

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS COMPRISING BISPHOSPHONATES

This invention relates to pharmaceutical products and processes for their production, in particular to pharmaceutical products comprising bisphosphonates and to processes for producing such bisphosphonate products.

Bisphosphonates are widely used to inhibit osteoclast activity in a variety of both benign and malignant diseases which involve excessive or inappropriate bone resorption. These pyrophosphate analogs not only reduce the occurrence of skeletal related events but they also provide patients with clinical benefit and improve survival. Bisphosphonates are able to prevent bone resorption *in vivo*; the therapeutic efficacy of bisphosphonates has been demonstrated in the treatment of osteoporosis, osteopenia, Paget's disease of bone, tumour-induced hypercalcemia (TIH) and, more recently, bone metastases (BM) and multiple myeloma (MM) (for review see Fleisch H 1997 Bisphosphonates clinical. In Bisphosphonates in Bone Disease. From the Laboratory to the Patient. Eds: The Parthenon Publishing Group, New York/London pp 68-163).

Customary bisphosphonate dosage forms, e.g. for the treatment of TIH, BM and MM, are intravenous infusion solutions. However, bisphosphonates solutions, although intrinsically stable, react with di- and polyvalent cations, especially calcium, barium, magnesium, aluminium, boron, and silicon present in glass to form insoluble precipitates giving rise to turbidity and possible loss of potency, neither of which can be tolerated in a pharmaceutical product. Further such precipitates may lead to blockage of blood vessels and thus could cause a thrombosis as serious complication of the medication. Thus long term storage of bisphosphonate solution formulations in standard glass vials, even of hydrolytic resistance class I quality is not possible. Also such solution in glass products cannot be terminally moist heat sterilized, and must be aseptically filled, because the leaching of cations is accelerated under the elevated temperature conditions of moist heat sterilization. It has been shown that at pH values acceptable for parenteral delivery, significant amounts of ions are leached out of commercially available glass containers (Farm. Vestnik. Vol 54, p. 331 (2003)). Consequently, for short term storage of solution in glass products it would be necessary to aseptically fill the solutions, although in view of their high chemical stability heat sterilisation of bisphosphonate solutions is inherently possible. Such aseptic filling does not comply with the currently accepted processing norms, as outlined in the document no.

CPMP/QWP/054/98 corr., "Decision trees for the selection of sterilisation methods" issued by the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products (EMA). The same document also states that "the use of an inappropriate heat-labile packaging material cannot be in itself the sole reason for adoption of aseptic processing".

Consequently bisphosphonate products for iv infusion are typically provided in the form of solid lyophilisates, which do not show microbial growth promoting properties when compared with unpreserved bisphosphonate solutions at physiologically acceptable pHs. The lyophilisates are made up into the infusion solution with water for injection or other aqueous solvents shortly before use, e.g. Aredia® and Zometa®. In view of the low solubility of the precipitates formed with divalent and polyvalent cations, even the low levels of alkaline earth metal impurities present in all commercially available grades of sodium chloride and saline solutions could result in formation of such precipitates when diluting concentrated bisphosphonic acid solutions.

Recently it has been proposed (WO 02/22136, F. H. Faulding & Co Ltd.) to provide a pharmaceutical product comprising a container containing a diphosphonate in solution, wherein the solution: (a) has a pH of between 5 and 8; and (b) is free of organic buffer and polyethylene glycol and wherein the container is a glass container in which the surface in contact with the solution has been pre-treated to protect against leaching of impurities from the glass by the solution or wherein the container consists of at least one component manufactured from a non-glass material, such as polyethylene, polypropylene and polymethylpentene. However, WO 02/22136 does not include any teaching as to how, when or if the product is sterilised. Further this reference does not give guidance on how to keep the pH value stable over storage time if highly potent low dosed bisphosphonates as e.g. zoledronic acid is formulated.

It has now been found that bisphosphonate solutions may be formulated for long term storage in containers comprising polymeric materials which containers do not chemically interact with the bisphosphonate solution and which may be conveniently terminally sterilised.

Accordingly the present invention provides a ready-to-use bisphosphonate pharmaceutical product comprising a container containing a bisphosphonate solution, in which at least the internal surface of the container comprises a plastic material and in which the container is heat sterilisable.

The products of the present invention are advantageously solution products for parenteral administration which do not require reconstitution of a lyophilisate prior to use. Conveniently also the product may be heat sterilised in situ in the container during production, preferably terminally moist heat sterilised (e.g. by steam thus advantageously obtaining a Sterility Assurance Level of at least 10^{-6}). Additionally, these ready-to-use solutions do not require dilution prior to use.

The products of the invention may be administered orally, transdermally, or by injection, e.g. subcutaneously, arterially or intravenously. Most preferably the products of the invention are administered by intravenous infusion.

The products of the invention comprise solutions which are ready to use, in which the bisphosphonate is present at a concentration suitable for direct administration without dilution and as such are referred to as "ready to use solutions".

Preferably the ready to use solution product is in the form of a unit dose ready to use solution, i.e. contains sufficient bisphosphonate for a single dose treatment. Such unit dose ready to use solution products for infusion typically have a volume in the range from about 20 up to about 500 ml, usually from about 50 to about 250 ml, preferably about 100 ml (wherein such volumes may additionally include up to about 20ml, e.g. preferably about 2 ml, overfill to accommodate for liquid remaining in the container when the ready to use solution is infused to a patient.).

Such ready to use solutions advantageously are brought to a physiologically acceptable pH value with bases. It has been found that with organic bases that have cation complexing properties slight hazes due to precipitates of the drug substance with cationic impurities of the excipients used can be avoided. It further has been found that compared to strong inorganic bases as sodium hydroxide, a slight buffering system is formed in situ with the bisphosphonate itself which enables more easily adjustment of the desired pH-value and ensures optimal stability of the pH value over the whole storage time. The pH of the solution is preferably in the region from about pH 4.5 up to about pH 8, more preferably in the range from about pH 5.5 up to about pH 7.5, e.g.

about pH 6.5 or about pH 6.8 or about pH 7.2. Examples of suitable organic bases include the sodium or potassium salts of organic acids as acetic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, glutamic acid, tartaric acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, or malic acid. Furthermore, basic forms of amino acids may be used, e.g. histidine or arginine. Examples of suitable anorganic bases are sodium or potassium phosphate, sodium hydrogen carbonate or sodium hydroxide. Also mixtures of the above bases, or mixtures of the bases with their corresponding acids may be used. For example, the formulation may comprise a base, e.g. sodium citrate, with an acid, e.g. hydrochloric acid. Preferably the base is a sodium or potassium salt. When using potassium salts, the physiological tolerability of such formulations however have to be carefully assessed, and it is recommended not to exceed the physiological concentration of potassium in blood serum which is approx. 4 milli-moles per litre.

Such ready to use solutions may also typically comprise an isotonising agent. Preferably the tonicity of the solution is in the range from about 250 mOsm/kg up to about 400 mOsm/kg, more preferably from about 260 mOsm/kg up to about 350 mOsm/kg, e.g. about 300 mOsm/kg. Examples of suitable isotonising agents are: glycerol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, cyclodextrins, amino acids, sugars and sugar alcohols including: Glucose, fructose, mannose, mannitol, saccharose, lactose, trehalose, maltose, sorbitol, sodium chloride, sodium nitrate, potassium chloride, urea, ammonium chloride. Preferably the isotonising agent is a non-ionic isotonising agent, more preferably a sugar, ester, alcohol or polyol. Particularly preferred isotonising agents for use in the solution pre-concentrate are mannitol, 1, 2 propylene glycol, glycerol and sorbitol, of which mannitol is particularly preferred.

It has been found in accordance with the present invention that the use of non-ionic isotonising agents permits easy and reliable analysis, e.g. by ion chromatography, capillary electrophoresis, and high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). It has been found, that with reversed phase HPLC using an ion pair reagent (e.g. tetrahexylammonium hydrogen sulfate) and a complexation reagent (e.g. ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, EDTA) and the UV detection mode a very low concentration of the bisphosphonate and especially of potential by-and degradation products can be reliably determined. It is highly desirable to be able to detect such potential by-and degradation products at the low concentrations at which they are present in ready

to use solution products. No derivatization step is necessary. For the ready to use solution product of the present invention a concentrations of 0.04 µg/ml can be reliably quantified. This corresponds to 0.1% related to the declared dose, which is the reporting limit, which has to be achieved in order to comply with international regulatory guidelines.

In contrast, if one of the customary ionic isotonsing agents, e.g. sodium chloride, is used, these interfere with the chromatographic measurements to an extent that potential by- and degradation products cannot be reliably quantified.

Thus in particular embodiments the invention includes product as defined above, in which the isotonsing agent is non-ionic:

- i) and in which the product is analysable with a limit of quantitation for the bisphosphonate and its by- and degradation products of at least 0.1% related to the declared dose, preferably without applying a derivatization step, and
- ii) A product as defined above, which is analysable by reversed phase chromatography with a complexation agent, e.g. EDTA, for determination of the bisphosphonate and its by- and degradation products with a limit of quantitation of at least 0.1% related to the declared dose, preferably without applying a derivatization step.

Thus in a further preferred embodiment the invention provides a pharmaceutical product comprising a container containing a bisphosphonate solution in the form of a ready to use solution, comprising

- a) a unit dose of a bisphosphonate,
- b) an organic base, and
- c) a non-ionic isotonsing agent

in which at least the internal surface of the container comprises a transparent plastic material and in which the filled container is terminally heat sterilisable.

Ready to use solution products may be provided in infusion bags; for instance as customarily used for infusion of other therapeutic infusion products, e.g. plastic infusion bags made of polyvinyl chloride, polyolefine copolymers, a Cryovac® M312 foil (Sealed Air Corporation), Baxter Intravia®, and B.Braun PAB (polypropylene with 10% of styrene ethylene – butylenes styrene (SEBS) thermoplastic elastomer) or similar infusion bags.

The container for the product of the invention may comprise a glass container having a transparent plastic inner lining. Preferably, however, the container is made of plastic material and does not comprise a glass outer shell. Examples of plastic materials which may be used include: polysulfone, polycarbonate, polypropylene, polyethylene (LDPE or HDPE), ethylene/propylene copolymers, polyolefines, acrylic-imide copolymers, PVC, polyester (e.g. PET, PEN and the like), Teflon, Nylon, acetal (Delrin), polymethylpentene, PVDC, ethylvinylacetate, AN-copolymer etc. The plastic material used for either type of container is preferably a transparent plastic material, i.e. it is translucent and permits visual inspection of the contents.

Furthermore the plastic material used is a plastic which is capable of withstanding heat sterilisation in the filled and unfilled state, preferably moist heat sterilisation e.g. steam sterilisation or superheated water showering sterilisation, at a temperature of at least about 110°C to about 130°C or higher, e.g. at a temperature of at least 121°C, e.g. at 121 – 124 °C.

Particularly preferred plastic materials for the container are transparent cycloolefinic polymers such as Daikyo CZ resin, thermoplastic olefin polymers of amorphous structure (e.g. TOPAS, manufactured by Ticona). Most preferred are Daikyo CZ resin and similar cycloolefinic polymers.

Ready to use products may be provided in plastic or plastic-coated bottles having a volume from about 20 ml up to about 500 ml, e.g. about 100 ml.

Bisphosphonate solutions may also be administered by slow intravenous injection of a more concentrated form, e.g. with a concentration in the range from about 0.01 to about 0.5, more usually from about 0.05 up to about 0.2 mg bisphosphonate/ml. For this purpose the product may also be filled into prefillable syringes that can be terminally moist heat sterilized, e.g. in syringes made of Daikyo CZ resin or similar or of thermoplastic olefin polymers of amorphous structure (e.g. as sold by Schott under the trade name Schott Top Pac or similar)

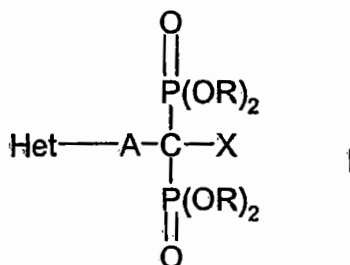
Commercially available plastic container materials like the Daikyo CZ resin further have a thermal deformation temperature according to ASTM D648 of 123 °C, which would narrow

down the acceptable sterilization temperature to at most 123 °C. It has now been found that sterilization even at significantly higher temperatures of e.g. up to 130 °C, lead neither to measurable deformations of the container nor to impaired container closure integrity.

Preferably the bisphosphonates for use in the invention are the nitrogen containing bisphosphonates, including those having side chains which contain amino groups or especially those having side chains containing nitrogen-containing heterocycles, most especially containing aromatic nitrogen-containing heterocycles.

Examples of suitable bisphosphonates for use in the invention may include the following compounds or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof: 3-amino-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (pamidronic acid), e.g. pamidronate (APD); 3-(N,N-dimethylamino)-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. dimethyl-APD; 4-amino-1-hydroxybutane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (alendronic acid), e.g. alendronate; 1-hydroxy-ethidene-bisphosphonic acid, e.g. etidronate; 1-hydroxy-3-(methylpentylamino)-propylidene-bisphosphonic acid, ibandronic acid, e.g. ibandronate; 6-amino-1-hydroxyhexane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. amino-hexyl-BP; 3-(N-methyl-N-n-pentylamino)-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. methyl-pentyl-APD (= BM 21.0955); 1-hydroxy-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. zoledronic acid; 1-hydroxy-2-(3-pyridyl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (risedronic acid), e.g. risedronate, including N-methyl pyridinium salts thereof, for example N-methyl pyridinium iodides such as NE-10244 or NE-10446; 1-(4-chlorophenylthio)methane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (tiludronic acid), e.g. tiludronate; 3-[N-(2-phenylthioethyl)-N-methylamino]-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid; 1-hydroxy-3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)propane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. EB 1053 (Leo); 1-(N-phenylaminothiocarbonyl)methane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. FR 78844 (Fujisawa); 5-benzoyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrazole-3,3-diphosphonic acid tetraethyl ester, e.g. U-81581 (Upjohn); 1-hydroxy-2-(imidazo[1,2-a]pyridin-3-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, e.g. YM 529; and 1,1-dichloromethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (clodronic acid), e.g. clodronate.

A particularly preferred bisphosphonate for use in the invention comprises a compound of Formula I



wherein

Het is an imidazole, oxazole, isoxazole, oxadiazole, thiazole, thiadiazole, pyridine, 1,2,3-triazole, 1,2,4-triazole or benzimidazole radical, which is optionally substituted by alkyl, alkoxy, halogen, hydroxyl, carboxyl, an amino group optionally substituted by alkyl or alkanoyl radicals or a benzyl radical optionally substituted by alkyl, nitro, amino or aminoalkyl;

A is a straight-chained or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon moiety containing from 1 to 8 carbon atoms;

X is a hydrogen atom, optionally substituted by alkanoyl, or an amino group optionally substituted by alkyl or alkanoyl radicals, and

R is a hydrogen atom or an alkyl radical,

and the pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof.

Examples of particularly preferred bisphosphonates for use in the invention are:

2-(1-Methylimidazol-2-yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(1-Benzylimidazol-2-yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(1-Methylimidazol-4-yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

1-Amino-2-(1-methylimidazol-4-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

1-Amino-2-(1-benzylimidazol-4-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(1-Methylimidazol-2-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(1-Benzylimidazol-2-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(Imidazol-1-yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(Imidazol-1-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(4H-1,2,4-triazol-4-yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(Thiazol-2-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(Imidazol-2-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;

2-(2-Methylimidazol-4(5)-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;
2-(2-Phenylimidazol-4(5)-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid;
2-(4,5-Dimethylimidazol-1-yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, and
2-(2-Methylimidazol-4(5)-yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid,
and pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof.

More preferred bisphosphonates for use in the invention are Disodium-3-amino-1-hydroxy-propylidene-1,1-bisphosphonate pentahydrate (pamidronic acid) and 2-(imidazol-1yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (zoledronic acid) or pharmacologically acceptable salts thereof.

The most preferred bisphosphonate for use in the invention is 2-(imidazol-1yl)-1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid (zoledronic acid) or a pharmacologically acceptable salt thereof.

Particularly preferred ready to use products are in unit dose form and comprise from 2 to 10 mg of zoledronic acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Most preferably the zoledronate unit dose product comprises an equivalent to 4mg or 5 mg of anhydrous zoledronic acid, in particular as hereinafter described in the Examples.

Pharmacologically acceptable salts are preferably salts with bases, conveniently metal salts derived from groups Ia, Ib, IIa and IIb of the Periodic Table of the Elements, including alkali metal salts, e.g. potassium and especially sodium salts, and also ammonium salts with ammonia or organic amines.

Especially preferred pharmaceutically acceptable salts are those where one, two, three or four, in particular two or three, of the acidic hydrogens of the bisphosphonic acid are replaced by a pharmaceutically acceptable cation, in particular sodium, potassium or ammonium, in first instance sodium.

A very preferred group of pharmaceutically acceptable salts is characterized by having at least one acidic hydrogen and one pharmaceutically acceptable cation, especially sodium, in each of the phosphonic acid groups.

All the bisphosphonic acid derivatives mentioned above are well known from the literature. This includes their manufacture (see e.g. EP-A-513760, pp. 13-48). For example, 3-amino-1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid is prepared as described e.g. in US patent 3,962,432 as well as the disodium salt as in US patents 4,639,338 and 4,711,880, and 1-hydroxy-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid is prepared as described e.g. in US patent 4,939,130. See also US patents 4,777,163 and 4,687,767 and EP 0 275 821 B.

The invention also includes processes for the production of the solution products of the invention, which processes typically comprise a terminal heat sterilization step.

Accordingly in a further aspect the invention comprises a process for the production of a pharmaceutical product comprising a container containing a bisphosphonate solution, in which a bisphosphonate solution is provided within a container in which at least the internal surface of the container comprises a transparent plastic material and in which the container containing the bisphosphonate solution is terminally heat sterilised.

Thus the container containing the bisphosphonate solution is heat sterilized, preferably moist heat sterilised e.g. by saturated steam, steam/air mixtures or superheated water showering sterilisation, at a temperature of at least about 110°C to about 130°C or higher, e.g. at a temperature of at least 121°C or higher, e.g. preferably at about 121 - 124°C. The effective sterilization time depends on the D-value of test spores in the solution and should be dimensioned that an overall SAL of at least 10^{-6} , preferably of at least 10^{-12} is obtained. The effective sterilization time (dwell time) may be from about 15 minutes up to about 3 hours, conveniently from about 15 minutes to about 2 hours, e.g. preferably about 30 min. Advantageously the heat sterilisation is terminal heat sterilisation, i.e. heat sterilisation which is carried out near to or at completion of the production process, after filling of the container with the bisphosphonate solution and preferably after closure of the container, e.g. with a suitable cap, stopper or other closure. Conveniently standard production equipment for processing of glass vials may be used.

Suitable rubber stoppers are those which show only negligible leaching of metal ions like calcium, magnesium, zinc or silica when contacted with aqueous solutions, e.g. bisphosphonate solutions. Preferred stoppers have a low ash content and are coated on the product side with an impermeable and inert barrier, e.g. made of ETFE, Teflon or fluorinated elastomers. Suitable stoppers are e.g. Daikyo D-777-1, Daikyo D-777-3, Daikyo D-713, Daikyo D-21-7S, all coated on the product side with an ETFE layer, or Helvoet FM259/0 coated with a layer of a fluoropolymer (e.g. the Helvoet proprietary material Omniflex or Omniflex plus).

The ready to use bisphosphonate solution may be prepared in bulk and delivered to the containers; for instance, using the customary art procedures. The bulk bisphosphonate solution may be in the form of a solution of the free bisphosphonic acid, e.g. zoledronic acid, or in the form of a salt thereof, e.g. the sodium salt. Bulk bisphosphonate salt solutions may be prepared by dissolving the salt in aqueous media, or may be prepared in situ in solution by reaction of a dispersion of the free bisphosphonic acid with a base, e.g. neutralisation of the acid with sodium hydroxide to give the mono sodium salt, disodium salt, trisodium salt or tetra sodium salt as desired, e.g. disodium pamidronate or disodium zoledronate.

According to GMP requirements, all container material used for parenteral products are to be subjected to a depyrogenization process ensuring an endotoxin reduction of at least 3 log units. Heat depyrogenisation is customarily used for glass vials. However, plastic vials generally cannot be processed on standard pharmaceutical sterile drug product filling lines, as such containers would not withstand the thermal stress applied in the heat depyrogenization tunnel. Therefore, plastic vials are usually processed without the necessary cleaning and depyrogenization steps, thus bearing the risk of contamination of the parenteral drug product with foreign matter present in the vials as well as with Endotoxins that may be dissolved from the vial material surface. Surprisingly it has been found in accordance with the present invention that some plastic containers can be processed on standard filling lines for glass vials, and that provided the washing process is suitably adjusted an endotoxin reduction by the factor of at least 1000 can be reproducibly obtained.

Thus in addition to the sterilisation step, the containers, in particular the plastic containers, may be depyrogenised prior to filling with bisphosphonate solution. We have found that washing of the plastic vials with water under pressure gives satisfactory depyrogenisation, e.g. reduction in endotoxin concentration by a factor of at least 1000 or more, e.g. about 16000 – 100000. Such a depyrogenisation step is preferably included within the production processes of the invention.

Alternatively endotoxin-free or substantially endotoxin-free plastic containers may be obtained from a supplier and such containers used without need for depyrogenisation.

Furthermore the invention includes processes for preparation of the products of the invention as defined above in which reversed phase chromatography with a complexation agent, e.g. EDTA, is used for determination of the bisphosphonate and its by- and degradation products, advantageously with a limit of quantitation of at least 0.1% related to the declared dose, preferably without applying a derivatization step.

The particular mode of administration and the dosage for the products of the invention may be selected by the attending physician taking into account the particulars of the patient, especially age, weight, life style, activity level, hormonal status (e.g. post-menopausal) and bone mineral density as appropriate. Most preferably, however, the bisphosphonate is administered intravenously.

Normally the dosage is such that a single dose of the bisphosphonate active ingredient from 0.002 – 20.0 mg/kg, especially 0.01 – 10.0 mg/kg, is administered to a warm-blooded animal weighing approximately 75kg. If desired, this dose may also be taken in several, optionally equal, partial doses.

"mg/kg" means mg drug per kg body weight of the mammal - including man - to be treated.

Preferably, the bisphosphonates are administered in doses which are in the same order of magnitude as those used in the treatment of the diseases classically treated with bisphosphonic acid derivatives, such as Paget's disease, tumour-induced hypercalcemia or osteoporosis. In other

words, preferably the bisphosphonic acid derivatives are administered in doses which would likewise be therapeutically effective in the treatment of Paget's disease, tumour-induced hypercalcaemia or osteoporosis, i.e. preferably they are administered in doses which would likewise effectively inhibit bone resorption.

The following Examples illustrate the invention described hereinbefore.

EXAMPLES**Example 1 : Zoledronic acid 4mg/100 mL**

Ingredient	Amount [kg] per 1000 L
Zoledronic acid monohydrate	0.04264 kg
Corresponding to 0.0400 kg zoledronic acid anhydrous	
Mannitol	51.00 kg
Sodium citrate	0.240 kg
Water for injection	Up to 1'015 kg = 1000 L

Approx. 85-95% of the total amount of water for injection is filled into a stainless steel compounding vessel. The excipients mannitol and sodium citrate are added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance zoledronic acid is added and dissolved under stirring. The preparation is adjusted to the final weight with water for injection. The amount of sodium citrate neutralizes the zoledronic acid to a pH value of 6.5. The bulk solution is passed to the filling line and filtered in-line through a filter of 0.2 μ m pore size. Washed and dried 100mL Daikyo CZ plastic vials are filled with 102.0 ml of bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat to obtain a Sterility Assurance Level of 10^{-12} , i.e. at 121 – 123 °C for 30 minutes (effective dwell time).

The product is stable and does not show any sign for degradation eve under severe stress conditions of 50°C/75%RH and 40°C/75%RH.

Test	Start	40°C/	50°C/
		75% rel. humidity	75% rel. humidity
		3 months	1 month
Assay	99.5%	101.4%	98.8%
Degradation products, sum	< 0.1%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%
pH-value	6.7	6.6	6.6

Test	Start	40°C/ 75% rel. humidity 3 months	50°C/ 75% rel. humidity 1 month
Appearance	clear, colorless particle-free solution	clear, colorless particle-free solution	clear, colorless particle-free solution
Extractables	< 0.05 µg/mL	< 0.05 µg/mL	< 0.05 µg/mL

Example 2 : Zoledronic acid 5mg/100 mL

Ingredient	Amount [kg] per 1000 L
Zoledronic acid monohydrate	0.0533 kg
Corresponding to 0.0500 kg zoledronic acid anhydrous	
Mannitol	49.50 kg
Sodium citrate	0.300 kg
Water for injection	Up to 1'014.5 kg = 1000 L

Approx. 85-95% of the total amount of water for injection is filled into a stainless steel compounding vessel. The excipients mannitol and sodium citrate are added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance zoledronic acid is added and dissolved under stirring. The preparation is adjusted to the final weight with water for injection. The amount of sodium citrate neutralizes the zoledronic acid to a pH value of 6.5. The bulk solution is passed to the filling line and filtered in-line through a filter of 0.2 µm pore size. Washed and dried 100mL Daikyo CZ plastic vials are filled with 102.0 ml of bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat to obtain a Sterility Assurance Level of 10^{-12} , i.e. at 121 – 123 °C for 30 minutes (effective dwell time).

The product is stable and does not show any sign for degradation eve under severe stress conditions of 50°C/75%RH and 40°C/75%RH.

Test	Start	30°C/ 70% rel. humidity	40°C/ 75% rel humidity inverse storage
		12 months	6 months
Assay	99.8%	100.0%	99.9%
Degradation products, sum	< 0.1%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%
pH-value	6.6	6.6	6.4
Particulate matter (USP)	$\geq 10 \mu\text{m}$ $\geq 25 \mu\text{m}$	10 0	5 0
Appearance	clear, colorless solution	clear, colorless solution	clear, colorless solution
Extractables	< 0.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	< 0.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	< 0.05 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
Heavy Metals			
Ca	< 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$	< 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$	< 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$
Mg	< 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$	< 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$	< 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$
Al	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$
Cd	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$
Cr	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$
Cu	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$
Fe	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$
Ti	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$
Zn	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$	< 100 $\mu\text{g/kg}$

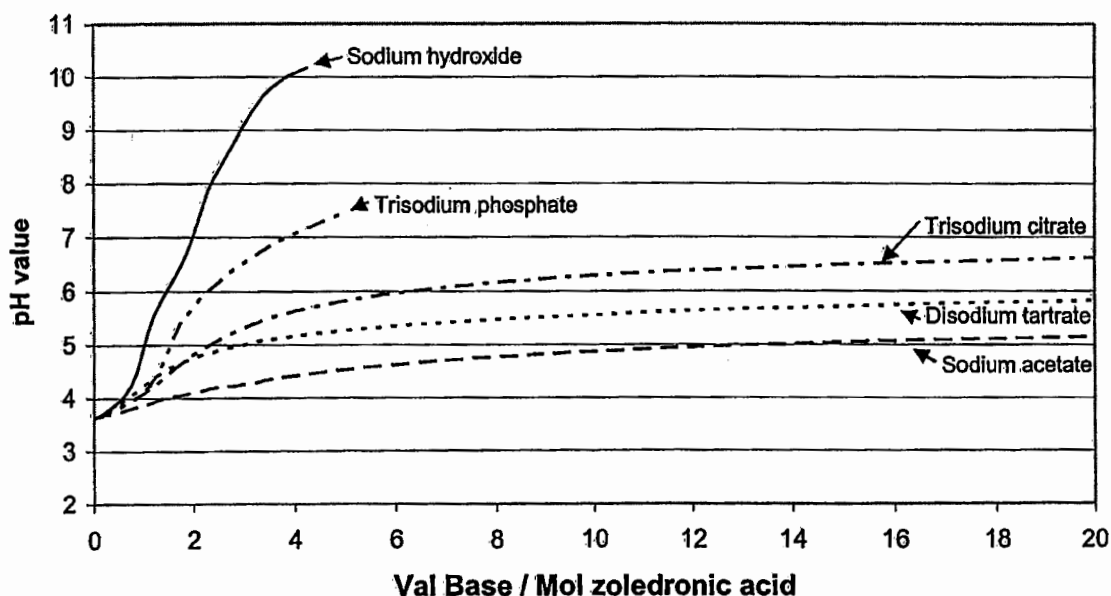
Example 3: Adjustment of pH value in zoledronic acid formulations with different bases

533.1 mg of zoledronic acid monohydrate (equivalent to 500 mg of zoledronic acid) and 480.0 g of mannitol are added to 7520 g of water for injection and stirred until a clear solution with a total weight of 8000 g is obtained. Each 800 g of this solution (equivalent to 50 mg of zoledronic acid)

are titrated with

- (a) a solution of 0.500g/100mL trisodium citrate dihydrate in water for injection
- (b) a solution of 0.500g/100mL anhydrous sodium acetate in water for injection
- (c) a solution of 0.500g/100mL disodium tartrate dihydrate in water for injection
- (d) a solution of 0.500g/100mL trisodium phosphate hexahydrate in water for injection
- (e) a solution of 0.400g/100mL sodium hydroxide in water for injection

The pH value after each addition of 200 μ L of base solution is recorded potentiometrically. The data show that due to the pKa values of zoledronic acid of 5.9 and 8.28, a steep increase of the pH value in the physiologically most preferred pH range of pH 6 to 7.5 is seen when using sodium hydroxide as base. Compared to that with sodium phosphate and sodium citrate the dissociation of the zoledronic acid acidic groups is slightly buffered, and therefore the desired pH value of usually pH 6.0-7.5 easily can be adjusted.



Example 4: Zoledronic acid 5mg/100mL formulated with trisodium citrate at different pH values

Ingredient	Formulation 4A: pH 6.0	Formulation 4B: pH 6.5	Formulation 4C: pH 7.0

Zoledronic acid monohydrate	53.3 mg	53.3 mg	53.3 mg
Corresponding to 50 mg zoledronic acid anhydrous			
Mannitol	50.0 g	49.5 g	47.0 g
Trisodium citrate dihydrate	0.115 g	0.300 g	1.00 g
Water for injection	Up to 1.00 L	Up to 1.00 L	Up to 1.00 L

Example 5: Zoledronic acid 5mg/100mL formulated with trisodium phosphate at different pH values

Ingredient	Formulation 5A: pH 6.0	Formulation 5B: pH 6.5	Formulation 5C: pH 7.0	Formulation 5D: pH 7.5
Zoledronic acid monohydrate	53.3 mg	53.3 mg	53.3 mg	53.3 mg
Corresponding to 50 mg zoledronic acid anhydrous				
Mannitol	50.0 g	50.0 g	50.0 g	50.0 g
Trisodium phosphate hexahydrate	0.038 g	0.050 g	0.065 g	0.085 g
Water for injection	Up to 1.00 L	Up to 1.00 L	Up to 1.00 L	Up to 1.00 L

Example 6: Zoledronic acid 5mg/100mL formulated with sodium acetate at different pH values

Ingredient	Formulation 6A: pH 5.5	Formulation 6B: pH 6.0
Zoledronic acid monohydrate	53.3 mg	53.3 mg
Corresponding to 50 mg zoledronic acid anhydrous		

Mannitol	49.5 g	49.0 g
Sodium acetate anhydrous	0.125 g	0.500 g
Water for injection	Up to 1.00 L	Up to 1.00 L

Example 7 : Zoledronic acid 4mg/100 mL

Ingredient	Amount [kg] per 1000 L
Zoledronic acid monohydrate	0.04264 kg
Corresponding to 0.0400 kg zoledronic acid anhydrous	
Mannitol	51.00 kg
Sodium citrate	0.240 kg
Water for injection	Up to 1'015 kg = 1000 L

Approx. 85-95% of the total amount of water for injection are filled into a stainless steel compounding vessel. The excipients mannitol and sodium citrate are added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance zoledronic acid is added and dissolved under stirring. The preparation is adjusted to the final weight with water for injection. The bulk solution is passed to the filling line and filter in-line through a filter of 0.2 µm pore size. Empty plastic infusion bags made of a Cryovac® M312 foil (Sealed Air Corporation), Baxter Intravia®, and B.Braun PAB® (polypropylene based foil) are filled with each 102.0 ml of bulk solution. The bags are hermetically sealed. The bags are sterilized with moist heat under a supportive pressure of at least 100 mbar above the water vapour pressure at the chamber temperature (superheated water showering or steam/air mixture) to obtain a Sterility Assurance Level of 10^{-12} , i.e. at 121 – 123 °C for 30 minutes (effective dwell time).

Example 8: Zoledronic acid 5mg/100 mL

Ingredient	Amount [g] per 1 L
Zoledronic acid monohydrate	0.0533 g
Corresponding to 0.0500 g zoledronic acid anhydrous	
Sorbitol crystalline	50.0 g
Sodium citrate	0.300 g

Water for injection

Up to 1.00 L

Approx. 800g of water for injection are filled into the compounding vessel. The excipients Sorbitol and sodium citrate are added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance zoledronic acid is added and dissolved under stirring. The preparation is adjusted to the final volume with water for injection. The solution is filtered into the vials through a filter of 0.2 μm pore size. Washed and dried Daikyo CZ plastic vials are filled with the bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat.

As can be seen from the table below, the formulation is stable even after severe heat intake of 121 °C/60 minutes

Test	prior to sterilization	after sterilization (121 °C / 60 min effective dwel time)
Color	colorless	colorless
Clarity	clear, particle free	clear, particle free
pH-value	6.3	6.1

No change in assay value is observed, and prior as well as after sterilization no degradation products at levels above the limit of detection could be found.

Example 9: Zoledronic acid 5mg/100 mL

Ingredient	Amount [g] per 1 L
Zoledronic acid monohydrate	0.0533 g
Corresponding to 0.0500 g zoledronic acid anhydrous	
Glycerol water free	22.5 g
Sodium citrate	0.300 g
Water for injection	Up to 1.00 L

Approx. 800g of water for injection are filled into the compounding vessel. The excipients glycerol and sodium citrate are added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance zoledronic acid is added and dissolved under stirring. The preparation is adjusted to the final volume with water for injection. The solution is filtered into the vials through a filter of 0.2 μm pore size. Washed and dried Daikyo CZ plastic vials are filled with the bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet

FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat.

As can be seen from the table below, the formulation is stable even after severe heat intake of 121 °C/60 minutes

Test	prior to sterilization	after sterilization (121 °C / 60 min effective dwell time)
Color	colorless	colorless
Clarity	clear, particle free	clear, particle free
pH-value	6.4	6.2

No change in assay value is observed, and prior as well as after sterilization no degradation products at levels above the limit of detection could be found.

Example 10: Zoledronic acid 5mg/100 mL

Ingredient	Amount [g] per 1 L
Zoledronic acid monohydrate	0.0533 g
Corresponding to 0.0500 g zoledronic acid anhydrous	
1,2 propylene glycol	19.0 g
Sodium citrate	0.300 g
Water for injection	Up to 1.00 L

Approx. 800g of water for injection are filled into the compounding vessel. The excipients Propylene glycol and sodium citrate are added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance zoledronic acid is added and dissolved under stirring. The preparation is adjusted to the final volume with water for injection. The solution is filtered into the vials through a filter of 0.2 µm pore size. Washed and dried Daikyo CZ plastic vials are filled with the bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat.

As can be seen from the table below, the formulation is stable even after severe heat intake of 121 °C/60 minutes

Test	prior to sterilization	after sterilization (121 °C / 60 min effective dwell time)
Color	colorless	colorless
Clarity	clear, particle free	clear, particle free
pH-value	6.4	6.3

No change in assay value is observed, and prior as well as after sterilization no degradation products at levels above the limit of detection could be found.

Example 11: Washing of vials / endotoxin removal

The plastic vials are processed on a conventional integrated automatic liquid filling processing line. Washing is performed in a conventional rotary vial washing machine (e.g. Bausch&Stroebel FAU 6000 or Bosch RRU 2020) as used for glass vials. The vials are put on the feeding belt of the washing machine. In a first instance the vials are submerged in a bath with hot water and treated by sonication. After that the vials are transported to the rotary washing station and are inverted. Cleaning is accomplished by a programmed process of air and water flushing through nozzles inserted into the vials. The vials are first washed with recycled hot Water for Injections (>70°C), blown out with filtered air, then washed again with fresh hot Water for Injections and blown out with filtered air. Following washing, the vials are inverted again to their normal position, and then transferred by the conveyor to the belt of the hot air tunnel, where they are dried at 110°C. On a Bausch&Stroebel FAU 6000 washing machine, a washing speed of 84 vials / min is suitable.

On a Bosch RRU 2020, a suitable washing speed is at a machine setting of 5.8 – 6.5 scale units.

The efficiency of this process has been assessed by comparison of the endotoxin load of endotoxin-spiked vials prior and after the routine washing process. The results show more than 3 log reduction of the endotoxin challenge, i.e. the requirement of more than a 3 log reduction was met at each position tested during the washing process.

Endotoxin recovery from treated vials

Endotoxin is spiked into the plastic vials and dried. The endotoxin spike recovery from five non washed vials is determined in duplicate (spike controls). The spike is 8538 EU (IU) per vial, i.e. the mean value of the results minus two times the standard deviation.

Three qualification runs are performed. In each run 10 vials spiked with endotoxin are distributed into one batch of un-spiked vials and are washed in the washing machine.

Results of endotoxin recovery:

	EU (IU) /vial		
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Vial 1	< 0.63	< 0.63	1.57
Vial 2	< 0.63	< 0.63	< 0.63
Vial 3	< 0.63	< 0.63	< 0.63
Vial 4	0.64	< 0.63	< 0.63
Vial 5	< 0.63	< 0.63	< 0.63
Vial 6	< 0.63	< 0.63	< 0.63
Vial 7	< 0.63	< 0.63	< 0.63
Vial 8	< 0.63	< 0.63	< 0.63
Vial 9	< 0.63	< 0.63	< 0.63
Vial 10	< 0.63	< 0.63	< 0.63

In all vials tested an endotoxin reduction of at least a factor 1000 is shown.

Example 12: Sterilization of zoledronic acid 5mg/100mL

Studies have shown that the solution for infusion is chemically and physically stable during autoclaving. Upon sterilisation of up to 150 minutes at ≥ 121 °C no degradation of the drug substance could be observed (please see results in the table below). This heat resistance allows an overkill sterilisation cycle yielding a sterility assurance level (SAL) of at least 10^{-12} .

Based on the spore reduction kinetics, expressed in the decimal reduction value (D-value) of *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* spores in the Zoledronic acid 5mg/100mL drug product solution, a sterilisation time (dwell time) of 30 minutes was derived to obtain the desired spore reduction rate. The chosen sterilization procedure is in line with the requirements of Ph. Eur. and USP.

Stability of Zoledronic acid 5 mg/100 ml upon prolonged sterilization times

Parameter	Autoclaved 30 minutes / 121 °C	Autoclaved for additional 60 min / 124 °C	Autoclaved for additional 2 times 60 min / 124 °C
Overall dwell time at >121 °C	30 min.	90 min.	150 min.
Appearance of the container	100 ml colourless plastic vials, grey rubber-stopper, aluminium cap with plastic flip component	100 ml colourless plastic vials, grey rubber-stopper, aluminium cap with plastic flip component	100 ml colourless plastic vials, grey rubber-stopper, aluminium cap with plastic flip component
Appearance of the solution	clear, colourless solution	clear, colourless solution	clear, colourless solution
Absorbance of the solution *	0.00	0.00	0.00
pH value	6.6	6.6	6.6
Particulate matter:			
> 25 µm	0 (USP) 3 (Ph. Eur.)	0 (USP) 0 (Ph. Eur.)	0 (USP) 7 (Ph. Eur.)
> 10 µm	20 (USP) 13 (Ph. Eur.)	10 (USP) 3 (Ph. Eur.)	0 (USP) 10 (Ph. Eur.)
Degradation products	< 0.1%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%
Assay of zoledronic acid	98.7%	99.6%	99.3%
Bacterial endotoxins	< 0.025 EU (IU)/mL	< 0.025 EU (IU)/mL	< 0.025 EU (IU)/mL
Container /	Complies: no unit out	Complies: no unit out	Complies: no unit out

Parameter	Autoclaved 30 minutes / 121 °C	Autoclaved for additional 60 min / 124 °C	Autoclaved for additional 2 times 60 min / 124 °C
closure	of 40 vials tested shows	of 40 vials tested shows	of 40 vials tested shows
tightness by dye intrusion	sign for dye ingress	sign for dye ingress	sign for dye ingress

Compared to multiple sterilization in glass vials, no increase in particulate matter is detected. The formulation is stable even after a total sterilization time of 150 minutes at >121 °C

Example 13: Evaluation of plastic vials under worst case sterilization conditions

During processing, the vials are exposed to dry heat (drying after washing) of up to 120°C and moist heat (during autoclaving) of up to 124°C. To assess any potential risk for damage of the vial and the container closure integrity, a heat resistance study has been performed.

20 empty vials as used for Example 2 are subjected to dry heat at 125 °C for 10 hours, which is above the temperature of a drying process which is normally set to 100-120 °C. Prior and after heat treatment the inner diameter and the ovality of the vial neck were determined as these dimensions are considered to be the most critical parameters for vial tightness. A negligible reduction of the inner diameter of the vial neck by 0.03 mm (range 0.02 – 0.05 mm) is observed. The apparent ovality, given as the difference of two perpendicular diameters of the vial opening divided by the sum of these diameters, remained unchanged and is 0.18% in the selected samples (prior to treatment: range 0.05 – 0.45%; after treatment: range 0.00 – 0.50%).

Vials from Example 2 are subjected to a worst case steam sterilization cycle of 60 minutes in saturated steam at 124.5 °C, which is above the thermal deformation temperature of the vial of 123 °C according to ASTM D648). Supporting overpressure is not applied during the sterilisation phase. Sterilized as well as not-sterilized reference samples are tested for dimensional changes as well as for tightness by dye intrusion and weight loss.

Results of the evaluation of vials in worst case sterilization

Before sterilization	After sterilization (124.5°C / 60 min)
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	Before sterilization	After sterilization (124.5°C / 60 min)
Weight loss (2 weeks, 40 °C), n=20	21 mg (range: 20 – 22 mm)	22 mg (range: 21 – 23 mm)
Inner diameter of vial mouth, n=20	22.0 mm (range: 21.96 - 22.04 mm)	22.1 mm (range: 22.09 – 22.18 mm)
Apparent ovality of inner diameter of vial mouth, n=8	0.11% (range: 0.00 - 0.23 %)	0.20% (range: 0.00 - 0.41 %)
Container closure tightness by dye intrusion, n=40	tight	tight

Sterilization at worst case conditions does not have any detectable influence on vial tightness as expressed by weight loss and resistance to dye intrusion. A very slight change is observed in the inner diameter of the vial mouth, but the values are within the specifications of 22.0 +/- 0.2 mm.

Example 14: Analytics of Zoledronic acid 4mg/100 mL solutions

Column	Luna, RP -C18 (2), 5 µm (in steel), Phenomenex Length 250 mm, internal diameter 4.6 mm, or equivalent column
Stock solution EDTA	Accurately weigh to 0.001 g 0.365 g of EDTA into a 100 ml volumetric flask, dissolve with 5 ml 2 M NaOH and fill up to the mark with water
Mobile phase	Accurately weigh to 0.1 g 6.2 g of disodium hydrogen phosphate dihydrate (35 mM) and 4.5 g of tetrahexyl-ammonium hydrogen sulfate (10 mM) into a flask, add 900 ml of water, 100 ml of acetonitrile dissolve and add 2 ml of EDTA stock solution and mix thoroughly. Adjust the pH to 7.9 with 2 M sodium hydroxide solution.
Flow rate	1.2 ml/min

Detection	215 nm
Temperature	30°C
Injection volume	160 µl
Run time	Approx. 80 min

<u>Important remarks</u>	PEEK capillaries are recommended at least between column and detector In order to avoid adsorption on glass surfaces use plastic auto sampler vials and pasteur pipettes made from plastic. Reference solutions have to be prepared with volumetric flasks of frequently used glassware or of plastic and stored in plastic flasks.
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Example 15 – Ready- to use formulations of pamidronic acid

Composition per unit dose pack of 100.0mL equivalent to 101.5g:

Ingredient	15mg/100mL strength	30mg/100mL strength	60mg/100mL strength	90mg/100mL strength
Pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate	19.79 mg	39.58 mg	79.16 mg	118.74 mg
equivalent to pamidronic acid	15 mg	30 mg	60 mg	90 mg
Citric acid Ph. Eur. up to pH 6.5	approx. 1.5 mg	approx. 3 mg	approx. 6 mg	approx. 9 mg
Mannitol Ph. Eur.	5185 mg	5170 mg	5140 mg	5110 mg
Water for injection	96.29 g	96.28 g	96.27 g	96.26 g

Based on the basic composition of one dosage form unit given in the table above, the amount needed for the batch to be manufactured is calculated. A typical batch size is approx. 5L for a lab scale batch, 100 L for a pilot scale batch and 1000L for a production scale batch.

Approx. 85-95% of the total amount of water for injection are filled into a stainless steel compounding vessel. Mannitol is added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate is added and dissolved under stirring. The pH value

is adjusted with a 5% solution of citric acid in water for injection. The preparation is adjusted to the final weight with water for injection. The bulk solution is passed to the filling line and filter in-line through a filter of 0.2 μ m pore size. Washed and dried Daikyo CZ 100mL plastic vials are filled with each 102 mL of the bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat at $>121^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 15 minutes (effective dwell time).

Example 16 – Ready- to use formulations of pamidronic acid

Composition per unit dose pack of 100.0mL equivalent to 101.5g:

Ingredient	15mg/100mL strength	30mg/100mL strength	60mg/100mL strength	90mg/100mL strength
Pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate	19.79 mg	39.58 mg	79.16 mg	118.74 mg
equivalent to pamidronic acid	15 mg	30 mg	60 mg	90 mg
Phosphoric acid 85% up to pH 6.3	approx. 2.35 mg	approx. 4.7 mg	approx. 9.4 mg	approx. 14.1 mg
Mannitol Ph. Eur.	5185 mg	5170 mg	5140 mg	5110 mg
Water for injection	96.29 g	96.28 g	96.27 g	96.26 g

Based on the basic composition of one dosage form unit given in the table above, the amount needed for the batch to be manufactured is calculated. A typical batch size is approx. 5L for a lab scale batch, 100 L for a pilot scale batch and 1000L for a production scale batch.

Approx. 85-95% of the total amount of water for injection are filled into a stainless steel compounding vessel. Mannitol is added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate is added and dissolved under stirring. The pH value of pH 6.3 is adjusted with a 5% solution of phosphoric acid in water for injection. The preparation is adjusted to the final weight with water for injection. The bulk solution is passed to the filling line and filter in-line through a filter of 0.2 μ m pore size. Washed and dried Daikyo CZ 100mL plastic vials are filled with each 102 mL of the bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat at $>121^{\circ}\text{C}$ for at least 15 minutes (effective dwell time).

Example 17 – Ready- to use formulations of pamidronic acid**Composition per unit dose pack of 100.0mL equivalent to 101.5g:**

Ingredient	15mg/100mL strength	30mg/100mL strength	60mg/100mL strength	90mg/100mL strength
Pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate	19.79 mg	39.58 mg	79.16 mg	118.74 mg
equivalent to pamidronic acid	15 mg	30 mg	60 mg	90 mg
Acetic acid glacial Ph. Eur. up to pH 6.5	approx. 1.25 mg	approx. 2.5 mg	approx. 5.0 mg	approx. 7.5 mg
Mannitol Ph. Eur.	5185 mg	5170 mg	5140 mg	5110 mg
Water for injection	96.29 g	96.28 g	96.27 g	96.26 g

Based on the basic composition of one dosage form unit given in the table above, the amount needed for the batch to be manufactured is calculated. A typical batch size is approx. 5L for a lab scale batch, 100 L for a pilot scale batch and 1000L for a production scale batch.

Approx. 85-95% of the total amount of water for injection are filled into a stainless steel compounding vessel. Mannitol is added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate is added and dissolved under stirring. The pH value of pH 6.3 is adjusted with a 5% solution of acetic acid in water for injection. The preparation is adjusted to the final weight with water for injection. The bulk solution is passed to the filling line and filter in-line through a filter of 0.2 µm pore size. Washed and dried Daikyo CZ 100mL plastic vials are filled with each 102 mL of the bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat at >121 °C for at least 15 minutes (effective dwell time).

Example 18 – Ready- to use formulations of pamidronic acid**Composition per unit dose pack of 100.0mL equivalent to 101.5g:**

Ingredient	15mg/100mL strength	30mg/100mL strength	60mg/100mL strength	90mg/100mL strength
Pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate	19.79 mg	39.58 mg	79.16 mg	118.74 mg
equivalent to pamidronic acid	15 mg	30 mg	60 mg	90 mg
Lactic acid Ph. Eur.	approx. 2.5	approx. 5.0	approx. 10.0	approx. 15.0

up to pH 6.5	mg	mg	mg	mg
Mannitol Ph. Eur.	5185 mg	5170 mg	5140 mg	5110 mg
Water for injection	96.29 g	96.28 g	96.27 g	96.26 g

Based on the basic composition of one dosage form unit given in the table above, the amount needed for the batch to be manufactured is calculated. A typical batch size is approx. 5L for a lab scale batch, 100 L for a pilot scale batch and 1000L for a production scale batch.

Approx. 85-95% of the total amount of water for injection are filled into a stainless steel compounding vessel. Mannitol is added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate is added and dissolved under stirring. The pH value of pH 6.3 is adjusted with a 5% solution of lactic acid in water for injection. The preparation is adjusted to the final weight with water for injection. The bulk solution is passed to the filling line and filter in-line through a filter of 0.2 μ m pore size. Washed and dried Daikyo CZ 100mL plastic vials are filled with each 102 mL of the bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat at >121 °C for at least 15 minutes (effective dwell time).

Example 19 – Ready- to use formulations of pamidronic acid

Composition per unit dose pack of 100.0mL equivalent to 101.5g:

Ingredient	15mg/100mL strength	30mg/100mL strength	60mg/100mL strength	90mg/100mL strength
Pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate	19.79 mg	39.58 mg	79.16 mg	118.74 mg
equivalent to pamidronic acid	15 mg	30 mg	60 mg	90 mg
Tartaric acid Ph. Eur. up to pH 6.5	approx. 1.5 mg	approx. 3.0 mg	approx. 6.0 mg	approx. 9.0 mg
Mannitol Ph. Eur.	5185 mg	5170 mg	5140 mg	5110 mg
Water for injection	96.29 g	96.28 g	96.27 g	96.26 g

Based on the basic composition of one dosage form unit given in the table above, the amount needed for the batch to be manufactured is calculated. A typical batch size is approx. 5L for a lab scale batch, 100 L for a pilot scale batch and 1000L for a production scale batch.

Approx. 85-95% of the total amount of water for injection are filled into a stainless steel compounding vessel. Mannitol is added and dissolved under stirring. The drug substance pamidronic acid disodium salt pentahydrate is added and dissolved under stirring. The pH value of pH 6.3 is adjusted with a 5% solution of tartaric acid in water for injection. The preparation is adjusted to the final weight with water for injection. The bulk solution is passed to the filling line and filter in-line through a filter of 0.2 μm pore size. Washed and dried Daikyo CZ 100mL plastic vials are filled with each 102 mL of the bulk solution. Sterilized Helvoet FM259/0 Omniflex plus coated stoppers are inserted into the vials, and the stoppered vials are sealed with aluminium caps. The vials are sterilized with moist heat at $>121^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 15 minutes (effective dwell time).

CLAIMS

1. A pharmaceutical product in the form of a ready to use solution comprising a container containing a solution of zoledronic acid or a salt thereof, an isotonising agent and an organic base buffering agent of sodium citrate, in which at least the internal surface of the container comprises a plastic material and in which the container is heat sterilisable.
2. A product according to claim 1, having a physiologically acceptable pH value of pH 5.5 – 8.0.
3. A product according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the isotonising agent is mannitol.
4. A product according to claim any one of claims 1-3, which is analysable by reversed phase chromatography with a complexation agent, e.g. EDTA, for determination of the bisphosphonate and its by-and degradation products.
5. A pharmaceutical product comprising a container containing a bisphosphonate solution in the form of a ready to use solution, comprising
 - a) a unit dose of a bisphosphonate;
 - b) an organic base buffering agent, and
 - c) a non-ionic isotonising agentin which at least the internal surface of the container comprises a plastic material and in which the filled container is terminally heat sterilisable.
6. A product according to claims 1-5, in which the container is a prefillable plastic syringe.
7. A product according to any one of the preceding claims, in which the plastic material is transparent.
8. A product according to any one of the preceding claims, in which the plastic material is a cycloolefinic polymer.

9. A product according to claim 8, in which the plastic material is Dalkyo CZ resin or a similar cycloolefinic polymer
10. A product according to claim 8, in which the plastic material is a Ticona TOPAS Polymer.
11. A product according to claim 8, in which the plastic material is a Schott TopPac vial or syringe.
12. A product according to claims 1-11 in which the container is an infusion bag.
13. A product according to claim 12, in which the infusion bag is made of polypropylene, polypropylene/Kraton blend, a multilayer bag with polypropylene or polyethylene at the product contacting side.
14. A product according to claim 12, in which the infusion bag is a Baxter Intravia container.
15. A product according to claim 12, in which the infusion bag is a Braun Ecoflac container.
16. A product according to claim 12, in which the infusion bag is a Braun PAB container.
17. A product according to claim 12, in which the infusion bag is made of a Cryovac M312 foil.
18. A product according to claims 1-17 in which the container is made by the Blow/Fill/Seal technology and the container material is selected from Polyethylene or Polypropylene.
19. A product according to claim 18 in which the container is made by the Blow/Fill/Seal technology and the container material is Polypropylene.

20. A product according to claim 18, in which the container is made by the Blow/Fill/Seal technology and the container material is Rexene 32M2 polypropylene.