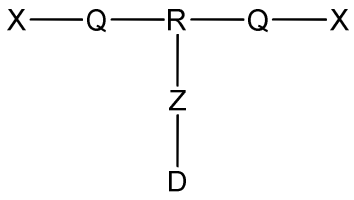
THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate comprising:

a polymer backbone comprising a plurality of triazole moieties; and

a plurality of releasable bioactive agents selected from the group consisting of substituted quinolones, substituted carboxylic acid NSAID and mixtures thereof, covalently bonded to and pendant from the polymer backbone *via* an ester or anhydride linking group formed with the carboxylic acid of at least one of the quinolone and substituted carboxylic acid NSAID active agents,

which is a copolymer of at least one monomer of formula (IV):



(IV)

where:

X may be the same or different at each occurrence and represents a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide;

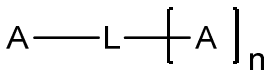
Q is independently selected at each occurrence and may be present or absent and when present, represents a linking group;

R is selected from the group consisting of an optionally substituted linear, branched hydrocarbon and optionally substituted aromatic hydrocarbon or heteroaromatic hydrocarbon;

Z is a cleavable linking group; and

D is a bioactive agent selected from the group consisting of quinolones and NSAIDs;

and a monomer of formula (V):



(V)

where:

A may be the same or different at each occurrence and represents a group comprising a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide functionality, wherein said terminal functional group is complementary to the terminal functional

group of X;

L comprises a 3-arm or 4-arm branched polyether linker derived from polyethylene glycol substituted linker group; and

n is 2 or 3.

2. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to claim 1, wherein n is 2.

3. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to claim 1, wherein n is 3.

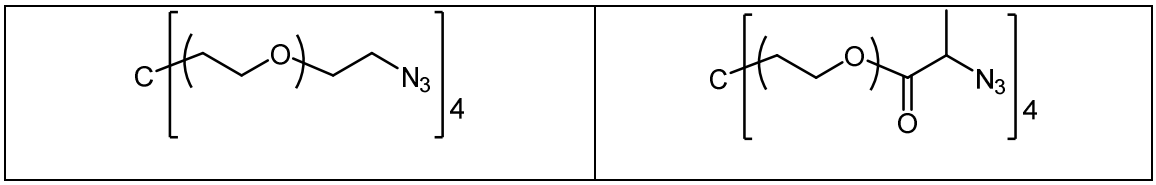
4. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of claims 1 to 3, comprising at least 33 mol% of the monomer of formula V wherein n is at least 2, based on the total monomer content.

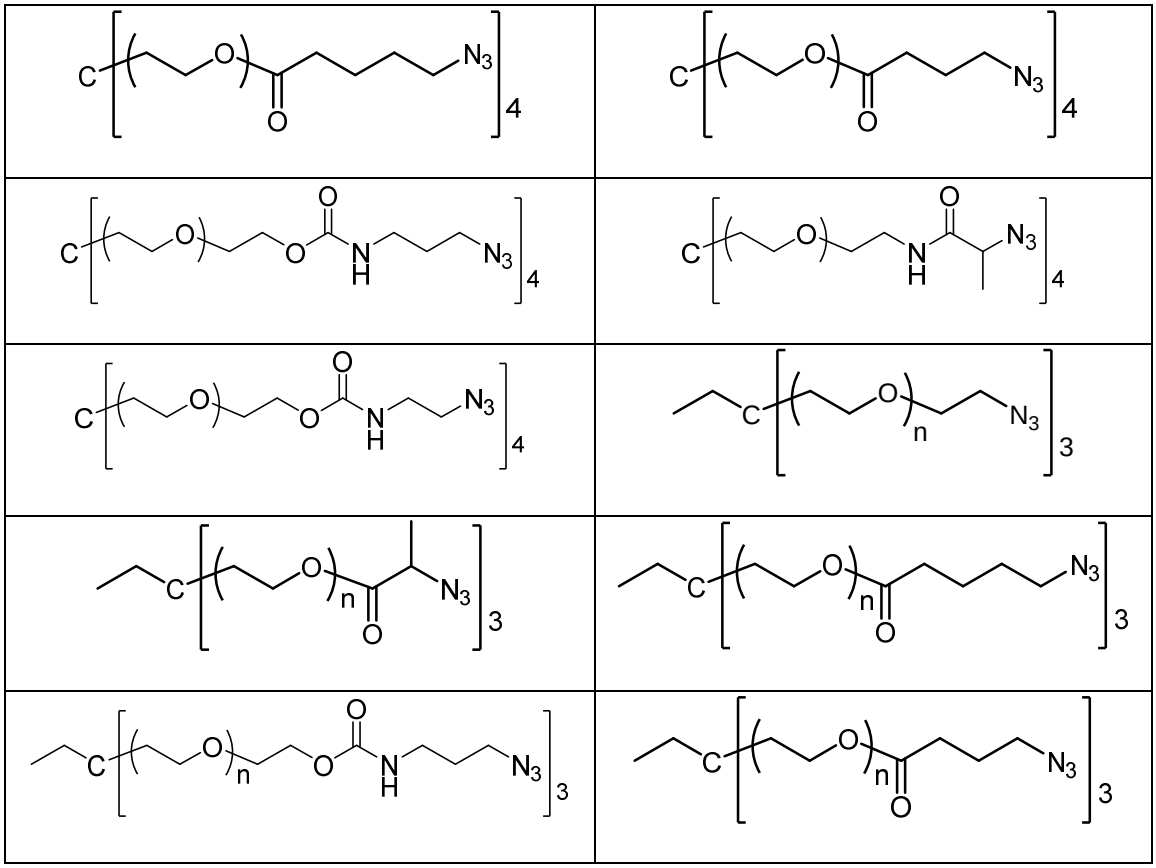
5. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of claims 1 to 4, having a theoretical molecular weight between crosslinks (M_c) lower than 2,000 g/mol and a theoretical crosslink density (v=1/(2Mc)) heigher than 0.5 mmol/g.

6. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein L comprises a polyether linker moiety derived from polyethylene glycol.

7. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to claim 1, wherein L comprises a polyether linker moiety derived from polyethylene glycol of molecular weight in the range of from 200 to 10000 g/mol.

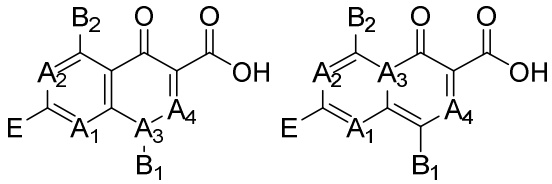
8. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to claim 1, which is a copolymer of at least one monomer of formula (IV) and wherein the monomer of formula V is selected from the group consisting of:





9. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of the previous claims, wherein at least one of the substituted carboxylic acid NSAID and quinolone are conjugated to the polymer backbone at the carboxylic acid via an ester selected from the group consisting of alkyl ester, aryl ester, (acyloxy)alkyl ester, [(alkoxycarbonyl)oxy]alkyl ester, and [(aryloxycarbonyl)oxy]alky ester linking groups.

10. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the bioactive agent is selected from quinolone antibiotics of formula (Xi) or (Xii):



(Xi) (Xii)

wherein:

A_1 is selected from N or $–CY_1$- where Y_1 is hydrogen, halogen (particularly chloro or fluoro), alkyl (particularly C_1 to C_4 alkyl), haloalkyl (particularly C_1 to C_4 alkyl

substituted with one to three halo selected from chloro and fluoro) -O-alkyl (particularly C_1 to C_4 alkoxy), halo(C_1 to C_4alkoxy) (preferable fluoroalkoxy such as difluoromethoxyl), -S-alkyl, nitrile, an amine, an amino radical, NO_2 , and the group wherein Y_1 forms a bridge with B_1 (preferably a 3 membered bridge selected from methylene, nitrogen and oxygen and sulphur wherein the bridge is optionally substituted by C_1 to C_4 alkyl such as trimethylene optionally substituted by C_1 to C_4 alkyl);

A_2 is selected from N or $–CY_2$- where Y_2 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, alkyl (preferably C_1 to C_4 alkyl), -O-alkyl (preferably C_1 to C_4 alkoxy), -S-alkyl, an amine, an amino radical, NO_2 and the group wherein Y_2 forms a bridge with E (preferably a 3 membered bridge such as methylene dioxo);

A_3 is selected from N or -C- (preferably N);

A_4 is selected from the group consisting of N , $–CB_3$ wherein B_3 is H or together with B1 forms a bridge $-B_3-B_1-$ wherein B_3 is –S- and B1 is $–CH(B_4)$- where B_4 is H or methyl;

B_1 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl (preferably C_1 to C_4 alkyl), substituted alkyl (preferably halo-C_1 to C_4 alkyl such as fluoro C_1 to C_4 alkyl), optionally substituted cycloalkyl (preferably cyclopropyl and fluorocyclopropyl) aryl (preferably phenyl), substituted aryl (preferably haloaryl such as 4-fluorophenyl and 2,4-difluorophenyl), heteroaryl (such as pyridyl), substituted heteroaryl (such as 2-pyridyl substituted with one to three substituents selected from fluoro-C_1 to C_4 alkyl and amino); –O-alkyl (preferably C_1 to C_4 alkoxy); and wherein B_1 may form a bridge with A_1 (preferably a 3 membered bridge selected from methylene, nitrogen and oxygen and sulfur wherein the bridge is optionally substituted by one or two C_1 to C_4 alkyl) or a bridge with B_3 (when A_4 is CB_3) wherein in the bridge $-B_3-B_1-$ the group B_3 is –S- and B_1 is $–CH(B_4)$- where B_4 is H or methyl;

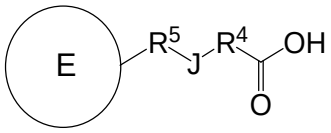
B_2 is hydrogen, halogen, -OH, $-CH_3$, or an amino radical;

E is selected from hydrogen; halogen (preferably fluoro or chloro); alkyl (preferably C_1 to C_4 alkyl); optionally substituted aryl (preferably optionally substituted phenyl or pridyl wherein substituted phenyl and substituted pyridyl preferably comprise one to three substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_4 alkyl, C_1 to C_4 alkylamino, C_1 to C_4 alkoxy and hydroxyl); alkoxy (preferably C_1 to C_4 alkoxy); amino radical (preferably an optionally substituted heterocyclic or

heterobicyclic of 4 to 9 constituent ring or fused ring members and comprising one or two nitrogens and optionally one of oxygen or sulfur atoms wherein preferred optional substituents include one to three substituents selected from the group consisting of C_1 to C_4 alkyl, spiro C_3 to C_5 cycloalkyl, amino, hydroxyl, C_1 to C_4 alkylamino, 1-methyl-7-[4-(5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)methyl, 3-(aminomethyl)-4-methoxyimino and may optionally comprise a methylene bridge); and the group wherein A_2 forms a bridge with E (preferably a 3 membered bridge such as methylene dioxo).

11. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the active agent is a quinolone selected from the group consisting of alatrofloxacin, amifloxacin avarofloxacin, balofloxacin, besifloxacin, cadazolid, cinoxacin, ciprofloxacin clinafloxacin, danofloxacin, delafloxacin, dextrofloxacin, difloxacin, DS-8587, enoxacin, enrofloxacin, finafloxacin, fleroxacin, flumequine, garenoxacin, gatifloxacin, gemifloxacin, grepafloxacin, ibafloxacin, KRP AM1977X, KRP-AM1977Y, levofloxacin, lomefloxacin, marbofloxacin, miloxacin, moxifloxacin, nadifloxacin, (S)-nadifloxacin (WCK771), nalidixic acid, nemonoxacin, norfloxacin, ofloxacin, orbifloxacin, oxolinic aicd, ozenoxacin, pazufloxacin, pefloxacin, pipemidic acid, piromidic acid, pradofloxacin, prulifloxacin, rosoxacin, rufloxacin, sarafloxacin, sitafloxacin, sparfloxacin, temafloxacin, tosufloxacin, trovafloxacin, ulifloxacin, WCK 2349, and zabofloxacin, preferably selected from the group consisting of nalidixic acid, cinoxacin, piromidic acid, pipemidic acid and oxolinic acid, norfloxacin, ciprofloxacin, enoxacin, fleroxacin, lomefloxacin, pefloxacin, rufloxacin, grepafloxacin, saprfloxacin, temafloxacin, tosufloxacin, pazufloxacin, ofloxacin, levofloxacin, sparfloxacin, gatifloxacin, grepafloxacin, trovafloxacin, clinafloxacin, sitafloxacin, gemifloxacin, moxifloxacin, besifloxacin and gatifloxacin, more preferably selected from the group consisting of besifloxacin, boc-moxifloxacin, ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, levofloxacin ((S)-ofloxacin), dextrofloxacin ((R)-ofloxacin), gatifloxacin, and moxifloxacin.

12. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the bioactive agent is a substituted carboxylic acid NSAID of formula (XX)



(XX)

where:

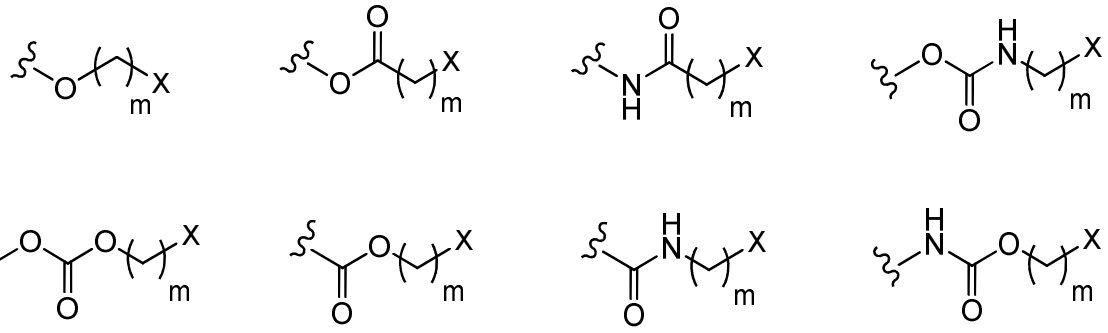
E represents an optionally substituted ring system;

J is selected from the group consisting of a bond or a functional group;

R^4 and R^5 are each independently selected from the group consisting of a bond and an optionally substituted aliphatic.

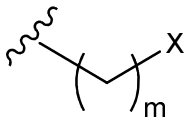
13. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein D is the acid residue of a carboxylic acid NSAID selected from the group consisting of aceclofenac, alminoprofen, amfenac, bromfenac, carprofen, diclofenac, enfenamic acid, etodolac, flufenamic acid, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, niflumic acid, tolfenamic acid, bendazac, benoxaprofen, bermoprofen, bucloxic acid, butibufen, cinmetacin, clidanac, clopirac, dexibuprofen, dexketoprofen, felbinac, fenbufen, fenclozic acid, fenoprofen, fentiazac, flunoxaprofen, flunixin, flurbiprofen, ibuprofen, indomethacin, isofezolac, isoxepac, ketoprofen, licofelone, lonazolac, loxoprofen, lumiracoxib, metiazinic acid, mofezolac, naproxen, oxaprozin, pirazolac, pirprofen, pranoprofen, protizinic acid, sulindac, suprofen, tiaprofenic acid, tolmetin, bermoprofen, bucloxic acid, isoxepac, ketoprofen, loxoprofen, zaltoprofen, balsalazide, fendosal, olsalazine, ximoprofen, mesalamine, sulfasalazine, acetylsalicylsalicylic acid, alclofenac, aspirin, benoxaprofen, 5-bromosalicylic acid acetate, cinchophen, diacerein, dipyrocetyl, fosfosal, ibufenac, indoprofen, clometacin, ketorolac, zomepirac, actarit, clonixin, salicylamide O-acetic acid, diflunisal, gentisic acid, and salsalate, preferablyselected from the group that have more than one nuceophilic moiety within the molecule consisting of aceclofenac, alminoprofen, amfenac, balsalazide, bromfenac, carprofen, clonixin, diclofenac, enfenamic acid, etodolac, flufenamic acid, flunixin, fosfosal, gentrisic acid, lumiracoxib, meclofenamic acid, mefenamic acid, mesalamine, niflumic acid, salicylamide o-acetic acid, salsalate, sulfasalazine, tolfenamic acid and ximoprofen, more preferably selected from the group consisting of bromfenac, diclofenac, ketorol.

14. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to claim 1, wherein in the monomer of formula (IV), Q is present and each Q-X (A) is independently selected from the following group:



; or

(B) each Q-X is a group of formula (VII):



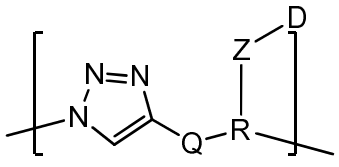
(VII)

where:

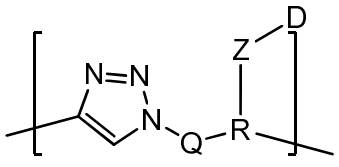
X is a terminal functional group comprising an alkyne or an azide functionality; and

m is an integer in the range of from 0 to 10.

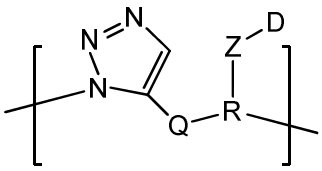
15. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to claim 1, wherein the polymer backbone comprises at least one moiety selected from formula (IIa), (IIb), (IIIa) and (IIIb):



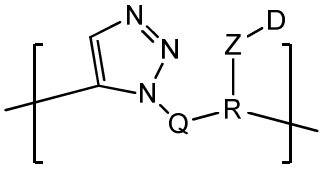
(IIa)



(IIb)

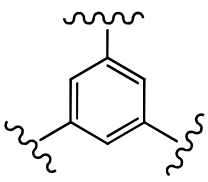
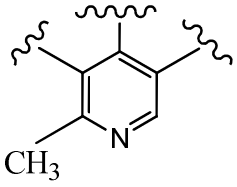
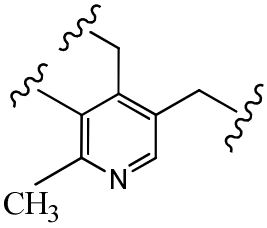


(IIIa)



(IIIb)

16. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to claim 15, wherein in the monomer of formula (IV), R is selected from the group consisting of optionally substituted linear or branched hydrocarbon having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms and aromatic moieties of formula #:


, 
or 
.

17. A polymer-bioactive agent conjugate according to any one of the previous claims wherein in the monomer of formula (IV), R is an optionally substituted linear or branched hydrocarbon of from 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

18. An ocular implant for treatment of ocular infection comprising the polymer-bioactive agent of any one of the previous claims.