

35. The process of claim 26 practiced in any mode selected from the following:

- a batch process,
- a semicontinuous batch process and
- a continuous process.

36. A process of preparing aqueous dispersions of a therapeutic pharmaceutical agent comprising:

continuously providing a first solution comprising water and surface modifier or a mixture thereof into a solution comprising a pharmaceutical agent in aqueous base and a water miscible non toxic solvent to form a first flow, and then neutralizing the first flow with a second flow of an acid solution at a desired pH to form a fine particle dispersion of a pharmaceutical agent,

followed by a step of salt and solvent removal by diafiltration or dialysis and then a step of concentrating the said dispersion,

wherein the pharmaceutical agent is formed by chemical linkage between a photographic coupler molecule and a pharmaceutically useful chemical composition.

37. The process of claim 36 wherein the neutralization pH is at any pH value between 3.0 and 7.0.

38. The process of claim 36 wherein the surface modifier is base degradable.

39. The process of claim 36 wherein the photographic coupler moiety of the PCMPA is selected from:

- dye-family coupler,
- development inhibitor release coupler,
- development inhibitor anchimeric release coupler and colored coupler.

40. The process of claim 36 characterized by a dispersion having Z-average particle diameter less than 100 nm as measured by photon correlation spectroscopy.

41. The process of claim 36 wherein the base is selected from any one or a combination of the following:

- NaOH
- KOH
- CsOH
- trialkyl amines and pyridine.

42. The process of claim 36 wherein the neutralizing acid is selected from:

- a weak acid and
- a strong acid.

43. The process of claim 36 wherein the neutralizing acid is selected from any one of the following:

- HCl
- HNO_3
- HClO_4

- H_2SO_4
- formic acid
- propionic acid
- acetic acid and
- butyric acid.

44. The process of claim 36 wherein the surface modifier is a mixture of surfactant selected from the following:

- an anionic surfactant
- a nonionic surfactant
- a polymeric molecule and
- an oligomeric molecule.

45. The process of claim 36 wherein the concentration of the dispersion is achieved by one of the methods selected from the following:

- diafiltration
- dialysis and
- evaporation.

46. The process of claim 36 is characterized by the nanoparticulate dispersion having a Z-average particle diameter less than 50 nm as measured by photon correlation spectroscopy.

47. The process of claim 36 wherein the nanoparticulate pharmaceutical agent is concentrated to contain anywhere between 2 to 20% of the agent.

48. The process of claim 36 practiced in any mode selected from the following:

- a batch process,
- a semicontinuous batch process and
- a continuous process.

49. The process of claim 1, wherein the base is NaOH, the neutralizing acid is propionic acid, and the surface modifier is Aerosol A 012.

50. The process of claim 49, further comprising the step of concentration by dialysis and wherein the process is continuous.

51. The process of claim 13, wherein the base is NaOH, the neutralizing acid is propionic acid, the surface modifier is Aerosol A 012 and the method of concentration is dialysis.

52. The process of claim 24, wherein the base is NaOH, the neutralizing acid is propionic acid, the surface modifier is Aerosol A 012 and the method of concentration is dialysis.

53. The process of claim 36, wherein the base is NaOH, the neutralizing acid is propionic acid, the surface modifier is Aerosol A 012 and the method of concentration is dialysis.

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