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- 2 CHMP/PKWP/EMA/423707/2013
- 3 Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP)

4 Sorafenib 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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Kevwords	Bioequivalence, generics, sorafenib



9	Sorafenib	Product-S	pecific	Bioequiva	lence	Guidance
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11 Disclaimer:

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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

13 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: Sorafenib is a low solubility compound.	
BE Study design	single dose cross-over	
	healthy volunteers	

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	Strength: 200 mg Background: There is only one strength available i.e. 200 mg. Sorafenib exhibits non-linear pharmacokinetics with a less than dose-proportional increase in AUC with increasing doses within the dose range 400-800 mg. The non-linearity is proposed to be due to limited solubility. Hence, the highest and the lowest strength should be studied. 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 _{0-72h} and Cmax		
	90% confidence interval: 80.00– 125.00		

^{*} As drug variability has not been reviewed, this guidance is not applicable to highly variables drugs.

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^{**} 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.