular implant comprising the polymer-prostaglandin conjugate of any one of claims 1 to 28.