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## Paliperidone prolonged-release tablet 1.5 mg, 3 mg, 6 mg, 9 mg and 12 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

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## 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 (PKWP)\*

BE Study design**	Single dose fasting: all strength or bracketing, healthy volunteers.	
	Single dose fed: 12 mg, healthy volunteers.	
	Multiple dose fasting: highest tolerable strength in healthy volunteers or highest strength in patients.	
	<b>Background:</b> single dose (fasting and fed) and multiple dose studies are required for prolonged release formulations with accumulation. Single dose fasting studies on all strengths are necessary for a prolonged release single unit formulation which can be administered with or without food according to the SmPC.	
	cross-over	
Analyte	⊠ parent ☐ metabolite ☐ both	
	⊠ plasma/serum □ blood □ urine	
	Enantioselective analytical method: $\square$ yes $\boxtimes$ no	

Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables:
	Single dose: AUC <sub>0-t</sub> , AUC <sub>0-inf</sub> , and C <sub>max</sub>
	<b>Multiple dose:</b> AUC <sub>0-<math>\tau</math></sub> , C <sub>max,ss</sub> , and C <sub><math>\tau</math>,ss</sub>
	90% confidence interval: 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  $C_{max}$ ,  $C_{T,ss}$ , and partial AUC. If high intra-individual variability ( $CV_{intra} > 30\%$ ) is expected, the applicants might follow respective guideline recommendations.

<sup>\*\*</sup> For prolonged release formulations: If a single-dose study with the highest strength has shown that there is low risk of accumulation (i.e.  $AUC_{\tau} > 90\%$  of  $AUC_{inf}$ ), the multiple-dose study may be waived. If low degree of accumulation is expected, the applicants might follow respective guideline recommendations.