



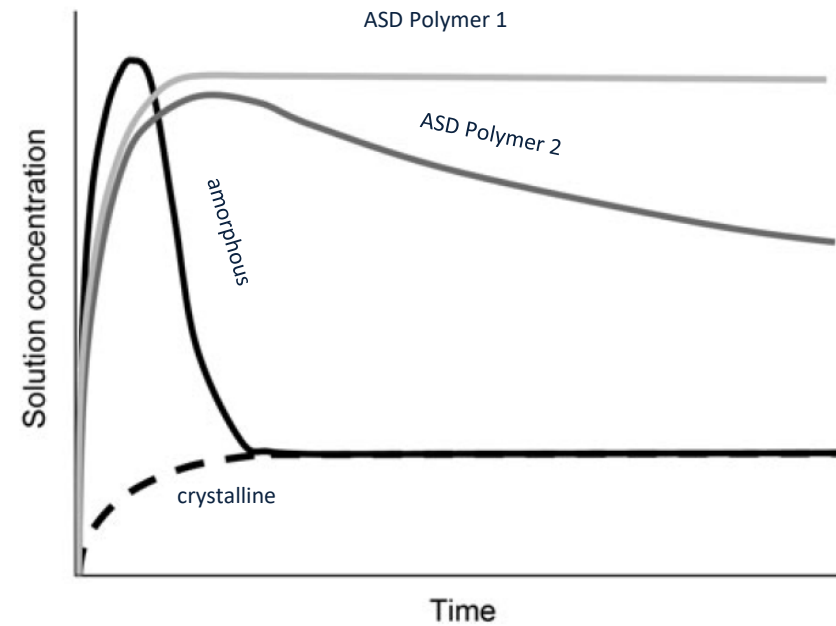
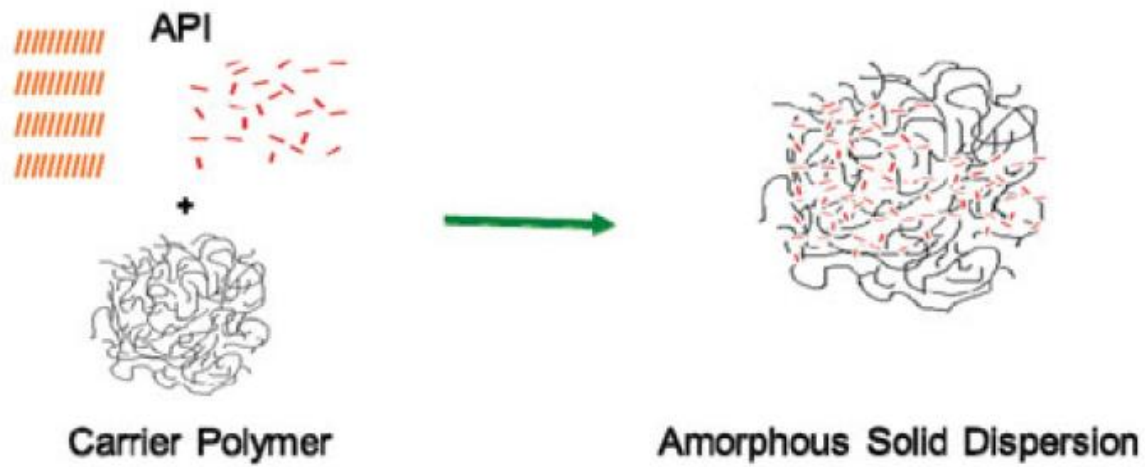
# Understanding In Vitro Dissolution and Clinical Performance for High-Risk IR Products

Sanjaykumar Patel, Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA

# Outline

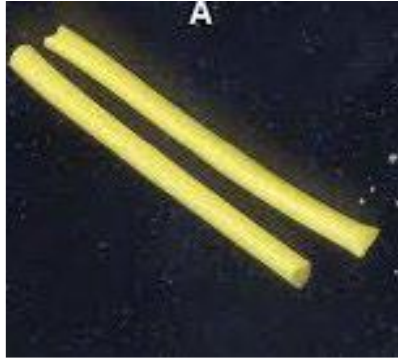
- High risk IR formulations such as amorphous solid dispersions
- Dissolution to understand critical attributes for ASDs:
  - Develop a QC method based on the sink concept
  - Residual crystallinity
  - Compression sensitivities

# Amorphous Solid Dispersion Formulations

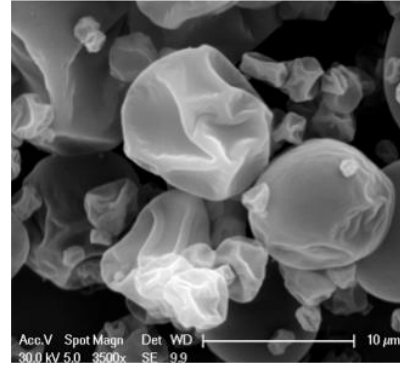


# Amorphous Solid Dispersion Formulations

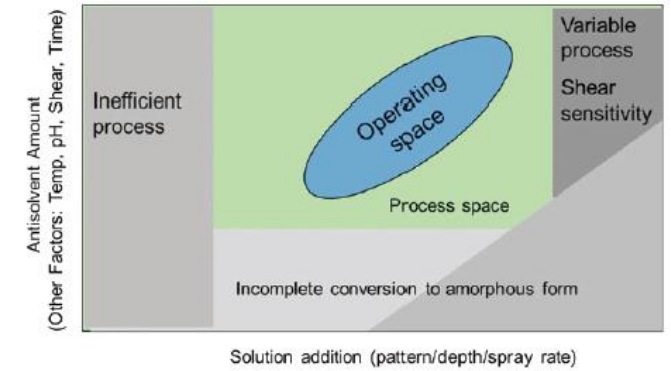
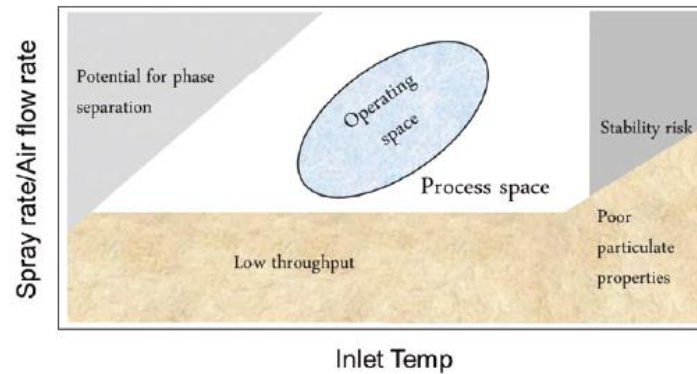
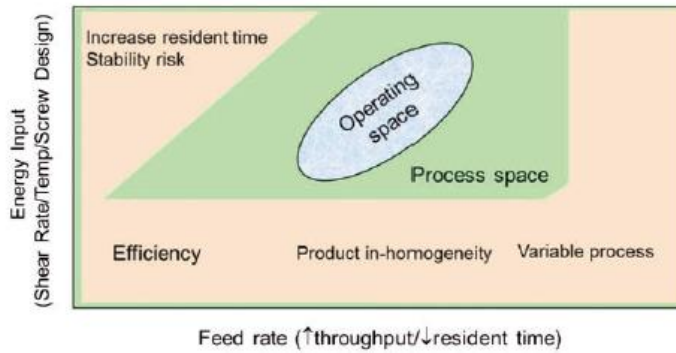
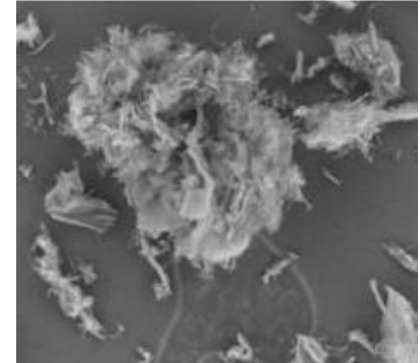
## Hot-Melt Extrusion



## Spray-Drying Dispersion



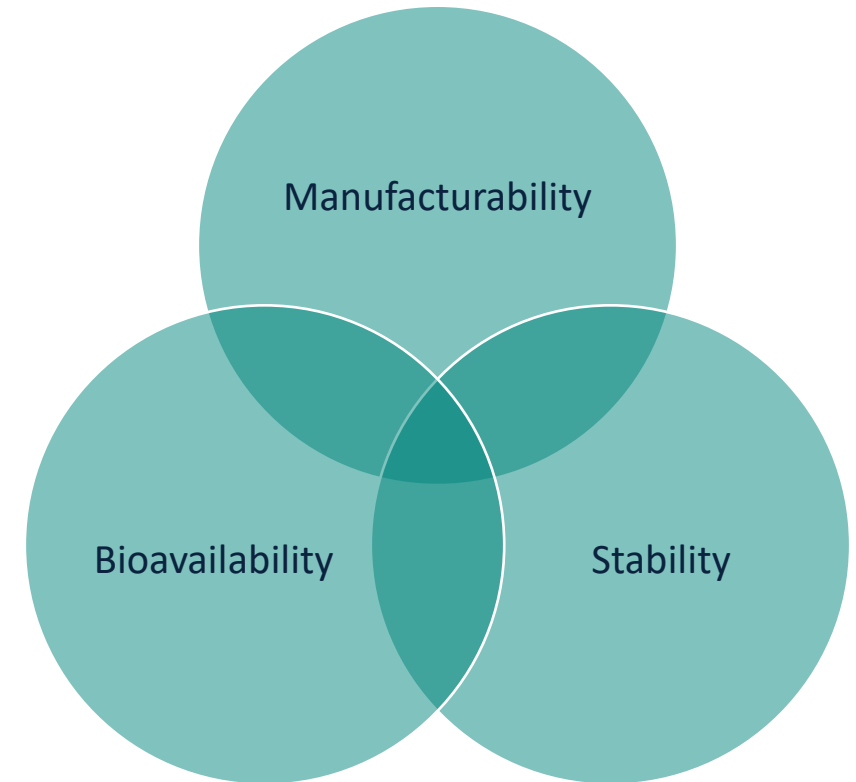
## Co-Solvent Precipitate



# Amorphous Solid Dispersion Formulations

A control strategy aims to maintain the drug product in the amorphous state throughout the intended shelf-life of the product by:

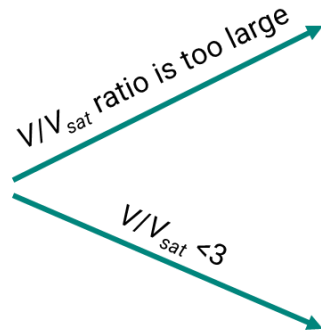
- Ensuring robustness of the manufacturing process to provide consistently amorphous material.
  - ASD particle size/morphology
  - Granulation process
  - Tableting
- Moisture control strategy to avoid crystalline content
  - Environmental control during the manufacturing
  - Packaged product
  - During in-use
- Impact on CQAs – Dissolution
  - Impact of CPPs
  - CMAs
  - Crystallinity content
  - Clinical experience



# Amorphous Solid Dispersion Formulations

## Sink Conditions

Having a volume of medium ( $V$ ) at least three times the volume required to form a saturated solution ( $V_{sat}$ ) of the drug substance; that is,  $V/V_{sat} \geq 3$



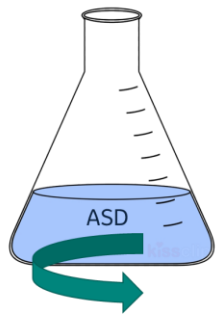
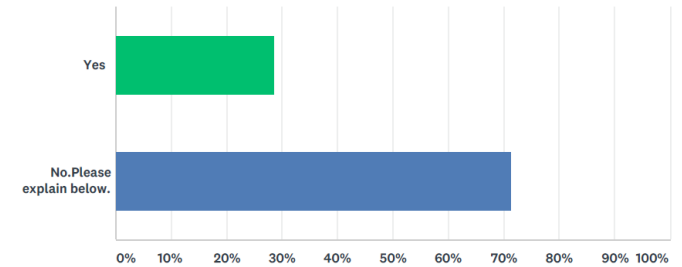
Dissolution test may not detect critical changes in the formulation and manufacturing process

May be acceptable if it is appropriately justified

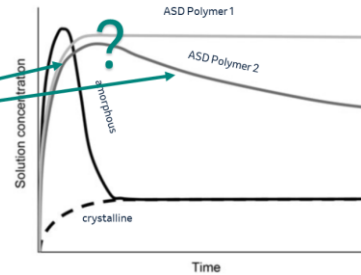
Sink condition is a good starting point for Dissolution method development

Q5 For dissolution methods used for amorphous drug formulations, do you define solubility and sink conditions based on crystalline drug solubility?

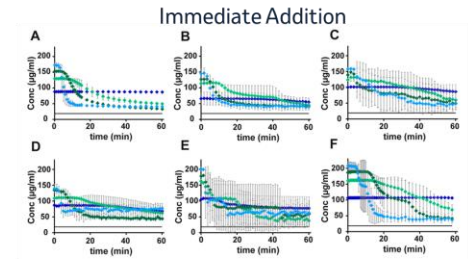
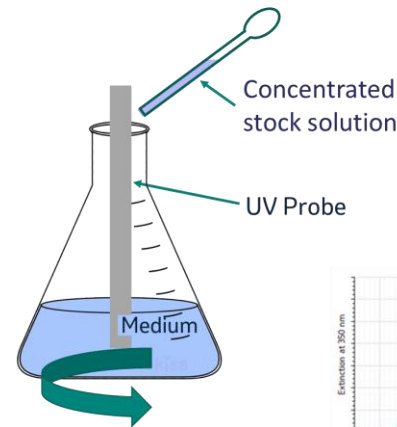
Answered: 21 Skipped: 0



Measurement: Sampling for dissolution

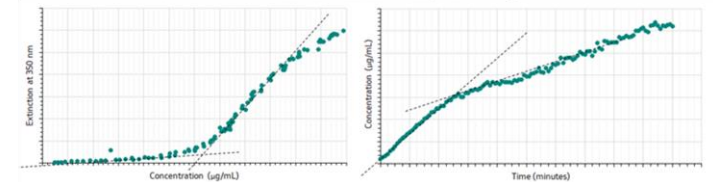


- Two processes:
- Dissolution of ASD
  - Precipitation of Drug



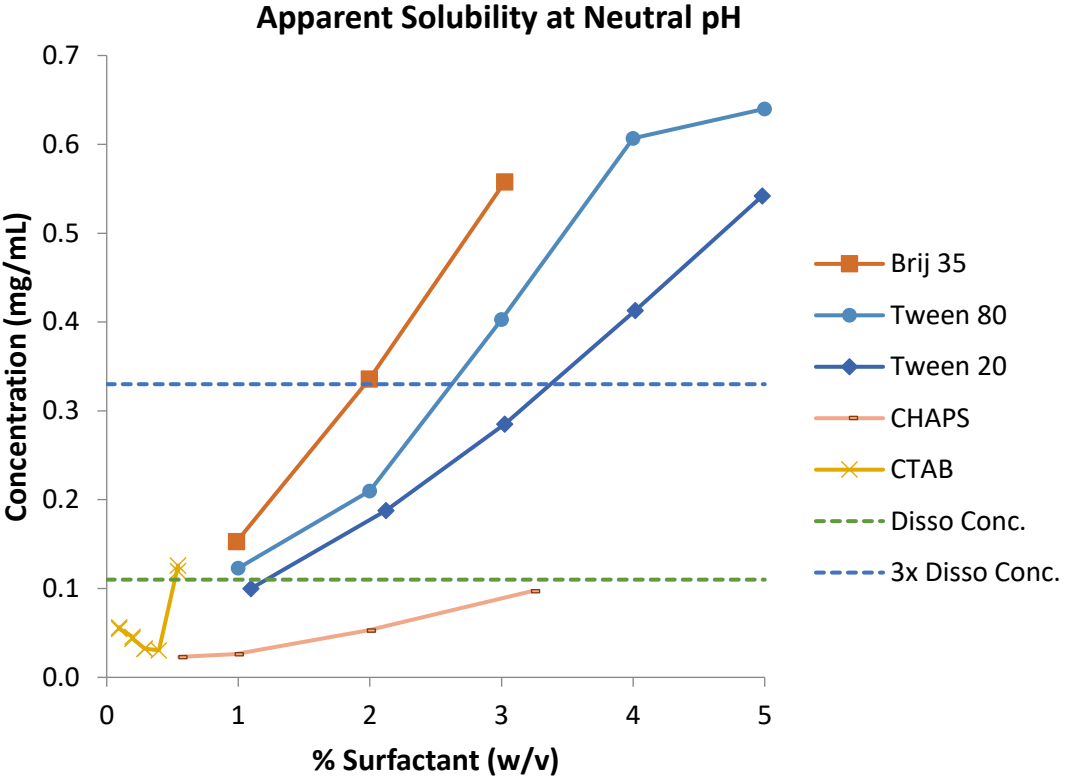
Plum et al., Mol. Pharmaceutics, 14, 4161-4169, 2017.

## Continuous Addition

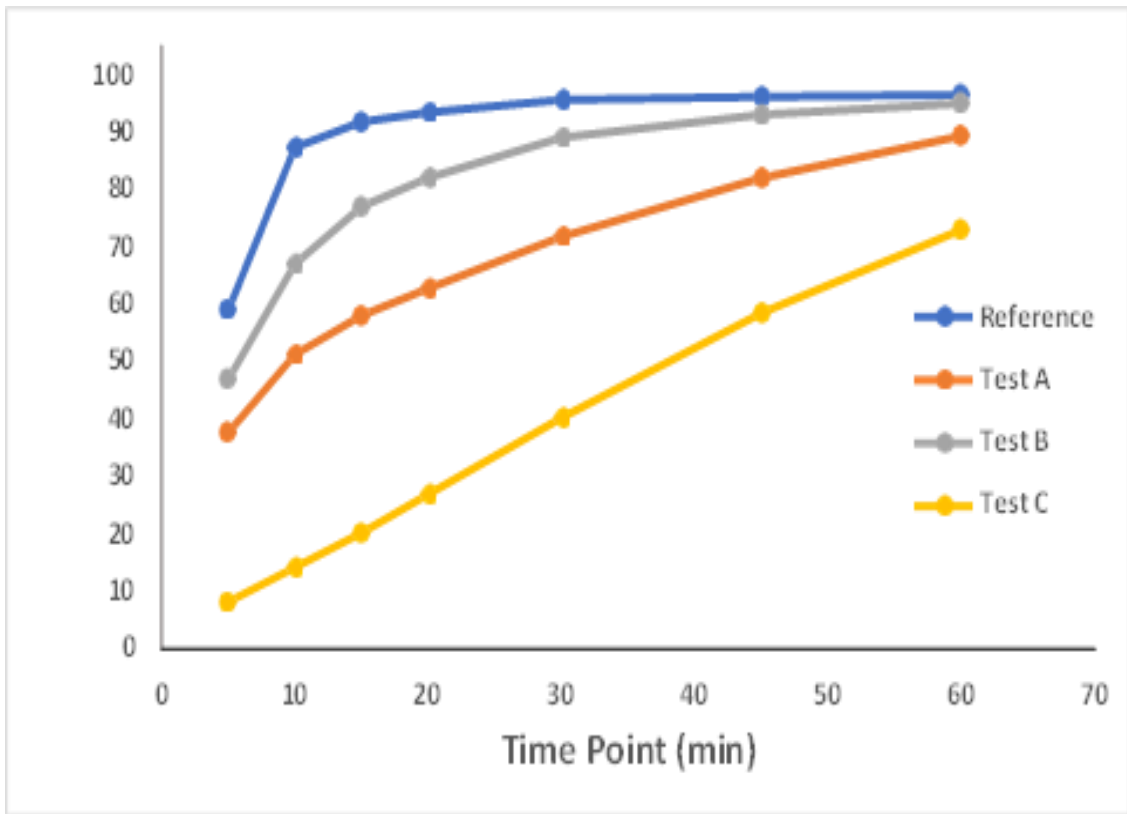


# Case Study 1: QC method based on the sink concept

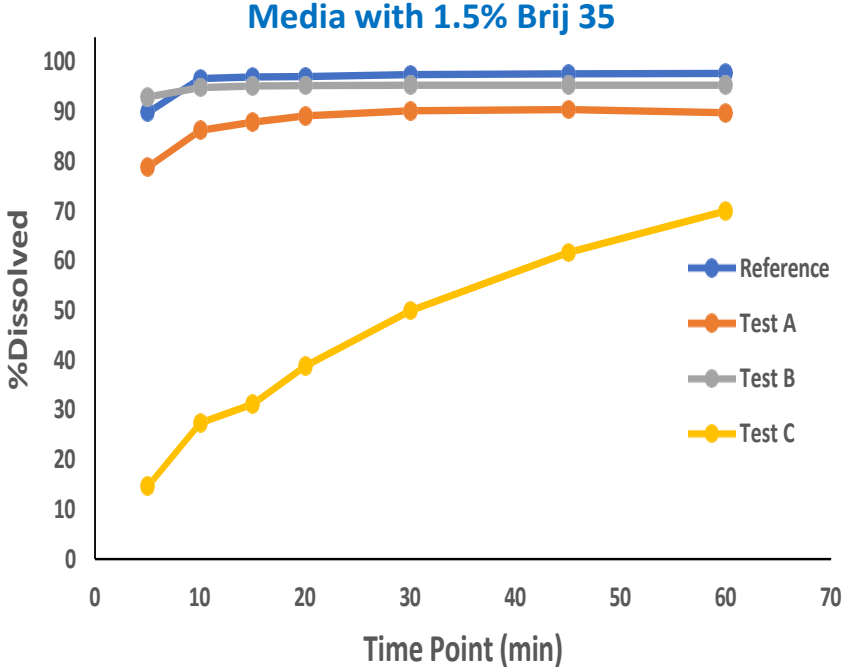
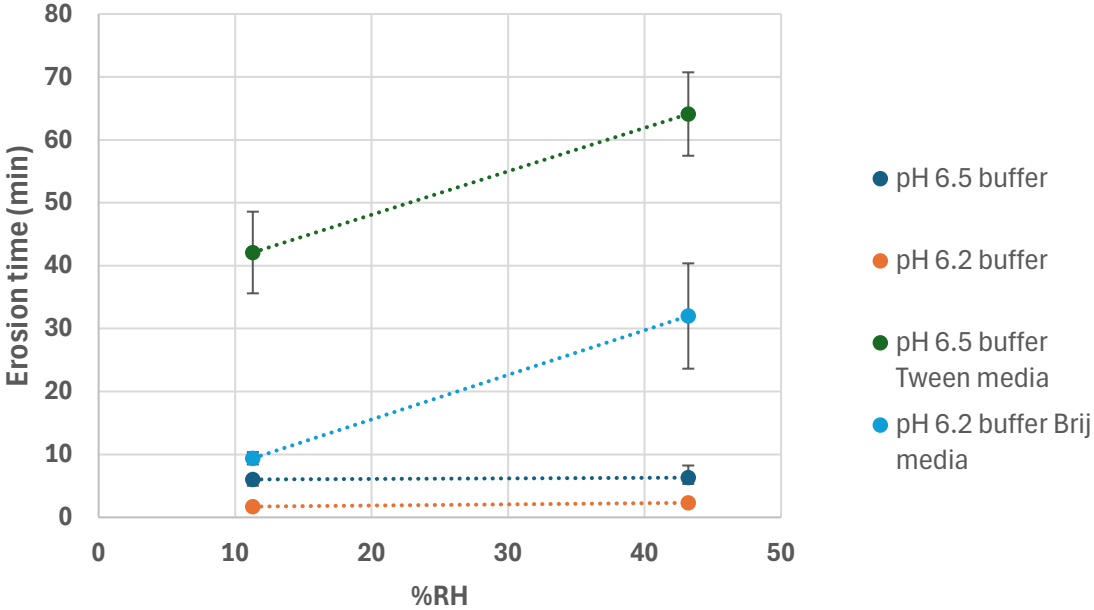
- Selection of surfactant for amorphous solid dispersion-based tablet
- Slower dissolution with low hardness and sensitivity to the moisture content of tablets



Media with 3% Tween 80



# Case Study 1: QC method based on the sink concept



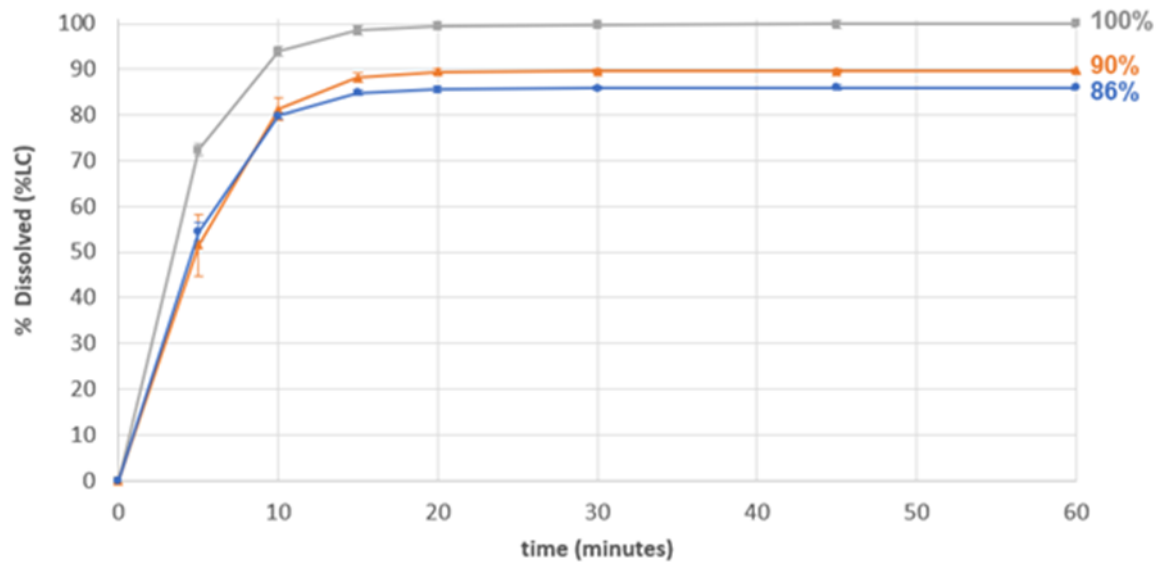
| Treatment Comparison | Test A/Reference  | Test B/Reference  | Test C/Reference  |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                      | GMR (90% CI)      | GMR (90% CI)      | GMR (90% CI)      |
| AUC0-∞               | 1.01 (0.92, 1.10) | 1.05 (0.97, 1.14) | 0.96 (0.85, 1.08) |
| Cmax                 | 1.07 (0.92, 1.24) | 1.08 (0.96, 1.21) | 0.78 (0.66, 0.93) |

- The dissolution method is selected based on the clinical relevance
- The clinical relevance study helped select the dissolution specification

# Case Study 2: Understanding the clinical relevance of API form changes

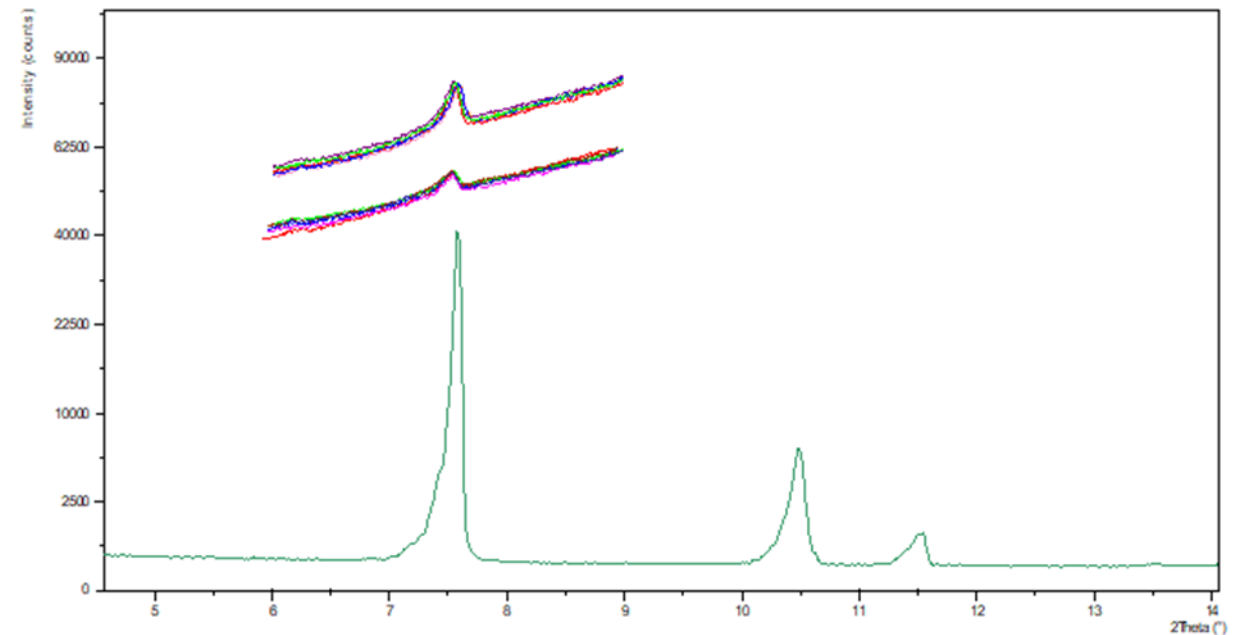
- Crystalline content in the drug product triggers a reduction in dissolution rate and a lower extent of dissolution, suggesting potential PK impact

Impact of Crystallinity on Dissolution

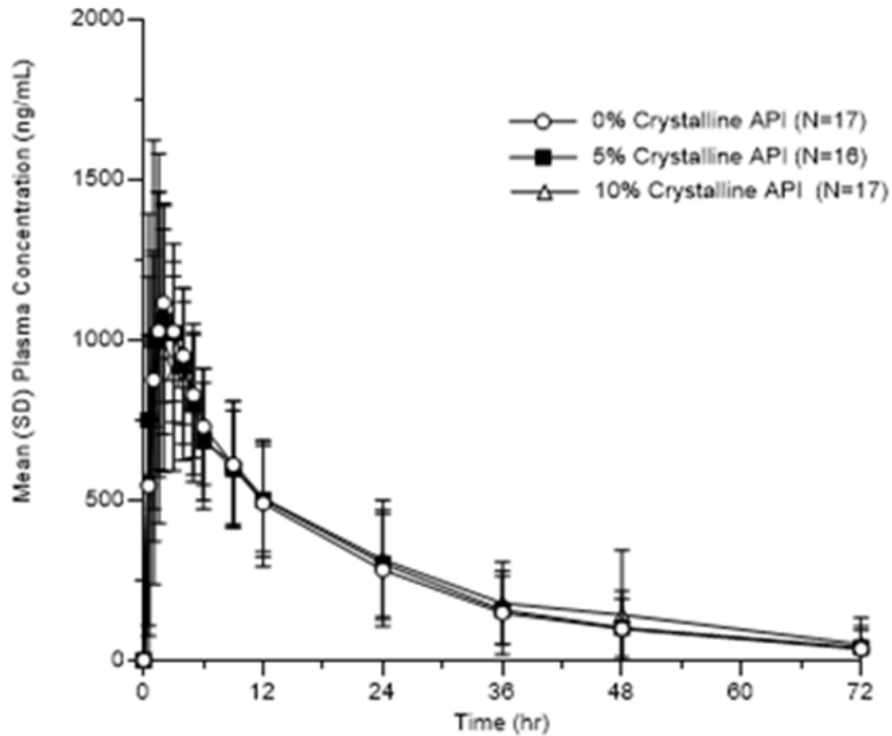


Conditions: USP II (Paddle), 50 rpm; 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer and 68 mM potassium chloride, pH 6.5, 900 mL; Infinity spin after 45 min. Error bars show standard deviation

Spiked Crystallinity in Drug Product



# Case Study 2: Understanding the clinical relevance API form changes

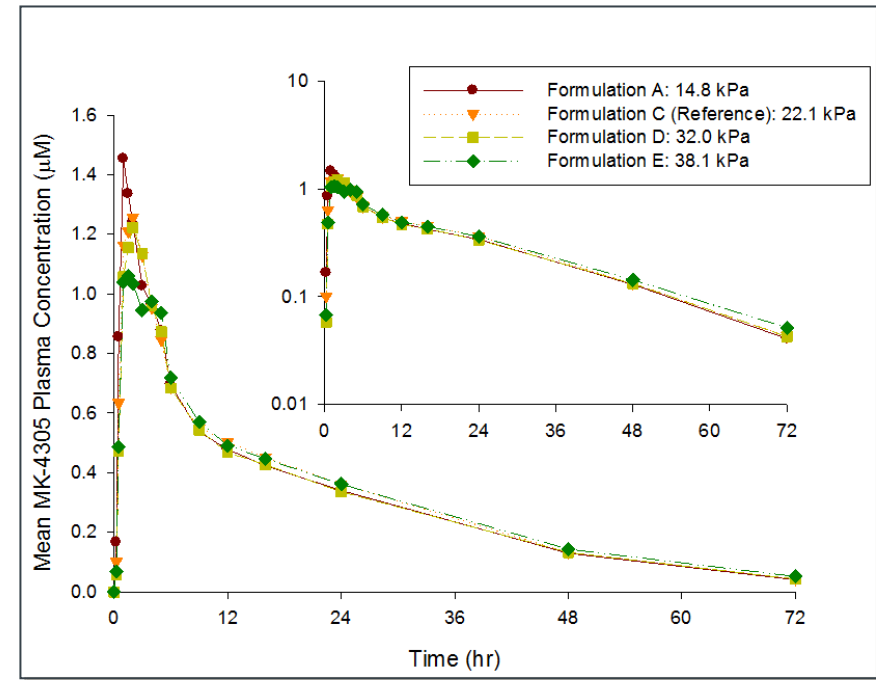
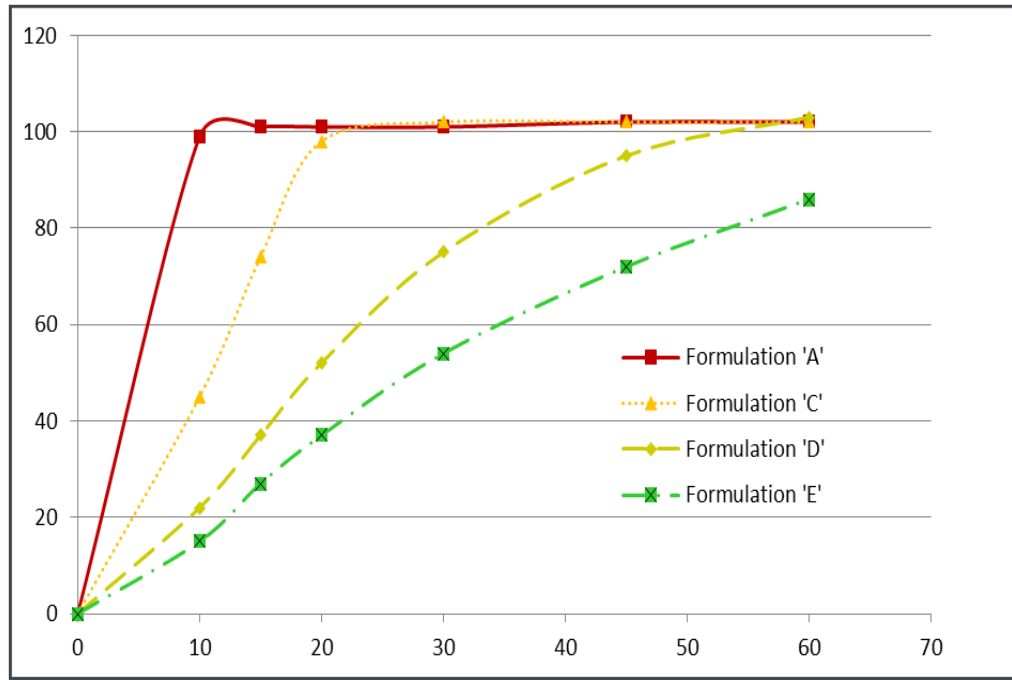


| Parameters                     | 0% Crystalline API (Reference) | 5% Crystalline API (Test 1) | 10% Crystalline API (T2) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| C <sub>max</sub> (ng/mL)       | 1220 (25.8)                    | 1180 (38.6)                 | 1130 (38.5)              |
| AUC <sub>0-inf</sub> (h*ng/mL) | 17700 (51.2)                   | 19100 (60.1)                | 18800 (53.6)             |
| C <sub>max</sub> Ratio         | --                             | 0.985 (32.9)                | 0.959 (30.6)             |
| AUC <sub>0-inf</sub> Ratio     | --                             | 1.04 (15.7)                 | 1.01 (9.5)               |

- Although dissolution performance was impacted, there was no significant impact on C<sub>max</sub> or AUC up to 10% crystallinity.

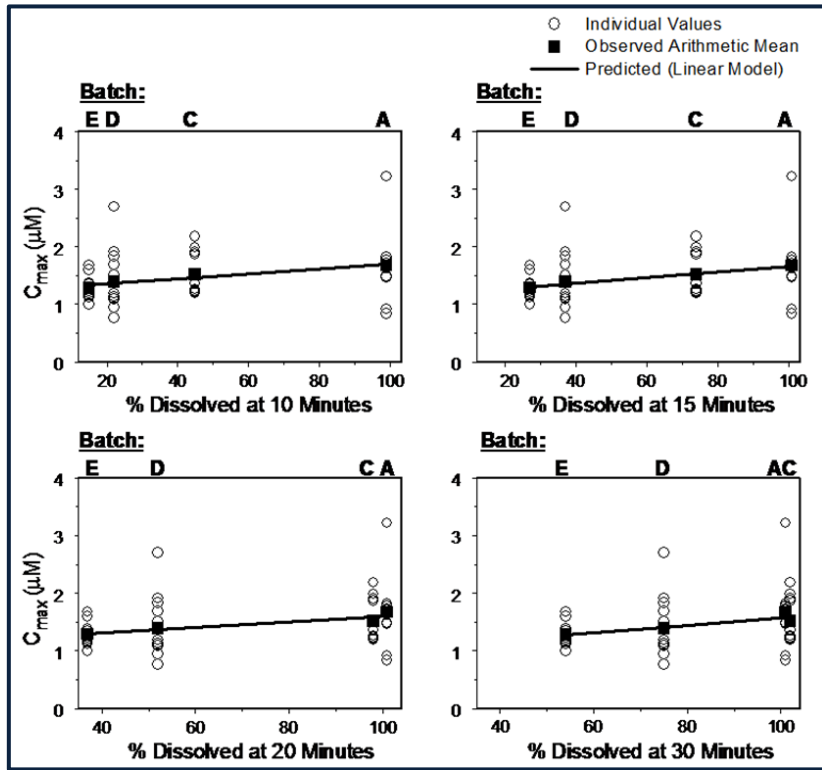
# Case Study 3: Understanding the manufacturing process and moisture control strategy

- The dissolution mechanism is erosion-based disintegration of the tablet cores
- Hardness and moisture content of tablets have been determined to have significant effects on the erosion rate



# Case Study 3: Understanding the manufacturing process and moisture control strategy

## Level C IVIVC



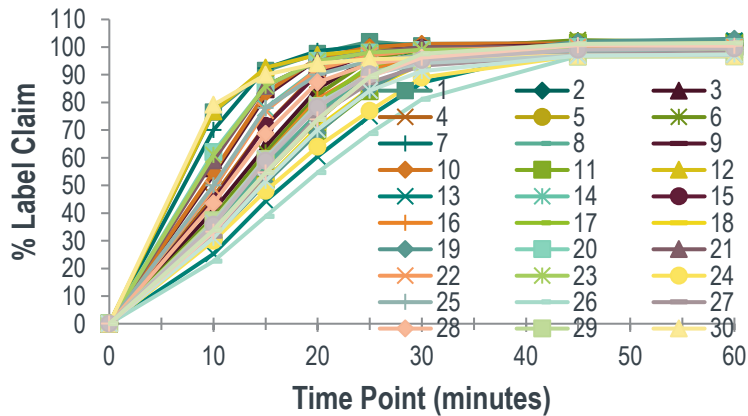
| Dissolution time point | lower dissolution range (% Claim) | upper dissolution range (% Claim) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 10 min                 | 10.3%                             | 79.9%                             |
| 15 min                 | 42.2%                             | 100%                              |
| 20 min                 | 64.9%                             | 100%                              |
| 30 min                 | 77.8%                             | 100%                              |
| 45 min                 | 86.0%                             | 100%                              |

- Setting in process controls
- Setting environmental and package controls for moisture
- Dissolution Specification Setting based on lower acceptable range for IVIVC model (supportive)
- Use the IVIVC model to predict in vivo performance for future BE studies

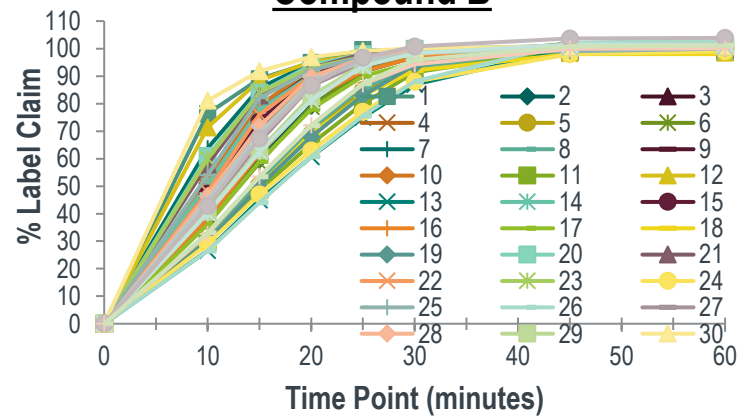
# Case Study 4: Understanding the manufacturing process and moisture control strategy

- Compound A and B: Amorphous Solid dispersion, Compound C: Crystalline, High Solubility
- DoE based on risk assessment around 5 main factors that influence dissolution:
  - Spray Dry conditions for A and B, Roll Compaction Force, Tablet Hardness, Tablet Moisture

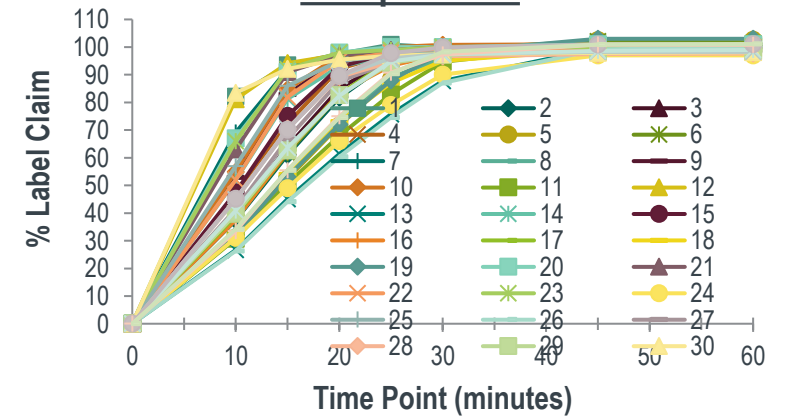
**Compound A**



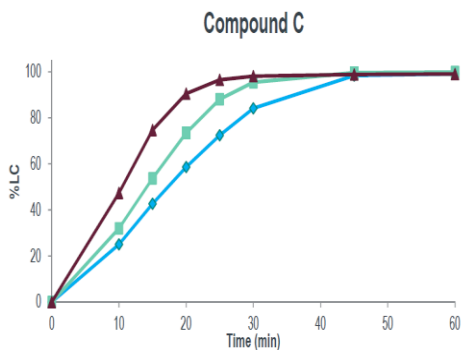
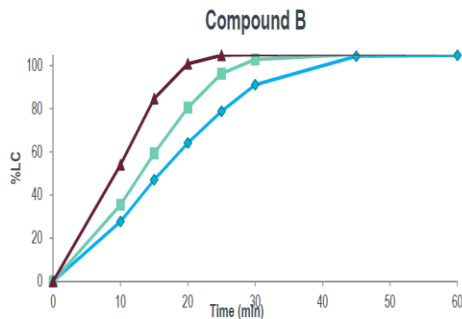
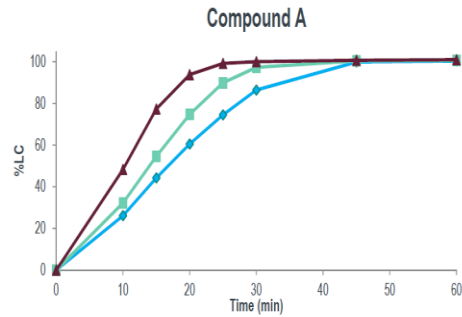
**Compound B**



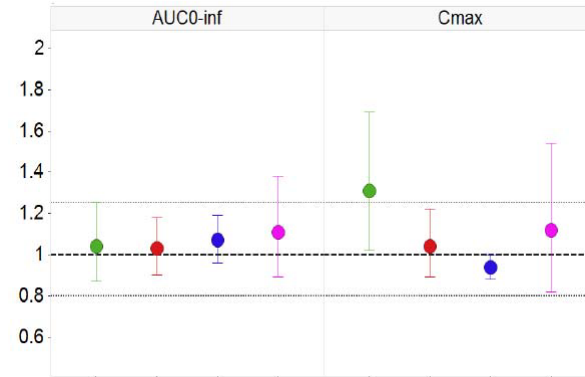
**Compound C**



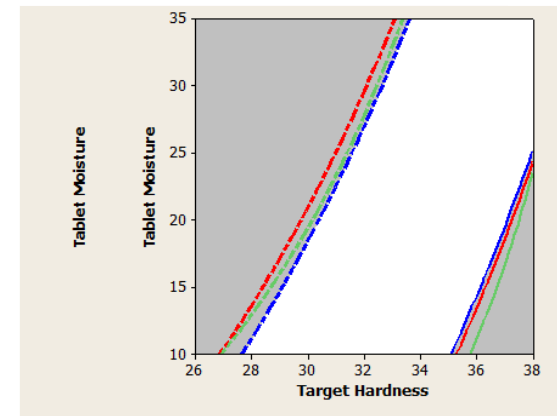
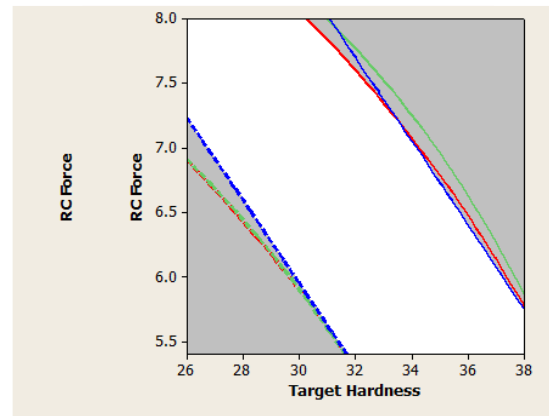
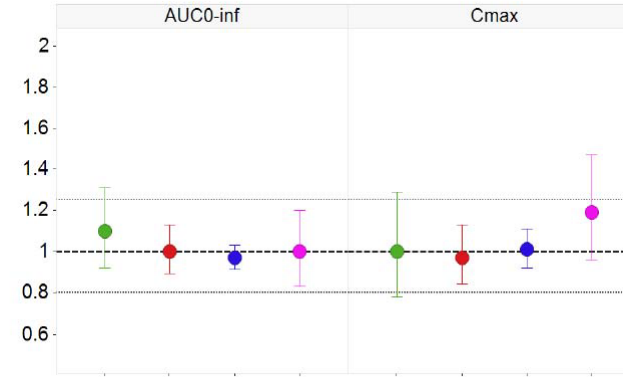
# Case Study 4: Understanding the manufacturing process and moisture control strategy



Fast vs Target



Slow vs Target



- Dissolution modeling can establish a direct linkage between CPPs, CMA, and in-vivo performance, enabling a clinically relevant control strategy

# Acknowledgements

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- Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, USA
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  - Nate Contrella
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- IQ Dissolution WG



Thank you