19. The method of claim 12, wherein pH is not adjusted during preparing the stable solution pharmaceutical formulation.

20. The method of claim 12, wherein the solubilizing agent is poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) (PVP).

21. The method of claim 12, wherein the buffering agent is Histidine HCl.

22. The method of claim 12, wherein the complexing agent is a cyclodextrin selected from the group consisting of: 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin, methyl-β-cyclodextrin, randomly methylated-β-cyclodextrin, ethylated-β-cyclodextrin, triacetyl-β-cyclodextrin, peracetylated-β-cyclodextrin, carboxymethyl-β-cyclodextrin, hydroxyethyl -β-cyclodextrin, 2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylammonio)propyl-β-cyclodextrin, glucosyl -β-cyclodextrin, maltosyl-β-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether-β-cyclodextrin, branched-β-cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl-γ-cyclodextrin, randomly methylated-γ-cyclodextrin, trimethyl-γ-cyclodextrin, and any combination(s) thereof.

23. The method of claim 12, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the therapeutic agent is a salt of pazopanib.

24. The method of claim 12, wherein the monovalent salt is a halide.

25. The method of claim 12, wherein the halide is a chloride.

26. The method of claim 12, wherein the lyophilized salt is dissolved in the solution at step (e) at a temperature between about 37 °C to about 50 °C.

27. The method of claim 13, wherein the method further comprises continuously mixing at least the solubilizing agent, the buffering agent, the complexing agent, and the lyophilized salt, while adding water, at equal to or higher than about ambient temperature.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the pH of the formulation is adjusted to about 6-7 with a base.

29. The use of a stable pharmaceutical formulation of a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a therapeutic agent having low aqueous solubility, and one or more formulation agents, from a intravitreal delivery device comprising a reservoir chamber coupled to a porous structure in the manufacture of a medicament for treating and/or

ameliorating an ophthalmic disease or disorder of the posterior segment of the eye, wherein the formulation is contained in the reservoir of the device, and the controlled release of the formulation from the reservoir through the porous structure increases the half-life of the therapeutic agent in the vitreous;

wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a monovalent or a divalent salt, and the one or more formulation agents comprise a complexing agent, a solubilizing agent, and a buffering agent; wherein the salt of the therapeutic agent is in solution in the formulation.

30. The use of claim 29, wherein the disease or disorder is chosen from diabetic retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), pathologic choroidal neovascularization (CNV), pathologic retinal neovascularization, uveitis, retinal vein occlusion, ocular trauma, surgery induced edema, surgery induced neovascularization, cystoid macular edema, ocular ischemia, retinopathy of prematurity, Coat's disease, sickle cell retinopathy, and neovascular glaucoma.

31. The use of claim 29, wherein the reservoir chamber is re-fillable and is re-filled with the formulation after the device is inserted into the eye.

32. The use of claim 31, wherein the reservoir chamber is re-filled with the formulation after the device has been in the eye for between 30 – 90 days, or up to 6 months.

33. The use of claim 29, wherein the solubilizing agent is poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) (PVP).

34. The use of claim 29, wherein the buffering agent is Histidine HCl.

35. The use of claim 29, wherein the complexing agent is a cyclodextrin selected from the group consisting of: 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin, methyl-β-cyclodextrin, randomly methylated-β-cyclodextrin, ethylated-β-cyclodextrin, triacetyl-β-cyclodextrin, peracetylated-β-cyclodextrin, carboxymethyl-β-cyclodextrin, hydroxyethyl -β-cyclodextrin, 2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylammonio)propyl-β-cyclodextrin, glucosyl -β-cyclodextrin, maltosyl-β-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether-β-cyclodextrin, branched-β-

cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl-γ-cyclodextrin, randomly methylated-γ-cyclodextrin, trimethyl-γ-cyclodextrin, and any combination(s) thereof.

36. The use of claim 29, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the therapeutic agent is a salt of pazopanib.

37. The use of claim 29, wherein the monovalent salt is a halide.

38. The use of claim 37, wherein the halide is a chloride.