

- 1 14 November 2013
- 2 CHMP/PKWP/EMA/422421/2013
- 3 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

## 4 Repaglinide Product-Specific Bioequivalence Guidance

5 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 <u>template</u>. The completed comments form should be sent to <u>PKWPsecretariat@ema.europa.eu</u>.

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Karmanda	Biominglemen managing remarking	
Kevwords	Bioequivalence, generics, repaglinide	



9	Repaglinide	<b>Product-S</b>	pecific B	Bioequivalend	ce Guidance
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11 <u>Disclaimer</u>:

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12 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 (PKWP)\*

BCS Classification**	BCS Class:  I III  Neither of the two  Background: Repaglinide is a low solubility compound.
BE Study design	single dose cross-over
	healthy volunteers



	☐ fasting ☐ fed ☐ both ☐ either fasting or fed  As repaglinide can cause hypoglycaemia it is recommended to administer a glucose solution during the study.		
	Strength: 2 mg because it is the highest strength  Background: linear PK in the range 0.5 mg – 20 mg		
	Number of studies: one single dose study		
Analyte	□ parent □ metabolite □ both		
	⊠ plasma □ blood □ urine		
	Enantioselective analytical method: ☐ yes ☒ no		
Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables: AUC <sub>0-t</sub> , Cmax		
	<b>90% confidence interval:</b> 80.00– 125.00		

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

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