

- 1 24 October 2013
- 2 CHMP/PKWP/EMA/423726/2013
- 3 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)
- 4 Emtricitabine/Tenofovir Disoproxil Product-Specific
- 5 Bioequivalence Guidance
- 6 Draft

Draft Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party	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

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

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Manuscanda.	Diameter Language and Associate Language and
Kevwords	Bioequivalence, generics, emtricitabine, tenofovir disoproxil





10	Emtricitabine/	Tenofovir	Disoproxil	<b>Product-S</b>	pecific Bioed	quivalence G	uidance
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12 <u>Disclaimer</u>:

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13 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

14 a marketing authorisation application complies with the appropriate scientific, regulatory and legal requirements.

16 Requirements for bioequivalence demonstration (PKWP)\*

BCS Classification**	BCS Class: ⊠ I ⊠ III □ Neither of the two		
	<b>Background:</b> Emtricitabine is considered a high solubility and permeability compound, tenofovir disoproxil is considered a high solubility and low permeability compound.		
BE Study design	single dose		
	cross-over		
	healthy volunteers		



	☐ fasting ☐ fed ☐ both ☐ either fasting or fed			
	Strength: Emtricitabine 200 mg and tenofovir disoproxil 245 mg			
	Number of studies: one single dose study			
Analyte	□ parent    □ metabolite    □ both			
	Background: For emtricitabine the parent, for tenofovir disoproxil the metabolite (as tenofovir).			
	⊠ plasma ☐ blood ☐ urine			
	Enantioselective analytical method: ☐ yes ☒ no			
Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables: AUC <sub>0-t</sub> and Cmax			
	90% confidence interval: 80.00- 125.00			

<sup>\*</sup> As drug variability has not been reviewed, this guidance is not applicable to highly variables drugs.

<sup>18 \*\*</sup> The BCS classification should be confirmed by the Applicant at time of submission based on available data (solubility experiments, literature, etc.). If 19 a drug substance has been classified as BCS class II or IV, no further solubility investigations are needed.