

- 1 15 December 2016
- 2 EMA/CHMP/805518/2016
- 3 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)
- 4 Elvitegravir / cobicistat / emtricitabine / tenofovir
- 5 disoproxil film-coated tablets 150 mg/150 mg/200 mg/
- 6 245 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance
- 7 Draft

Draft agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	October 2016
Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation	15 December 2016
Start of public consultation	22 December 2016
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	31 March 2017

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Comments should be provided using this <u>template</u>. The completed comments form should be sent to <u>PKWPsecretariat@ema.europa.eu</u>

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Keywords	Bioequivalence, generics, elvitegravir / cobicistat / emtricitabine /
	tenofovir disoproxil

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- Elvitegravir / cobicistat / emtricitabine / tenofovir disoproxil film-coated tablets
- 150 mg/150 mg/200 mg/ 245 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance
- 15 <u>Disclaimer</u>:
- 16 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
- 17 marketing authorisation application complies with the appropriate scientific, regulatory and legal requirements.
- Requirements for bioequivalence demonstration (PKWP)\*

BCS Classification**	BCS Class: ☐ I ☐ III ⊠ Neither of the two
	Background: Elvitegravir may be considered a low solubility compound.
	Cobicistat may be considered a low solubility compound.
	Emtricitabine may be considered a high solubility compound.
	Tenofovir may be considered a high solubility compound.
Bioequivalence study design	single dose
in case a BCS biowaiver is not feasible or applied	cross-over
	healthy volunteers
	☐ fasting ☐ fed ☐ both ☐ either fasting or fed

	High fat meal.	
	<b>Strength:</b> Elvitegravir 150 mg / cobicistat 150 mg / emtricitabine 200 mg / tenofovir disoproxil 245 mg. <b>Background:</b> only combination	
	Number of studies: one single dose study	
Analyte	□ parent  □ metabolite □ both	
	□ plasma/serum □ blood □ urine	
	Enantioselective analytical method: $\square$ yes $\boxtimes$ no	
	Elvitegravir, Cobicistat, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir as an active metabolite of tenofovir disoproxil.	
Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables: $AUC_{0-t}$ and $C_{max}$	
	<b>90% confidence interval:</b> 80.00–125.00% for Elvitegravir, Emtricitabine, Tenofovir and Cobicistat.	

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<sup>\*</sup> As intra-subject variability of the reference product has not been reviewed to elaborate this product-specific bioequivalence quideline, 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<sub>max</sub>. If high intraindividual variability (CV<sub>intra</sub> > 30%) is expected, the applicants might follow respective guideline recommendations.

<sup>\*\*</sup> 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).