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## Trametinib film-coated tablet 0.5 and 2mg productspecific bioequivalence guidance

| Draft Agreed by Methodology Working Party (MWP) | 02 February 2024 |
|---|------------------|
| Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation    | 22 February 2024 |
| Start of public consultation                    | March 2024       |
| End of consultation (deadline for comments)     | 30 June 2024     |
| Agreed by MWP                                   | 21 October 2024  |
| Adopted by CHMP                                 | 04 November 2024 |
| Date for coming into effect                     | 01 June 2025     |

| Keywords | Bioequivalence, generics, trametinib |
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## Trametinib film-coated tablet 0.5 and 2 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

## **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: Trametinib dimethyl sulfoxide is considered a low solubility compound.   |
|---|---|
| Bioequivalence study design  in case a BCS biowaiver is not feasible or applied | single dose cross-over  |
|   | healthy subjects (excluding those with ocular disorders as described below)  Background: Subjects with central serous retinopathy, retinal vein thrombosis, or any risk factors for these conditions, including uncontrolled glaucoma or a history of hyper viscosity or hyper coagulability syndromes, should be excluded from the bioequivalence study. |
|   | ☐ fed ☐ both ☐ either fasting or fed  Background: The SmPC recommends administration without food, at least 1 hour before or at least 2 hours after a meal.   |
|   | Strength: 2 mg  Background: Highest strength to be used for a drug with linear pharmacokinetics and low solubility.   |

|                           | Number of studies: One single dose study.                                |
|---------------------------|--|
|                           | Other critical aspects:  |
| Analyte                   | □ parent □ metabolite □ both   |
|                           | ⊠ plasma/serum □ blood □ urine   |
|                           | Enantioselective analytical method: $\square$ yes $\boxtimes$ no         |
| Bioequivalence assessment | Main pharmacokinetic variables: AUC <sub>0-72</sub> and C <sub>max</sub> |
|                           | <b>90% confidence interval:</b> 80.00- 125.00%                           |

<sup>\*</sup> 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.