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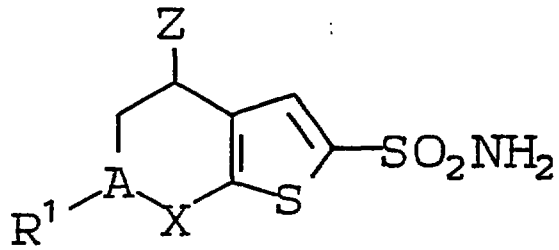


TITLE OF THE INVENTION

OPHTHALMIC COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING COMBINATIONS OF A CARBONIC ANHYDRASE INHIBITOR AND A ß-ADRENERGIC ANTAGONIST

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to novel ophthalmic compositions comprising a topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitor of structure:



wherein A, Z, R^1 and X are as hereinafter defined, or

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an ophthamologically acceptable salt thereof and a ß-adrenergic antagonist selected from betaxolol, bufenolol, carteolol, levobunolol, metipranolol, and timolol, or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof.

The invention is also concerned with the use of the novel ophthalmic compositions in the treatment of ocular hypertension.

More particularly, it relates to such ophthalmic combinations and their use in the treatment of ocular hypertension and glaucoma, wherein the ß-adrenergic antagonist is 1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol, or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof which name includes the (S)-(-)- and (R)-(+)- enantiomers and any mixtures thereof, including racemic material. The (S)-(-)-enantiomer is generally known as timolol.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Glaucoma is a degenerative disease of the eye wherein the intraocular pressure is too high to permit normal eye function. As a result, damage may occur to the optic nerve head and result in irreversible loss of visual function. If untreated, glaucoma may eventually lead to blindness. Ocular hypertension, i.e., the condition of elevated intraocular pressure without optic nerve head damage or characteristic glaucomatous visual field defects, is now believed by the majority of ophthalmologists to represent merely the earliest phase in the onset of glaucoma.

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Many of the drugs formerly used to treat glaucoma proved not entirely satisfactory. The early methods of treatment of glaucoma employing pilocarpine produced undesirable local effects that made this drug, though valuable, unsatisfactory as a first line drug. More recently, clinicians have noted that many ß-adrenergic antagonists are effective in reducing intraocular pressure. While many of these agents are effective for this purpose, there exist some patients with whom this treatment is not effective or not sufficiently effective. Many of these agents also have other characteristics, e.g., membrane stabilizing activity, that become more apparent with increased doses and render them unacceptable for chronic ocular use.

The ß-adrenergic antagonist (S)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)-oxy]-2-propanol, timolol, was found to reduce intraocular pressure and to be devoid of many unwanted side effects associated with pilocarpine and, in addition, to possess advantages over many other ß-adrenergic antagonists, e.g., to be devoid of local anesthetic properties, to have a long duration of activity, and to display minimal loss of effect with increased duration of dosing.

Although pilocarpine and ß-adrenergic antagonists reduce intraocular pressure, none of these drugs manifests its action by inhibiting the enzyme carbonic anhydrase, and thus they do not take advantage of reducing the contribution to aqueous humor formation made by the carbonic anhydrase pathway.

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Agents referred to as carbonic anhydrase inhibitors block or impede this inflow pathway by inhibiting the enzyme carbonic anhydrase. While such carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are now used to treat intraocular pressure by systemic routes, they thereby have the distinct disadvantage of inhibiting carbonic anhydrase throughout the entire body. Such a gross disruption of a basic enzyme system is justified only during an acute attack of alarmingly elevated intraocular pressure, or when no other agent is effective.

For several years, the desirability of directing the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor to only the desired ocular target tissue has been recognized. Because carbonic anhydrase inhibitors have a profound effect in altering basic physiological processes, the avoidance of a systemic route of administation serves to diminish, if not entirely eliminate, those side effects caused by inhibition of carbonic anhydrase such as metabolic acidosis, vomiting, numbness, tingling, general malaise and the like. Topically effective carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,386,098; 4,416,890; 4,426,388; 4,668,697; and 4,863,922 and PCT Publication WO 91/15486. As yet, no topically effective carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are generally available for clinical use.

Thus, when a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is combined with a ß-adrenergic antagonist, there is experienced an effect that reduces the intraocular pressure below that obtained by either medicament individually.

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The activity of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors currently under development wanes 6 to 8 hours post-dose, meaning that as single agents these carbonic anhydrase inhibitors must be administered at least three times a day to maintain the desired lowering of intraocular pressure. The combination of this invention maintains the desired lowering of intraocular pressure for a full twelve hours. Because of this increased duration of action, the combination disclosed herein is effective when administered only twice a day. Patient compliance is anticipated to be greater with twice a day administration than with three times a day administration.

The use of oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitors in combination with the topical ß-adrenergic antagonist timolol and the resulting multiplicity of their effects is disclosed in Berson et al., American Journal of Ophthalmology 1981, 92, 788-791. However, the combination of an oral carbonic anhydrase inhibitor with a topical ß-adrenergic antagonist presents two disadvantages. The first disadvantage is that the systemic use of a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor inhibits carbonic anhydrase throughout the body and exerts the same profound negative effects on basic metabolism whether it is used alone or in combination with a topical ß-adrenergic antagonist. Secondly, there is poor patient compliance with simultaneous administration of both an oral and topical medicament.

The combination disclosed herein is effective either by co-administration of the

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medicaments in one solution or as a combined therapy achieved by prior administration of either the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor or the ß-adrenergic antagonist followed by administration of the other solution. The use of a single solution containing both active medicaments is preferred.

The combination of this invention is suggested in U.S. Patent No. 4,863,922, but a precise formulation of the relative combination of medicaments to give effective reduction of intraocular pressure is neither taught nor disclosed therein.

There exists a patient population insufficiently responsive to available ß-adrenergic antagonists who will benefit from the combination disclosed herein. Because of the combined effect of the ß-adrenergic antagonist and the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, these otherwise refractory patients can obtain a marked beneficial reduction in intraocular pressure from such a combination.

Furthermore, there exists a patient population who will benefit from a combination where the minimal dosage of one or both of the medicaments is employed, thus minimizing the possibility of the occurrence of undesirable effects of one or both of the medicaments which would be more likely to become apparent with chronic use at the higher dosage.

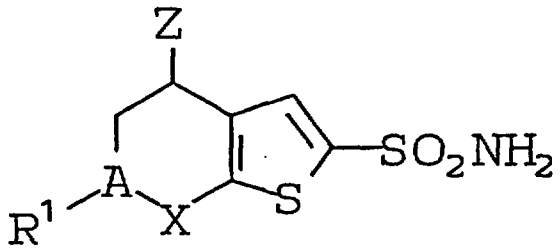
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The novel ophthalmic compositions of this invention comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitor and a

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ß-adrenergic antagonist. The topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitor of the novel composition has the structural formula:



or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof wherein:

A is carbon or nitrogen, preferably carbon;

Z is -NHR or -OR;

R is C_{1-6} alkyl, either straight or branched chain, preferably C_{2-4} alkyl such as ethyl, propyl or isobutyl;

R^1 is

(a) hydrogen,

(b) C_{1-3} alkyl, preferably methyl, ethyl or n-propyl, or

(c) C_{1-4} alkoxy-C_{1-4} alkyl, preferably methoxypropyl; and

X is $-SO_2-$ or -C(O)-.

The carbon atoms to which Z and R^1 are bonded may be chiral. When named according to absolute configuration, e.g., (R,S) or (S,S), the first letter represents the chirality the carbon atom to which Z is bonded and the second letter represents the charality of A when A is carbon. The carbonic anhydrase inhibitors of this invention accordingly may be used as diastereomeric mixtures or single enantiomers or as racemic mixtures.

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The ß-adrenergic antagonist of the novel composition is selected from betaxolol, bufenolol, carteolol, levobunolol, metipranolol, and timolol, or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof.

Most of the ß-adrenergic antagonists and carbonic anhydrase inhibitors recited above have at least one asymmetric carbon atom and accordingly may exist as diastereomers or (+)- or (-)-enantiomers. This invention contemplates the use of any of the diastereomers or enantiomers or mixtures thereof including racemic forms.

The preferred ß-adrenergic antagonist for use in the novel composition of this invention is timolol as its maleate salt.

The novel ophthalmic formulations of this invention comprise about 0.05 to 5% (w/w) of carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, usually about 0.5 to 3% (w/w) and about 0.01 to 1% (w/w) of ß-adrenergic antagonist, preferably about 0.1 to 0.5% (w/w) to be administered on a 1 to 2 times a day schedule.

The novel method of this invention comprises the topical ocular administration of about 0.025 to 5 mg per day, preferably about 0.25 to 3 mg per day, of carbonic anhydrase inhibitor and concomitant, prior, or previous administration of about 0.005 to 1 mg per day, preferably about 0.05 to 0.5 mg per day, of ß-adrenergic antagonist to each eye.

As a unit dosage, between 0.025 and 2.5 mg of the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor and 0.005 to 0.5 mg of the ß-adrenergic antagonist are applied to the eye; preferably, 0.25 to 1.5 mg of the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor and 0.05 to 0.25 mg of the ß-adrenergic antagonist.

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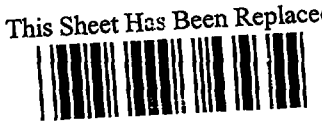
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Suitable subjects for the administration of the formulation of the present invention include primates, man and other animals, particularly man and domesticated animals such as cats and dogs.

For topical ocular administration the novel formulations of this invention may take the form of solutions, gels, ointments, suspensions or solid inserts, formulated so that a unit dosage comprises a therapeutically effective amount of each active component or some submultiple thereof.

Typical ophthalmologically acceptable carriers for the novel formulations are, for example, water, mixtures of water and water-miscible solvents such as lower alkanols or aralkanols, vegetable oils, polyalkylene glycols, petroleum based jelly, ethyl cellulose, ethyl oleate, carboxymethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, isopropyl myristate and other conventionally employed acceptable carriers. The pharmaceutical preparation may also contain non-toxic auxiliary substances such as emulsifying, preserving, wetting agents, bodying agents and the like, as for example, polyethylene glycols 200, 300, 400 and 600, carbowaxes 1,000, 1,500, 4,000, 6,000 and 10,000, antibacterial components such as quaternary ammonium compounds, phenylmercuric salts known to have cold sterilizing properties and which are non-injurious in use, thimerosal, benzalkonium chloride, methyl and propyl paraben, benzyldodecinium bromide, benzyl alcohol, phenylethanol, buffering ingredients such as sodium chloride, sodium borate, sodium acetate, or gluconate buffers, and other

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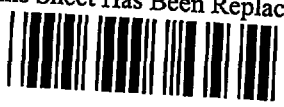
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conventional ingredients such as sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monopalmitylate, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, monothioglycerol, thiosorbitol, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, and the like. Additionally, suitable ophthalmic vehicles can be used as carrier media for the present purpose including conventional phosphate buffer vehicle systems, isotonic boric acid vehicles, isotonic sodium chloride vehicles, isotonic sodium borate vehicles and the like.

The formulation may also include a gum such as gellan gum at a concentration of 0.1% to 2% by weight so that the aqueous eyedrops gel on contact with the eye, thus providing the advantages of a solid ophthalmic insert as described in U.S. Patent 4,861,760.

The pharmaceutical preparation may also be in the form of a solid insert such as one which after dispensing the drug remains essentially intact as described in U.S. Patents 4,256,108; 4,160,452; and 4,265,874; or a bio-erodible insert that either is soluble in lacrimal fluids, or otherwise disintegrates as described in U.S. Patent 4,287,175 or EPO publication 0,077,261.

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The following examples of ophthalmic formulations are given by way of illustration.

EXAMPLE 1

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
(S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno-[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide monohydrochloride	22.26 g	22.26 g	1.113 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.834 g	1.367 g	6.834 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.940 g	2.940 g	2.940 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.00 g	5.00 g	5.00 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	16.00 g	21.00 g	35.90 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

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The active compounds, sodium citrate, benzalkonium chloride (in a 50% W/W solution), and mannitol are dissolved in approximately 400 mL water for injection in a tared and sterile vessel. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 6.0 by addition of 0.2 N sodium hydroxide solution, and water for injection is added until the weight of composition equals 750 g. The composition is sterilized by filtration, pushing the solution with a 2 bar pressure of 0.45 micron filtrated nitrogen. Then 250 g of a 2% hydroxyethylcellulose autoclaved solution is added and the obtained solution is homogenized by stirring with a magnetic stirring bar. The solution is aseptically subdivided into 3.5 mL aliquots and sealed.

EXAMPLE 2

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
(S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno-[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	1.0 mg	1.5 mg	0.5 mg
4-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-amino]-propoxy]-2,3,6-trimethylphenol-1-acetate	0.3 mg	0.2 mg	0.4 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate $2H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0		
Dibasic sodium phosphate $.12H_2O$			

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Benzalkonium chloride	0.10 mg	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, phosphate buffer salts, benzalkonium chloride, and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by filtration through a sterilizing filter.

EXAMPLE 3

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
trans-5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	1.7 mg	0.8 mg
1-[4-[2-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-ethyl]phenoxy]-3-(1-methylethyl)-amino]-2-propanol	0.3 mg	0.2 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate.$2H_2O$	9.5 mg	9.5 mg
Dibasic sodium phosphate.$12H_2O$	28.5 mg	28.5 mg
Benzalkonium chloride	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH 6.0	pH 6.0
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

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The active compounds, phosphate buffer salts, and benzalkonium chloride are added to and dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 6.0 with sodium hydroxide and the final solution is diluted to volume. The solution is rendered sterile by filtration through a sterilizing filter.

EXAMPLE 4

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
(S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-propylamino-6-methoxypropyl-4H-thieno-[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide monohydrochloride	21.0 g	21.0 g	1.5 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.8 g	1.3 g	6.8 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.9 g	2.9 g	2.9 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.0 g	5.0 g	5.0 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	35.9 g	35.9 g	35.9 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

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The active compounds, sodium citrate, benzalkonium chloride (in a 50% W/W solution), and mannitol are dissolved in approximately 400 mL water for injection in a tared and sterile vessel. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 6.0 by addition of 0.2 N sodium hydroxide solution and water for injection is added until the weight of composition equals 750 g. The composition is sterilized by filtration, pushing the solution with a 2 bar pressure of 0.45 micron filtrated nitrogen. Then 250 g of a 2% hydroxyethylcellulose autoclaved solution is added and the obtained solution is homogenized by stirring with a magnetic stirring bar. The solution is aseptically subdivided into 3.5 mL aliquots and sealed.

EXAMPLE 5

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
(S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-propylamino-6-methoxypropyl-4H-thieno[2,3b] thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	1.0 mg	1.5 mg	0.5 mg
4-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-amino]propoxy]-2,3,6-trimethylphenol-1-acetate	0.3 mg	0.2 mg	0.4 mg

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Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0		
Benzalkonium chloride	0.10 mg	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, phosphate buffer salts, benzalkonium chloride, and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by filtration through a sterilizing filter.

EXAMPLE 6

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
trans-5,6-dihydro-4-propylamino-6-methoxypropyl-4H-thieno[2,3b] thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	1.7 mg	0.8 mg
1-[4-[2-(cyclopropylmethoxy)ethyl]-phenoxy]-3-(1-methylethyl)amino]-2-propanol	0.3 mg	0.2 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate.$2H_2O$	9.5 mg	9.5 mg

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Dibasic sodium phosphate.$12H_2O$	28.5 mg	28.5 mg
Benzalkonium chloride	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH 6.0	pH 6.0
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, phosphate buffer salts, and benzalkonium chloride are added to and dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 6.0 with sodium hydroxide and the final solution is diluted to volume. The solution is rendered sterile by filtration through a sterilizing filter.

EXAMPLE 7

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
(S)-(+)-5,6-dihydro-4-isobutylamino-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide monohydrochloride	21.0 g	21.0 g	1.5 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.8 g	1.3 g	6.8 g

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Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.9 g	2.9 g	2.9 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.0 g	5.0 g	5.0 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	35.9 g	35.9 g	35.9 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

The active compounds, sodium citrate, benzalkonium chloride (in a 50% W/W solution), and mannitol are dissolved in approximately 400 mL water for injection in a tared and sterile vessel. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 6.0 by addition of 0.2 N sodium hydroxide solution and water for injection is added until the weight of composition equals 750 g. The composition is sterilized by filtration, pushing the solution with a 2 bar pressure of 0.45 micron filtrated nitrogen. Then 250 g of a 2% hydroxyethylcellulose autoclaved solution is added and the obtained solution is homogenized by stirring with a magnetic stirring bar. The solution is aseptically subdivided into 3.5 mL aliquots and sealed.

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EXAMPLE 8

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
(S)-(+)-5,6-dihydro-4-isobutyl-amino-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	1.0 mg	1.5 mg	0.5 mg
4-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-amino]propoxy]-2,3,6-trimethylphenol-1-acetate	0.3 mg	0.2 mg	0.4 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate $.2H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0		
Dibasic sodium phosphate $.12H_2O$			
Benzalkonium chloride	0.10 mg	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, phosphate buffer salts, benzalkonium chloride, and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by filtration through a sterilizing filter.

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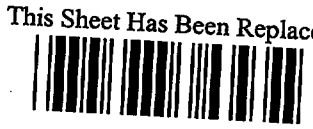
EXAMPLE 9

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
(S)-(+)-5,6-dihydro-4-isobutyl-amino-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	1.7 mg	0.8 mg
1-[4-[2-(cyclopropylmethoxy)-ethyl]-phenoxy]-3-(1-methylethyl)-amino]-2-propanol	0.3 mg	0.2 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate.$2H_2O$	9.5 mg	9.5 mg
Dibasic sodium phosphate.$12H_2O$	28.5 mg	28.5 mg
Benzalkonium chloride	0.10 mg.	0.10 mg
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH 6.0	pH 6.0
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, phosphate buffer salts, and benzalkonium chloride are added to and dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 6.0 with sodium hydroxide and the final solution is diluted to volume. The solution is rendered sterile by filtration through a sterilizing filter.

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EXAMPLE 10

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
(S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3b]-thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide monohydrochloride	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 11

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
(S)-(+)-5,6-dihydro-4-isobutyl-amino-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	3.0 mg	0.5 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.0 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.0-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 12

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
(S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-propyl-amino-6-methoxypropyl-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate $.2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate $.12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 13

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
(R)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-iso-butylamino-4H-thieno[2,3b]-thio-pyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	2.0 mg	0.5 mg
4-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-amino]propoxy]-2,3,6-trimethylphenol-1-acetate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate $.2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate $.12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 14

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
cis-5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide monohydrochloride	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
4-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-amino]propoxy]-2,3,6-trimethylphenol-1-acetate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate $.2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate $.12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 15

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
cis-5,6-dihydro-4-propyl-amino-6-methoxypropyl-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	2.0 mg	0.5 mg
4-[2-hydroxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-amino]propoxy]-2,3,6-trimethylphenol-1-acetate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 16

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide monohydrochloride	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
1-[4-[2-(cyclopropylmethoxy)ethyl]-phenoxy]-3-(1-methylethyl)amino]-2-propanol	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 17

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
5,6-dihydro-4-isobutylamino-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	2.0 mg	0.5 mg
1-[4-[2-(cyclopropylmethoxy)ethyl]-phenoxy]-3-(1-methylethyl)amino]-2-propanol	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 18

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
5,6-dihydro-4-propylamino-6-methoxypropyl-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
1-[4-[2-(cyclopropylmethoxy)ethyl]-phenoxy]-3-(1-methylethyl)amino]-2-propanol	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 19

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
3,4-Dihydro-4-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide-1,1-dioxide	22.26 g	22.26 g	1.113 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.834 g	1.367 g	6.834 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.940 g	2.940 g	2.940 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.00 g	5.00 g	5.00 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	16.00 g	21.00 g	35.90 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

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EXAMPLE 20

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
3,4-Dihydro-4-ethylamino-2-methyl-2H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide-1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	22.26 g	22.26 g	1.113 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.834 g	1.367 g	6.834 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.940 g	2.940 g	2.940 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.00 g	5.00 g	5.00 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	16.00 g	21.00 g	35.90 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

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EXAMPLE 21

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
3,4-Dihydro-2-methyl-4-(2-methyl)propylamino-2H-thieno-[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide-1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	22.26 g	22.26 g	1.113 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.834 g	1.367 g	6.834 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.940 g	2.940 g	2.940 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.00 g	5.00 g	5.00 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	16.00 g	21.00 g	35.90 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

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EXAMPLE 22

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
R-(+)-3,4-Dihydro-4-ethylamino-2-methyl)-2H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide-1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	22.26 g	22.26 g	1.113 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.834 g	1.367 g	6.834 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.940 g	2.940 g	2.940 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.00 g	5.00 g	5.00 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	16.00 g	21.00 g	35.90 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

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EXAMPLE 23

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
R-(+)-3,4-Dihydro-4-ethylamino-2-(2-methoxy)ethyl-2H-thieno-[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide-1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	22.26 g	22.26 g	1.113 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.834 g	1.367 g	6.834 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.940 g	2.940 g	2.940 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.00 g	5.00 g	5.00 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	16.00 g	21.00 g	35.90 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

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EXAMPLE 24

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
R-(+)-3,4-Dihydro-2-(2-methoxy)-ethyl-4-propylamino-2H-thieno-[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfon-amide-1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	22.26 g	22.26 g	1.113 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.834 g	1.367 g	6.834 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.940 g	2.940 g	2.940 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.00 g	5.00 g	5.00 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	16.00 g	21.00 g	35.90 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

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EXAMPLE 25

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
3,4-Dihydro-4-methoxy-2-methyl-2H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide-1,1-dioxide	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give	
Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 26

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
3,4-Dihydro-4-ethylamino-2-methyl-2H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide-1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$		
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 27

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
3,4-Dihydro-2-methy-4-(2-methyl)propylamino-2H-thieno-[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide-1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$		
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 28

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
R-(+)-3,4-Dihydro-4-ethyl-amino-2-methyl-2H-thieno-[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfon-amide-1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give	
Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 29

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
R-(+)-3,4-Dihydro-4-ethyl-amino-2-(2-methoxy)ethyl-2H-thieno[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide 1,1-dioxide hydrochloride	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate $.2H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give	
Dibasic sodium phosphate $.12H_2O$	final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 30

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
R-(+)-3,4-Dihydro-2-(2-methoxy)-ethyl-4-propylamino-2H-thieno-[3,2-e]-1,2-thiazine-6-sulfonamide 1,1-dioxide hydrochloride-	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1.0 mL	1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

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EXAMPLE 31

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II	III
(S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-propyl-4H-thieno-[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide monohydrochloride	22.26 g	22.26 g	1.113 g
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	6.834 g	1.367 g	6.834 g
Sodium citrate.$2H_2O$	2.940 g	2.940 g	2.940 g
Benzalkonium Chloride	0.075 g	0.075 g	0.075 g
Hydroxyethylcellulose	5.00 g	5.00 g	5.00 g
Sodium hydroxide q.s.	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0	pH = 6.0
Mannitol	16.00 g	21.00 g	35.90 g
Water for injection q.s. ad.	1000 g	1000 g	1000 g

The active compounds, sodium citrate, benzalkonium chloride (in a 50% W/W solution), and mannitol are dissolved in approximately 400 mL water for injection in a tared and sterile vessel. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 6.0 by addition of 0.2 N sodium hydroxide solution, and water for injection is added until the weight of composition

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equals 750 g. The composition is sterilized by filtration, pushing the solution with a 2 bar pressure of 0.45 micron filtrated nitrogen. Then 250 g of a 2% hydroxyethylcellulose autoclaved solution is added and the obtained solution is homogenized by stirring with a magnetic stirring bar. The solution is aseptically subdivided into 3.5 mL aliquots and sealed.

EXAMPLE 32

SOLUTION COMPOSITION	I	II
(S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-propyl-4H-thieno-[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide monohydrochloride	2.0 mg	0.2 mg
(S)-(-)-1-(tert-butylamino)-3-[(4-morpholino-1,2,5-thiadiazol-3-yl)oxy]-2-propanol maleate	0.5 mg	0.5 mg
GELRITE™ gellan gum	6.0 mg	6.0 mg
Monobasic sodium phosphate .$2H_2O$ Dibasic sodium phosphate .$12H_2O$	Quantity sufficient to give final pH 5.5 - 6.0	
Benzyldodecinium bromide	0.10 mg	0.10 mg
Polysorbate 80	0.2 mg	0.2 mg

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Water for injection q.s. ad. 1.0 mL 1.0 mL

The active compounds, GELRITE™ gellan gum, phosphate buffer salts, benzyldodecinium bromide and Polysorbate 80 are added to and suspended or dissolved in water. The pH of the composition is adjusted to 5.5-6.0 and diluted to volume. The composition is rendered sterile by ionizing radiation.

EXAMPLE 33

Study of (S,S)-(-)-5,6-dihydro-4-ethylamino-6-methyl-4H-thieno[2,3b]thiopyran-2-sulfonamide-7,7-dioxide (I) in combination with Timolol

Patients aged 40 or over, with either ocular hypertension or primary open angle glaucoma with an intraocular pressure (IOP) in one or both eyes of 22 mmHg or more at one time point each day while receiving timolol 0.5% twice a day (bid) alone were admitted to the study. Patients had been on timolol 0.5% bid, either alone or in combination for at least three weeks prior to study entry and had been on timolol 0.5% bid as their sole glaucoma therapy for at least two weeks prior to study admission.

Secondary glaucoma was an exclusion as was a history of glaucoma surgery or laser trabeculoplasty/gonioplasty. Patients for whom timolol was contraindicated by the datasheet were excluded and also excluded were those on a concurrent

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ß-blocker, carbonic anhydrase inhibitor, or clonidine. Thirty-one patients entered the study.

Procedure

1. All patients had their visual fields plotted by Goldmann Perimetry prior to study entry.
2. Patients were admitted for a 12 hour diurnal curve (i.e., IOP recorded at 08.00, 09.00, 10.00, 12.00, 14.00, 16.00, 18.00, 20.00 hours approximately, the 08.00 recording was immediately prior to instillation of the drops). All pressures were measured by the same observer using the same Goldmann applanation tonometer.
3. Following recording of the baseline Diurnal Curve on timolol 0.5% bid, all of the patients were instructed to add 1 drop of a solution to each eye at 8:10 pm and 8:10 am, ten minutes after adding timolol, for seven days. The solution given to 16 of the patients contained 2% Compound I; the solution given to the other 15 patients was a placebo solution.
4. On Day 2, the IOP of each patient was measured at 8 am and 9 am, and a 12 hour diurnal curve was recorded on Day 8.

preliminary IOP data follow:

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MEAN IOP PRESTUDY AND
PERCENT CHANGE IN IOP ON DAY 8 FROM PRESTUDY

COMPOUND I PLUS TIMOLOL GROUP

TIME	TIMOLOL BASELINE	TIMOLOL PLUS COMPOUND I
8am	27.4	-16.8 %
9am	27.1	-21.0 %
10am	25.4	-18.9 %
noon	25.6	-17.3 %
2pm	24.5	-18.6 %
4pm	25.2	-17.0 %
6pm	25.7	-18.2 %
8pm	24.4	-13.2 %

PLACEBO PLUS TIMOLOL GROUP

TIME	TIMOLOL BASELINE	TIMOLOL PLUS PLACEBO
8am	26.9	- 3.4 %
9am	24.2	- 4.5 %
10am	23.3	- 1.7 %
noon	23.2	+ 0.2 %
2pm	21.6	+ 0.1 %
4pm	22.7	- 0.1 %
6pm	23.1	- 3.7 %
8pm	21.9	+ 6.6 %

These data are represented graphically in Figure 1.

Overall, Compound I given every 12 hours demonstrated a clinically and statistically

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significant effect over the effect of timolol alone, ranging from 13%-21% based on worse eye analysis.

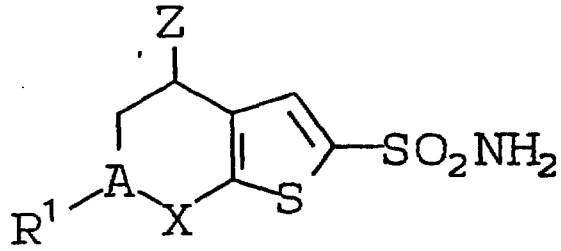
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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An ophthalmic formulation for the treatment of ocular hypertension in a subject in need thereof, comprising an ophthalmologically acceptable carrier, 0.5 to 5% (w/w) of a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof and 0.01 to 1.0% of a ß-adrenergic antagonist or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The formulation of Claim 1 wherein the concentration of carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is 0.5 to 3% and the concentration of the ß-adrenergic antagonist is 0.1 to 0.5%.

3. The ophthalmic formulation of Claim 1 or Claim 2 for the treatment of ocular hypertension comprising an ophthalmologically acceptable carrier, 0.05 to 5% of a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor of the structure:



the individual diastereomers, the individual enantiomers or mixtures thereof, or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

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A is carbon or nitrogen;
Z is -NHR or -OR;
R is C_{1-6} alkyl, either straight or branched chain;
R^1 is

(a) hydrogen,
(b) C_{1-3} alkyl, or
(c) C_{1-4} alkoxy-C_{1-4} alkyl; and

X is $-SO_2-$ or -C(O)-;

and 0.01 to 1.0% of a ß-adrenergic antagonist selected from betaxolol, bufenolol, carteolol, levobunolol, metipranolol, and timolol, or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The formulation of Claim 3 wherein A is carbon, Z is -NHR, and X is $-SO_2-$.

5. The formulation of Claim 3 or Claim 4 wherein:
R is

a) $-CH_2CH_3$,
b) $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$, or
c) $-CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$;

R^1 is

a) hydrogen,
b) $-CH_3$,
c) $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$,
d) $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OCH_3$, or
e) $-CH_2OCH_2CH_3$.

6. The formulation of any one of the preceding Claims wherein the β-adrenergic antagonist is timolol or an ophthalmologically acceptable salt thereof.

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7. The formulation of any one of claims 3 to 6 wherein A is carbon; and wherein: R is $-CH_2CH_3$ and R^1 is $-CH_3$; or R is $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$ and R^1 is $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OCH_3$; or R is $-CH_2CH_3$ and R^1 is $-CH_2CH_2CH_3$; or R is $-CH_2CH_2(CH_3)_2$ and R^1 is hydrogen; or R is $-CH_2CH_3$ and R^1 is $-CH_2OCH_2CH_3$; and carbons 4 and 6 of the carbonic anhydrase inhibitor both have S absolute stereochemical configuration.

8. The formulation of Claim 7 wherein the concentration of carbonic anhydrase inhibitor is 0.7 or 2.0%, and the concentration of timolol is 0.5%.

9. The formulation of any one of the preceding Claims further comprising 0.1% to 2% gellan gum.

10. The use of a formulation as claimed in any one of the preceding claims for the manufacture of a medicament for treating ocular hypertension.

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