WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An ophthalmic composition comprising, in an ophthalmically acceptable medium:

a solid complex comprising an active pharmaceutical ingredient and a cyclodextrin,

wherein the composition comprises less than 2%, in particular less than 1%, more particularly less than 0.8%, by weight of impurities based on the weight of the active pharmaceutical ingredient.

2. The ophthalmic composition according to Claim 1, wherein the composition further comprises a polymer and the viscosity of the composition is from 4 to 14 cP, preferably 5 to 13 cP, more preferably 6 to 12 cP.

3. An ophthalmic composition comprising, in an ophthalmically acceptable medium:

a solid complex comprising an active pharmaceutical ingredient and a cyclodextrin; and

a polymer;

wherein the viscosity of the composition is from 4 to 14 cP, preferably 5 to 13 cP, more preferably 6 to 12 cP.

4. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which the active pharmaceutical ingredient is selected from the group consisting of a steroid such as dexamethasone, difluprednate, estradiol, fluocinolone, fluorometholone, hydrocortisone, loteprednol etabonate, prednisolone, triamcinolone, and rimexolone; a kinase inhibitor such as axitinib, BMS-794833, carbozantinib, cediranib, crizotinib, dasatinib, dovitinib, everolimus, lapatinib, lenvatinib, motesanib, nilotinib, nintedanib, orantinib, PD173074, pazopanib, regorafenib, ruxolitinib, sorafenib, sunitinib, temsirolimus, tofacitinib, vandetanib, vemurafenib, and ZM323881; an angiotensin II receptor antagonist such as candesartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, and valsartan; an aldose reductase inhibitor such as 2-methylsorbinol; an immunosuppressant such as sirolimus; a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor such as

acetazolamide, brinzolamide, dorzolamide, ethoxzolamide and methazolamide; an antimicrobial or an antiviral such as acyclovir, chloramphenicol, chlortetracycline, ciprofloxacin, fusidic acid, gancyclovir, norfloxacin, ofloxacin, tetracycline, and zidovudine; an antihistamine such as levocabastine; and a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory active pharmaceutical ingredient such as bromfenac, diclofenac, indomethacin and nepafenac; and combinations thereof.

5. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, in which the active pharmaceutical ingredient is selected from the group consisting of dexamethasone, axitinib, cediranib, dovitinib, motesanib, pazopanib, regorafenib, losartan, olmesartan, dorzolamide, diclofenac, nepafenac, and combinations thereof.

6. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 5, in which the active pharmaceutical ingredient is present in the composition at a concentration of 0.1 to 100 mg/mL, in particular 1 to 50 mg/mL, more particularly 5 to 25 mg/mL, even more particularly 10 to 20 mg/mL.

7. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6, in which 60 to 95% by weight, in particular 70 to 90% by weight, of the active pharmaceutical ingredient in the composition is in the form of a solid complex of active pharmaceutical ingredient and cyclodextrin.

8. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 7, in which 5 to 40% by weight, in particular 10 to 30% by weight, of the active pharmaceutical ingredient in the composition is in dissolved form.

9. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 8, in which 0% to 0.5% by weight of the active pharmaceutical ingredient in the composition is in uncomplexed solid form.

10. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 6, in which about 40% to about 99% of the active pharmaceutical ingredient is in the form of microparticles and about 1% to about 60% of the active pharmaceutical ingredient is

in the form of nanoparticles or water-soluble active pharmaceutical ingredient/cyclodextrin complexes.

11. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 10, in which the cyclodextrin is α-cyclodextrin, β-cyclodextrin, γ-cyclodextrin, or combinations thereof.

12. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 10, in which the cyclodextrin is γ-cyclodextrin.

13. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 12, in which the amount of cyclodextrin is from 1 to 25%, in particular 5 to 20%, more particularly 10 to 18%, even more particularly 12 to 16%, by weight, of cyclodextrin based on the volume of the composition.

14. An ophthalmic composition comprising, in an ophthalmically acceptable medium:

a solid complex comprising dexamethasone and γ-cyclodextrin,

wherein the composition comprises less than 0.5%, in particular less than 0.3%, more particularly less than 0.2%, by weight of dehydrated dexamethasone based on the weight of the dexamethasone.

15. The ophthalmic composition according to Claim 14, wherein the composition further comprises a polymer.

16. The ophthalmic composition according to Claim 15, wherein the viscosity of the composition is from 4 to 14 cP, preferably 5 to 13 cP, more preferably 6 to 12 cP.

17. An ophthalmic composition comprising, in an ophthalmically acceptable medium:

a solid complex comprising dexamethasone and γ-cyclodextrin; and

a polymer;

wherein the viscosity of the composition is from 4 to 14 cP, preferably 5 to 13 cP, more preferably 6 to 12 cP.

18. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 14 to 17, in which the dexamethasone is present in the composition at a concentration of 10 mg/mL to 20 mg/mL.

19. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 14 to 18, in which 60 to 95% by weight, in particular 70 to 90% by weight, of the dexamethasone in the composition is in the form of a solid complex of dexamethasone and γ-cyclodextrin.

20. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 14 to 19, in which 5 to 40% by weight, in particular 10 to 30% by weight, of the dexamethasone in the composition is in dissolved form.

21. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 14 to 20, in which 0 to 0.5% by weight of the dexamethasone in the composition is in uncomplexed solid form.

22. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 14 to 18, in which about 40% to about 99% of the dexamethasone is in the form of microparticles and about 1% to about 60% of the dexamethasone is in the form of nanoparticles or water-soluble dexamethasone/γ-cyclodextrin complexes.

23. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 14 to 22, in which the amount of γ-cyclodextrin is from 1 to 25%, in particular 5 to 20%, more particularly 10 to 18%, even more particularly 12 to 16%, by weight of γ-cyclodextrin based on the volume of the composition.

24. The ophthalmic composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 23, wherein the composition is a microsuspension.

25. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 24, in which the solid complex has a diameter D_{50} of less than 100 µm, in particular 1 to 25 µm, more particularly 2 to 10 µm, even more particularly 3 to 8 µm.

26. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 25, further comprising a water-soluble cyclodextrin derivative selected from the group consisting of 2-hydroxypropyl-α-cyclodextrin, 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin, 2-hydroxypropyl-γ-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether α-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether γ-cyclodextrin, methylated α-cyclodextrin, methylated β-cyclodextrin, methylated γ-cyclodextrin, and combinations thereof.

27. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 2 to 13 and 15 to 26, in which the polymer is a surface active polymer.

28. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 2 to 13 and 15 to 27, in which the polymer is selected from the group consisting of a polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, a polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether, a polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, a cellulose derivative, a carboxyvinyl polymer, a polyvinyl polymer, a polyvinyl alcohol, a polyvinylpyrrolidone, a copolymer of polyoxypropylene and polyoxyethylene, tyloxapol, and combinations thereof; in particular a copolymer of polyoxypropylene and polyoxyethylene.

29. An ophthalmic composition according to claim 28, in which the copolymer of polyoxypropylene and polyoxyethylene is a triblock copolymer comprising a hydrophilic block-hydrophobic block-hydrophilic block configuration.

30. An ophthalmic composition according to claim 2 to 13 and 15 to 27, in which the polymer is a poloxamer.

31. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 2 to 13 and 15 to 30, in which the amount of polymer is 0.5 to 5%, in particular 1 to 4%, more particularly 2 to 3%, more particularly 2.2 to 2.8%, by weight of polymer based on the volume of the composition.

32. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 31, wherein the ophthalmically acceptable medium comprises water and optionally an additive selected from the group consisting of a preservative, a stabilizing agent, an electrolyte, a buffering agent, and combinations thereof.

33. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 32, wherein the ophthalmically acceptable medium comprises a preservative; in particular a preservative selected from the group consisting of sodium bisulfite, sodium bisulfate, sodium thiosulfate, benzalkonium chloride, chlorobutanol, thimerosal, phenylmercuric acetate, phenylmercuric nitrate, methylparaben, phenylethyl alcohol, and combinations thereof; more particularly benzalkonium chloride.

34. An ophthalmic composition according to claim 33, in which the amount of preservative is 0 to 1%, in particular 0.001 to 0.5%, more particularly 0.005 to 0.1%, even more particularly 0.01 to 0.04%, by weight of preservative based on the volume of the composition.

35. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 34, wherein the ophthalmically acceptable medium comprises a stabilizing agent, more particularly disodium edetate.

36. An ophthalmic composition according to claim 35, in which the amount of stabilizing agent is 0 to 1%, in particular 0.01 to 0.5%, more particularly 0.08 to 0.2% by weight of stabilizing agent based on the volume of the composition.

37. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 36, wherein the ophthalmically acceptable medium comprises an electrolyte; in particular an electrolyte selected from sodium chloride, potassium chloride, and combinations thereof; more particularly sodium chloride.

38. An ophthalmic composition according to claim 37, in which the amount of electrolyte is 0 to 2%, in particular 0.1 to 1.5%, more particularly 0.5 to 1% by weight of electrolyte based on the volume of the composition.

39. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 14 to 38, wherein the composition comprises:

- 1 to 2% of dexamethasone, for example 1.5% of dexamethasone;
- 12 to 16% of γ-cyclodextrin, for example 14% of γ-cyclodextrin;
- 2.2 to 2.8% of polymer, for example 2.5% of poloxamer;
- 0 to 0.2% of stabilizing agent, for example 0.1% of disodium edetate;
- 0 to 1% of electrolyte, for example 0.57% of sodium chloride; and
- water;

wherein the % are % by weight based on the volume of the composition.

40. A method of preparing an ophthalmic composition, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending an active pharmaceutical ingredient and a cyclodextrin in an ophthalmically acceptable medium to form a suspension;

b) heating the suspension at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C for a time t until the active pharmaceutical ingredient and the cyclodextrin are substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium; and

c) cooling the resulting solution to a temperature T2 to obtain an ophthalmic composition comprising a solid complex of an active pharmaceutical ingredient and a cyclodextrin.

41. A method of preparing an ophthalmic composition, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending a cyclodextrin in an ophthalmically acceptable medium to form a suspension;

b) heating the suspension until the cyclodextrin is substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium;

c) adding an active pharmaceutical ingredient in solid form in the solution of step b) at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C and heating the mixture at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C for a time t until the active pharmaceutical ingredient is substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium; and

d) cooling the resulting solution to a temperature T2 to obtain an ophthalmic composition comprising a solid complex of an active pharmaceutical ingredient and a cyclodextrin.

42. A method of preparing an ophthalmic composition, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending an active pharmaceutical ingredient in an ophthalmically acceptable medium to form a suspension and heating said suspension until the active pharmaceutical ingredient is substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium;

b) suspending a cyclodextrin in an ophthalmically acceptable medium to form a suspension and heating said suspension until the cyclodextrin is substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium;

c) mixing the compositions of step a) and b) at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C and heating the mixture at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C for a time t; and

d) cooling the resulting solution to a temperature T2 to obtain an ophthalmic composition comprising a solid complex of an active pharmaceutical ingredient and a cyclodextrin.

43. A method according to any one of claims 40 to 42, wherein the amount of impurities in the ophthalmic composition is less than 2%, in particular less than 1%, more particularly less than 0.8%, by weight of impurities based on the weight of the active pharmaceutical ingredient.

44. A method according to claim 42 or 43, wherein, the composition of step a) and/or the composition of step b) are sterilized in an autoclave prior to their mixing in step c).

45. A method of preparing an ophthalmic composition, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending dexamethasone and γ-cyclodextrin in an ophthalmically acceptable medium to form a suspension;

b) heating the suspension at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C for a time t until the dexamethasone and the γ-cyclodextrin are substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium; and

c) cooling the resulting solution to a temperature T2 to obtain an ophthalmic composition comprising a solid complex of dexamethasone and γ-cyclodextrin.

46. A method of preparing an ophthalmic composition, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending γ-cyclodextrin in an ophthalmically acceptable medium to form a suspension;

b) heating the suspension until the γ-cyclodextrin is dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium;

c) adding dexamethasone in solid form in the solution of step b) at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C and heating the mixture at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C for a time t until the dexamethasone is substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium; and

d) cooling the resulting solution to a temperature T2 to obtain an ophthalmic composition comprising a solid complex of dexamethasone and γ-cyclodextrin.

47. A method of preparing an ophthalmic composition, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending dexamethasone in an ophthalmically acceptable medium to form a suspension and heating said suspension until the dexamethasone is substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium;

b) suspending γ-cyclodextrin in an ophthalmically acceptable medium to form a suspension and heating said suspension until the γ-cyclodextrin is substantially dissolved in the ophthalmically acceptable medium;

c) mixing the compositions of steps a) and b) at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C and heating the mixture at a temperature T1 lower than 120°C for a time t; and

d) cooling the resulting solution to a temperature T2 to obtain an ophthalmic composition comprising a solid complex of dexamethasone and γ-cyclodextrin.

48. A method according to any one of claims 45 to 47, wherein the ophthalmic composition comprises less than 0.5%, in particular less than 0.3%, more particularly less than 0.2%, by weight of dexamethasone enol aldehyde based on the weight of the dexamethasone.

49. A method according to claim 47 or 48, wherein, the composition of step a) and/or the composition of step b) are sterilized in an autoclave prior to their mixing in step c).

50. A method according to any one of claims 40 to 49, wherein temperature T1 is 80 to 110°C, in particular 85 to 105°C, more particularly 90 to 100°C.

51. A method according to any one of claims 40 to 50, wherein heating time t is 5 minutes to 2 hours, in particular 10 minutes to 1 hour, more particularly 15 to 30 minutes.

52. A method according to any one of claims 40 to 51, wherein temperature T2 is 10 to 40°C, in particular 15 to 35°C, more particularly 20 to 30°C.

53. A method according to any one of claims 40 to 52, wherein temperature T1 is cooled to temperature T2 with a rate of 1 to 25°C/min, in particular 2 to 20°C/min, more particularly 5 to 18°C/min.

54. A method according to any one of claims 40 to 53, wherein the suspension of step a) further comprises a polymer.

55. A method according to any one of claims 42 to 44 and 47 to 54, wherein the suspension of step b) further comprises a polymer.

56. A method according to claim 54 or 55, wherein the viscosity of the ophthalmic composition is 4 to 14 cP, preferably 5 to 13 cP, more preferably 6 to 12 cP.

57. A method according to any one of claims 40 to 56, wherein the ophthalmic composition obtained with said method is as defined in any one of claims 1 to 39.

58. An ophthalmic composition obtainable by the method according to any one of claims 40 to 57.

59. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 39 or prepared according to the method of any one of claims 40 to 57 for use in the treatment of an ocular condition, in particular an anterior ocular condition or a posterior ocular condition, more particularly uveitis, macular edema, macular degeneration, retinal detachment, ocular tumors, fungal or viral infections, multifocal choroiditis, diabetic retinopathy, proliferative vitreoretinopathy (PVR), sympathetic ophthalmia, Vogt Koyanagi-Harada (VKH) syndrome, histoplasmosis, uveal diffusion, and vascular occlusion.

60. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 17 to 39 or prepared according to the method of any one of claims 45 to 57 for use in the treatment of macular edema, wherein the composition is topically administered to the eye in an amount of 1 drop of composition three times per day.

61. An ophthalmic composition for use according to claim 60, wherein the composition comprises 1 to 2%, in particular 1.5% by weight of dexamethasone based on the volume of the composition.

62. A use of the ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 39 or prepared according to the method of any one of claims 40 to 57 as an eye drop solution.

63. An ophthalmic composition comprising:

a complex with a diameter of less than about 100 µm, wherein the complex comprises an active agent and at least one cyclodextrin dissolved in an aqueous vehicle, and

wherein a by-product or a degradation product stays below 0.5% during manufacturing and storage for at least about 2 years when stored at 25°C.

64. The ophthalmic composition according to claim 63, wherein the composition is a microsuspension or an eye drop.

65. An ophthalmic composition according to claim 63 or 64, in which the complex has an average diameter of about 1 µm to about 25 µm.

66. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 65, in which about 80% of the active agent is in complex aggregates with a diameter of greater than about 1 µm and about 20% of the active agent is in complex aggregates with a diameter of less than about 1 µm.

67. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 66, in which the at least one cyclodextrin is α-cyclodextrin, β-cyclodextrin, γ-cyclodextrin, or a mixture thereof.

68. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 67, in which the cyclodextrin is γ-cyclodextrin.

69. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 68, further comprising a water-soluble cyclodextrin derivative selected from the group consisting of 2-hydroxypropyl-α-cyclodextrin, 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin, 2-hydroxypropyl-γ-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether α-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether γ-cyclodextrin, methylated α-cyclodextrin, methylated β-cyclodextrin, methylated γ-cyclodextrin and combinations thereof.

70. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 69, in which the active agent is present in the composition at a concentration of about 1 mg/mL to about 100 mg/mL.

71. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 70, in which the active agent is present in the composition at a concentration of about 1 mg/mL to about 50 mg/mL.

72. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 71, in which the active agent is present in the composition at a concentration of about 1 mg/mL to about 20 mg/mL.

73. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 72, in which the active agent is a steroid such as dexamethasone, difluprednate,estradiol, fluocinolone, fluorometholone, hydrocortisone, loteprednol etabonate, prednisolone, triamcinolone or rimexolone; a kinase inhibitor such as axitinib, BMS-794833, carbozantinib, cediranib, dovitinib, lapainib, lenvatinib, motesanib, nintedanib, orantinib, PD173074, pazopanib, regorafenib, sorafenib, tofacitinib, or ZM323881; a angiotensin II receptor antagonist such as candesartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, or valsartan; an aldose reductase inhibitor such as 2-methylsorbinol; an immunosuppressant such as sirolimus; a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor such as acetazolamide, brinzolamide, dorzolamide, ethoxzolamide or methazolamide; an antimicrobial or antiviral such as acyclovir, chloramphenicol, chlortetracycline, ciprofloxacin, fusidic acid, gancyclovir, norfloxacin, ofloxacin, tetracycline, or zidovudine; an antihistamine such as levocabastine; a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug such as bromfenac, diclofenac, indomethacin, or nepafenac; or a combination thereof.

74. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 73, in which the active agent is dexamethasone.

75. An ophthalmic composition according to any one claims 63 to 74, in which the complex or complex aggregate is coated with a polymer.

76. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 76, in which the complex or complex aggregates is coated with a surface active polymer.

77. An ophthalmic composition according to any one of claims 63 to 76, in which the composition comprises a polymeric stabilizing agent selected from the group consisting of a polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, a polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether, a polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, a cellulose derivative, a carboxyvinyl polymer, a polyvinyl polymer, a polyvinyl alcohol, a polyvinylpyrrolidone and a combination thereof.

78. The ophthalmic composition according to claim 77, in which the composition comprises the polymeric stabilizing agent is a triblock copolymer comprising a hydrophilic block-hydrophobic block-hydrophilic block configuration.

79. An ophthalmic composition according to claim 77 or 78, in which the polymeric stabilizing agent is a poloxamer.

80. Use of the composition according to any one of claims 63 to 79 in an eye drop solution.

81. A method of preparing an ophthalmic microsuspension, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending an active agent and at least one cyclodextrin in an aqueous vehicle to form a suspension with a suspension having a milky appearance,

b) heating the suspension until the active agent and the cyclodextrin are dissolved in the aqueous vehicle, wherein the suspension is heated for a sufficient time at a sufficient temperature to substantially limit generation of a degradation product and provide a substantially clear solution, and

c) cooling the resulting clear solution at a sufficient rate to produce a microsuspension comprising an active agent /cyclodextrin complex having a diameter of less than about 100 μm.

82. A method of preparing an ophthalmic microsuspension, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending an active agent, at least one cyclodextrin, and at least one polymer in an aqueous eye drop vehicle to form a suspension with a milky appearance,

b) heating the suspension until the active agent, the cyclodextrin, and the polymer are dissolved in the aqueous vehicle, wherein the solution is heated for a sufficient time at a sufficient temperature to substantially limit a degradation product and provide a substantially clear solution, and

c) cooling the resulting clear solution at a sufficient rate to produce an active agent /cyclodextrin/polymer complex having a diameter of less than about 100 µm.

83. A method of preparing an ophthalmic microsuspension, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending at least one cyclodextrin in an aqueous eye drop vehicle to form a suspension with a milky appearance,

b) heating the suspension until the cyclodextrin is substantially dissolved in the aqueous vehicle, wherein the solution is heated for a sufficient time at a sufficient temperature to limit a degradation product and provide a substantially clear solution,

c) dissolving a solid active agent in the hot aqueous solution with stirring until the active agent is dissolved in the solution, and

d) cooling the resulting substantially clear solution at a sufficient rate to produce an active agent /cyclodextrin complex having a diameter of less than about 100 µm.

84. A method of preparing an ophthalmic microsuspension, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending at least one cyclodextrin and at least one polymer in an aqueous eye drop vehicle to form a suspension with a milky appearance,

b) heating the suspension until the cyclodextrin and the polymer are dissolved in the aqueous vehicle, wherein the solution is heated for a sufficient time at a sufficient temperature to substantially limit a degradation product and provide a substantially clear solution,

c) dissolving a solid active agent in the hot aqueous solution with stirring until the active agent is dissolved in the solution, and

d) cooling the resulting substantially clear solution at a sufficient rate to produce an active agent /cyclodextrin/polymer complex having a diameter of less than about 100 μm.

85. A method according to any one of claims 81-84, in which the at least one cyclodextrin is α-cyclodextrin, β-cyclodextrin, γ-cyclodextrin, or a mixture thereof.

86. A method according to any one of claims 81-84, in which the cyclodextrin is γ-cyclodextrin.

87. A method according to any one of claims 81-86, further comprising a water-soluble cyclodextrin derivative selected from the group consisting of 2-hydroxypropyl-α-cyclodextrin, 2-hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin, 2-hydroxypropyl-γ-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether α-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether β-cyclodextrin, sulfobutyl ether γ-cyclodextrin, methylated α-cyclodextrin, methylated β-cyclodextrin, methylated γ-cyclodextrin, and a combination thereof.

88. A method according to any one of claims 81-87, in which the active agent is present in the composition at a concentration of about 1 mg/mL to about 100 mg/mL.

89. A method according to any one of claims 81-88, in which the active agent is present in the composition at a concentration of about 1 mg/mL to about 50 mg/mL.

90. A method according to any one of claims 81-89, in which the active agent is present in the composition at a concentration of about 1 mg/mL to about 20 mg/mL.

91. A method according to any one of claims 81-89, in which the active agent is a steroid such as dexamethasone, difluprednate, estradiol, fluocinolone, fluorometholone, hydrocortisone, loteprednol etabonate, prednisolone, triamcinolone or rimexolone; a kinase inhibitor such as axitinib, BMS-794833, carbozantinib, cediranib, dovitinib, lapainib, lenvatinib, motesanib, nintedanib, orantinib, PD173074,

pazopanib, regorafenib, sorafenib, tofacitinib, aor ZM323881; an angiotensin II receptor antagonist such as candesartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, telmisartan, or valsartan; an aldose reductase inhibitor such as 2-methylsorbinol; an immunosuppressant such as sirolimus; a carbonic anhydrase inhibitor such as acetazolamide, brinzolamide, dorzolamide, ethoxzolamide or methazolamide; an antimicrobial or antiviral such as acyclovir, chloramphenicol, chlortetracycline, ciprofloxacin, fusidic acid, gancyclovir, norfloxacin, ofloxacin, tetracycline, or zidovudine; an antihistamine such as levocabastine;a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug such as bromfenac, diclofenac, indomethacin, or nepafenac; or a combination thereof.

92. A method according to any one of claims 81-91, in which the active agent is dexamethasone.

93. A method according to any one of claims 81-92, in which the complex is coated with a polymer.

94. A method according to claim 93, in which the complex is coated with a surface active polymer.

95. A method according to claims 93 or 94, in which the composition comprises a polymeric stabilizing agent selected from the group consisting of a polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, a polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether, a polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, a cellulose derivative, a carboxyvinyl polymer, a polyvinyl polymer, a polyvinyl alcohol, a polyvinylpyrrolidone and a combination thereof.

96. A method according to claim 95, in which the polymeric stabilizing agent is a triblock copolymer comprising a hydrophilic block-hydrophobic block-hydrophilic block configuration.

97. A method according to claim 96, in which the polymeric stabilizing agent is a poloxamer.

98. A method of preparing an ophthalmic microsuspension, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending at least one cyclodextrin in an aqueous eye drop vehicle to form a suspension with a milky appearance,

b) heating the suspension until the cyclodextrin is dissolved in the aqueous vehicle, wherein the solution is heated for a sufficient time at a sufficient temperature to limit a degradation product and provide a substantially clear solution,

c) dissolving solid dexamethasone in the hot aqueous solution with stirring until the dexamethasone is dissolved in the solution, and

d) cooling the resulting substantially clear solution at a sufficient rate to produce a dexamethasone/cyclodextrin complex having a diameter of less than about 100 μm.

99. The method according to claim 98, wherein the dexamethasone/cyclodextrin complex aggregate has a diameter of less than about 10 μm.

100. The method according to claim 98, wherein the dexamethasone/cyclodextrin complex aggregate has a diameter of less than about 5 μm.

101. The method according to claim 98, wherein less than about 0.5% of dexamethasone is degraded to form 16,17-unsaturated dexamethasone and dexamethasone enol aldehydes.

102. The method according to claim 98, wherein less than about 0.3% of dexamethasone is degraded to form 16,17-unsaturated dexamethasone and dexamethasone enol aldehydes.

103. The method according to claim 98, wherein less than about 0.2% of dexamethasone is degraded to form 16,17-unsaturated dexamethasone and dexamethasone enol aldehydes.

104. A method of preparing an ophthalmic microsuspension, comprising the steps of:

a) suspending cyclodextrin in water or an aqueous composition of pharmaceutical excipients to form a suspension with a milky appearance and sterilization in an autoclave,

b) suspending dexamethasone in water or an aqueous composition of pharmaceutical excipients but no cyclodextrin to form a suspension with a milky appearance and sterilization in an autoclave,

c) mixing the two aqueous compositions after cooling to about 95°C to obtain virtual clear solution,

d) cooling the resulting clear solution at a sufficient rate to produce a dexamethasone/cyclodextrin complex aggregates having a diameter of less than about 100 µm.

105. The method according to claim 104, wherein the dexamethasone/cyclodextrin complex aggregate has a diameter of less than about 10 µm.

106. The method according to claim 104, wherein the dexamethasone/cyclodextrin complex aggregate has a diameter of less than about 5 µm.

107. The method according to claim 104, wherein less than about 0.5% of dexamethasone is degraded to form 16,17-unsaturated dexamethasone and dexamethasone enol aldehydes.

108. The method according to claim 104, wherein less than about 0.3% of dexamethasone is degraded to form 16,17-unsaturated dexamethasone and dexamethasone enol aldehydes.

109. The method according to claim 104, wherein less than about 0.2% of dexamethasone is degraded to form 16,17-unsaturated dexamethasone and dexamethasone enol aldehydes.