[0006a] In one aspect, the present invention refers to an injectable pharmaceutical composition to be administered at a local site of a subject, comprising:

a first non-ionic surfactant having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10, and selected from the group consisting of a polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative, polyoxyl 15 hydroxystearate (solutol HS 15) and a combination thereof; and

curcuminoid encapsulated in first micelles formed by the first non-ionic surfactant, and the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the first non-ionic surfactant being 1:8 - 1:500.

[0006b] In another aspect, the present invention refers to an aesthetic method of reducing the subcutaneous fat at a local site of a subject, comprising a step of administering a composition to the local site of the subject, wherein, the composition comprises:

a first non-ionic surfactant having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10; and

curcuminoid encapsulated in first micelles formed by the first non-ionic surfactant .

[0006c] In another aspect, the present invention refers to an aesthetic method of reducing body weight of a subject, comprising a step of administering a composition to the subject, wherein, the composition comprises:

a first non-ionic surfactant having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10; and

curcuminoid encapsulated in first micelles formed by the first non-ionic surfactant.

[0006d] In another aspect, the present invention refers to an aesthetic method of promoting lipolysis, comprising administration of a composition comprising a first

non-ionic surfactant having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10, and curcuminoid encapsulated in first micelles formed by the first non-ionic surfactant.

What is claimed is:

1. An injectable pharmaceutical composition to be administered at a local site of a subject, comprising:

   a first non-ionic surfactant having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10, and selected from the group consisting of a polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative, polyoxyl 15 hydroxystearate (solutol HS 15) and a combination thereof; and

   curcuminoid encapsulated in first micelles formed by the first non-ionic surfactant, and the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the first non-ionic surfactant being 1:8 -1:500.

2. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative is selected from the group consisting of polyoxyl 35 hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil, other polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, and combinations thereof.
3. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the first non-ionic surfactant is 1:8 - 1:150.
4. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 3, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the first non-ionic surfactant is 1:20- 1:150.
5. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the concentration of curcuminoid in the injectable pharmaceutical composition is 0.3- 120 mg/g.
6. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 5, wherein the concentration of curcuminoid in the injectable pharmaceutical composition is 2 - 91 mg/g.
7. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the diameter of the first micelles is 3 - 50 nm.
8. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, wherein the diameter of the

first micelles is 5 - 20 nm.

9. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the injectable pharmaceutical composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable aqueous solution.
10. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1 or 9, wherein the injectable pharmaceutical composition further comprises a second lipophilic active agent different from the curcuminoid, which is encapsulated in second micelles formed by a second non-ionic surfactant.
11. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, wherein the second non-ionic surfactant has a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10.
12. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, wherein the second non-ionic surfactant is selected from the group consisting of polysorbate 80 (Tween 80), polyoxyl 15 hydroxystearate (solutol HS 15), a polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative, other non-ionic surfactants and combinations thereof.
13. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, wherein the second lipophilic active agent is selected from the group consisting of quercetin, synephrine, puerarin, resveratrol, other lipophilic active agents, and combinations thereof.
14. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 10, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the second lipophilic active agent is 30:1 - 1:10.
15. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1 or 9, wherein the injectable pharmaceutical composition further comprises a hydrophilic active agent.
16. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 15, wherein the hydrophilic active agent is selected from the group consisting of green tea extract, epigallocatechin gallate, epicatechin, epicatechin gallate, epigallocatechin, gallocatechin gallate, gallocatechin, catechin gallate, catechin, epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), caffeine, carnitine, L-carnitine, synephrine, chlorogenic acid, other

hydrophilic active agents, and combinations thereof.

17. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 15, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the hydrophilic active agent is 30:1 to 1:10.

18. An aesthetic method of reducing the subcutaneous fat at a local site of a subject, comprising a step of administering a composition to the local site of the subject, wherein, the composition comprises:

a first non-ionic surfactant having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10; and

curcuminoid encapsulated in first micelles formed by the first non-ionic surfactant.

19. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the first non-ionic surfactant is selected from polysorbate 80 (Tween 80), polyoxyl 15 hydroxystearate (solutol HS 15), polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, other non-ionic surfactants, and combinations thereof.

20. The aesthetic method of claim 19, wherein the polyoxyethylene castor oil derivative is selected from polyoxyl 35 hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil, other polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, and combinations thereof.

21. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the first non-ionic surfactant is 1:5 to 1:500.

22. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the concentration of curcuminoid in the composition is 0.3 - 120 mg/g.

23. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the diameter of the first micelles is 3 - 50 nm.

24. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the composition further comprises an aqueous solution.

25. The aesthetic method of claim 18 or 24, wherein the composition further comprises a

second lipophilic active agent different from the curcuminoid, which is encapsulated in second micelles formed by a second non-ionic surfactant.

26. The aesthetic method of claim 25, wherein the hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) of the second non-ionic surfactant is greater than 10.
27. The aesthetic method of claim 25, wherein the second non-ionic surfactant is selected from polysorbate 80 (tween 80), polyoxyl 15 hydroxystearate (solutol HS 15), polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, other non-ionic surfactants, and combinations thereof.
28. The aesthetic method of claim 27, wherein the second non-ionic surfactant is selected from polyoxyl 35 hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyl 40 hydrogenated castor oil, other polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, and combinations thereof.
29. The aesthetic method of claim 25, wherein the second lipophilic active agent is selected from quercetin, synephrine, puerarin, resveratrol, any lipophilic active agent, and combinations thereof.
30. The aesthetic method of claim 25, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the second lipophilic active agent is 30:1 - 1:10.
31. The aesthetic method of claim 18 or 24, wherein the composition further comprises a hydrophilic active agent.
32. The aesthetic method of claim 31, wherein the hydrophilic active agent is selected from green tea extract, epigallocatechin gallate, epicatechin, epicatechin gallate, epigallocatechin, gallocatechin gallate, gallocatechin, catechin gallate, catechin, epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), caffeine, carnitine, L-carnitine, synephrine, chlorogenic acid, other hydrophilic active agents, and combinations thereof.
33. The aesthetic method of claim 31, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the hydrophilic active agent is 30:1 to 1:10.
34. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the composition is in a form of a

subcutaneous injection formulation, a subcutaneous fat layer injection formulation, a solution for implanted infusion, a cream formulation, a patch formulation, or other skin-absorption delivery systems.

35. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the dosage of the composition to be administered at the local site of the subject is 0.02 - 20 mg/cm^2.

36. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the dosage of the composition to be administered at the local site of the subject is 0.01 - 40 mg/kg.

37. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the dosing frequency of the composition to be administered at the local site of the subject is 1-12 times every other day to every 30 days.

38. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the composition further comprises at least one of a cosolvent, a suspending agent, and an oil phase excipient.

39. The aesthetic method of claim 38, wherein the first micelles are co-formed by the first non-ionic surfactant and at least one of the oil phase excipient and the cosolvent.

40. An aesthetic method of reducing body weight of a subject, comprising a step of administering a composition to the subject, wherein, the composition comprises:

a first non-ionic surfactant having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10; and

curcuminoid encapsulated in first micelles formed by the first non-ionic surfactant.

41. The aesthetic method of claim 40, wherein the composition further comprises an aqueous solution.

42. The aesthetic method of claim 40 or 41, wherein the composition further comprises a second lipophilic active agent different from the curcuminoid, which is encapsulated in second micelles formed by a second non-ionic surfactant, the second lipophilic active agent being selected from quercetin, synephrine, puerarin, resveratrol, any lipophilic

active agent, and combinations thereof.

43. The aesthetic method of claim 40 or 41, wherein the composition further comprises a hydrophilic active agent selected from green tea extract, epigallocatechin gallate, epicatechin, epicatechin gallate, epigallocatechin, gallocatechin gallate, gallocatechin, catechin gallate, catechin, epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG), caffeine, carnitine, L-carnitine, synephrine, chlorogenic acid, other hydrophilic active agents, and combinations thereof.
44. The aesthetic method of claim 40, wherein the administering step is conducted by injecting to a local site of the subject the composition that is in a form of a subcutaneous injection formulation, an intravenous injection formulation, or a subcutaneous fat layer injection formulation.
45. The aesthetic method of claim 44, wherein the dosage of the composition to be injected at the local site of the subject is 0.2 - 16 mg/cm^2.
46. The aesthetic method of claim 44, wherein the dosage of the composition to be injected at the local site of the subject is 0.4 - 40 mg/kg.
47. The aesthetic method of claim 44, wherein the dosing frequency of the composition to be injected at the local site of the subject is 3-60 times every other day to every 20 days.
48. The aesthetic method of claim 40, wherein the composition further comprises at least one of a cosolvent, a suspending agent, and an oil phase excipient.
49. The aesthetic method of claim 48, wherein the first micelles are co-formed by the first non-ionic surfactant and at least one of the oil phase excipient and cosolvent.
50. The aesthetic method of claim 49, wherein the composition to be administered to the subject is in a form of a subcutaneous injection formulation, a subcutaneous fat layer injection formulation, an intravenous injection formulation, a solution for implanted infusion, a cream, a patch, or other skin-absorption delivery systems.

51. An aesthetic method of promoting lipolysis, comprising administering of a composition comprising a first non-ionic surfactant having a hydrophilic-lipophilic balance value (HLB value) greater than 10, and curcuminoid encapsulated in first micelles formed by the first non-ionic surfactant.
52. The aesthetic method of claim 51, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the first non-ionic surfactant is 1:5 to 1:500.
53. The aesthetic method of claim 51, wherein the concentration of curcuminoid in the composition is 0.3-120 mg/g.
54. The aesthetic method of claim 51, wherein the diameter of the first micelles is 3-50 nm.
55. The aesthetic method of claim 51, wherein the composition further comprises an aqueous solution.
56. The aesthetic method of claim 51 or 55, wherein the composition further comprises a second lipophilic active agent different from the curcuminoid, which is encapsulated in second micelles formed by a second non-ionic surfactant.
57. The aesthetic method of claim 56, wherein the weight ratio of the curcuminoid to the second lipophilic active agent is 30:1-1:10.
58. The injectable pharmaceutical composition of claim 1, wherein the curcuminoid is curcumin.
59. The aesthetic method of claim 18, wherein the curcuminoid is curcumin.
60. The aesthetic method of claim 40, wherein the curcuminoid is curcumin.
61. The aesthetic method of claim 51, wherein the curcuminoid is curcumin.