

SORBENTS

ABSTRACT

The present invention provides an activated carbon adsorbent for oral administration, wherein the activated carbon adsorbent is in the form of particles obtained by carbonization and subsequent activation of poly(styrene-co-divinylbenzene) particles, wherein the poly(styrene-co-divinylbenzene) particles are macroporous and have a moisture content of from about 5 wt% to about 60 wt% relative to the total mass of the poly(styrene-co-divinylbenzene) particles. The present invention also provides an activated carbon adsorbent for oral administration, wherein the activated carbon adsorbent is in the form of particles, comprises micropores and mesopores, and has a total surface area of at least about 1000 m²/g and a total pore volume of at least about 1 cm³/g, wherein at least about 50% of the total pore volume is formed by the micropores, and at least about 20% of the total pore volume is formed by the mesopores. The present disclosure also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an activated carbon adsorbent of the present invention, and an *in vitro* method of removing one or more uremic toxins from a fluid using an activated carbon adsorbent of the present invention. As disclosed herein, the activated carbon adsorbents also find utility in the treatment of a renal disease or a liver disease.

[Fig. 1]