

21 May 2015 EMA/CHMP/315235/2014 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

Telithromycin film-coated tablets 400 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance*

Draft agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party (PKWP)	October 2013
Adoption by CHMP for release for consultation	24 October 2013
Start of public consultation	15 November 2013
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	15 February 2014
Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	29 April 2015
Adoption by CHMP	21 May 2015
Date for coming into effect	1 December 2015

*This guideline was previously published as part of a "compilation of individual product-specific guidance on demonstration of bioequivalence Rev.3 EMA/CHMP/736403/2014"

Keywords

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<u>Disclaimer</u>:

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.

BCS Classification**	BCS Class: I I III Neither of the two Background: the available data does not allow the BCS classification of telithromycin. A BCS biowaiver could be applicable if the applicant generates data according to the BCS criteria to support its classification as BCS class I or III.
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: 400 mg Background: 400 mg is the only available strength.

Requirements for bioequivalence demonstration (PKWP)*

	Number of studies: one single dose study
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).