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Cholic acid capsules 50 mg and 250 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

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Agreed by PKWP	June 2018
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^{*} This revision relates to the deletion of the reference to low solubility in accordance with the ICH M13A guideline

Keywords	Bioequivalence, generics, cholic acid
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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)*

BCS Classification**	BCS Class: I III Neither of the two Background: Cholic acid is considered a low solubility compound.
Bioequivalence study design in case a BCS biowaiver is not feasible or applied	single dose cross-over
	healthy volunteers
	☐ fasting ☐ fed ☐ both ☐ either fasting or fed Standard meal (not high fat).
	Strength: 250 mg. Background: Highest strength to be used for a drug with linear pharmacokinetics.

	Number of studies: One single dose study.
Analyte	□ parent □ metabolite ⊠ both
	Background: Unconjugated cholic acid and total cholic acid (cholic acid, glycocholic acid and taurocholic acid). 24 hours pre-dose baseline correction (same sampling scheme as on dosing day including meals, with individual matched sampling time-points).
	⊠ plasma/serum □ blood □ urine
	Enantioselective analytical method: \square yes \boxtimes no
Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables: AUC _{0-t} and 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 ($CV_{intra} > 30$ %) 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).