

Crystalline forms of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one

The present invention relates to crystalline forms of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one. The invention relates in particular to two crystalline anhydrate forms of this compound, polymorphs I and II. However, the present invention also relates to crystalline solvates, for example methanol and ethanol solvates of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one as precursors for preparing these two polymorphs I and II. Processes for preparing polymorph I by displacement crystallization or by trituration are described. Selection of the last solvent before formation of the anhydrate can be based on the differences in the purification behaviour of the individual solvates of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one. Polymorph I according to the invention is particularly suitable for the manufacture of medicinal products.

For active pharmaceutical ingredients to be processed into oral medicinal forms, these active ingredients must normally be in solid form. In this connection, a number of solid forms are possible. They may be amorphous or crystalline. On crystallization the active ingredient may result as anhydrate. It is likewise possible for a solvate to be formed through incorporation of solvents into the crystal. A hydrate is, for example, a solvate which has formed with incorporation of water into the crystal.

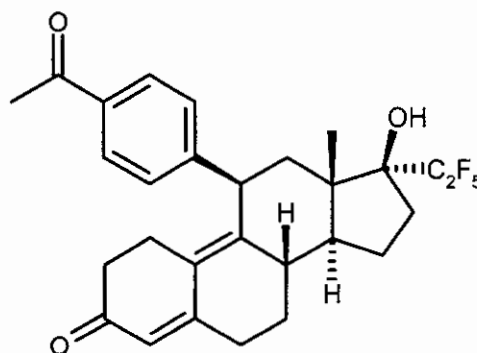
It is known that a number of physicochemical properties are determined by the respective solid form. Such properties of pharmaceutical relevance are for example the chemical stability of the active ingredient, its stability towards pharmaceutical excipients, its grindability and its flow behaviour. It is likewise known that crystalline solids have a greater stability than amorphous solids. With amorphous solids there is the risk of recrystallization and thus the risk of an uncontrolled loss of the solid form employed in the pharmaceutical formulation. The advantage of amorphous solids derives inter alia from its greater solubility or their distinctly increased rate of dissolution. When selecting the solid form to be used in a specific pharmaceutical formulation of an active ingredient it is necessary to balance the advantages and disadvantages against one another, for example in the rate of dissolution, the stability and the processability. A stable solid form is a prerequisite for developing a medicinal

product because changes in properties are always also associated with conversion from one solid form into another.

Ansolvates and hydrates are acceptable as crystalline solids for pharmaceutical applications. Solvates of nonaqueous solvents are unsuitable as active ingredient because of the high organic solvent content - apart from a few exceptions.

The preparation of solid active pharmaceutical ingredients includes inter alia chemical synthesis, purification and isolation of the solid. Preparative chromatography is increasingly being employed for the purification. It is capable of depleting impurities to a large extent with negligible loss of active ingredient. This is particularly advantageous for impurities which are closely chemically related to the active ingredient and which can be depleted in classical crystallization only poorly or with large losses of active ingredient in the mother liquor. The active ingredient is in relatively dilute form in the raffinate of the preparative chromatography column. The active ingredient must be isolated from this raffinate in solid form.

11 β -(4-Acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one has the structural formula:



11 β -(4-Acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one has previously been disclosed only as amorphous foam (EP 0970103 B1, page 9, paragraph 0056). This amorphous foam results from concentration to dryness of the fractions containing the active ingredient after chromatography. The amorphous foams obtained in this way do not satisfy the requirements for an active pharmaceutical ingredient in relation to the content of residual solvents. In addition, removal of the foam from the stirrer is difficult. A further step on the route to the finished formulation is micronization. Micronization in this context is a fine grinding of the ground material, for example using an air jet mill.

However, alternative processes for preparing microparticles are also suitable. This is necessary in particular with low-dose pharmaceutical preparations in order to ensure a uniform content of active ingredient in the formulation. A prerequisite for good grindability of a substance is inter alia an adequate flowability both of the starting material and of the ground material. Handling of the previously disclosed form is difficult here too, because it acquires an electrostatic charge and therefore can be micronized only with difficulty.

The usual way of generating a solid which can be handled, by crystallization from solutions, has not been possible to date. 11 β -(4-Acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one forms solvates on crystallization from solvents which are acceptable and conventional for crystallizing final stages and in which it is sufficiently soluble. The solvates have been detected after crystallization from organic solvents such as, for example, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, acetone, 2-butanone, diisopropyl ether, dioxane or tetrahydrofuran, and from the solvent mixtures isopropanol/water, ethanol/ethyl acetate, isopropanol/isopropyl acetate. However, because of their content of residual solvent, these solvates do not satisfy the requirements for an active pharmaceutical ingredient. Drying to remove the solvent from the solvates formed in this way in turn leads to an amorphous phase.

It is generally known that the appearance of new, previously unknown solid forms of a known chemical compound is not predictable. The existence of crystalline phases is predictable just as poorly as the number of polymorphic forms. The possibility of forecasting the conditions for formation and properties of the individual forms is just as small.

It is an object of the present invention to generate solid forms of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one which have neither the disadvantages of the known amorphous form, in particular the low storage stability and electrostatic charging during processing, nor the disadvantages of crystalline solvates with organic solvents.

The object has been achieved by finding polymorphs I and II.

It is known that amorphous solid forms do not show a well-defined and

informative melting point. The DSC curve (DSC = differential scanning calorimetry) of the amorphous foam disclosed in EP 0970103 B1 showed, irrespective of the chosen heating rate, an exotherm between 110°C and 200°C, followed by an endotherm at about 218°C (compare Figure 1). The solid present after the occurrence of the exotherm was investigated by XRPD (XRPD = X-Ray Powder Diffraction). It was thus possible to find a new, completely crystalline form which escapes identification in a classical screen but also in an HTS (HTS = high throughput screen) by forming solvates. Figure 2 shows the X-ray powder diffractogram of the amorphous foam which shows no defined XRPD lines. Figure 3 depicts the X-ray powder diffractogram of polymorph I according to the invention (transmission, Cu K α 1 radiation, 20-25°C). This polymorph I shows an XRPD line $d = 21.4 \text{ \AA}$. Further XRPD lines are located at $5.3 \text{ \AA}$, $7.7 \text{ \AA}$ and $5.8 \text{ \AA}$. Figure 4 depicts the DSC curve of polymorph I which melts at about 218°C. The infrared spectrum (single-bounce ATR-IR) of polymorph I shows bands at 3416 cm^{-1} , 1680 cm^{-1} , 1628 cm^{-1} and 1215 cm^{-1} (see Figure 5).

It was possible to prepare the polymorph I found in this way also on a larger scale (kg range). The processes used therefor are displacement crystallization using water and trituration.

The polymorph I according to the invention exhibits, besides the abovementioned advantages, a number of further properties which have beneficial effects on pharmaceutical processing. It does not acquire an electrostatic charge and can therefore be micronized without difficulty in an air jet mill. Figure 6 shows a typical distribution curve of the ground material. A cumulative particle size distribution in which more than 50% of all the particles have a diameter of less than/equal to $3 \mu\text{m}$ (for the lower distribution, measured by the volume-based particle size distribution) (so-called $x_{50,3}$ value) can be achieved for the amorphous material only with great difficulty and especially not on an industrial scale, because the electrostatic charging and the poor flowability associated therewith makes specific metering into the mill extremely difficult.

The content of residual solvent falls further during micronization of polymorph I according to the invention. The corresponding values can be found in Table 1. The residual solvent content of polymorph I after micronization is 0.34-0.35% which is below the value of 0.5% recommended for ethanol in the ICH Q3C guideline (CPMP/ICH/283/95, 4.3, page 8/18). According to the X-ray powder diffractogram,

there is no ethanol solvate whatsoever present in polymorph I before and after micronization.

Tab. 1: Ethanol content in polymorph I according to the invention before and after grinding in an air jet mill (micronization)

Batch	Ethanol content	
	before grinding	after grinding
I	1.08%	0.35%
II	1.00%	0.34%
III	1.24%	0.35%

The polymorph I exhibits a superior stability over the amorphous form. This is shown on comparison of the results of the temperature tests, moisture tests and in particular in light exposure tests. The decrease in the active ingredient content during storage at elevated temperature and elevated moisture is shown in Table 2. Before storage, the material employed had a content of 98.4% or of 95.4%.

Tab. 2: Comparison of the short-term stability of amorphous 11 β -(4-acetyl-phenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one and of polymorph I according to the invention on storage at elevated temperature and elevated humidity. The decrease in the active ingredient content is indicated.

Temperature ϑ	rel. humidity φ	amorphous		polymorph I	
		15 days	30 days	15 days	30 days
50°C		- 2.9%	- 5.1%	0%	- 0.3%
50°C	75%	- 2.8%	- 3.3%	0%	- 0.1%
70°C		- 10.2%	- 17.3%	- 1.5%	- 3.5%
70°C	75%	- 13.5%	- 17.4%	- 0.1%	- 0.2%
90°C		- 32.6%	n.d.	- 3.6%	n.d.
90°C	75%	- 31.7%	n.d.	- 0.2%	n.d.

The greater stability of polymorph I is even clearer on storage under light. Table 3 shows the stabilities after storage under 20 kLux for 42 hours and for

66 hours. The initial values were 98.4% and 95.4% here too.

Tab. 3: Comparison of the stability of amorphous 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one and of polymorph I on storage under light. The decrease in the active ingredient content is indicated.

Duration	amorphous	polymorph I
42 h	- 34%	- 0.2%
66 h	- 42%	- 0.4%

On use of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one as active ingredient in pharmaceutical preparations, the profile of impurities is of crucial importance. A compound which occurs on storage of this active ingredient is 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-9,10-epoxy-19-nor-10 α ,17 α -pregna-1,4-dien-3-one. The toxicity of this compound is known. The content of this impurity must be below 0.2% until the shelf life of the pharmaceutical formulation expires. There was found to be considerable formation of this impurity on storage of the amorphous solid of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one under stress conditions (elevated temperature and humidity) and under light. The amorphous solid is therefore unsuitable without stabilization for use in a medicinal product. With polymorph I, however, the increase in this critical impurity is virtually zero. Elaborate stabilization on use of polymorph I is therefore no longer necessary. The formation of the abovementioned epoxy impurity on storage of amorphous 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one at a temperature of 70°C is 0.6% after only 15 days and as much as 1.1% after 30 days. On the other hand, on storage of polymorph I at the same temperature for 30 days, just 0.1% of the epoxy impurity is detectable. Table 4 shows the increase in the epoxy impurity on storage of amorphous 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one under stress conditions and under light. By comparison therewith, polymorph I according to the invention shows an increase of less than 0.2% in these impurities.

Tab. 4: Increase in the epoxy impurity on storage of amorphous 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one and of polymorph I on storage under light.

Condition		amorphous	polymorph I
20 kLux	42 h	8.4%	0.1%
20 kLux	66 h	11.2%	0.1%

Partial recrystallization to give polymorph I was found for the amorphous active ingredient under stress conditions (15 d, 90°C/75% relative humidity). It can be assumed that such a recrystallization also occurs on storage of the amorphous phase over a lengthy period at relatively low temperatures. Such a conversion is, however, undesired in the finished medicinal form because it may lead to an altered, non-reproducible release of the active ingredient, but may also influence the hardness of the medicinal form.

The polymorph I according to the invention can be processed to pharmaceutical preparations which can be employed for the treatment of myomas or of a breast carcinoma. It can be used as active ingredient in female contraception, but also for the treatment of gynaecological disorders such as dysmenorrhoea or endometriosis, for hormone replacement therapy, for inducing menstruation and for induction of labour. Because of its potent antitumour activity, it can also be employed in combination with an antioestrogen (concurrently or sequentially) in products for the treatment of hormone-dependent tumours (EP0310542). Use in the treatment of tumours in the bowel region, in the region of the prostate, of the ovary, of the endometrium, and of meningomas, is also conceivable.

11 β -(4-Acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one forms solvates with the solvents which are suitable for this substance. There are two possible ways for preparing polymorph I according to the invention: it can be prepared firstly by displacement using water and secondly by mean of trituration.

The polymorph I according to the invention can be obtained by a displacement crystallization from an organic solvent. It is necessary in this case for

11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one not to form a solvate with the antisolvent employed for displacement. It is also possible to employ as primary solvent those with which 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one forms a solvate but it is then necessary for the proportion of primary solvent to be reduced during the displacement so that the solvate becomes unstable. One possible antisolvent is water because 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one does not form hydrates. The proportion of water necessary to avoid formation of the solvate depends both on the primary solvent and on the temperature at which the crystallization is carried out. Table 5 shows for the primary solvent ethanol the necessary proportions of water in the ethanol as a function of temperature which are necessary as a minimum for reliable crystallization of polymorph I from ethanol. At room temperature (20°C), for example 40 wt% water are necessary. 40 wt% means in this connection 40% by weight of water, i.e. 0.4 g of water are present per gram of solvent mixture.

Tab. 5: Proportion of water necessary as a minimum for reliable displacement crystallization of polymorph I as a function of temperature

Temperature	Proportion of water
0°C	20 wt%
20°C	40 wt%
60°C	80 wt%

The solubility of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one in a water/ethanol mixture shows a strong dependence on the proportion of water. This dependency is depicted in Figure 7. The solubility of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one has fallen to one-hundredth of the solubility in pure ethanol when the proportion of water is only 20 wt%. Hence, the described displacement is economically worthwhile for 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one. The required proportion of water is distinctly higher for other systems, so that the displacement can be carried out only at high dilution and thus with an inadequate space yield.

The polymorph I according to the invention can also be obtained by trituration. It is known that phase transitions between different solid forms are possible on trituration in a solvent of low solvent power. The transition in this case always leads to the solid which is more stable under the specific conditions. Trituration of solvates may lead to removal of the solvent of the solvation. For this purpose it is necessary to leave the stability domain for the solvate. As described above, 40 wt% water in ethanol are sufficient for this at room temperature. The solubility of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one is sufficiently low in such a mixture, compare Figure 7, so that the process can be carried out without great loss of substance. It is not possible theoretically to predict whether the new phase resulting from such a trituration is amorphous or crystalline. The described trituration results according to the invention in polymorph I.

The residue solvent contents after trituration in water and conversion into an ansolvate form are shown for three solvents in Table 6. In all cases, pure polymorph I was present after the desolvation.

Tab. 6: Residue solvent contents after trituration in water

Starting material	Residue solvent content	Form
MEK solvate	0.07 - 0.11% MEK	Polymorph I
Methanol solvate	< 0.01% methanol	Polymorph I
Acetone solvate	0.01% acetone	Polymorph I
MTBE solvate	0.02% MTBE	Polymorph I

Thus, a number of solvates are suitable as starting point for forming the ansolvate form. A selection can be based on further target variables. As has been found, depletion of impurities on formation of the different solvates varies in extent. It is therefore possible to improve the purification by the choice. The efficiency of depletion of impurities in the resolution/recrystallization can be compared using both the total of impurities and specific impurities. Table 7 compares two effective solvents (methyl ethyl ketone [MEK], acetone) with the insufficiently depleting MTBE. A change in the total of impurities and the decrease in the largest and second largest impurity is indicated. The depletion factor covers the range from 7:1 to 2:1. The

effectively depleting solvents also differ in the depletion of particular impurities, in this case the largest impurity. The yields are 85-90% for all triturations.

Tab. 7: Decrease in the total of impurities, in the content of the largest and in the content of the second largest impurity in the resolution to give an MEK, acetone and MTBE solvate. The contents of impurity in the starting material (SM) and in the three products are indicated

Solvent for trituration	Total impurities		Largest impurity		Second largest impurity	
	SM	Product	SM	Product	SM	Product
MEK	9%	2.2%	1.7%	0.24%	0.8%	0.15%
Acetone	9%	2.0%	1.7%	0.67%	0.8%	0.15%
MTBE	9%	5.9%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	0.55%

Purification by resolution/recrystallization can be carried out in accordance with Example 8.

Besides polymorph I mentioned above, it has been possible to prepare a further polymorph II (cf. Example 7). For this purpose, 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one was dissolved in hot ethanol. The ethanol solvate crystallized out on cooling the ethanolic solution. Thermal desolvation of the ethanol solvate results in polymorph II. It can be assumed that polymorph II is more stable than the amorphous form. However, since it is less thermodynamically stable than polymorph I, it is only the second choice of active ingredient in solid medicinal products.

Figure 10 shows the X-ray powder diffractogram of polymorph II (CuK α_1 radiation, 20-25°C). Polymorph II shows a characteristic XRPD line $d = 5.1 \text{ \AA}$. Further XRPD lines are located at $7.1 \text{ \AA}$ and $5.6 \text{ \AA}$. Figure 11 depicts the DSC curve of polymorph II, which melts at about 135°C. The melt of polymorph II recrystallizes as polymorph I, which melts at about 218°C. The infrared spectrum (single-bounce ATR-IR) of polymorph II shows bands at 3653 cm^{-1} , 1682 cm^{-1} , 1601 cm^{-1} and 1209 cm^{-1} (see Figure 12).

Example 1: Recrystallization under thermal stress

Between 2 mg and 10 mg of the amorphous material were heated in an open Al capsule under nitrogen in a DSC with heating rates between 1 K/min and 20 K/min. The thermogram shows a recrystallization exotherm which is followed by a fusion endotherm with an onset temperature of 218°C (see Figure 1).

Example 2: Displacement crystallization

115 kg of water are added over the course of 10 minutes to a solution of 12.5 kg of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one in 120 l of ethanol at 60°C and codistilled in vacuo at a jacket temperature of 60°C. The codistillation is repeated until the ethanol content in the vapour is below 1%. This is followed by cooling to 20°C and subsequent stirring for 30 min. Removal of the solid and drying result in 11.9 kg of polymorph I.

Example 3: Displacement crystallization with purification

58 kg of water are added over the course of 5 minutes to a solution of 7.6 kg of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one in 33 l of ethanol at the boiling point. This is followed by cooling to 2°C and subsequent stirring for one hour. Removal of the solid and drying result in 6.2 kg of polymorph I.

With a yield of 93% in the displacement there was a depletion of certain impurities by a factor of about 3. Thus, 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one decreases from 1.1% to 0.38% and thus below specification. 63% of this impurity is subsequently present in the mother liquor.

Example 4: Trituration

15.6 kg of the ethanol solvate (X-ray powder diffractogram: compare Figure 9, preparation in analogy to Example 5) are triturated in 217 kg of water at an internal temperature of 85°C for one hour. Followed by cooling to 25°C. Isolation and drying result in 12.7 g of polymorph I.

Example 5: Trituration

585 mg of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one are dissolved in methanol at 64°C and obtained as methanol solvate by cooling to room temperature. Isolation and drying result in 463 mg of methanol solvate. Figure 8 shows the X-ray powder diffractogram of the methanol solvate.

102 mg of this methanol solvate are triturated in 5 mL of water at 70°C for 245 min. After 31 min, a sample is taken and dried at room temperature. The recorded X-ray powder diffractogram corresponds to the X-ray powder diffractogram of polymorph I (compare Figure 3). The product contains less than 0.02% methanol.

Example 6: Micronization

10 kg of polymorph I according to the invention, with a residual solvent content of slightly above 1% ethanol (compare Table 1), are ground with an air jet mill at a mass flow of 4 kg/h and with a grinding pressure of 5 bar at about 220 Nm³/h. Specific metering of the ground material takes place without difficulty in the absence of electrostatic charging. The resulting product has a cumulative particle size distribution ($x_{50,3}$ value) of 3 μ m. The residual solvent content has fallen to 0.35%.

Example 7: Preparation of polymorph II

1.2 g of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one are dissolved in 6.12 g of ethanol at 70°C and crystallized by cooling to -10°C over the course of 2 hours. After subsequent stirring at -10°C overnight, the crystals are isolated at -10°C. After drying in a convection drying oven with nitrogen blanketing at 40°C, 1.09 g of polymorph II are obtained after 16 hours.

Example 8: Purification by resolution/recrystallization

1000 mg of ethanol solvate are suspended in 5 ml of methyl ethyl ketone (MEK). The suspension is stirred at 90°C for 30 minutes, then cooled to -15°C over the course of 60 minutes, and stirred at this temperature for 60 minutes. The suspension is put onto a filter at -15°C and filtered with suction. The yield is increased by rinsing the reaction vessel with 1 ml of methyl ethyl ketone at -15°C and likewise putting the rinsed suspension on the filter.

The solid is dried in a convection drying oven at 40°C. 0.244 g of the MEK solvate prepared in this way is suspended in 2.05 ml of water at 70°C for 2 hours. After cooling, 0.177 g of polymorph I is obtained after isolation and drying.

Claims

1. Crystalline 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one.
2. Crystalline anhydrate of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one according to Claim 1.
3. Crystalline solvate of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one according to Claim 1.
4. Crystalline methanol solvate of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one according to Claim 3.
5. Crystalline ethanol solvate of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one according to Claim 3.
6. Crystalline MEK solvate of 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one according to Claim 3.
7. Polymorph I according to Claim 2, characterized in that its X-ray powder diffractogram shows lines at $d = 21.4 \text{ \AA}$.
8. Polymorph I according to Claim 2, characterized in that its X-ray powder diffractogram shows lines at $d = 21.4 \text{ \AA}$, $d = 7.7 \text{ \AA}$, $d = 5.8 \text{ \AA}$ and $d = 5.3 \text{ \AA}$.
9. Polymorph I according to Claim 2, characterized in that its IR spectrum shows bands at 3416 cm^{-1} , 1680 cm^{-1} , 1628 cm^{-1} and 1215 cm^{-1} .
10. Polymorph II according to Claim 2, characterized in that its X-ray powder diffractogram shows lines at $d = 5.1 \text{ \AA}$.
11. Polymorph II according to Claim 2, characterized in that its X-ray powder diffractogram shows lines at $d = 5.1 \text{ \AA}$, $d = 7.1 \text{ \AA}$, and $d = 5.6 \text{ \AA}$.
12. Polymorph II according to Claim 2, characterized in that its IR spectrum shows bands at 3653 cm^{-1} , 1682 cm^{-1} , 1601 cm^{-1} and 1209 cm^{-1} .

13. Micronized crystalline ansovate according to any of Claims 2, 7, 8 or 9.
14. Micronized crystalline ansovate according to Claim 13, characterized in that it has a residual solvent content below 0.5 wt%.
15. Micronized crystalline ansovate according to Claim 13 or 14, characterized in that its $x_{50,3}$ value (volume-based cumulative particle size distribution) is less than 5 μm , preferably less than 5 μm and greater than 1 μm .
16. Pharmaceutical composition comprising a crystalline 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one according to any of Claims 1 to 15.
17. Pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 16 for the treatment of myomas.
18. Pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 16 for the treatment of breast cancer.
19. Pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 16 comprising less than 0.2% 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-9,10-epoxy-19-nor-10 α ,17 α -pregna-1,4-dien-3-one.
20. Process for preparing polymorph I according to Claim 7, 8 or 9 by displacement crystallization from organic solvents with an antisolvent with which 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one forms no solvate.
21. Process according to Claim 20, where the organic solvent is ethanol and the antisolvent is water.
22. Process according to Claim 21, where the proportion of water is above 50 wt% and the temperature is below 50°C.
23. Process for preparing polymorph I according to Claim 7, 8 or 9 by trituration of an organic solvate in a solvent with which 11 β -(4-acetylphenyl)-20,20,21,21,21-pentafluoro-17-hydroxy-19-nor-17 α -pregna-4,9-dien-3-one forms no solvate.

24. Process according to Claim 23, where the solvate is the ethanol solvate and the solvent is water.
25. Process according to Claim 24, where the trituration is carried out at a temperature of 50 – 100°C.
26. Process according to Claim 25, where the trituration is carried out at a temperature of about 80 – 90°C.
27. Process according to Claim 23, where the solvate is chosen so that impurities are greatly depleted on preparation thereof.