

- (3) emulsifying the resulting solution in water in the presence of a water-soluble, high-molecular weight substance selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl ethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt, alpha-starch, hydroxypropyl starch, pullalan, gum arabic, tragacanth gum, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and mixtures thereof; and
- (4) then removing the dispersion medium from the so-formed disperse system.

3. A process for the preparation of an activated pharmaceutical composition containing a solid drug in the form of finely divided particles substantially not greater than 10 microns in diameter, which comprises the steps of:

- (1) providing a solid drug that is scarcely soluble in water and is soluble in a hydrophobic organic solvent which is a mixture of a low-boiling hydrophobic organic solvent and a non-volatile hydrophobic organic solvent;
- (2) dissolving the solid drug in said mixture of hydrophobic organic solvents;
- (3) emulsifying the resulting solution in water in the presence of a water-soluble, high-molecular weight substance selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl ethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt, alpha-starch, hydroxypropyl starch, pullalan, gum arabic, tragacanth gum, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and mixtures thereof; and
- (4) then removing the dispersion medium from the so-formed disperse system.

4. A process for the preparation of an activated pharmaceutical composition containing a solid drug in the form of finely divided particles substantially not greater than 10 microns in diameter, which comprises the steps of:

- (1) providing a solid drug that is scarcely soluble in water and is soluble in a hydrophobic organic solvent which is a mixture of a low-boiling hydrophobic organic solvent selected from the group consisting of chloroform, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, n-hexane, benzene, toluene, ethyl ether, isopropyl ether, methyl ethyl ketone and ethyl acetate and a non-volatile hydrophobic organic

solvent selected from the group consisting of glycerides, liquid paraffin, squalane, squalene, lecithin, pristane, low-HLB sorbitan fatty acid esters and low-HLB sucrose fatty acid esters;

- (2) dissolving the solid drug in said mixture of hydrophobic organic solvents;
- (3) emulsifying the resulting solution in water in the presence of a water-soluble, high-molecular substance selected from the group consisting of hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl ethyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose sodium salt, alpha-starch, hydroxypropyl starch, pullalan, gum arabic, tragacanth gum, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone and mixtures thereof; and
- (4) then removing the dispersion medium from the so-formed disperse system.

5. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the water-soluble, high-molecular substance is dissolved in water before emulsification.

6. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the solid drug that is scarcely soluble in water and is soluble in a hydrophobic organic solvent is selected from the group consisting of ajmaline, isopropyl antipyrine, quinine ethylsulphate, ethenzamide, erythromycin, erythromycin fatty acid ester, kitasamycin, chlorpropamide, chlormezanone, cortisone acetate, diazepam, digoxin, cyclophosphamide, spironolactone, nalidixic acid, amobarbital, indomethacin, jasamycin, nifedipine, ubidecarenone and chloramphenicol palmitate.

7. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the step of removing the dispersion medium from the disperse system is carried out by evaporation as rapidly as possible.

8. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the step of removing the dispersion medium from the disperse system is carried out by spray-drying the disperse system.

9. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the step of removing the dispersion medium from the disperse system is carried out by spraying the disperse system onto an excipient in a fluid-bed spray granulator.

10. The process according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein after removal of the dispersion medium, further comprises the step of forming the resulting activated pharmaceutical composition into subtle granules, granules, tablets, sugar-coated tablets or suppositories.

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