16 February 2026
EMA/226445/2025
Committee for Medicinal products for Human Use (CHMP)/Methodology Working Party
European Medicines Agency

Eltrombopag film-coated tablets 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, 75 mg and powder for oral suspension 25 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

Draft Agreed by Methodology Working Party (MWP)	10 June 2025
Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation	14 July 2025
Start of public consultation	30 September 2025
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	31 December 2025
Agreed by Methodology Working Party (MWP)	3 February 2026
Adopted by CHMP	16 February 2026
Date of coming into effect	1 October 2026

Keywords	**Bioequivalence, generics, eltrombopag**

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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:** Eltrombopag olamine is considered a low solubility compound with limited absorption.
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**
	Strength: 75 mg for film-coated tablets, 25 mg for powder for oral suspension. **Background:** Highest strength to be used for a drug with linear pharmacokinetics.

	Number of studies: One single dose study for each dosage form. **Background:** Film-coated tablets and powder for oral suspension are not bioequivalent.
	Other design aspects: None
Analyte	☒ **parent** ☐ **metabolite** ☐ **both**
	☒ **plasma/serum** ☐ **blood** ☐ **urine**
	Enantioselective analytical method: ☐ **yes** ☒ **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 seems 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).