

Notes on the Design of Bioequivalence Study: Lamivudine/Tenofovir/Dolutegravir

Notes on the design of bioequivalence studies with products invited for submission to the WHO Prequalification Unit – Medicines Assessment Team (PQT/MED) are issued to aid manufacturers with the development of their product dossier. Deviations from the approach suggested below may be considered acceptable if justified by sound scientific evidence.

The current notes should be read and followed in line with the general guidelines of submission of documentation for WHO prequalification. In particular, please consult the "Multisource (generic) pharmaceutical products: guidelines on registration requirements to establish interchangeability" in: *Fifty-first report of the WHO Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations*, Geneva, World Health Organization, 2017. WHO Technical Report Series, No. 1003, Annex 6.

Below, additional specific guidance is provided on the invited immediate release products containing lamivudine, tenofovir and dolutegravir.

Pharmacokinetics of Lamivudine, Tenofovir and Dolutegravir

Maximum lamivudine and tenofovir concentrations are observed in serum within 0.5 to 3.0 hours of dosing in the fasted state (median T_{max} of 1 hour). Dolutegravir T_{max} is observed at 2 to 3 hours post dose.

The elimination half-life of lamivudine is 5–7 hours, whereas the half-life of tenofovir is 10 hours and dolutegravir has a terminal half-life of approximately 14 hours.

Co-administration of lamivudine with food results in a delay of T_{max} and a lower C_{max} (decreased by 47%). However, the extent (based on the AUC) of lamivudine absorbed is not influenced. Therefore, lamivudine can be taken with or without food.

Administration of tenofovir with food increases AUC and C_{max} approximately 35% and 15%, respectively, when administered with a high fat or light meal, compared to administration in the fasted state. In order to optimize the absorption of tenofovir, it is recommended that tenofovir should preferably be taken with food in the European Union, but with or without food in the United States.

Food increases the extent and slowed the rate of absorption of dolutegravir. The bioavailability of dolutegravir depends on meal content: low-, moderate-, and high-fat meals increases dolutegravir AUC_{0-inf} by 33%, 41%, and 66%, and C_{max} by 46%, 52%, and 67%, and prolongs T_{max} to 3, 4, and 5 hours, respectively, from 2 hours under fasted conditions. These increases may be clinically relevant in the presence of certain integrase class resistance. Therefore, dolutegravir is recommended to be taken with food by patients infected with HIV with integrase class resistance. Otherwise, dolutegravir can be taken with or without food.

Guidance for the design of bioequivalence studies

Taking into account the pharmacokinetic properties of lamivudine, tenofovir and dolutegravir, the following guidance with regard to the study design should be taken into account:

Design: A single-dose cross-over study is recommended.

Dose: A single oral dose of one tablet of lamivudine/tenofovir/dolutegravir 300/300/50 mg should be feasible

Fasted/fed: The bioequivalence study should be conducted in the fasted state as tenofovir can be taken with or without meals according to the US Food and Drug Administration labelling, and lamivudine and dolutegravir are recommended to be taken with or without food.

Subjects: Healthy adult subjects should be recruited. It is not necessary to include patients in the bioequivalence study.

Parent or metabolite data for assessment of bioequivalence: The parent drug is considered to best reflect the biopharmaceutical quality of the product. The data for the parent compound should be used to assess bioequivalence of lamivudine and dolutegravir. In contrast, for tenofovir, tablets contain tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, which is the water-soluble diester prodrug of the active ingredient tenofovir. Following absorption, the prodrug is rapidly converted to tenofovir. Therefore, bioequivalence should be based on the determination of tenofovir.

Sample size: Information currently available to PQT/MED indicates that the intra-subject variability for lamivudine is around 30–35%, and for tenofovir and dolutegravir it is around 20%. These data may facilitate the calculation of the sample size for the cross-over bioequivalence study.

Washout: Taking into account the elimination half-life of lamivudine (5–7 hours), tenofovir (10 hours) and dolutegravir (14 hours) in healthy volunteers, a washout period of seven days is considered sufficient to prevent carry-over.

Blood sampling: The blood sampling should be intensive for the first three hours after administration to properly characterize the C_{max} of lamivudine, tenofovir and dolutegravir. It is not necessary to take blood samples beyond 72 hours.

Analytical considerations: Information currently available to PQT/MED indicates that it is possible to measure lamivudine, tenofovir and dolutegravir in human plasma using LC-MS/MS analytical methodology. The bioanalytical method should be sufficiently sensitive to detect concentrations that are 5% of the C_{max} in most profiles of each formulation (test or comparator).

Statistical considerations: The data for lamivudine, tenofovir and dolutegravir should meet the following bioequivalence standards in a single-dose crossover design study:

- The 90% confidence interval of the relative mean AUC_{0-t} of the test to reference product should be within 80.00–125.00%
- The 90% confidence interval of the relative mean C_{max} of the test to reference product should be within 80.00–125.00%.