

**STABLE PRESSURISED AEROSOL SOLUTION COMPOSITION OF
GLYCOPYRRONIUM BROMIDE AND FORMOTEROL COMBINATION**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an aerosol solution composition intended for use with a pressurised metered dose inhaler (pMDI), comprising glycopyrronium bromide and formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt, optionally in combination with an inhalation corticosteroid (ICS), stabilised by a selected amount of a mineral acid, the said composition being contained in an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket.

More in particular, the said invention provides for the above pMDI compositions that, when stored in an aerosol can provided with the aforementioned metering valve for a prolonged period of time under severe conditions of temperature and relative humidity (RH), showed an amount of degradation products, particularly of N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino]ethyl]phenyl]formamide well below the limit of quantification (i.e. lower than 0.10% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation).

The invention further relates to the use of such stable aerosol solution compositions in the prevention and therapy of airway diseases, particularly of obstructive respiratory disorders such as asthma and COPD.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Glycopyrronium bromide (also known as glycopyrrolate) is a muscarinic M3 anticholinergic agent used to reduce salivation associated with administration of certain anaesthetics, and as adjunctive therapy for peptic ulcers. It has also been reported to be effective in the treatment of asthmatic symptoms (Hansel et al., Chest 2005; 128:1974-1979).

WO 2005/107873 relates to the use of glycopyrrolate for the treatment of childhood asthma.

WO 01/76575 discloses a controlled release formulation for pulmonary delivery of glycopyrrolate. The formulation is intended for use in the treatment of respiratory diseases, in particular of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The patent application focuses, essentially, on dry powder formulations suitable for delivery by means of a dry powder inhaler (DPI).

WO 2005/074918 discloses combinations of glycopyrrolate with glucocorticoid drugs and their use for treating diseases of the respiratory tract.

WO 2005/110402 refers to combinations of glycopyrrolate with a beta-2 agonist of the class of indane or of benzothiazole-2-one derivatives for the treatment of inflammatory or of obstructive airway diseases.

WO 2006/105401 refers to combinations of an anticholinergic, a corticosteroid and a long-acting beta-2 agonist for the prevention and treatment of respiratory, inflammatory or obstructive airway diseases; glycopyrrolate is among the optional anticholinergic agents.

According to WO 2007/057223 and WO 2007/057222, combinations of glycopyrronium bromide with an anti-inflammatory steroid, particularly mometasone furoate, are reported to provide a therapeutic benefit in the treatment of inflammatory and obstructive airways diseases.

WO 2007/057221 and WO 2007/057219 respectively refer to combinations of a glycopyrronium salt with an indanyl derivative beta-2 agonist (or analogue) or with an anti-inflammatory steroid, particularly mometasone furoate.

WO 00/07567 discloses, in example 4, a suspension aerosol formulation wherein to a mixture of micronized actives, namely formoterol fumarate, glycopyrronium bromide and disodium cromoglycate, a propellant mixture of HFA and dinitrogen monoxide, together with 2% by weight of ethanol, are added.

The "Martindale. The complete drug reference", Jan. 2002, monograph on glycopyrronium bromide (page 467) shows that in investigations on compatibility of this substance with aqueous infusion solutions for injections and additives, the stability of

glycopyrronium bromide is questionable above a pH 6, owing to ester hydrolysis.

US 2002/025299 discloses pressurised aerosol solution formulations of different active ingredients among which is formoterol or its combinations with beclometasone dipropionate, further acidified by HCl and stored in given cans such as stainless steel or
5 anodised aluminium, or even lined with an inert organic coating.

WO 2005/074900 disclosing an inhalable combination of an anticholinergic agent with a beta-2 mimetic agent for the treatment of inflammatory or obstructive respiratory diseases, in the examples shows formulations of the R,R-enantiomer of glycopyrronium bromide in combination with formoterol, either as DPI formulation or pMDI suspension.

10 US 2006/0257324 discloses the delivery of a combination of two or more dissolved drugs in a HFA propellant-cosolvent system, substantially having the same particle size distribution and thus allowing for their co-deposition in the same lung region tract. These formulations comprise a beta-2 agonist (formoterol or carmoterol being exemplified) and a corticosteroid (beclometasone dipropionate being exemplified), or an
15 anticholinergic agent such as ipratropium, oxitropium, tiotropium or glycopyrronium bromide, these latter being only generically cited in the description.

Formoterol is a beta-2 adrenergic agonist drug capable of relaxing smooth muscle in the bronchi and opening the airways to reduce wheezing conditions. It is commonly used in the management of asthma and other respiratory conditions.

20 Recently, an effective combination therapy comprising formoterol fumarate and beclometasone dipropionate (BDP) has become available under the trade-name Foster®. Said product is designed to be delivered to the lungs through a variety of aerosol means also including pressurised metered dose inhalers (pMDI).

In this respect, it is known that aerosol solutions of formoterol fumarate are relatively
25 unstable and have a short shelf-life when stored under suboptimal conditions. To obviate to this drawback, Foster® composition has been properly developed by incorporating a suitable amount of inorganic acid in order to stabilize the formoterol component at a selected apparent pH range, for instance as described in EP 1157689.

In WO 2011/076843 the applicant further disclosed pMDI aerosol solution formulations comprising glycopyrronium bromide in combination with formoterol or salts thereof, optionally including an inhalation corticosteroid such as BDP, wherein a suitable amount of a mineral acid was added, in particular 1M HCl in the range of 0.1-0.3 µg/µl, so that both formoterol and glycopyrronium bromide components were properly stabilized. In addition, the above compositions enabled to maintain the amount of a degradation product, therein referred to as DP3, to low levels.

However, when using relatively high amounts of acid as a stabilizing adjuvant to both formoterol and glycopyrronium components, the amount of DP3 being detected upon storage for 3 months at 25°C and 60% of relative humidity (RH), were indeed remarkable.

Therefore, as disclosed in WO 2011/076843, a further step comprising removal of oxygen from the aerosol canister headspace, for instance by incorporating an oxygen purging step through vacuum crimping in the process of filling the aerosol canister, may be thus required so as to lower DP3 content.

During the formulation development of such combinations, the degradation product DP3 was then identified as being N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino]ethyl] phenyl]formamide (see analytical details in the experimental section).

As the formation of this degradation product, when it is quantified significantly above the identification/qualification threshold ($\geq 1.0\%$ w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation [as defined in ICH Guideline Q3B(R2)]) may represent a potential issue for these pMDI combination formulations, means for lowering DP3 content below an acceptable threshold, other than those known, involving oxygen removal and requiring a dedicated purging step in the filling of the aerosol canister during manufacturing, could be particularly advantageous.

As such, it would be thus desirable to provide a clinically useful aerosol combination product that combines the therapeutic benefits of formoterol or salts thereof

or a solvate of said salt and glycopyrronium bromide, optionally in conjunction with additional active ingredients such as inhalation corticosteroids, in particular beclometasone dipropionate or budesonide, so that each individual pharmaceutically active component is properly delivered to the lungs in effective and consistent doses over an extended product lifetime, and ideally without the need for particular storage conditions of temperature or humidity, that could be otherwise required to maintain low levels of degradation products such as DP3.

We have now unexpectedly found that the above formulation combinations, once suitably stored in an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket which may be selected from a chlorobutyl or bromobutyl rubber gasket and in particular with a metering valve wherein all the gaskets are made with a butyl rubber enable to minimize the amounts of degradation products during their shelf-life, particularly of DP3 even below the detection threshold as determined after storage under severe conditions of temperature and humidity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention thus provides for a pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition intended for use in a pressurised metered dose inhaler comprising:

(a) glycopyrronium bromide at a dosage in the range of from 5 to 26 μg per actuation;

(b) formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt, at a dosage in the range of from 1 to 25 μg per actuation;

(c) a HFA propellant;

(d) a co-solvent;

(e) a stabilising amount of a mineral acid;

said composition being contained in an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket.

According to the present invention, the amount of the degradation product N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-

ylamino]ethyl]phenyl]formamide, hereinafter shortly referred to as DP3, is lower than 0.10% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation, which is the limit of quantification, when stored in accelerated conditions at 25°C and 60% relative humidity (RH) for at least 6 months.

5 Optionally, the composition further comprises an inhalation corticosteroid selected from the group consisting of beclometasone dipropionate, mometasone furoate, budesonide, flunisolide, fluticasone propionate, fluticasone furoate, ciclesonide, triamcinolone, triamcinolone acetonide, methylprednisolone and prednisone.

10 In another aspect, the invention provides an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket for use with a pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition intended for use in a pressurised metered dose inhaler comprising:

(a) glycopyrronium bromide at a dosage in the range of from 5 to 26 µg per actuation;

15 (b) formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt at a dosage in the range of from 1 to 25 µg per actuation;

(c) a HFA propellant;

(d) a co-solvent;

(e) a stabilising amount of a mineral acid; and, optionally,

(f) an inhalation corticosteroid.

20 In yet another aspect the invention provides a method to lower the amount of degradation product N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino]ethyl] phenyl]formamide (DP3) during the shelf-life of a pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition intended for use in a pressurised metered dose inhaler comprising:

25 (a) glycopyrronium bromide at a dosage in the range of from 5 to 26 µg per actuation;

(b) formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt at a dosage in the range of from 1 to 25 µg per actuation;

- (c) a HFA propellant;
- (d) a co-solvent;
- (e) a stabilising amount of a mineral acid; and, optionally,
- (f) an inhalation corticosteroid

5 said method comprising containing the above composition in an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket.

In yet another aspect the invention provides the use of an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket, as a container for a pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition intended for use in a pressurised metered

10 dose inhaler comprising:

(a) glycopyrronium bromide at a dosage in the range of from 5 to 26 μg per actuation;

(b) formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt at a dosage in the range of from 1 to 25 μg per actuation;

- 15
- (c) a HFA propellant;
 - (d) a co-solvent;
 - (e) a stabilising amount of a mineral acid; and, optionally,
 - (f) an inhalation corticosteroid.

In a further aspect the invention provides the use of an aerosol composition as
20 above described for the prevention and/or treatment of an obstructive respiratory disorder, including asthma and COPD.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

It has been found unexpectedly that in a pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition intended for use in a pressurised metered dose inhaler comprising:

- 25
- (a) glycopyrronium bromide at a dosage in the range from 5 to 26 μg per actuation;
 - (b) formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt at a dosage in the range from 1 to 25 μg per actuation;
 - (c) a HFA propellant;

- (d) a co-solvent;
- (e) a stabilising amount of a mineral acid; and, optionally,
- (f) an inhalation corticosteroid.

by the use of a metal aerosol can provided with a specific metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket it is maintained lower than 0.10% w/w, which is the limit of quantification (with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation), the level of the degradation product N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl) propan-2-ylamino]ethyl]phenyl]formamide, formed by interaction of formoterol and glycopyrronium bromide, when the composition is stored in accelerated conditions at 25°C and 60% relative humidity (RH) for at least 6 months, independently from the can type used.

The pressurised aerosol solution composition of the present combination manufactured with a can provided with this specific metering valve, after storage for 6 months at 25°C and 60% RH, in addition to the degradation product DP3 level lower than the limit of qualification of 0.10% w/w (with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation) showed an overall formoterol degradation products level within acceptable limits lower than 10% w/w (with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation), preferably lower than 3% w/w and most preferably lower than 2% w/w and the maintenance of the residual level of formoterol fumarate, the most instable component of the composition, higher than 90% w/w, preferably higher than 92% and most preferably higher than 95% w/w with respect to its initial content.

Glycopyrronium bromide and the optional inhalation corticosteroid levels were maintained almost the same as the respective initial levels.

Other kinds of valves available in the market were not able to keep strictly under control the formation of said specific degradation product and the relevant chemical stability profile of the components of said combination.

Glycopyrronium bromide, chemically defined as

3-[(cyclopentylhydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidinium bromide, has two chiral centres corresponding to four potential different stereoisomers with configurations (3R,2'R)-, (3S,2'R)-, (3R,2'S)- and (3S,2'S)-. Glycopyrronium bromide in the form of any of these pure enantiomers or diastereomers or any combination thereof may be used in practising the present invention. In one embodiment of the invention the (3S,2'R), (3R,2'S)-3-[(cyclopentylhydroxyphenylacetyl)oxy]-1,1-dimethylpyrrolidinium bromide racemic mixture, defined as the threo mixture, also known as glycopyrrolate, is preferred. Glycopyrronium bromide is present in the formulation in an amount in the range from 0.005 to 0.14% (w/w), preferably from 0.008 to 0.090% (w/w), more preferably from 0.01 to 0.045% (w/w), wherein % (w/w) means the amount by weight of the component, expressed as percent with respect to the total weight of the composition.

Glycopyrrolate is commercially available, and can be synthesized according to the process described in US 2,956,062 or in Franko BV and Lunsford CD, J Med Pharm Chem 2(5), 523-540, 1960.

Formoterol, normally used in therapy as the racemic mixture (R,R), (S,S) is chemically defined as $(\pm), (R^*, R^*)$ -N-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino]ethyl]phenyl]formamide, can be in the form of the free base, or as a salt or a solvate thereof. Preferably the formoterol is provided in the form of its fumarate salt and more preferably the solvate form of the formoterol salt is formoterol fumarate dihydrate. Formoterol fumarate can, for instance, be employed in the formulation in an amount of 0.002-0.08% w/w, preferably 0.005-0.02% w/w.

It is preferred that the pharmaceutically active components of the composition are completely and homogeneously dissolved in the mixture of propellant and co-solvent, i.e. the composition is preferably a solution formulation.

Being the present invention, referred to a solution formulation wherein the active ingredients are completely dissolved in the formulation, when the description generically cites formoterol fumarate, both the forms of formoterol fumarate and formoterol fumarate dihydrate, which is its solvate form available in the market, are intended.

The co-solvent incorporated into the formulations of the invention has a higher polarity than that of the propellant and may include one or more substances such as a pharmaceutically acceptable alcohol or polyol in an amount capable to solubilise the pharmaceutically active components of the composition (formoterol fumarate, glycopyrronium bromide and optionally an inhalation corticosteroid) in the propellant.

Advantageously the alcohol co-solvent is selected from the group of lower branched or linear alkyl (C₁-C₄) alcohols such as ethanol and isopropyl alcohol. Preferably the co-solvent is ethanol.

Advantageously the polyol cosolvent is selected from glycerol, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol.

The concentration of the co-solvent will vary depending on the final concentration of the active ingredient in the formulation and on the type of propellant. For example ethanol may be used in a concentration comprised in the range from 5 to 30% (w/w), preferably from 8 to 25% (w/w), more preferably from 10 to 15% (w/w). In one of the preferred embodiments the concentration of ethanol is about 12% (w/w).

The propellant component of the composition may be any pressure-liquefied propellant and is preferably a hydrofluoroalkane (HFA) or a mixture of different HFAs, more preferably selected from the group consisting of HFA 134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane), HFA 227 (1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane), and mixtures thereof. The preferred HFA is HFA 134a. HFAs may be present in the composition in an amount in the range from 70 to 95% (w/w), preferably from 85 to 90% (w/w).

The ratio of propellant to co-solvent in the composition is in the range from 70:30 to 95:5 (w/w).

The stabilising amount of a mineral acid, sufficient to stabilise glycopyrronium bromide and formoterol, is an amount of acid equivalent to 1M hydrochloric acid (HCl) in the range from 0.1 to 0.3 µg/µl of formulation, preferably from 0.15 to 0.28 µg/µl, more preferably from 0.18 to 0.26 µg/µl, and in particular 0.22µg/µl of formulation.

HCl of different molarity or alternative inorganic acids (mineral acids) may

substitute for 1M HCl in the composition of the invention. For instance, using an acid at a concentration different from 1M HCl, its amount must be proportioned with respect to the concentration, according to calculation steps known to the skilled person.

Alternative acids may be any pharmaceutically acceptable monoprotic or
5 polyprotic acid, such as (but not limited to): hydrogen halides (hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid etc.) phosphoric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, and halogen oxoacids.

Optionally the aerosol solution composition may comprise other pharmaceutical excipients or additives known in the art. In particular, the compositions of the invention
10 may comprise one or more low volatility components. Low volatility components are useful in order to increase the mass median aerodynamic diameter (MMAD) of the aerosol particles upon actuation of the inhaler and/or to improve the solubility of the active ingredient in the propellant/co-solvent mixture.

The low volatility component, when present, has a vapour pressure at 25°C lower
15 than 0.1 kPa, preferably lower than 0.05 kPa. Examples of low-volatility components are esters such as isopropyl myristate, ascorbyl myristate, tocopherol esters; glycols such as propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, glycerol; and surface active agents such as saturated organic carboxylic acids (e.g. lauric, myristic, stearic acid) or unsaturated carboxylic acids (e.g. oleic or ascorbic acid).

20 The amount of low volatility component may vary from 0.1 to 10% w/w, preferably from 0.5 to 5% (w/w), more preferably between 1 and 2% (w/w).

In another embodiment an amount of water comprised between 0.005 and 0.3% (w/w) may optionally be added to the compositions in order to favourably affect the solubility of the active ingredient without increasing the MMAD of the aerosol droplets
25 upon actuation.

Advantageously, the compositions of the invention are free of excipients (such as surfactants) other than co-solvent, propellant and a stabilizing amount of an acid.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may further comprise one or

more additional pharmaceutically active agent for separate, sequential or simultaneous use. The one or more additional pharmaceutically active agent of the composition include any active ingredient known in the art for prophylaxis or treatment of respiratory diseases and their symptoms. Examples of one or more additional pharmaceutically active agent
5 are selected from the following classes:

beta-2 agonist, selected from the group of salbutamol, fenoterol, carmoterol (TA-2005; CHF 4226), indacaterol, milveterol, vilanterol (GSK 642444), olodaterol, abediterol, terbutaline, salmeterol, bitolterol, metaproterenol and a salt thereof, optionally in form of a single stereoisomer or of a mixture thereof;

10 inhalation corticosteroid, selected from the group of beclometasone dipropionate, budesonide or its 22R-epimer, ciclesonide, flunisolide, fluticasone propionate, fluticasone furoate, mometasone furoate, butixocort, triamcinolone acetonide, triamcinolone, methylprednisolone, prednisone, loteprednol and rofleponide;

anti-muscarinic drug selected from methscopolamine, ipratropium, oxitropium,
15 trospium, tiotropium, aclidinium and umeclidinium as bromide salt or a salt with any other pharmaceutically acceptable counter ion;

phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE-4) inhibitor selected from CHF 6001, cilomilast, roflumilast, tetomilast, oglemilast and a salt thereof.

In a preferred embodiment, the composition of the invention comprises an
20 inhalation corticosteroid selected from beclometasone dipropionate (BDP), budesonide, fluticasone furoate, fluticasone propionate and mometasone furoate in addition to formoterol fumarate and glycopyrronium bromide components. In that embodiment the more preferred inhalation corticosteroid is selected from BDP and budesonide. BDP or budesonide are present in an amount of 0.02-0.8% w/w, more preferably 0.042-0.43%
25 w/w. The most preferred inhalation corticosteroid is BDP.

The compositions of the invention can be inhaled from any suitable known pressurised MDI device. Desired doses of the individual pharmaceutically active components of the formulation are dependent on the identity of the component and the

type and severity of the disease condition, but are preferably such that a therapeutic amount of the active ingredient is delivered in one or two actuations. Generally speaking, doses of active ingredient are in the range of about 0.5 - 1000 µg per actuation, e.g. about 1-300 µg/actuation, and sometimes about 5-150 µg/actuation. The skilled person in the field is familiar with how to determine the appropriate dosage for each individual pharmaceutically active ingredient.

With reference to formoterol fumarate in its dihydrate form, the preferred dosage is in the range from 1 to 24 µg per actuation, more preferably in the range from 6 to 12 µg per actuation. In a specific embodiment the dose of formoterol fumarate dihydrate is of 6 or 12 µg per actuation.

With reference to glycopyrronium bromide, the preferred dosage is in the range from 5 to 26 µg per actuation more preferably in the range from 6 to 25 µg per actuation. In a specific embodiment the dose of glycopyrronium bromide is of 6, 12.5 or 25 µg per actuation.

With reference to the optional component, when it is selected from an inhalation corticosteroid, the preferred dosage is in the range from 20 to 1000 µg per actuation, preferably in the range from 50 to 250 µg per actuation. In specific embodiments the dose of beclometasone dipropionate and of budesonide is selected from 50, 100 or 200 µg per actuation.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention is filled into pMDI devices known in the art. Said devices comprise a can fitted with a metering valve. Actuation of the metering valve allows a small portion of the spray product to be released.

Part or all of the cans known in the art may be made of a metal, for example aluminium, aluminium alloy, stainless steel or anodized aluminium. Alternatively the canister may be a plastic can or a plastic-coated glass bottle.

Metal canisters for pMDI may have part or all of their internal surfaces lined or passivated with an inert organic or inorganic coating applied by conventional coating or by plasma coating. Examples of coatings are epoxy-phenol resins, perfluorinated

polymers such as perfluoroalkoxyalkane, perfluoroalkoxyalkylene, perfluoroalkylenes such as poly-tetrafluoroethylene (Teflon), fluorinated-ethylene-propylene (FEP), polyether sulfone (PES) or fluorinated-ethylene-propylene polyether sulfone (FEP-PES) mixtures or combination thereof. Other suitable coatings could be polyamide, polyimide, 5 polyamideimide, polyphenylene sulfide or their combinations.

Suitable cans are available from manufacturers such as, for instance, 3M, Presspart and Pressteck.

The can is closed with a metering valve for delivering a therapeutically effective dose of the active ingredients. Generally the metering valve assembly comprises a ferrule 10 having an aperture formed therein, a body moulding attached to the ferrule which houses the metering chamber, a stem consisting of a core and a core extension, an inner- and an outer- seal around the metering chamber, a spring around the core, and a gasket to prevent leakage of propellant through the valve.

The gasket seal and the seals around the metering valve may comprise the same or 15 different elastomeric material selected from EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer), neoprene and butyl rubber. Among the butyl rubber chlorobutyl rubber and bromobutyl rubber are preferred and chlorobutyl rubber is particularly preferred. The most preferred metering valve has all the seals made with the same elastomeric material which is selected from a butyl rubber and in particular from a chlorobutyl rubber or a bromobutyl 20 rubber.

The metering chamber, core and core extension are manufactured using suitable materials such as stainless steel, polyesters (e.g. polybutyleneterephthalate (PBT)), or acetals. The spring is manufactured in stainless steel eventually including titanium. The ferrule may be made of a metal, for example aluminium, aluminium alloy, stainless steel 25 or anodized aluminium. Suitable valves are available from manufacturers such as, for instance, Valois-Aptar, Bepak plc, V.A.R.I., 3M-Neotechnic Ltd, Rexam, Coster.

The pMDI is actuated by a metering valve capable of delivering a volume in the range from 25 to 150 μ l, preferably in the range from 50 to 100 μ l, and more preferably of

50 µl or 63 µl per actuation.

Each filled canister is conveniently fitted into a suitable channelling device prior to use to form a metered dose inhaler for administration of the medicament into the lungs of a patient. Suitable channelling devices comprise, for example a valve actuator and a
5 cylindrical or cone-like passage through which medicament may be delivered from the filled canister via the metering valve to the mouth of a patient e.g. a mouthpiece actuator.

In a typical arrangement the valve stem is seated in a valve stem receptacle into the nozzle block which has an orifice leading to an expansion chamber. The expansion chamber has an exit orifice which extends into the mouthpiece. Actuator exit orifices
10 having a diameter in the range 0.15 - 0.45 mm and a length from 0.30 to 1.7 mm are generally suitable. Preferably, an orifice having a diameter from 0.2 to 0.45 mm is used, e.g. 0.22, 0.25, 0.30, 0.33 or 0.42 mm.

In certain embodiments of the invention, it may be useful to utilize actuator orifices having a diameter ranging from 0.10 to 0.22 mm, in particular from 0.12 to 0.18
15 mm, such as those described in WO 03/053501. The use of said fine orifices may also increase the duration of the cloud generation and hence, may facilitate the coordination of the cloud generation with the slow inspiration of the patient.

Suitable actuators for the delivery of the composition of the invention are the conventional ones, wherein the longitudinal axis of the can (aligned with the longitudinal
20 axis of the valve stem receptacle) is inclined of an angle greater or equal to 90° with respect to the longitudinal axis of the mouthpiece which is in general aligned with actuator orifice, but also an actuator according to WO 2012/032008, wherein the longitudinal axis of the actuator exit orifice is aligned with the longitudinal axis of the valve stem receptacle, may be used.

25 Other suitable actuators for the delivery of the composition of the invention are those disclosed in WO 2014/033057, wherein the nozzle block orifice is characterised by the presence of a tubular element extending in the mouthpiece portion from the orifice aperture in a longitudinal axis aligned with a longitudinal axis of the mouthpiece portion.

In particular said tubular element is positioned to enclose the orifice aperture within a recess.

In case the ingress of water into the formulation is to be avoided, it may be desired to overwrap the MDI product in a flexible package capable of resisting water ingress. It
5 may also be desirable to incorporate a material within the packaging which is able to adsorb any propellant and co-solvent which may leak from the canister (e.g. a molecular sieve).

Optionally the MDI device filled with the composition of the invention may be utilized together with suitable auxiliary devices favouring the correct use of the inhaler.
10 Said auxiliary devices are commercially available and, depending on their shape and size, are known as “spacers”, “reservoirs” or “expansion chambers”. Volumatic™ is, for instance, one of the most widely known and used reservoirs, while Aerochamber™ is one of the most widely used and known spacers. A suitable expansion chamber is reported for example in WO 01/49350.

15 The composition of the invention may also be used with common pressurised breath-activated inhalers, such as those known with the registered names of Easi-Breathe™ and Autohaler™.

In addition the composition of the invention may be administered through an actuator provided with a mechanical or electronic dose counter or dose indicator known in
20 the art which may be top-mounted externally to the actuator or integrated internally to the actuator. Such a dose counter or dose indicator may show, respectively, the number or the range of the doses administered and/or the number or the range of the doses still remaining into the can.

The efficacy of an MDI device is a function of the dose deposited at the
25 appropriate site in the lungs. Deposition is affected by the aerodynamic particle size distribution of the formulation which may be characterised in vitro through several parameters.

The aerodynamic particle size distribution of the composition of the invention may

be characterized using a cascade impactor according to the procedure described in the European Pharmacopoeia 7th edition, 2013 (7.8), part 2.9.18. An Apparatus E, operating at a flow rate range of 30 l/min to 100 l/min is used. Deposition of the drug on each cascade impactor cup is determined by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

The following parameters of the particles emitted by a pressurised MDI may be determined:

- i) mass median aerodynamic diameter (MMAD) is the diameter around which the mass aerodynamic diameters of the emitted particles are distributed equally;
- ii) delivered dose is calculated from the cumulative deposition in the cascade impactor, divided by the number of actuations per experiment;
- iii) respirable dose (fine particle dose = FPD) corresponds to the mass of particles of diameter ≤ 5 microns, divided by the number of actuations per experiment;
- iv) respirable fraction (fine particle fraction = FPF) is the percent ratio between the respirable dose and the delivered dose;
- v) “superfine” dose is obtained from the deposition from cup 6 (C6) to filter, corresponding to particles of diameter ≤ 1.4 microns, divided by the number of actuations per experiment;

The solutions of the invention are capable of providing, upon actuation of the pMDI device in which they are contained, a total FPF higher than 25%, preferably higher than 30%, more preferably higher than 35%.

Moreover the compositions of the invention are capable of providing, upon actuation, a fraction higher than or equal to 15% of emitted particles of diameter equal to or less than 1.4 microns as defined by the content cups from C6 to filter (C6-F) of the cascade impactor, relative to the total fine particle dose collected in the cups from C3 to filter (C3-F) of the impactor. Preferably the fraction of emitted particles of diameter equal

to or less than 1.4 microns is higher than or equal to 20%, more preferably higher than 25%.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a method of filling an aerosol inhaler with a composition of the invention. Conventional bulk manufacturing methods and machinery well known in the art of pharmaceutical aerosol manufacture may
5 be employed for the preparation of large-scale batches for the commercial production of filled canisters.

A first method comprises:

- a) preparing a solution of glycopyrronium bromide, formoterol fumarate and
10 optionally of the inhalation corticosteroid, preferably selected from beclometasone dipropionate and budesonide in a co-solvent (e.g. ethanol), mineral acid, propellant comprising a HFA and an optional low volatility component at a temperature from -50 to -60 °C at which the composition does not vaporize;
- b) cold-filling the can with the prepared solution; and
- 15 c) placing the valve onto the empty can and crimping.

An alternative method comprises:

- a) preparing a solution of glycopyrronium bromide, formoterol fumarate and optionally of the inhalation corticosteroid, preferably selected from beclometasone dipropionate and budesonide in a co-solvent (e.g. ethanol), mineral acid, and an optional
20 low volatility component;
- b) filling the open can with the bulk solution;
- c) placing the valve onto the can and crimping; and
- d) pressure-filling the can with the HFA propellant through the valve

A further alternative method comprises:

- 25 a) preparing a solution of glycopyrronium bromide, formoterol fumarate and optionally of the inhalation corticosteroid, preferably selected from beclometasone dipropionate and budesonide, in a co-solvent (e.g. ethanol), mineral acid, a propellant comprising a HFA and an optional low volatility

component using a pressurised vessel:

- b) placing the valve onto the empty can and crimping; and
- c) pressure-filling the can with the final solution through the valve

In one embodiment of the invention, oxygen is substantially removed from the
5 headspace of the aerosol canister using conventional techniques in order to further
stabilize the formoterol component, especially at higher acid concentrations. This can be
achieved in different ways depending on the method of filling the container. Purging can
be achieved by vacuum crimping or by using propellant, for instance. In a preferred
embodiment the second filling method described above is modified to incorporate an
10 oxygen purging step into step (c) by vacuum crimping.

The packaged composition of the invention is stable for extended periods of time
when stored under normal conditions of temperature and humidity. In a preferred
embodiment the packaged composition are stable for over 6 months at 25°C and 60% RH,
more preferably for at least 9 months. Stability is assessed by measuring content of
15 residual active ingredient and content of impurities/degradation products. A “stable”
composition as defined herein means that the content of residual active ingredient is of at
least about 90% w/w (which is the content percent by weight with respect to its initial
content at time 0), preferably of at least about 95% w/w, and that the total content of
degradation product is of not more than about 10% by weight with respect to initial
20 content of the active ingredient at time 0, preferably of not more than about 5% by
weight, at a given time point, as measured by HPLC/UV-VIS.

The optimized stable compositions meet the specifications required by the ICH
Guideline Q1A(R2) relevant for drug product stability testing for the purposes of drug
registration.

25 The combination product compositions of the invention may be used for
prophylactic purposes or therapeutic purposes or for symptomatic relief of a wide range
of conditions, and in one aspect the invention therefore relates to use of any of these these
pharmaceutical compositions as a medicament. In particular, the combination products of

the invention are useful in the prevention or treatment of many respiratory disorders, such as asthma of all types and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Thus, in another aspect the invention relates to a method of preventing and/or treating a respiratory disease, such as asthma and COPD, comprising administering to a
5 patient in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to the invention.

The invention also provides the use of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention for the therapeutic or palliative treatment or prevention of respiratory diseases and their symptoms.

10 Respiratory disorders for which use of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be beneficial are those characterized by obstruction of the peripheral airways as a result of inflammation and presence of mucus, such as chronic obstructive bronchiolitis, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, acute lung injury (ALI), cystic fibrosis, rhinitis, and adult or acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).

15 **EXAMPLE 1**

Stability of a triple combination aerosol solution composition stored for at 25°C and 60% relative humidity (RH)

A study was performed to investigate the stability of a triple combination of formoterol fumarate (FF), glycopyrronium bromide (GLY) and beclometasone
20 dipropionate (BDP) in an aerosol solution formulation whose composition is shown in Table 1 and which was stored for 6 months at 25°C and 60% relative humidity (RH), in different kinds of can, crimped with different kinds of valve.

Table 1: Composition of the aerosol solution composition of the triple combination of formoterol fumarate (FF) dihydrate, glycopyrronium bromide (GLY) and beclometasone dipropionate (BDP). Content % w/w means the percent content by weight of each component with respect to the total weight of the composition.

Component	Mass in μg per actuation (63 μL)	Mass in $\mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}$	Content % (w/w)
BDP	100	1.59	0.135
FF dihydrate	6	0.095	0.0081
GLY	12.5	0.20	0.0169
Ethanol (anhydrous)	8856	140.57	12.000
1M HCl	14	0.22	0.0019
HFA 134a	64811.5	1028.75	87.820

Sample batches were stored in inverted orientation, deemed the worst case condition for the drug product stability, and 3 canisters for each batch were analysed for residual content of active ingredients and total formoterol degradation products (among which DP3: corresponding to N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino]ethyl]phenyl]formamide) at the 6 months checkpoint.

The DP3 structure was identified by HPLC/MS/MS experiments performed on degraded samples of a triple combination of formoterol fumarate, glycopyrronium bromide and beclometasone dipropionate in an aerosol solution formulation

To attribute the position of the substituting bromine atom, a triple combination of deuterated formoterol fumarate (N-(3-deutero)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino]ethyl]phenyl]formamide), glycopyrronium bromide and beclometasone dipropionate was manufactured in, plain aluminium cans, crimped with valves provided with EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer) rubber seals

(RB700 from Bepak) and stored at 40°C and 75% RH for 1 month. The analysis of the degradation products pointed out that the deuterium atom of deuterated formoterol fumarate was substituted by the bromine atom giving the degradation product DP3. Moreover N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl) propan-2-ylamino]ethyl] phenyl] formamide standard was synthesized and characterized by ¹H-NMR and MS/MS analysis. MS/MS spectrum of N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl) propan-2-ylamino]ethyl] phenyl] formamide standard showed a fragmentation pattern comparable to the fragmentation pattern of DP3.

The residual content of each active ingredient, DP3 and the total amount of formoterol degradation products were measured using a validated HPLC/UV-VIS method. A mass spectra detector was used to confirm the molecular weights of the detected degradation products found in each can.

The results, summarised in the following Table 2 after 6 months storage at 25°C/60% relative humidity (RH) as reported, showed that the configurations performing the best results in term of higher active ingredient content (in particular of glycopyrronium bromide and formoterol), the lowest levels of total formoterol degradation products (with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation) and, unexpectedly, in degradation product DP3 lower than the limit of quantification of 0.10% w/w (with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content), were those wherein the composition was stored in an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having a butyl rubber gasket.

Even if as known from WO 2011/076843, cited above, vacuum crimping improves the stability of the composition by oxygen removal from the aerosol can; unexpected improvements to the stability were indeed obtained by using an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having a butyl rubber gasket.

The composition of the invention packaged in an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having a butyl rubber gasket showed degradation product DP3 level lower than the limit of quantification of 0.10% w/w (with respect to the theoretical formoterol

fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation), total formoterol degradation product levels lower than 2% w/w (with respect to the the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation) and the maintenance of formoterol fumarate, the most instable component of the composition, residual level higher than 95% w/w after storage in the reported

5 conditions.

Table 2: Results of the stability test of Example 1 performed on the composition stored 6 months at 25°C and 60% relative humidity (RH)

CAN	VALVE	CRIMPING	FF RESIDUAL (% w/w)	GLY RESIDUAL (% w/w)	BDP RESIDUAL (% w/w)	DP3 (% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content)	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FORMOTEROL DEGRADATION PRODUCTS (% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content)
Aluminium plain	Butyl Rubber 1	Normal	94.7	99.9	99.0	<0.10	0.81
Aluminium plain	Butyl Rubber 1	Vacuum	94.7	99.7	98.9	<0.10	0.88
Aluminium plain	Butyl Rubber 2	Normal	96.5	100.5	100.0	<0.10	1.7
Aluminium plain	Butyl Rubber 3	Normal	95.2	100.5	99.2	<0.10	2.0

(continued)

FEP coated aluminium	Butyl Rubber 1	Normal	95.3	102.0	101.1	<0.10	1.3
FEP coated aluminium	Butyl Rubber 2	Normal	97.2	100.5	100.0	<0.10	1.7
FEP coated aluminium	Butyl Rubber 3	Normal	94.1	99.5	98.6	<0.10	2.2
Plasma coated aluminium 2	EPDM 2	Normal	74.5	99.1	99.7	8.98	16.0
Plasma coated aluminium 2	EPDM 2	Vacuum	91.8	101.2	100.6	3.40	5.6
Plasma coated aluminium 2	EPDM 4	Normal	94.8	98.4	98.3	1.21	2.6
Plasma coated aluminium 2	EPDM 4	Vacuum	85.2	98.5	98.6	5.00	8.1
Plasma coated aluminium 2	EPDM 5	Normal	93.5	99.2	99.7	1.9	3.7
Anodised aluminium	EPDM 2	Normal	84.6	96.5	99.4	1.4	4.9
Anodised aluminium	EPDM 3	Normal	89.0	98.0	99.1	0.41	4.6

(continued)

Anodised aluminium	Butyl Rubber 1	Normal	91.7	98.3	99.4	<0.10	1.9
Anodised aluminium	Butyl Rubber 2	Normal	94.4	99.2	99.2	<0.10	2.4
Anodised aluminium	Butyl Rubber 3	Normal	95.2	101.0	99.6	<0.10	2.6
Plasma coated aluminium 3	EPDM 2	Normal	90.6	98.7	99.8	1.8	3.1
Plasma coated aluminium 3	Butyl Rubber 1	Normal	93.4	100.3	100.2	<0.10	1.3
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	EPDM 2	Normal	70.0	96.8	99.7	10.4	14.0
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	EPDM 3	Normal	82.4	97.8	99.7	5.2	8.0
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	EPDM 2	Normal	70.0	96.8	99.7	10.4	14.0

(continued)

Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	EPDM 3	Normal	82.4	97.8	99.7	5.2	8.0
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	Butyl Rubber 1	Normal	93.9	100.2	99.2	<0.10	1.4
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	Butyl Rubber 2	Normal	96.1	100.0	99.6	<0.10	2.6
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	Butyl Rubber 3	Normal	94.7	100.5	99.6	<0.10	2.2
Aluminium plain	Butyl Rubber 4	Normal	97.6	99.5	99.8	<0.10	1.8
FEP coated aluminium	Butyl Rubber 4	Normal	97.5	99.7	100.0	<0.10	1.7
Anodised aluminium	Butyl Rubber 4	Normal	97.5	100.2	100.8	<0.10	1.9
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	Butyl Rubber 4	Normal	97.2	99.8	100.0	<0.10	1.9
Plasma coated aluminium 3	Butyl Rubber 4	Normal	96.6	99.3	99.2	<0.10	1.8

- % (w/w), unless specifically defined, relates to the content by weight of each substance with respect to its initial content in the formulation.
- Different numbers near each valve or can definitions define different kinds of can or valve from same or different suppliers as below reported:
VALVES: EPDM 2 and 3 represent respectively Bepak: BK700, BK701; EPDM 4 and 5 represent respectively Aptar 808 and 810 Butyl Rubber 1 to 4 represent respectively butyl rubber valves from VARI, Rexam, Coster; Butyl Rubber 5 represent bromo-butylic valve Bepak (BK357); CANS: FEP coated from 3M; Aluminium plain, Anodised aluminium, Plasma coated aluminium 2 and 3 and fluorine passivated aluminium surface cans were from Presspart.

EXAMPLE 2

Stability of a further triple combination aerosol solution composition stored for 6 months at 25°C and 60% relative humidity (RH)

A study was performed to investigate the stability of a triple combination of formoterol fumarate (FF), glycopyrronium bromide (GLY) and budesonide in an aerosol solution formulation whose composition is shown in Table 3 and which was stored for 6 months at 25°C and 60% relative humidity (RH), in different kinds of can, crimped with different kinds of valve.

Table 3: Composition of the aerosol solution composition of the triple combination of formoterol fumarate (FF) dihydrate, glycopyrronium bromide (GLY) and budesonide. Content % w/w means the percent content by weight of each component with respect to the total weight of the composition.

Component	Mass in µg per actuation (63µL)	Mass in µg/µL	Content % (w/w)
Budesonide	100	1.59	0.135
FF dihydrate	6	0.095	0.0081
GLY	12.5	0.20	0.0169
Ethanol (anhydrous)	8856	140.57	12.000
1M HCl	14	0.22	0.0019
HFA 134a	64811.5	1028.75	87.820

Sample batches were stored in inverted orientation, deemed the worst case condition for the drug product stability, and 3 canisters for each batch were analysed for residual content of active ingredients and total formoterol degradation products (among which DP3: corresponding to N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino]ethyl] phenyl] formamide) at the 6 months checkpoint.

The residual content of each active ingredient, DP3 and the total amount of

formoterol degradation products were measured using a validated HPLC/UV-VIS method. A mass spectra detector was used to confirm the molecular weights of the detected degradation products found in each can.

The results, summarised in the following Table 4 confirmed that, after 6 months at
5 25°C/60% relative humidity (RH), the configurations performing the best results in term
of higher active ingredient content (in particular of glycopyrronium bromide and
formoterol), the lowest levels of total formoterol degradation products (with respect to the
theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation) and unexpectedly in
degradation product DP3 lower than the limit of quantification of 0.10% w/w (with
10 respect to theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation), were those wherein
the composition was stored in a can provided with a butyl rubber valve even in presence
of a different inhalation corticosteroid (budesonide in place of BDP).

Table 4: Results of the stability test of Example 2 performed on the composition stored for 6 months at 25°C and 60% relative humidity (RH)

CAN	VALVE	CRIMPING	FF RESIDUAL (% w/w)	GLY RESIDUAL (% w/w)	BUDESONIDE RESIDUAL (% w/w)	DP3 (% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content)	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FORMOTEROL DEGRADATION PRODUCTS (% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content)
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	EPDM 2	Normal	91.3	97.3	99.2	1.92	3.9
Fluorine passivated aluminium surface	Butyl Rubber 1	Normal	93.7	98.5	99.0	<0.10	0.79
Plasma coated aluminium 3	EPDM 2	Normal	94.2	96.7	98.6	0.20	0.85
Plasma coated aluminium 3	Butyl Rubber 1	Normal	91.2	98.2	99.4	<0.10	1.0

- % (w/w), unless specifically defined, relates to the content by weight of each substance with respect to its initial content in the formulation.
- Different numbers near each valve or can definitions define different kinds of can or valve from same or different suppliers as below reported:
VALVES: EPDM 2 represents Bespak BK701; Butyl Rubber 1 represents butyl rubber valve from VARI; CANS: Plasma coated aluminium 3 and fluorine passivated aluminium surface cans were from Presspart.

CLAIMS

1. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition intended for use in a pressurised metered dose inhaler comprising:

- 5 (a) glycopyrronium bromide at a dosage in the range of from 5 to 26 µg per actuation;
- (b) formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt, at a dosage in the range of from 1 to 25 µg per actuation;
- (c) a HFA propellant;
- 10 (d) a co-solvent;
- (e) a stabilising amount of a mineral acid;

said composition being contained in an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket.

- 15 2. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 1 **characterised in that** the amount of the degradation product N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino]ethyl] phenyl]formamide is lower than 0.10% w/w, with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation, when stored in accelerated conditions at 25°C and 60% relative humidity
- 20 (RH) for at least 6 months.

3. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the stabilising amount of a mineral acid is an amount of acid equivalent to 1M hydrochloric acid in the range from 0.15 to 0.28 µg/µl.

25

4. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 3 wherein a mineral acid is an amount of acid equivalent to 0.22 µg/µl of 1M hydrochloric acid.

- 30 5. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the co-solvent is ethanol.

6. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 1 wherein the formoterol salt is formoterol fumarate.

7. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 1
5 wherein the solvate form of the formoterol salt is formoterol fumarate dihydrate.

8. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 1 further comprising one or more pharmaceutically active ingredient selected from the group consisting of beta-2 agonists, inhalation corticosteroids, antimuscarinic agents,
10 and phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitors.

9. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 8 wherein the inhalation corticosteroid is selected from the group of beclometasone dipropionate, budesonide or its 22R-epimer, ciclesonide, flunisolide, fluticasone propionate, fluticasone furoate, mometasone furoate, butixocort, triamcinolone
15 acetone, triamcinolone, methyl-prednisolone, prednisone, loteprednol and rofleponide.

10. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 9 wherein the inhalation corticosteroid beclometasone dipropionate is present in an
20 amount in the range from 50 to 250 µg per actuation.

11. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 9 wherein the inhalation corticosteroid budesonide is present in an amount in the range from 50 to 250 µg per actuation.
25

12. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 1 wherein the formoterol degradation products level is lower than 10% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation and the residual level of formoterol fumarate is higher than 90% w/w with respect to its initial content.
30

13. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition according to claim 12 wherein the overall formoterol degradation products level is lower than 2% w/w with

respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation and the residual level of the formoterol fumarate is higher than 95% w/w with respect to its initial content.

- 5 14. A pressurised metered dose inhaler including an aerosol can provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket, said can containing a pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition comprising:
- (a) glycopyrronium bromide at a dosage in the range of from 5 to 26 µg per actuation;
 - 10 (b) formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt, at a dosage in the range of from 1 to 25 µg per actuation;
 - (c) a HFA propellant;
 - (d) a co-solvent;
 - (e) a stabilising amount of a mineral acid; and, optionally,
 - 15 (f) an inhalation corticosteroid.

15. A method to lower the amount of degradation product N-(3-bromo)-[2-hydroxy-5-[1-hydroxy-2-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propan-2-ylamino] ethyl] phenyl] formamide (DP3) during the shelf-life of a pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition
- 20 intended for use in a pressurised metered dose inhaler comprising:
- (a) glycopyrronium bromide at a dosage in the range of from 5 to 26 µg per actuation;
 - (b) formoterol, or a salt thereof or a solvate of said salt, at a dosage in the range of from 1 to 25 µg per actuation;
 - 25 (c) a HFA propellant;
 - (d) a co-solvent;
 - (e) a stabilising amount of a mineral acid; and, optionally,
 - (f) an inhalation corticosteroid

 said method comprises containing the above composition in an aerosol can

30 provided with a metering valve having at least a butyl rubber gasket.

16. A method according to claim 15 further **characterised by** the fact that the overall formoterol degradation products level lower than 10% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation and the residual level of formoterol fumarate is higher than 90 w/w with respect to its initial content.

5

17. A method according to claim 15 or 16 further **characterised by** the fact that the overall formoterol degradation products level is lower than 2% w/w with respect to the theoretical formoterol fumarate content of 6 µg/actuation and the residual level of the formoterol fumarate is higher than 95% w/w with respect to its initial content.

10

18. A pharmaceutical aerosol solution composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 13 for use in the prevention and/or treatment of an obstructive respiratory disorder selected from asthma and COPD.