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Gefitinib film-coated tablet 250 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

Draft

Draft Agreed by Pharmacokinetics Working Party (PKWP)	April 2018
Adopted by CHMP for release for consultation	31 May 2018
Start of public consultation	27 June 2018
End of consultation (deadline for comments)	30 September 2018

Comments should be provided using this template. The completed comments form should be sent to PKWPsecretariat@ema.europa.eu

Keywords	***Bioequivalence, generics, gefitinib***

30 Churchill Place ● Canary Wharf ● London E14 5EU ● United Kingdom
Telephone +44 (0)20 3660 6000 **Facsimile** +44 (0)20 3660 5555
Send a question via our website www.ema.europa.eu/contact

Gefitinib film-coated tablet 250 mg product-specific bioequivalence guidance

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** ☐ **III** ☒ **Neither of the two** **Background:** Gefitinib is a low solubility drug.
Bioequivalence study design *in case a BCS biowaiver is not feasible or applied*	**single dose** **cross-over**
	healthy volunteers
	☒ **fasting** ☐ **fed** ☐ **both** ☐ **either fasting or fed**
	Strength: 250 mg **Background:** This is the only available strength.
	Number of studies: One single dose study.

	Other aspects: Additional in vitro studies should demonstrate similarity with the reference product when tablets are administered as dispersion in water and as dispersion through a nasogastric tube.
Analyte	☒ **parent** ☐ **metabolite** ☐ **both**
	☒ **plasma/serum** ☐ **blood** ☐ **urine**
	Enantioselective analytical method: ☐ **yes** ☒ **no**
Bioequivalence assessment	**Main pharmacokinetic variables:** AUC_{0-72h} and C_{max}
	90% confidence interval: 80.00 – 125.00%

* 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.

** 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).