CLAIMS

1.- An injectable intramuscular depot composition suitable for forming an *in situ* solid implant in a body, comprising a drug which is risperidone and/or paliperidone or any pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in any combination, a biocompatible copolymer based on lactic and glycolic acid having a monomer ratio of lactic to glycolic acid of from 45:55 to 55:45 and DMSO as solvent, wherein the composition releases the drug with an immediate onset of action and continuously for at least 4 weeks and wherein the composition has a pharmacokinetic profile *in vivo* that makes it suitable to be administered each 4 weeks or even longer periods **characterised in that** the biocompatible copolymer has a molecular weight in the range of between 30 and 46 kDa and an inherent viscosity in the range of between 0.25-0.31 dl/g ±10%.

2.- The composition of claim 1, wherein the biocompatible copolymer is gamma or beta irradiated in the dose range of 10-30 KGy measured at a temperature between –40ºC and +35ºC to adjust its molecular weight to a range between 30 and 46 kDa and its inherent viscosity to a range of between 0.25-0.31 dl/g ±10%.

3- The composition of claims 1 or 2, wherein the particle size distribution of the drug is:

- less than 10% particles smaller than 10 microns;
- less than 10% particles larger than 225 microns, and
- a d0.5 value in the range of 40-130 microns.

4.- The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the drug / (polymer+drug) mass ratio is about 33%.

5.- The composition according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the content of drug is about 13% w/w of total formulation and the viscosity of the solution comprising the polymer and the DMSO is in the range of 1.5-2.1 P.a.s ±10%.

6.- The use of the composition of any one of previous claims in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of schizophrenia or bipolar disorders in the human body.

7- A pharmaceutical kit suitable for the in situ formation of a biodegradable implant in a body

comprising the composition of any one of claims 1-6, wherein the drug and the biocompatible polymer are contained in a first container, and the solvent is contained in a second, separate container.

8.- The pharmaceutical kit according to claim 7, wherein at least one of the first and second containers is a syringe, a vial, a device or a cartridge, either disposable or not.

9.- A method for the manufacturing of a composition according to any one of previous claims 1-6, comprising the step of providing a biocompatible copolymer having an initial polymer weight higher than required for the intramuscular depot composition and then adjusting its molecular weight to between 30 and 46 kDa and its inherent viscosity to a range of 0.25-0.31 dl/g by irradiating it with gamma or beta radiation in the dose range of 10-30 KGy measured at a temperature between –40°C and +35°C.

10.- Method according to claim 9 wherein the dose range irradiated to the polymer is in the range of 16 to 25 KGy, measured at 8°C.

11.- Method according to claims 9 or 10 wherein, when the biocompatible polymer has an initial molecular weight of about 56 kDa, it is irradiated with a radiation dose of about 25 KGy to reduce its molecular weight to between 30 and 46 kDa.

12.- Method according to claims 9 or 10 wherein, when the biocompatible polymer has an initial molecular weight of about 50 kDa, it is irradiated with a radiation dose of about 25 KGy to reduce its molecular weight to between 30 and 40 kDa.

13.- Method according to claims 9 or 10 wherein, when the biocompatible polymer has an initial molecular weight of about 38 kDa, it is irradiated with a radiation dose of about 16 KGy to reduce its molecular weight to between 30 and 36 kDa.

14.- Method according to claims 9 or 10 wherein, when the biocompatible polymer has an initial molecular weight of about 63 kDa, it is irradiated with a radiation dose of about 30 KGy to reduce its molecular weight to between 30 and 46 kDa.

15.- The use of claim 6, wherein the treatment consists of a dosing regimen to a patient in need of psychiatric treatment comprising:

a) administering intramuscularly to the patient a first dose in the amount of 37 mg to 150 mg of the injectable depot composition; and then,

b) administering a subsequent dose of the injectable depot composition in the amount of 37 mg to 150 mg, at a point of time between the 24th day and the 35th day counting from the previous administration day.

c) repeating step b)whenever required.

16.- The use of previous claim 15, wherein said first dose is about 50 mg to about 100 mg.

CLAIMS

1.- A method for the manufacturing of a composition suitable for forming an *in situ* solid implant in a body comprising a drug which is risperidone and/or paliperidone or any pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in any combination, a biocompatible copolymer based on lactic and glycolic acid having a monomer ratio of lactic to glycolic acid of from 45:55 to 55:45 and DMSO as solvent, wherein the composition releases the drug with an immediate onset of action and continuously for at least 4 weeks and wherein the composition has a pharmacokinetic profile *in vivo* that makes it suitable to be administered each 4 weeks or even longer periods, characterised in that the method comprises the steps of providing a biocompatible copolymer having an initial polymer weight between 50 and 63 kDa, and then adjusting its molecular weight to between 30 and 46 kDa and its inherent viscosity to a range of 0.25-0.31 dl/g by irradiating it with gamma or beta radiation in the dose range of 10-30 KGy at a temperature higher than -40ºC but lower than 15ºC.

2.- Method according to claim 1 wherein the biocompatible polymer is irradiated in the dose range of 16 to 25 kGy at the temperature of 8ºC.

3.- Method according to claims 1 or 2 wherein, when the biocompatible polymer has an initial molecular weight of 56 kDa, it is irradiated with a radiation dose of 25 KGy to reduce its molecular weight to between 30 and 46 kDa.

4.- Method according to claims 1 or 2 wherein, when the biocompatible polymer has an initial molecular weight of 50 kDa, it is irradiated with a radiation dose of 25 KGy to reduce its molecular weight to between 30 and 40 kDa.

5.- Method according to claims 1 or 2 wherein, when the biocompatible polymer has an initial molecular weight of 63 kDa, it is irradiated with a radiation dose of 30 KGy to reduce its molecular weight to between 30 and 46 kDa.