

# Notes on the Design of Bioequivalence Study: Levonorgestrel

Notes on the design of bioequivalence studies with products invited for submission to the WHO Prequalification Team – Medicines (PQT/MED) are issued to aid manufacturers with the development of their product dossier. Deviations from the approach suggested below can 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 levonorgestrel.

## **Pharmacokinetics of levonorgestrel**

Levonorgestrel is rapidly and completely absorbed. Maximum concentrations are reached 1.0 – 2.0 hour after ingestion. The elimination has two phases with half-lives of 0.5 and 20 – 60 h.

## **Guidance for the design of bioequivalence studies**

Taking into account the pharmacokinetic properties of levonorgestrel the following guidance with regard to the study design should be taken into account:

**Design:** A single-dose cross-over design is recommended.

**Dose:** As the EoI includes levonorgestrel 30, 750 and 1,500 micrograms tablets, the bioequivalence study should be conducted with the highest strength if the conditions for the waiver of the additional strengths are fulfilled.

**Fasted/fed:** As levonorgestrel can be taken with or without food, a fasted state study is recommended.

**Subjects:** Healthy adult female 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. Therefore, bioequivalence for levonorgestrel should be based on the determination of the parent compound.

**Sample size:** Levonorgestrel  $C_{max}$  seems to be moderately variable (20% approx.). These data may facilitate the calculation of a sufficient sample size for a cross-over bioequivalence study.

**Washout:** Taking into account the elimination half-life of levonorgestrel in healthy volunteers of 20 – 60 hours, a washout period of 21 – 28 days is considered sufficient to prevent carry over.

**Blood sampling:** The blood sampling should be intensive for the first hours after administration to properly characterize the  $C_{max}$  of levonorgestrel. It is not necessary to take blood samples beyond 72 hours for the characterization of the pharmacokinetics of immediate release products containing drugs with long half-lives. For example, samples can be taken pre-dose and at 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 6.00, 8.00, 12.00, 16.00, 24.00, 36.00, 48.00 and 72.00 hours.

**Analytical considerations:** Information currently available indicates that it is possible to measure levonorgestrel in human plasma using LC-MS/MS analytical methodology (e.g., 25 pg/ml). 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 levonorgestrel 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 comparator product should be within 80.00 – 125.00%
- The 90% confidence interval of the relative mean  $C_{max}$  of the test to comparator product should be within 80.00 – 125.00%.

Biowaiver: A BCS-based biowaiver for the low strength of 30 micrograms is considered a possible alternative to a bioequivalence study, provided the requirements for granting a BCS-based biowaiver are met as outlined in the ICH Guideline "Biopharmaceutics Classification System-Based Biowaivers" M9 (2019) and the PQT/MED guidance "PQT/MED- specific Annotations for the ICH M9 Guideline for Biopharmaceutics Classification System (BCS)-based Biowaiver Applications" (2021), since the lowest strength is used for different clinical indications compared to the higher strengths.