

Disclaimer

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Outline

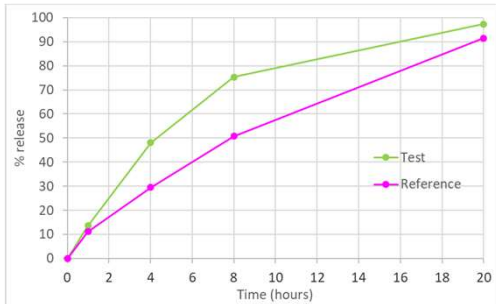
- Introduction
 - Bioequivalence study
 - Virtual Bioequivalence (VBE)
- Model development & verification using a case study
- 2 examples
- Conclusion

Bioequivalence (BE) Study

- BE study compares the systemic exposure profile of a test drug product to that of a reference drug product
- For two orally administered drug products to be bioequivalent, the active drug ingredient in the test product must exhibit the same rate (C_{max}) and extent of absorption (AUC) as the reference drug product
- Cross-over PK study, typically in healthy subjects
 - 90% CI of GMR between 80-125% for AUC and C_{max}

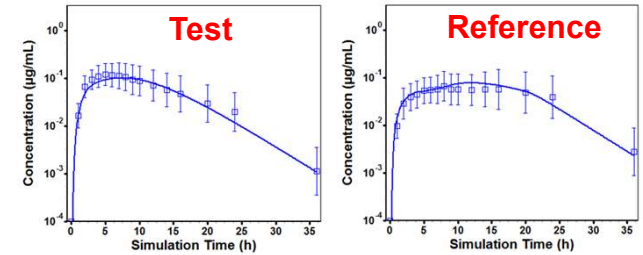
Virtual Bioequivalence (VBE)

- Use of physiological models to predict the outcome of a BE study comparing test and reference formulations
 - Conduct “x” number of virtual trials in a model generated population in crossover manner to assess the outcome of a BE study
- Applications -
 - Predict outcome to support –
 - Formulation changes in late stage clinical development
 - Generic product development
 - Dissolution specification setting
 - Manufacturing site change
 - Waiver of Fed BE study
 - Minimize the number of “pilot” PK studies
 - Provide more confidence in the outcome of a “pivotal” BE study



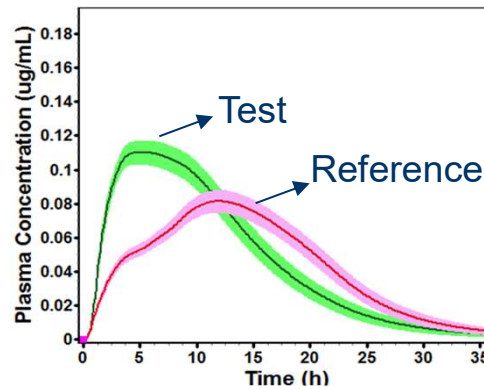
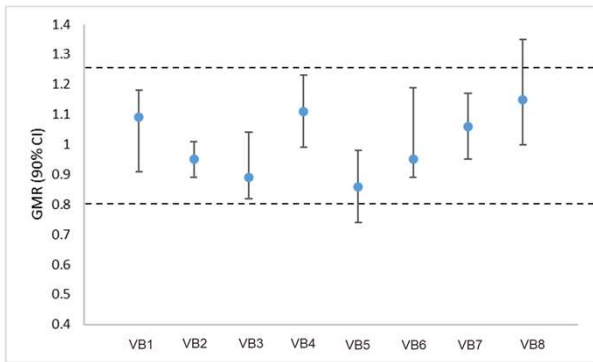
In vitro dissolution data comparing test and reference formulations

Model built & verified using available data
Conduct appropriate PSA

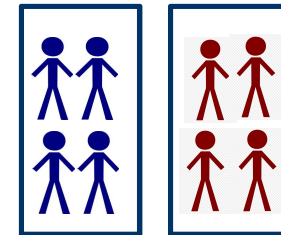


Predicted plasma PK profile and comparison with observed data

Virtual Bioequivalence



Virtual trial output comparing test and reference formulation



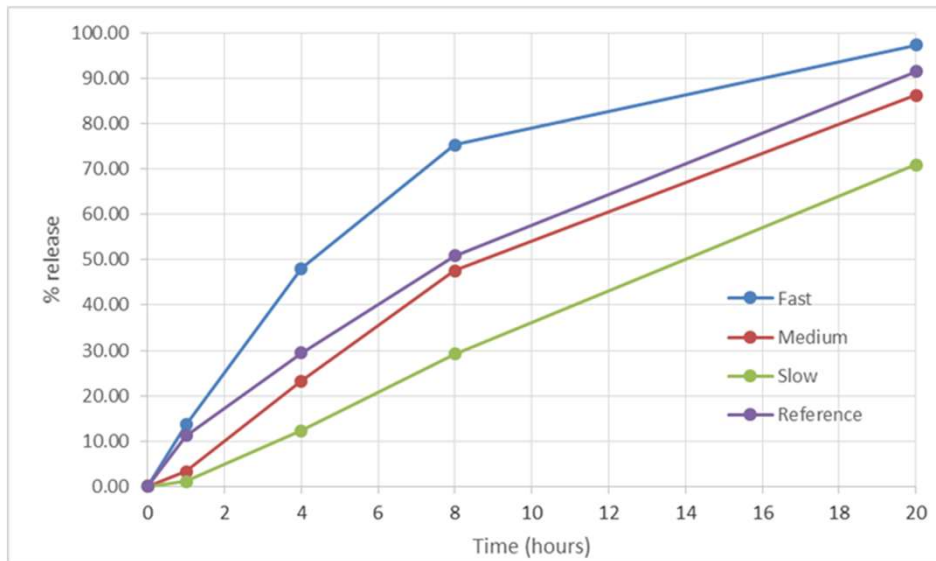
Cross-over population simulation by incorporating variability in PK parameters from previous clinical data

Mitra et al, Eu J Pharm BioPharm. 134, 117-125 (2019)

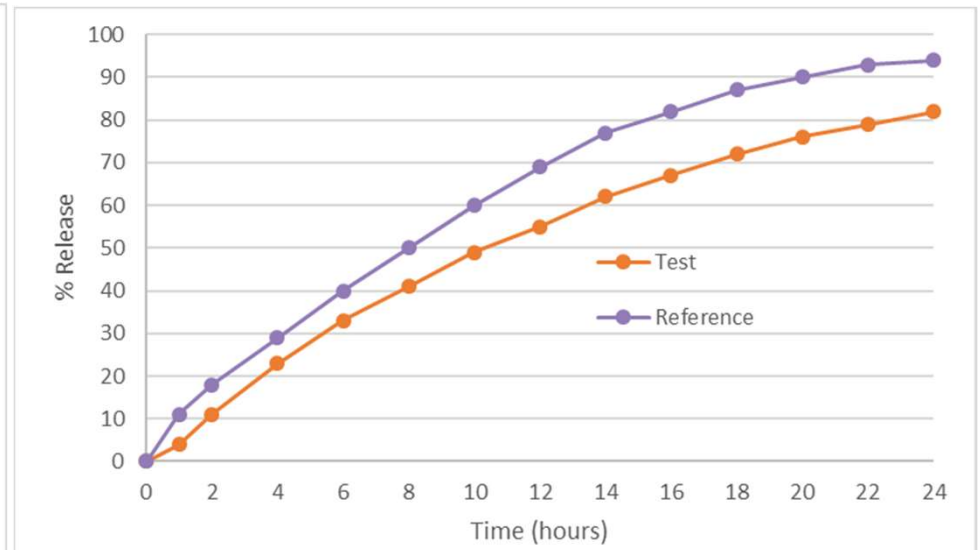
Virtual BE for Controlled Release Formulation

- BCS 1 compound
- Controlled Release formulation

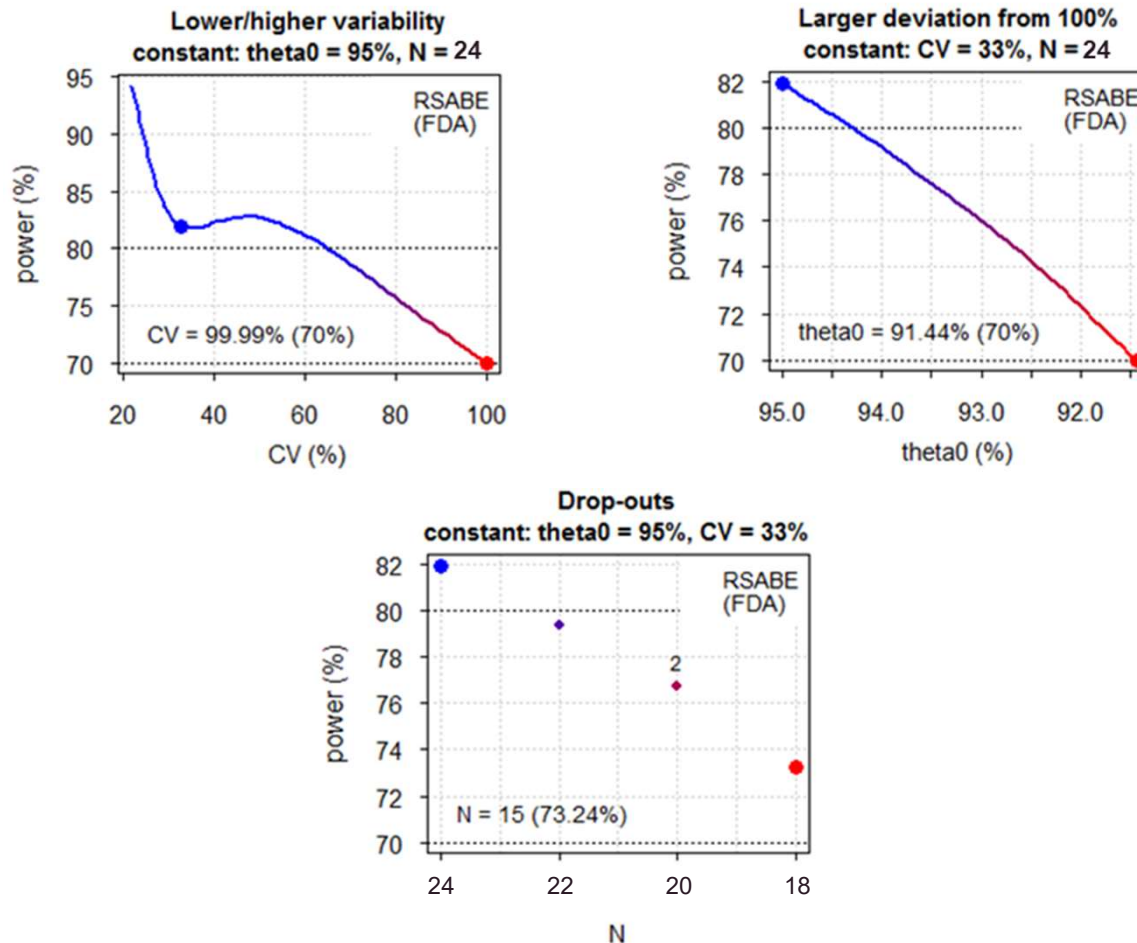
Pilot formulations



Pivotal formulation

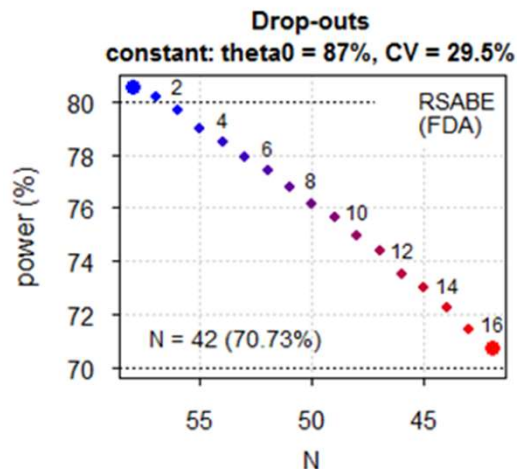
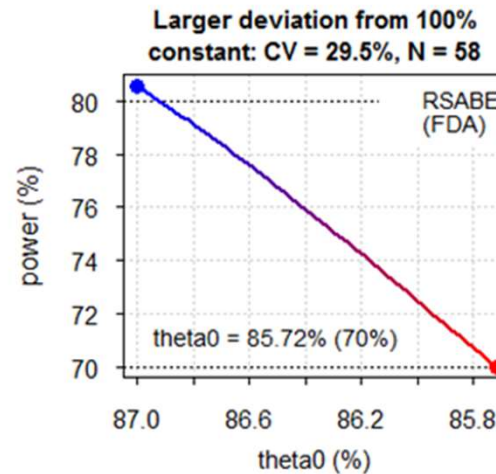
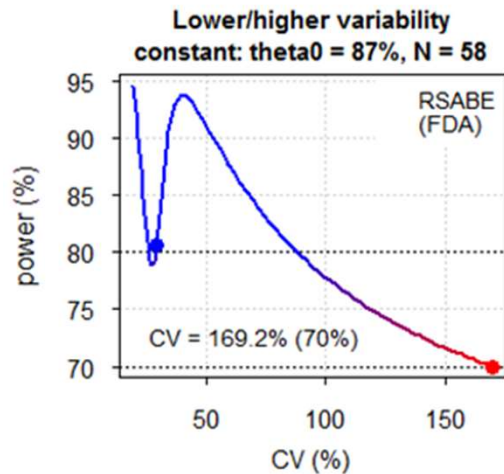


Intra-Subject CV and Study Power – Fasted State



- Study in 24 subjects (to achieve >80% probability of passing, using true GMR = 0.95 & ISCV = 33%)

Intra-Subject CV and Study Power – Fed State

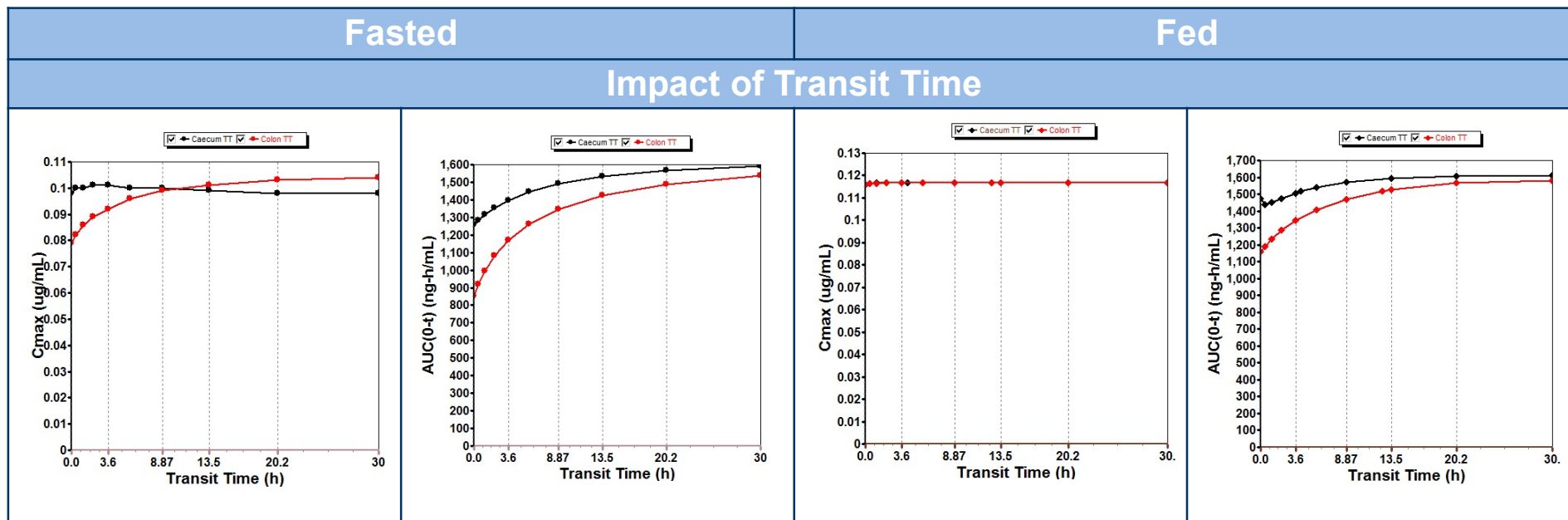


2x2x4 design; assumed:
CV = 30%, $\theta_0 = 87.00\%$
implied BE margins:
77.27% ... 129.41%

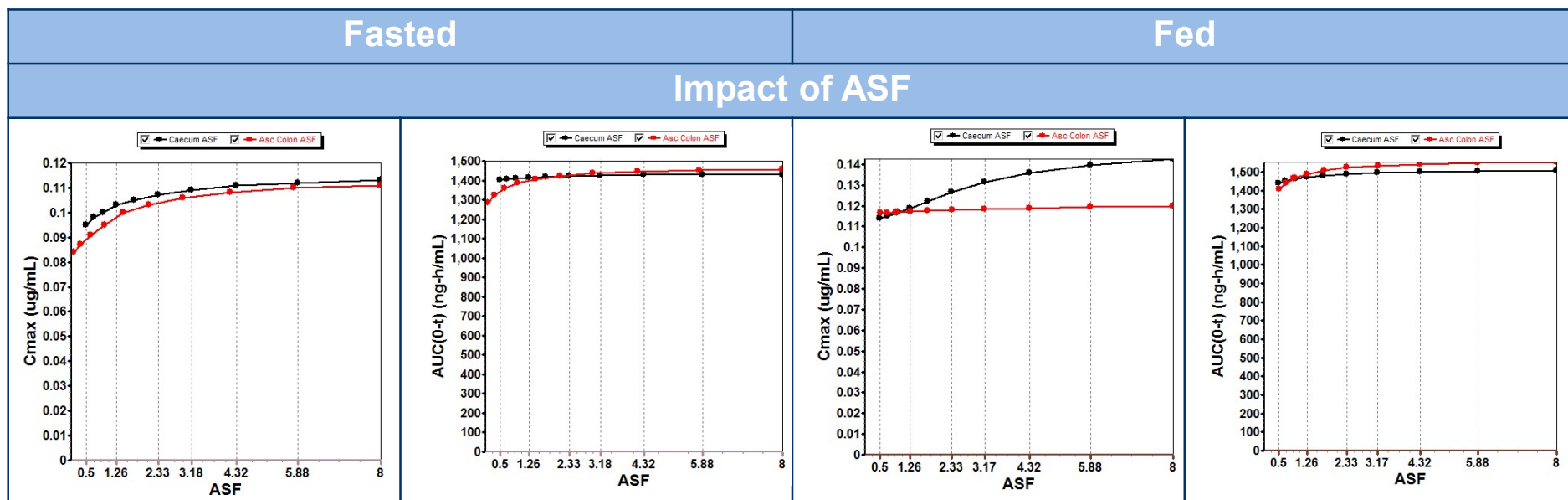
power:
target = 80%
estimated = 80.55% ($N = 58$)
minimum acceptable = 70%
acceptable (relative) deviations:
CV = 169.23% (+473.7%)
 $\theta_0 = 85.72\%$ (-1.47%)
N = 42 (-27.6%)

- Study in 58 subjects (to achieve $>80\%$ probability of passing, using true GMR = 0.87 & ISCV = 29.5%)

Effect of Lower Gut Transit Time on PK

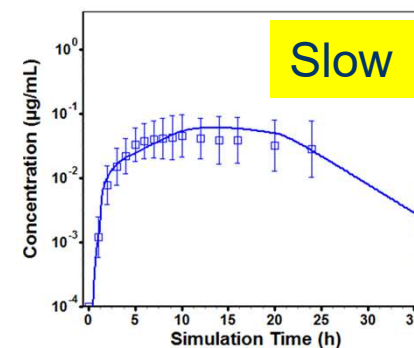
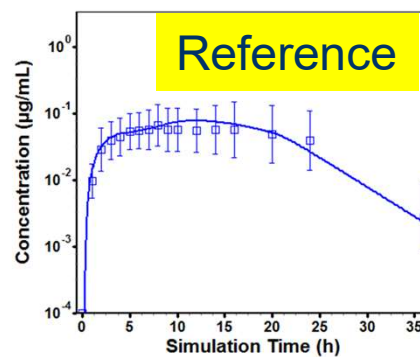
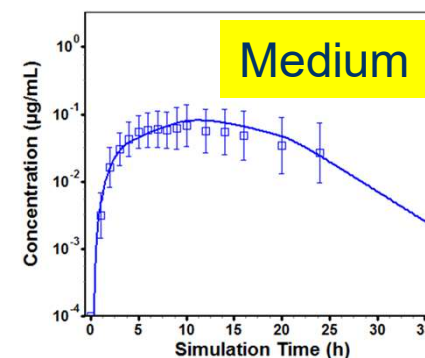
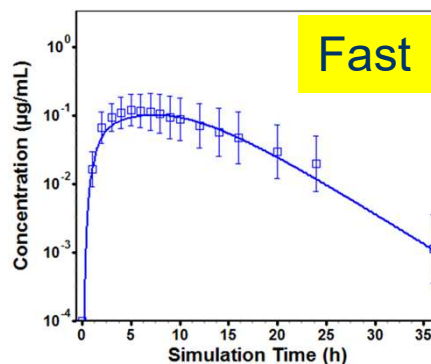
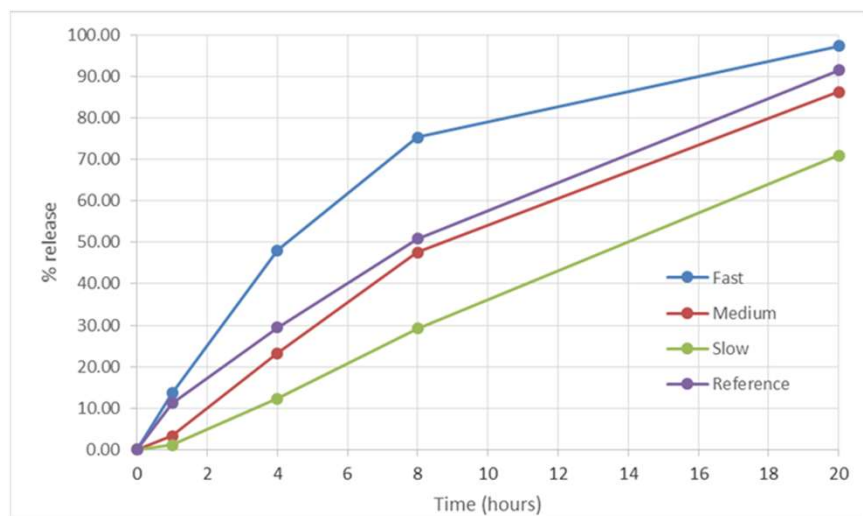


Effect of Lower Gut Absorption on PK



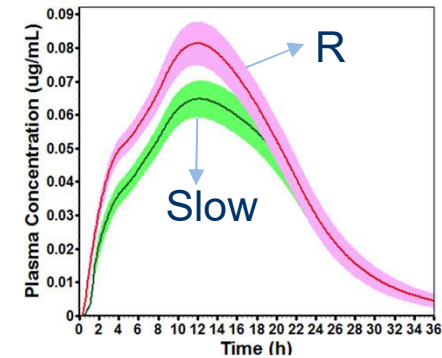
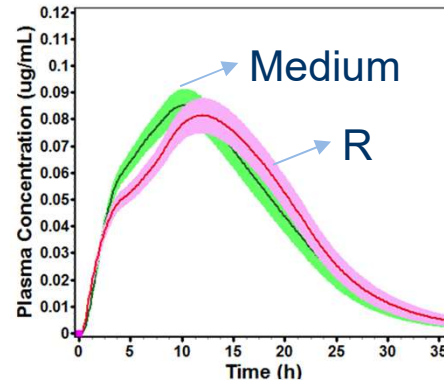
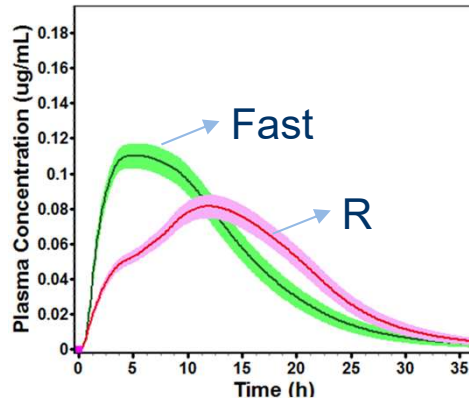
Single Simulations to Assess Model Performance

Fasted State



Population Simulations to Assess Fasted BE

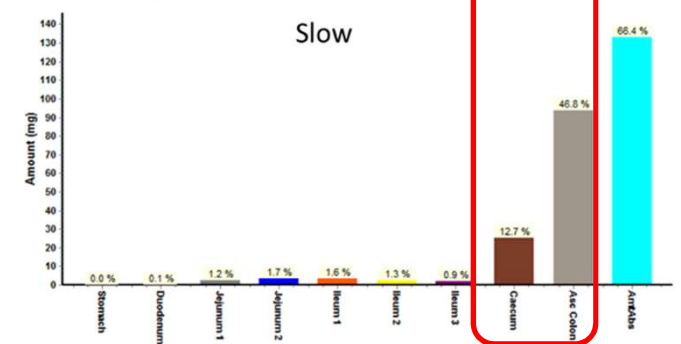
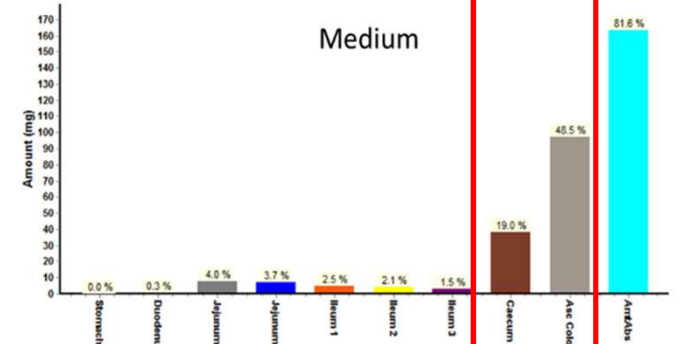
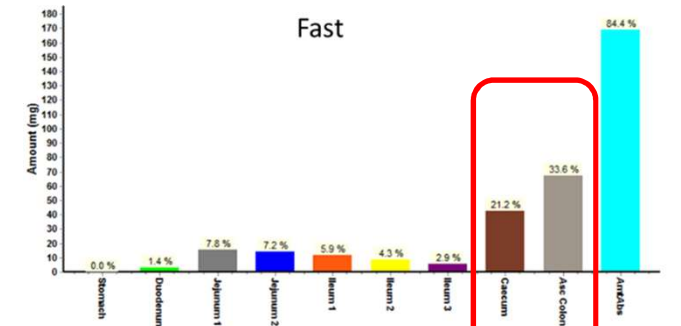
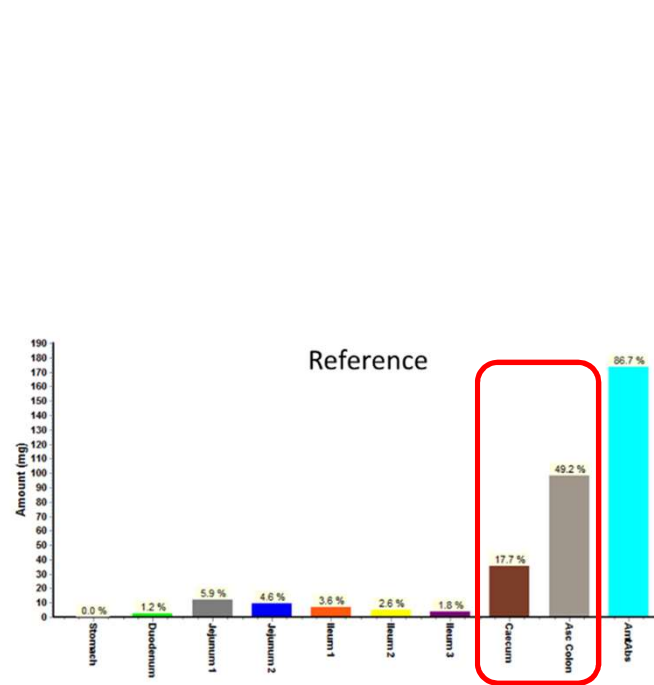
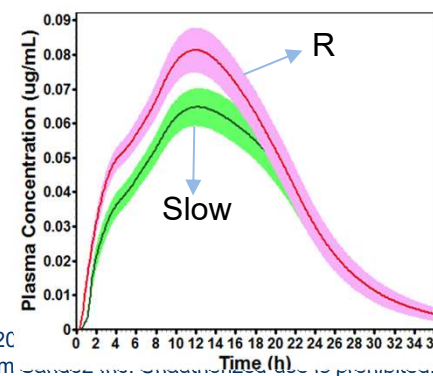
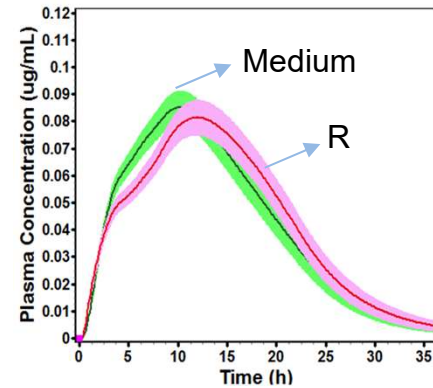
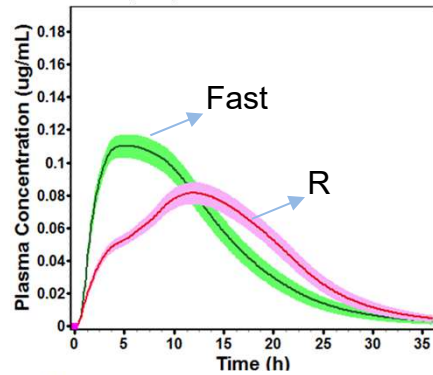
- 10 population simulations were conducted in a cross-over manner with 24 subjects in each study
- CV for physiological parameters were constrained at 10%
- The GMR & 90%CI were calculated in Bioequivalence package in Phoenix



	AUC_{0-t} GMR (90% CI)	C_{max} GMR (90% CI)	AUC_{0-t} GMR (90% CI)	C_{max} GMR (90% CI)
	Observed		Predicted	
Fast vs. R	1.11 (0.99-1.23)	1.83 (1.67-1.98)	1.09 (0.91-1.18)	1.54 (1.23-1.77)
Medium vs. R	0.86 (0.74-0.98)	1.02 (0.87-1.17)	0.95 (0.89-1.01)	1.10 (0.88-1.02)
Slow vs. R	0.75 (0.63-0.87)	0.75 (0.59-0.91)	0.84 (0.77-0.99)	0.84 (0.70-0.95)

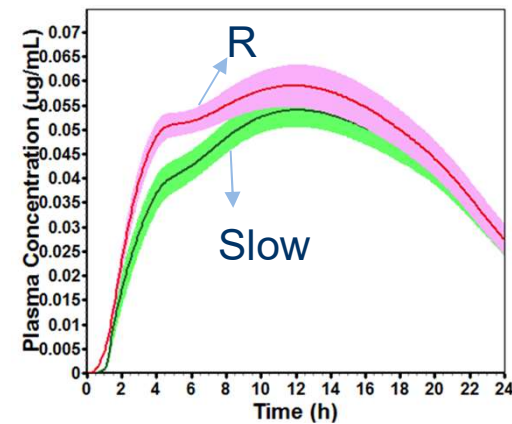
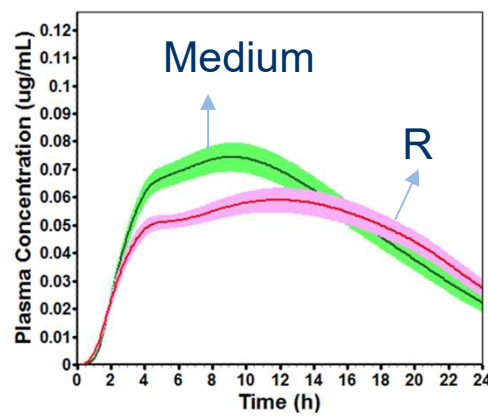
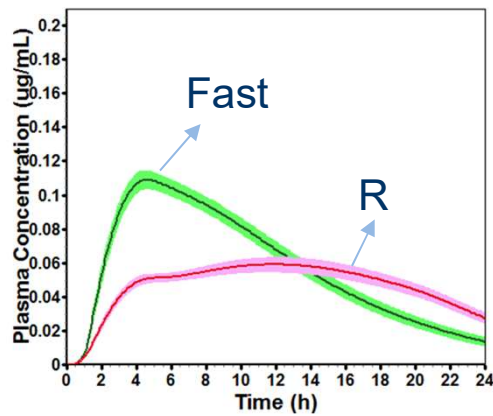
Population Simulations and Regional Absorption Predictions

- 10 population simulations were conducted in a cross-over manner with 24 subjects in each study



Population Simulations to Assess Fed BE

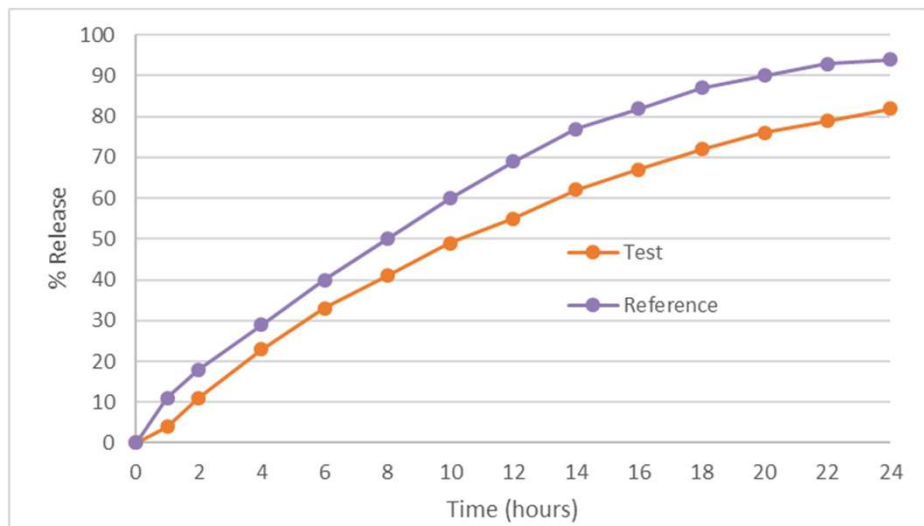
- 10 population simulations were conducted in a cross-over manner with 58 subjects in each study



	AUC_{0-t} GMR (90% CI)	C_{max} GMR (90% CI)	AUC_{0-t} GMR (90% CI)	C_{max} GMR (90% CI)
	Observed		Predicted	
Fast vs. R	1.29 (1.18-1.39)	2.07 (1.88-2.27)	1.20 (1.01-1.27)	1.85 (1.71-2.01)
Medium vs. R	1.06 (0.95-1.17)	1.15 (0.96-1.35)	0.95 (0.89-1.19)	1.21 (1.05-1.41)
Slow vs. R	0.82 (0.70-0.92)	0.72 (0.52-0.91)	0.88 (0.71-1.01)	0.92 (0.81-1.05)

Projection of Pivotal BE Study in Fasted and Fed States

USP-2, pH 6.8



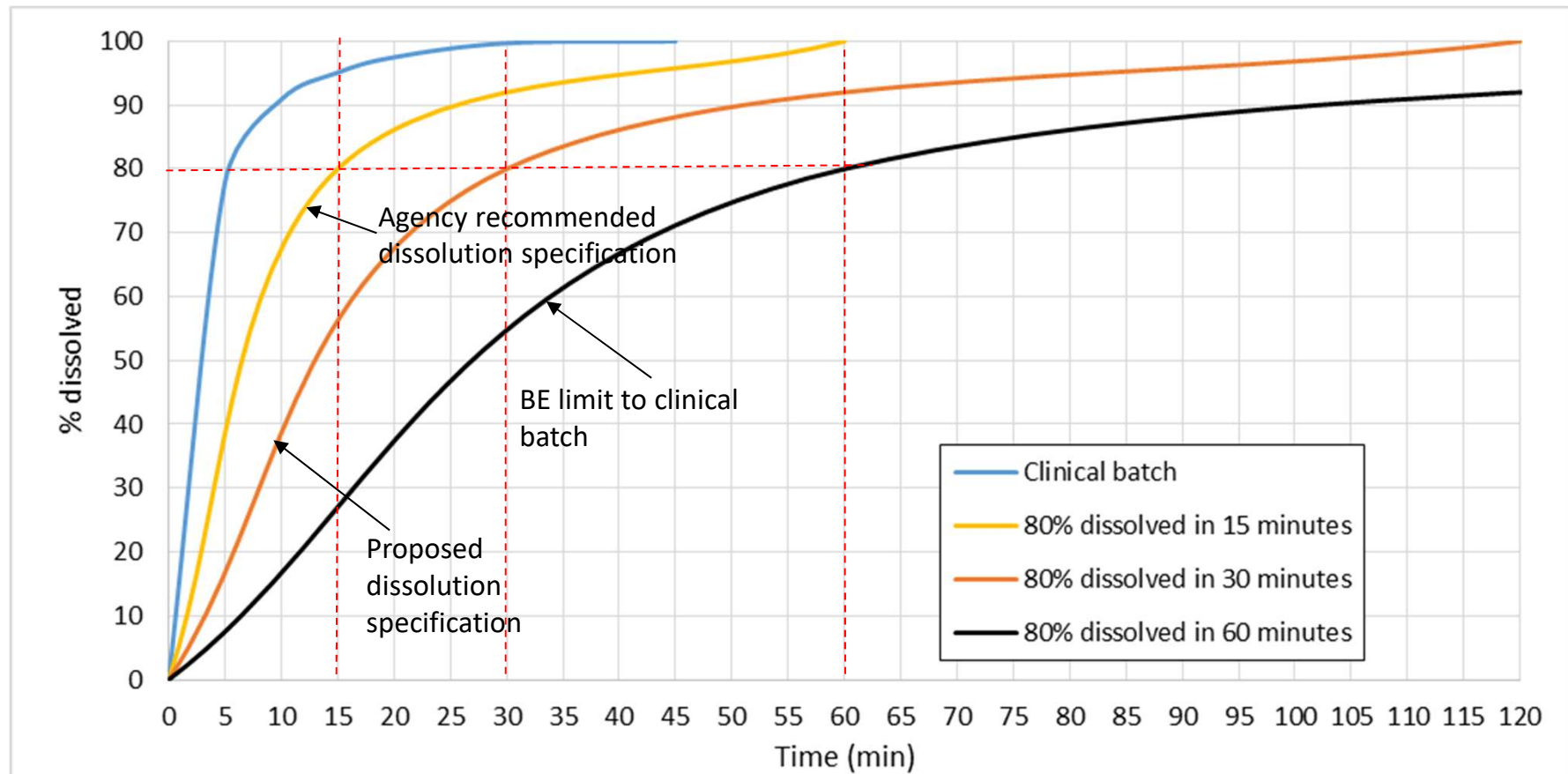
Observed BE Data

	AUC _{0-t} GMR (90% CI)	C _{max} GMR (90% CI)
T/R (<i>fasted</i>)	0.89 (0.85-0.99)	0.90 (0.86-0.95)
T/R (<i>fed</i>)	1.00 (0.94-1.07)	0.99 (0.93-1.08)

Outcome of 10 Virtual Trials for Each Formulation in Fasted State

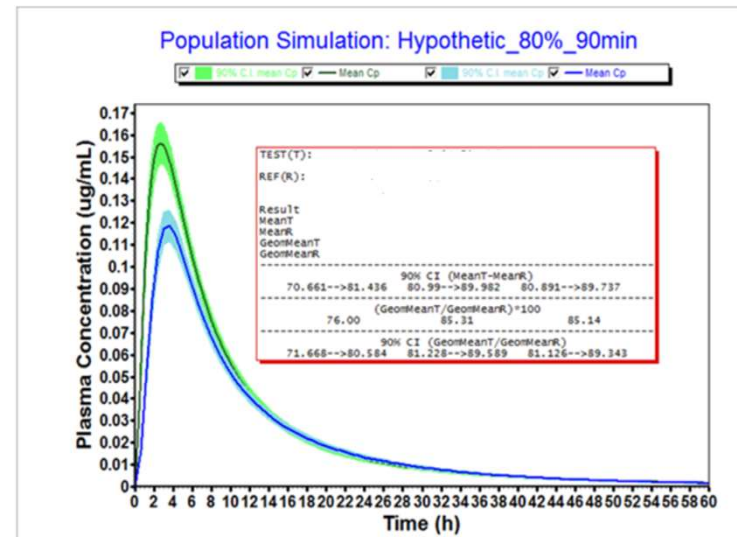
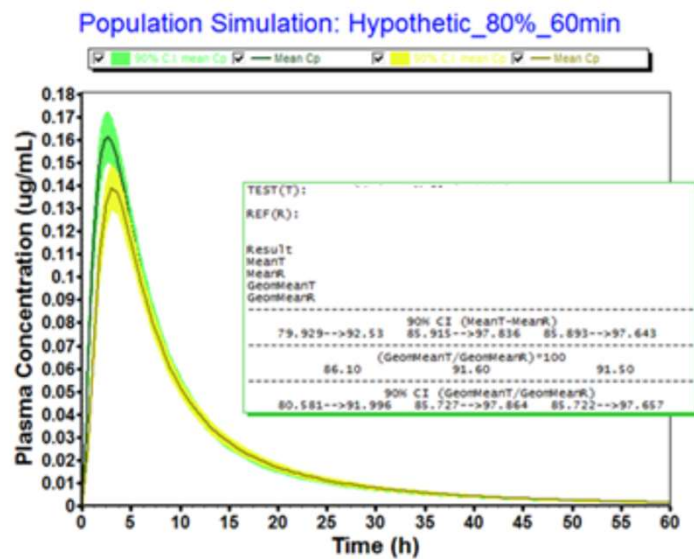
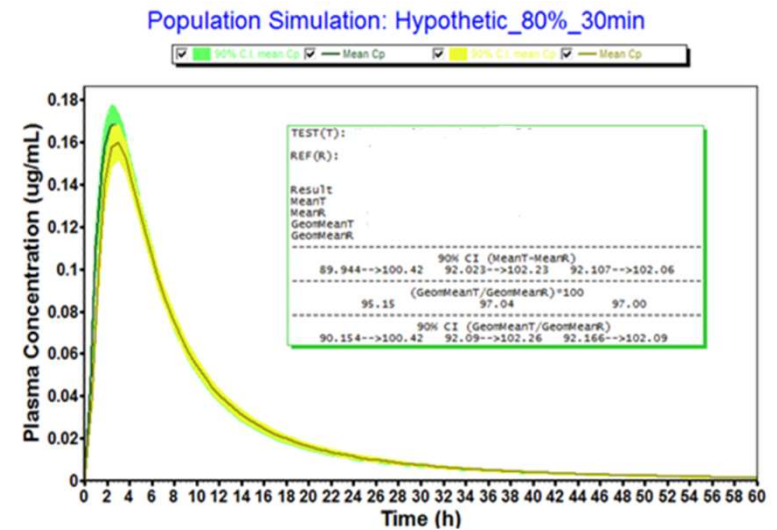
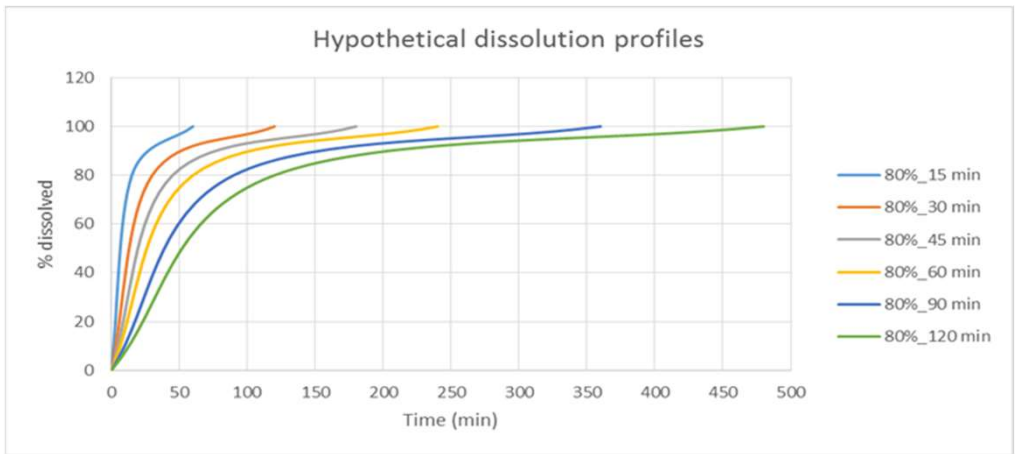
		Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4	Trial 5	Trial 6	Trial 7	Trial 8	Trial 9	Trial 10
T/R	AUC	Red	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green
	C _{max}	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green

Example 1: Dissolution Specification Justification



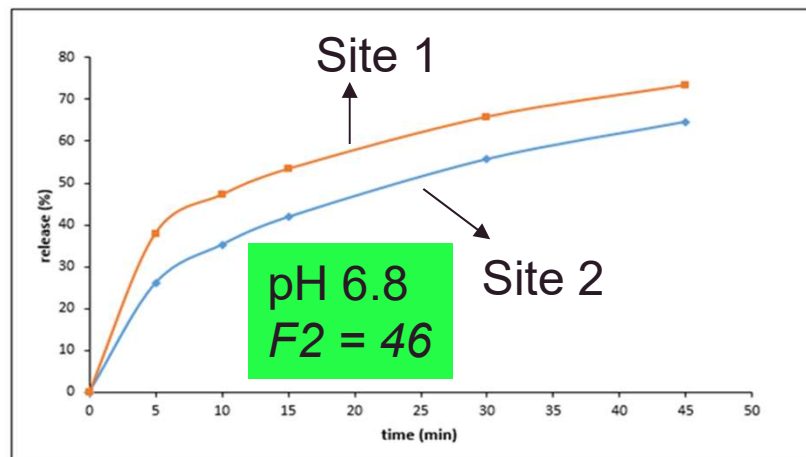
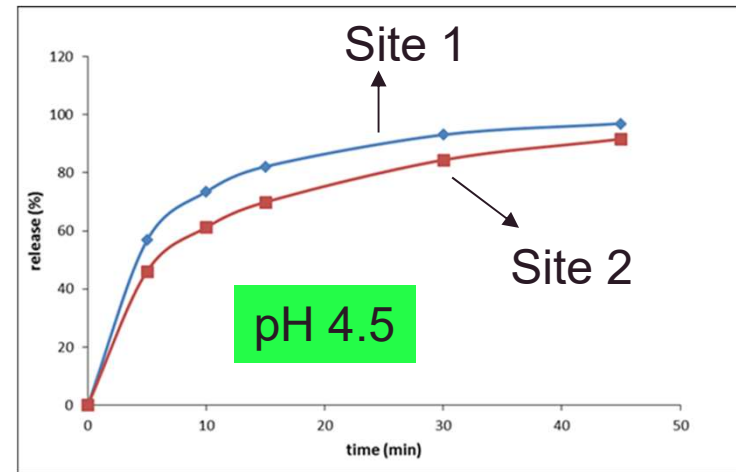
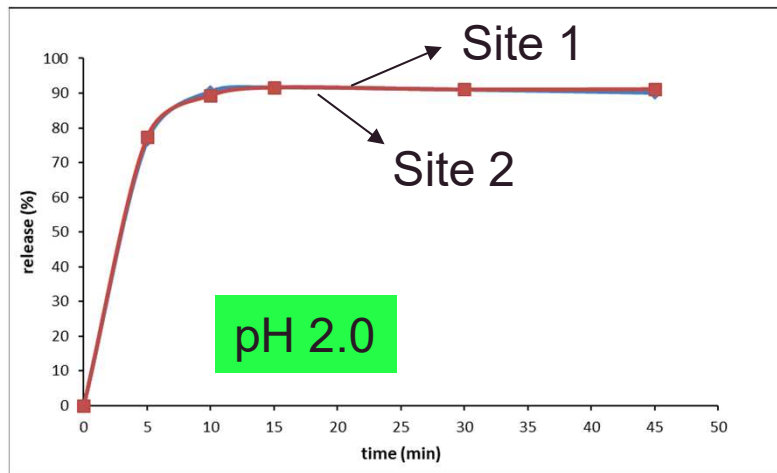
Mitra, Clin Pharmacol Ther. 105, 307-309 (2019)

Effect of Dissolution on Bioequivalence to Clinical Batch

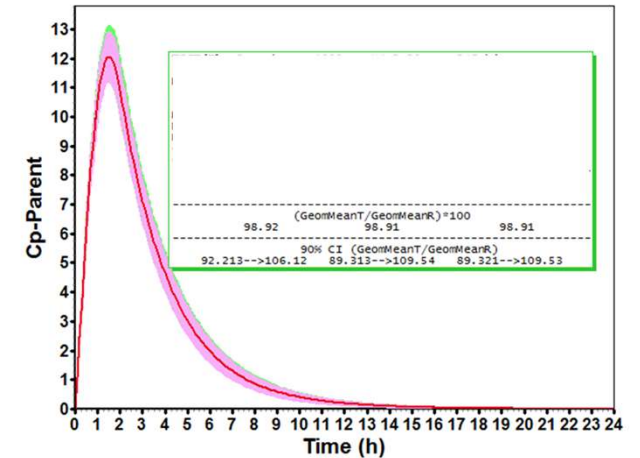
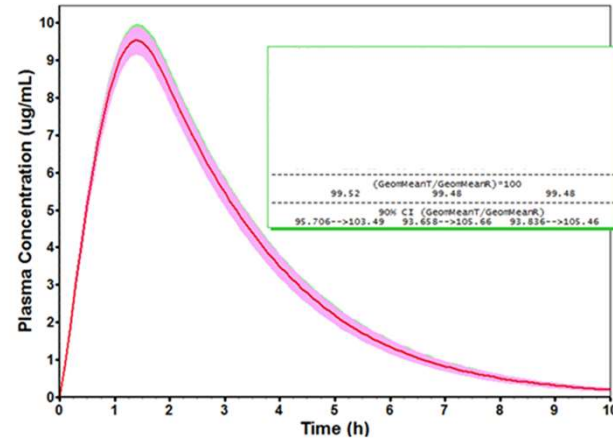
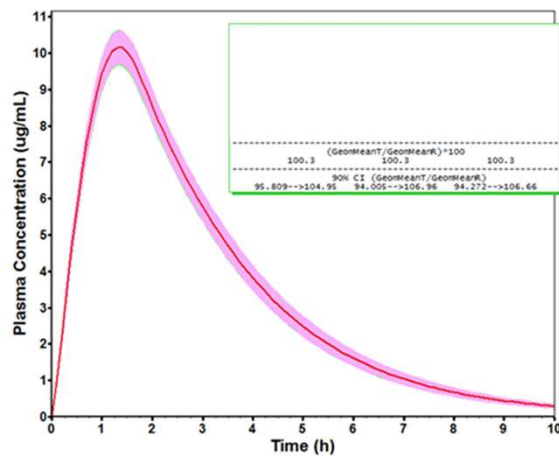
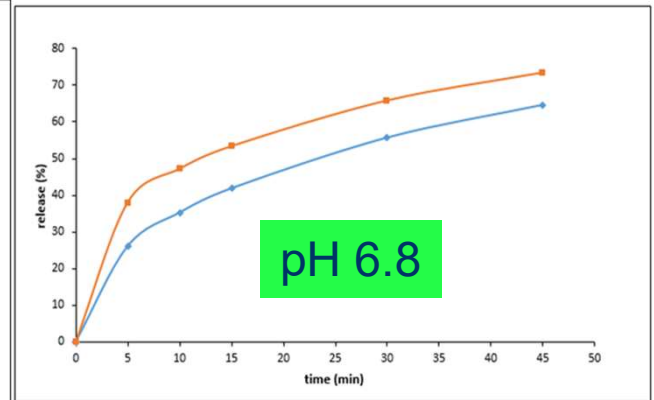
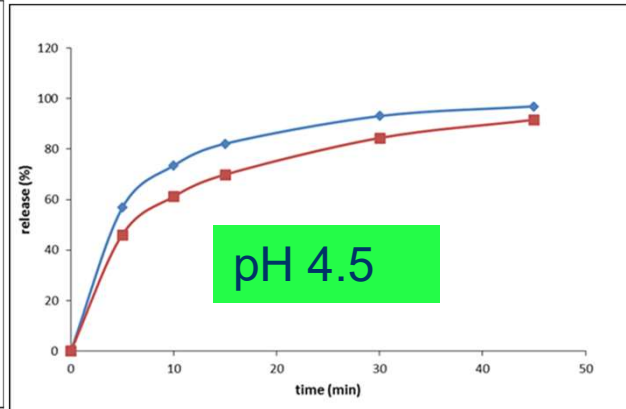
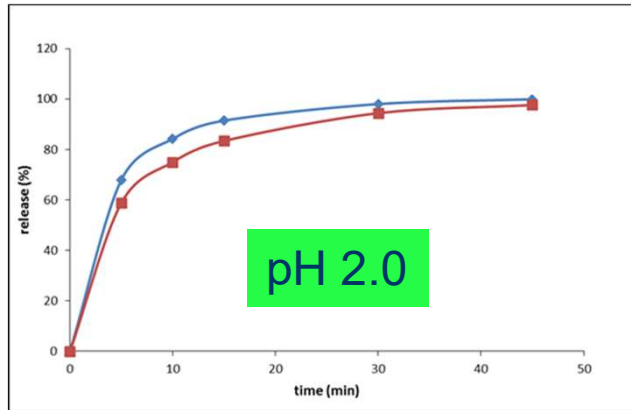


Example 2: Manufacturing Site Change

BCS class 2 weak base



Example 2: Effect of dissolution differences on BE



Conclusion

- Current experiences highlight the increasing value of VBE applications in drug development
- Challenges remain -
 - Better estimation & incorporation of ISCV of physiological parameters
 - Regulatory acceptance of VBE e.g. in study waiver



Future Use of Virtual BE

- Expand BCS class waivers
- Do we do too many fed BE studies?
- Describe what happens in steady state BE study
- Describe what would happen in a steady state BE study in patients
- Conclude risk in patient population that are not studied

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Slide courtesy of Rob Lionberger (FDA/CDER/OGD)

Presented at 2016 AAPS Annual Meeting (*Role of PBPK based virtual trials modeling in generic product development and regulation*)

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