CLAIMS:

1. A pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors selected from the group consisting of celecoxib and imrecoxib, comprises a water soluble excipient selected from a group consisting of a HPMC (hydroxypropyl methylcellulose) and an organic acid which is selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid, wherein the COX-2 inhibitor and the water soluble excipient is dissolved in alcohol and mixed with expander and filler, such that the composition is in the form of a pellet, a capsule, granules or a tablet.

2. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of tartaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, and magnesium stearate, such that the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule or a tablet.

3. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of tartaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sugar, such that the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule or a tablet which has a dissolution rate of more than 60% of celecoxib in 1000 mL of 0.25% sodium dodecyl sulfate / pH 7 sodium phosphate buffer solution under 50 RPM at 120 minutes after the dissolution test.

4. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of tartaric acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, malic acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid; wherein the amount of organic acid is from 1 to 6 times the weight of celecoxib in the composition; furthermore, the composition contains cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sugar and the composition is in the form of granules, a tablet or a capsule which has a dissolution rate of more than 60% of celecoxib in 1000 mL of 0.25% sodium dodecyl sulfate / pH 7 sodium phosphate buffer solution under 50 RPM at 120 minutes after the dissolution test.

5. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, malic acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sugar and magnesium stearate such that the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule or a tablet.

6. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, tartaric acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sugar and magnesium stearate such that the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule or a tablet.

7. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, maleic acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sugar and magnesium stearate such that the composition is in the form of a granule, a capsule or a tablet.

8. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, succinic acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sugar and magnesium stearate such that the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule or a tablet.

9. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, citric acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sugar and magnesium stearate, such that the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule or a tablet.

10. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, ascorbic acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sugar and magnesium stearate, such that the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule or a tablet.

11. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises imrecoxib, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid or a mixture thereof; the composition further comprises cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, cross linked povidone and magnesium stearate, such that the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule or a tablet and has a dissolution of imrecoxib of more than 60% in 1000 mL of 0.25% sodium dodecyl sulfate / pH 7 sodium phosphate buffer solution under 50 RPM at 120 minutes after dissolution test.

12. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid; the composition further

comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, calcium carbonate, magnesium stearate, such that the composition is in the form of granules, a tablet, or a capsule and has a dissolution rate of celecoxib of more than 60% in 1000 mL of 0.25% sodium dodecyl sulfate / pH 7 sodium phosphate buffer solution under 50 RPM at 120 minutes after dissolution test.

13. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises imrecoxib, calcium carbonate, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid; the composition further comprises cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose and magnesium stearate such that the composition is in the form of granules, a tablet or a capsule.

14. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, an organic acid comprising maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, malic acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid, sugar or mannitol and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and such that the composition is in the form of a pellet or a capsule.

15. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises celecoxib, the pellet comprising sugar or mannitol and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose ,such that the composition is in the form of a pellet or a capsule.

16. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises 1 part of celecoxib, 1 to 2 parts of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and 1 to 2 parts of pellet consisting of sugar or mannitol such that the composition is in the form of a pellet or a capsule and has a dissolution rate of celecoxib of more than 60% in 1000 mL of neutral pure water containing 2.5 g of sodium dodecyl sulfate under 50 RPM at 180 minutes after dissolution test.

17. The pharmaceutical composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of claim 1 comprises imrecoxib, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and pellet consisting of sugar or mannitol such that the composition is in the form of a pellet or a capsule.

18. A weakly effervescent disintegration formulation comprises a weak acid-base pair, wherein the weak acid is selected from monosodium salt of a binary acid, monopotassium salt of a binary acid, monosodium salt of a ternary acid, ascorbic acid, a binary acid, and mixtures thereof; and the weak base is selected from calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate,

potassium bicarbonate and lithium bicarbonate and an API which is selected from the group consisting of calcium carbonate, glucosamine, acarbose, miglitol, dihydropyridine calcium channel blocker, nimodipine, triptans, antihistamines, sartans, 5-HT3 antagonist antiemetic drugs, antifibrinolytic drugs, non-classical antidepressants, NSAIDs, hormone contraceptives and anti-epileptics; wherein the formulation disintegrates in neutral pure water to produce a pH of greater than 4.9.

19. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, ascorbic acid, cross linked povidone, magnesium stearate, wherein the ratio of the weight of ascorbic acid to the weight of calcium carbonate is in the range of 1:1 to 3:1 and the composition is in the form of a capsule, a tablet, an oral disintegration tablet or a dispersible tablet disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water to produce a pH of greater than 4.9 and has the dissolution of calcium ions in the range of 20% to 65% in 900 mL of neutral water under stirring at a speed of 75 RPM when measured at 30 min.

20. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of tartaric acid, malic acid, maleic acid and succinic acid and the ratio of these acid to calcium carbonate is in the range of 0.15:1.0 to 1.0:1.0 molar ratio and the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule, a tablet or a dispersible tablet and disintegrates in 200 mL of neutral pure water to produce a pH of greater than 4.9 and the dissolution of calcium ions is in the range of 20% to 75% in 900 mL of neutral pure water under stirring at a speed of 75 RPM when measured at 30 min.

21. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, a citric acid, cross linked povidone, a magnesium stearate, wherein the molar ratio of citric acid to calcium carbonate is less than 0.8:1 and the formulation is in the form of granules, a capsule, a tablet or a dispersible tablet and disintegrates in 200 mL of neutral water to produce a pH of greater than 4.9 and the formulation has a dissolution of calcium ions in the range of 20% to 75% in 900 mL of neutral pure water under stirring at a speed of 75 RPM when measured at 30 min.

22. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, maleic acid, cross linked povidone, and magnesium stearate, wherein the molar ratio of maleic acid to calcium carbonate is from 0.15:1 to 1:1 and the formulation is in the form of granules, a capsule, a tablet, oral disintegration tablet or a dispersible tablet disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water to produce a pH of greater than 4.9 and has the

dissolution of calcium ions in the range of 20% to 75% in 900 mL of neutral pure water under stirring at a speed of 75 RPM when measured at 30 min.

23. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, malic acid, cross linked povidone and magnesium stearate, wherein the molar ratio of malic acid to calcium carbonate is from 0.15:1 to 1:1 and the formulation is in the form of granules, a capsule, a tablet, an oral disintegration tablet or a dispersible tablet disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water to produce a pH of greater than 4.9 and has the dissolution of calcium ions in the range of 20% to 75% in 900 mL of neutral pure water under stirring at a speed of 75 RPM when measured at 30 min.

24. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, tartaric acid, cross linked povidone and magnesium stearate, wherein the molar ratio of tartaric acid to calcium carbonate is from 0.15:1 to 1:1 and the formulation is in the form of granules, a capsule, a tablet, a dispersible tablet or an oral disintegration tablet disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water to produce a pH of greater than 4.9 and has the dissolution of calcium ions in the range of 20% to 75% in 900 mL of neutral pure water under stirring at a speed of 75 RPM when measured at 30 min.

25. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, succinic acid, cross linked povidone and magnesium stearate, wherein the molar ratio of succinic acid to calcium carbonate is from 0.15:1 to 1:1 and the formulation disintegrates in 200 mL of neutral pure water to produce a pH of greater than 4.9 and has the dissolution of calcium ions in the range of 20% to 75% in 900 mL of neutral pure water under stirring at a speed of 75 RPM when measured at 30 min.

26. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, glucosamine hydrochloride or its salt, cross linked povidone, and magnesium stearate, wherein the formulation is in the form of granules or a tablet, which has a dissolution of calcium ions of about 35% to 55% in 900 mL of neutral pure water under stirring at a speed of 75 RPM when measured at 30 min; wherein the pH of the suspension formed is from 6.5 to 7.5.

27. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises sodium bicarbonate, glucosamine hydrochloride or its salt, cross linked povidone, magnesium stearate, wherein the composition is in the form of granules, a capsule, or a dispersible tablet, which has a pH of the range of 6.5 to 7.5 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

28. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises sodium bicarbonate, glucosamines sulfate, cross linked povidone, and magnesium stearate, wherein the formulation is in the form of granules, a capsule, or a dispersible tablet, which has a pH of the range of 6.5 to 7.5 in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

29. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises acarbose, calcium carbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, ascorbic acid and citric acid, and cross linked povidone, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

30. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises miglitol, calcium carbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, ascorbic acid and citric acid, cross linked povidone, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

31. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises megestrol, calcium carbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, ascorbic acid and citric acid, and cross-linked povidone, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

32. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises a weak base selected from a group consisting of sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of monosodium malate, monosodium maleate, monosodium succinate, monosodium citrate, monosodium tartrate, cross linked povidone and nifedipine, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet which produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

33. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises a weak base selected from a group consisting of sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of monosodium malate, monosodium maleate, monosodium succinate, monosodium citrate, monosodium tartrate, cross linked povidone and nimodipine, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet which

produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

34. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises a weak base selected from a group consisting of sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate, an acid selected from a group consisting of monosodium malate, monosodium maleate, monosodium succinate, monosodium citrate, monosodium tartrate, cross linked povidone, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, and a sartan API selected from losartan, candesartan, valsartan, telmisartan, fimasartan, irbesartan and salts thereof; wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet or a dispersible tablet which produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

35. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises sodium bicarbonate, monosodium tartrate, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose and valsartan, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

36. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises sodium bicarbonate, monosodium tartrate, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose and irbesartan, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

37. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises a bicarbonate, an acid selected from a group consisting of monosodium malate, monosodium maleate, monosodium succinate, monosodium citrate, monosodium tartrate, monopotassium malate, monopotassium maleate, monopotassium succinate, monopotassium tartrate, cross linked povidone and an antifibrinolytic drug selected from 6-aminocaproic acid and tranexamic acid, wherein the composition produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

38. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises sodium bicarbonate, monosodium tartrate, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose and tranexamic acid, wherein the composition is in the form of a dispersible tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

39. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid, cross linked povidone, and a

serotonin reuptake inhibitor selected from fluoxetine, paroxetine, sertraline, fluvoxamine and its salts thereof; wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

40. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, malic acid, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, sertraline, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

41. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, malic acid, cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose, and fluvoxamine, wherein the composition is an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

42. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of maleic acid, malic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, ascorbic acid and citric acid, cross linked povidone, and fexofenadine, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet which produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

43. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, ascorbic acid and citric acid, cross linked povidone, and a non-classical antidepressant selected from quetiapine, ziprasidone, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet which produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

44. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 43 comprises calcium carbonate, malic acid, cross linked povidone and quetiapine, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

45. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 43 comprises calcium carbonate, malic acid, cross linked povidone and ziprasidone, wherein the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

46. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, ascorbic acid and citric acid, cross linked povidone and a triptan drug selected from sumatriptan and eletriptan, wherein the formulation is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegration in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

47. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises ibuprofen, calcium carbonate, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, ascorbic acid and citric acid, and cross linked povidone, such that the composition is in the form of an ODT and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

48. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, an organic acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid, and an anti-epileptic drug selected from the group consisting of phenobarbital, carbamazepine, topiramate, ethosuximide, gabapentin, and phenytoin, such that the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet or a dispersible tablet and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

49. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, malic acid, phenobarbital, cross linked povidone, such that the composition is in the form of an ODT and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

50. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises a base selected from a group consisting of sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate, phenytoin sodium, cross linked povidone, an acid selected from the group consisting of monosodium malate, monosodium maleate, monosodium succinate, monosodium citrate, monosodium tartrate, monopotassium malate, monopotassium maleate, monopotassium succinate, monopotassium citrate, monopotassium tartrate, and cross linked povidone, such that the composition is in the form of an ODT and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

51. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, succinic

acid, tartaric acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid, topiramate, cross linked povidone, and magnesium stearate; wherein the formulation disintegrates in 200 mL of neutral pure water and the pH of the suspension formed is more than 4.9.

52. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises sildenafil, calcium carbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, ascorbic acid and citric acid, cross linked povidone, such that the composition is in the form of an ODT and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

53. The weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of claim 18 comprises calcium carbonate, an acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid, a 5-HT3 (5-hydroxytryptamine-3) receptor antagonist selected from the group consisting of ondansetron HCl, dolasetron HCl, granisetron HCl, palonosetron HCl, ramosetron HCl or their base, and cross linked povidone, such that the formulation is in the form of an ODT and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

54. The formulation of claim 53 comprises ondansetron HCl, calcium carbonate, malic acid, and cross linked povidone, such that the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet (ODT) and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

55. The formulation of claim 53 comprises granisetron HCl, calcium carbonate, malic acid, and cross linked povidone, such that the composition is in the form of an oral disintegration tablet (ODT) and produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water.

56. A method of production of the pellet composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of celecoxib comprises:

a) 1 part of celecoxib and 1 to 2 parts of an HPMC E5 is dissolved in 10 to 15 parts of liquid alcohol selected from a group consisting of ethanol and benzyl alcohol, and

b) 1 part to 2 parts of sugar pellet is put in the fluid bed; the ethanol solution containing celecoxib and HPMC E5 is sprayed into the fluid bed; the pellet made and magnesium stearate are mixed together and then is filled into a capsule or granules bag, which has a

dissolution rate of more than 60% of celecoxib in 1000 mL of 0.25% sodium dodecyl sulfate / pH 7 sodium phosphate buffer solution under 50 RPM at 180 minutes after dissolution test

wherein the composition if in the form of pellets.

57. A method of production of the composition of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors of celecoxib comprises:

a) 1 part of celecoxib and 1 to 6 parts of an organic acid selected from the group consisting of maleic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, citric acid and ascorbic acid is dissolved in 10 to 20 parts of liquid alcohol selected from a group consisting of ethanol and benzyl alcohol,

b) granulation: 1 part of cross linked povidone, 1 part of cross linked carboxymethyl sodium cellulose and a small amount of sodium dodecyl sulfate (about 20 mg per tablet) is put in the fluid bed; the ethanol solution containing celecoxib and organic acid is sprayed into the fluid bed,

c) the powder is made into granules with 8% aqueous PVPK30 in fluid bed and dried until the water content is below 4%,

d) the resultant granules and magnesium stearate are mixed together and is then compressed into a tablet or is filled into a capsule or granules bag, which has a dissolution rate of more than 60% of celecoxib in 1000 mL of 0.25% sodium dodecyl sulfate / pH 7 sodium phosphate buffer solution under 50 RPM at 120 minutes after dissolution test.

58. Use of a weakly effervescent disintegration formulation of calcium carbonate with an organic acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, ascorbic acid and citric in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of hypocalcaemia or calcium deficiency, wherein said medicament is to be administered to a subject in need thereof, and wherein the dosage of calcium carbonate per day is less than 80 mg, the formulation of calcium carbonate produces a pH of more than 4.9 after disintegrating in 200 mL of neutral pure water and has a range of dissolution of calcium ions from 20% to 75% in 900 mL of neutral pure water, such that the formulation is in the form of a tablet, a capsule or granules.