



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

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Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Budesonide, gastro-resistant hard capsules, 3 mg, gastro-resistant granules, 9 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

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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 (MWP)*

Bioequivalence study design	Single dose fasting and fed: 3 mg for capsules, 9 mg for granules; healthy volunteers Background: 3 mg and 9 mg are the only available strengths for these different formulations
	cross-over
Analyte	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> parent <input type="checkbox"/> metabolite <input type="checkbox"/> both
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plasma/serum <input type="checkbox"/> blood <input type="checkbox"/> urine
	Enantioselective analytical method: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables: AUC _{4-8h} , AUC _{8-24h} , AUC _{0-t} , AUC _{0-inf} , C _{max} Secondary parameters: AUC _{0-4h} Background/justification: Partial AUCs should be based on the PK profile of the reference product and be related to the clinically relevant corresponding absorption site(s), considering the specific release characteristics.

	<p>Early partial AUC_{0-4h} as supportive (descriptive statistics only) parameter as mainly reflects absorption before site of action. Early AUCs have been shown to be very variable and represent a relatively low percentage of the total absorption. Early absorption is also dependent on the events within the gastrointestinal tract such as variability in the gastric emptying.</p> <p>Two late partial AUCs to better characterise the shape of the plasma concentration versus time curve.</p>
	<p>90% confidence interval: 80.00– 125.00%</p>
	<p>To be noted: The requirements defined in the 'Guideline on equivalence studies for the demonstration of therapeutic equivalence for locally applied, locally acting products in the gastrointestinal tract (CPMP/EWP/239/95 Rev. 1)' should be applied i.e. <i>Test and reference products should exhibit similar in vitro dissolution profiles in a battery of state-of-the-art experiments (QC media and buffers at pH 1.2, 4.5 and 6.8, but also in vitro methods simulating intraluminal pH-conditions, ionic buffer strength, physiological buffer composition, mechanical stress and residence times in the human GI tract, e.g. tests in the reciprocating cylinder apparatus simulating "average" fasted subjects and also a range of "patient-specific" patterns of pH-conditions and passage times with continuous and discontinuous passage through the small intestine).</i> The choice of methods should be justified.</p> <p>In addition, comparable dissolution profiles in buffer at pH 6.4. <i>In vitro</i> studies of the release in alcohol solutions should also be performed.</p>

* 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} , $C_{T,ss}$ and partial AUC. If high intra-individual variability ($CV_{intra} > 30\%$) is expected, the applicants might follow respective guideline recommendations.