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2 EMA/CHMP/154805/2016
3 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

4 Pazopanib film-coated tablet 200mg and 400mg product-5 specific bioequivalence guidance

6 Draft

Draft Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	February 2016
Adoption by CHMP for release for consultation	1 April 2016
Start of public consultation	2 May 2016
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	31 July 2016

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Comments should be provided using this template. The completed comments form should be sent to PKWPsecretariat@ema.europa.eu.

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Keywords	***Bioequivalence, generics, pazopanib***

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Pazopanib film-coated tablet 200mg and 400mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

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:** Pazopanib may be considered a low solubility compound with limited absorption
BE Study design *in case a BCS biowaiver is not feasible*	**single dose** **cross-over**
	healthy volunteers
	☒ **fasting** ☐ **fed** ☐ **both** ☐ **either fasting or fed**
	Strength: 200 and 400 mg **Background:** Less than dose proportional increase in PK due to limited solubility

	Number of studies: two single dose studies **Background:** One for each of the strengths.
Analyte	☒ **parent** ☐ **metabolite** ☐ **both**
	☒ **plasma/serum** ☐ **blood** ☐ **urine**
	Enantioselective analytical method: ☐ **yes** ☒ **no**
Bioequivalence assessment	**Main pharmacokinetic variables:** AUC_{0-72h}, C_{max}
	90% confidence interval: 80.00– 125.00%

* 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 (CVintra > 30 %) is expected, the applicants might follow respective guideline recommendations.

** This tentative BCS classification of the drug substance serves to define whether *in vivo* studies seem to be mandatory (BCS class II and IV) or, on the contrary, (BCS Class I and III) the Applicant may choose between two options: *in vivo* approach or *in vitro* approach based on a BCS biowaiver. In this latter case, the BCS classification of the drug substance should be confirmed by the Applicant at the time of submission based on available data (solubility experiments, literature, etc.). However, a BCS-based biowaiver might not be feasible due to product specific characteristics despite the drug substance being BCS class I or III (e.g. in vitro dissolution being less than 85 % within 15 min (BCS class III) or 30 min (BCS class I) either for test or reference, or unacceptable differences in the excipient composition).