

Abstract

According to the invention there is provided a method of treatment of a finely divided powdered medicament having a particle size smaller than 10 μm and poor flowing properties to form, in a controlled manner, agglomerates or pellets which are free flowing and which are capable of breaking down to provided the finely divided medicament, comprising the steps of agglomerating the powdered medicament having particle a size being smaller than 10 μm by feeding the material to a sieve, causing the finely divided powdered medicament to pass through the appertures of the sieve thereby obtaining agglomerates, spheronizing the resulting agglomerates in order to provide agglomerates which are more spherical, more dense and more compact than the agglomerates resulting from the agglomeration process in the sieve, and sizing the agglomerates to obtain an uniform size of the final product.

According to the invention there is also provided an apparatus for carrying out the method.

