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## Fingolimod capsules 0.5 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

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Adoption by CHMP for release for consultation	1 April 2016
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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)\*

BCS Classification**	BCS Class:   I I III   Neither of the two
	Background: Fingolimod may be considered a low solubility compound with complete absorption.
BE Study design	single dose
in case a BCS biowaiver is not feasible	cross-over or parallel
	healthy volunteers
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	Strength: 0.5 mg
	<b>Background:</b> 0.5 mg is the only available strength. Supra-therapeutic doses could be used for the study if considered necessary.
	Number of studies: one single dose study

Analyte	□ parent □ metabolite □ both
	□ plasma/serum ⊠ blood □ urine
	Enantioselective analytical method: $\square$ yes $\boxtimes$ no
Bioequivalence assessment	Main pharmacokinetic variables: $AUC_{0-72}$ , and $C_{max}$
	<b>90% confidence interval:</b> 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  $C_{max}$ . If high intra-individual variability ( $CV_{intra} > 30\%$ ) 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).