

- 1 28 February 2019
- 2 EMA/CHMP/35552/2019
- 3 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)
- 4 Colchicine tablet 0.5 mg and 1 mg product-specific
- bioequivalence guidance
- 6 Draft

Draft Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party (PKWP)	January 2019
Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation	28 February 2019
Start of public consultation	8 March 2019
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	30 June 2019

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Comments should be provided using this $\underline{\text{template}}$. The completed comments form should be sent to $\underline{\text{PKWP@ema.europa.eu}}$

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Keywords Bi	Bioequivalence, generics, colchicine
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Colchicine tablet 0.5 mg and 1 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

14 <u>Disclaimer</u>:

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- 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.

18 Requirements for bioequivalence demonstration (PKWP)*

BCS Classification**	BCS Class: I Neither of the two Background: Colchicine is highly soluble with incomplete absorption.
Bioequivalence study design in case a BCS biowaiver is not feasible or applied	single dose cross-over
	healthy volunteers
	Strength: 1 mg
	Background: Highest strength recommended. However, it is also possible to use the lower strength for a drug with linear pharmacokinetics and high solubility.

	Number of studies: One
Analyte	□ parent □ metabolite □ both
	□ plasma/serum □ blood □ urine
	Enantioselective analytical method: \square yes \boxtimes no
Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables: C _{max} , AUC _{0-t}
	Background/justification:
	90% confidence interval: 80.00– 125.00% for C _{max} and 90.00-111.11% for AUC _{0-t} .
	Background: Colchicine is a narrow therapeutic index drug.

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^{*} 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.

^{**} Applying for a BCS-based biowaiver is restricted to highly soluble drug substances with known human absorption and considered not to have a narrow therapeutic index (NTI). As colchicine is considered a NTI drug, a BCS biowaiver is not possible.