

15 October 2020 EMA/CHMP/512475/2020 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Acenocoumarol, tablet, 1 mg and 4 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

Draft

Draft Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party (PKWP)	21 September 2020
Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation	15 October 2020
Start of public consultation	9 November 2020
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	28 February 2021
Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	
Adopted by CHMP	
Date for coming into effect	

Comments should be provided using this <u>template</u>. The completed comments form should be sent to <u>PKWP@ema.europa.eu</u>

Keywords	Bioequivalence, generics, acenocoumarol
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Disclaimer:

This guidance should not be understood as being legally enforceable and is without prejudice to the need to ensure that the data submitted in support of a marketing authorisation application complies with the appropriate scientific, regulatory and legal requirements.

Requirements for bioequivalence demonstration (PKWP)*

BCS Classification	BCS Class: I III Neither of the two
	Background: Acenocoumarol is considered a low solubility compound.
Bioequivalence study design	single dose
in case a BCS biowaiver is not feasible or applied	cross-over
	healthy volunteers
	$oxed{\boxtimes}$ fasting $oxed{\square}$ fed $oxed{\square}$ both $oxed{\square}$ either fasting or fed
	Strength: 4 mg
	Background: Highest strength to be used for a drug with linear pharmacokinetics and low solubility.
	Number of studies: one

Analyte	□ parent □ metabolite □ both	
	□ plasma/serum □ blood □ urine	
	Enantioselective analytical method: $oximes$ yes $oximes$ no	
	A chiral method is required to quantify both R (+) and S (-) enantiomers	
Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables: C _{max} and AUC _{0-t}	
	90% confidence interval: 80.00 – 125.00% for C _{max} and 90.00 – 111.11% for AUC _{0-t}	
	Bioequivalence should be demonstrated for both enantiomers.	
	Background: Acenocoumarol is considered a narrow therapeutic index drug.	

^{*} As intra-subject variability of the reference product has not been reviewed to elaborate this product-specific bioequivalence guideline, it is not possible to recommend at this stage the use of a replicate design to demonstrate high intra-subject variability and widen the acceptance range of C_{max} . If high intra-individual variability ($CV_{intra} > 30$ %) is expected, the applicants might follow respective guideline recommendations.