

# **Dissolution Testing for Generic Drug Products - Present and Future Considerations**

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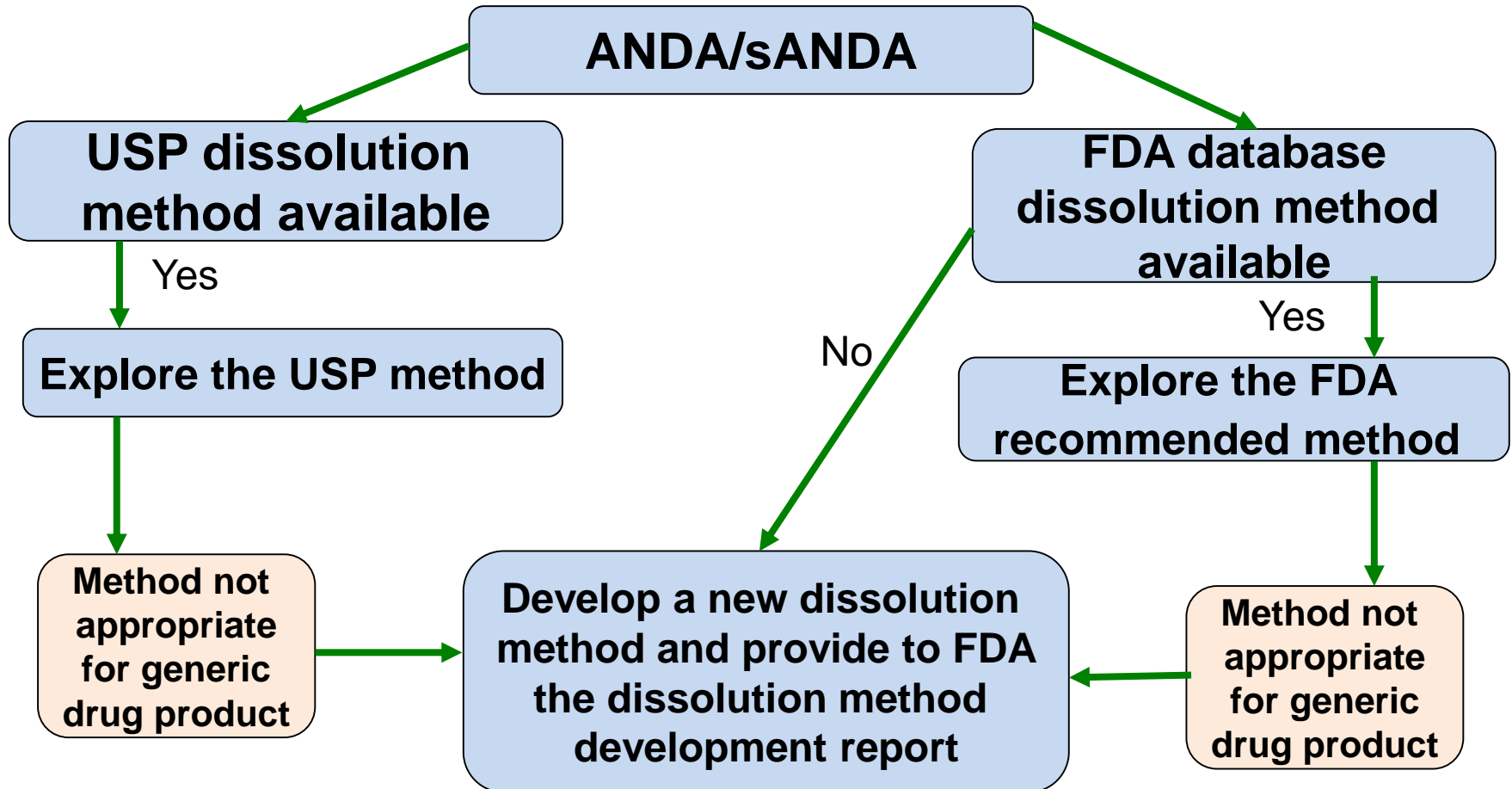
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# Outline



- Current approaches for dissolution testing for generic drug products
- Present to future considerations
- Product specific dissolution method
- Setting of dissolution acceptance criteria
- Common deficiencies identified in ANDAs
- Conclusions

# Current Approach: Dissolution Testing



[FDA Dissolution Method](http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/dissolution/): <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/dissolution/>

# Moving Forward

## Present to Future Considerations:

- Product specific dissolution methods
  - Development
  - Validation
  - Implementation
- Product specific acceptance criteria/criterion
  - Setting based on proposed drug product dissolution data
- Communications between FDA and Applicants
  - Teleconferences
  - Interactive communications
  - Advice correspondences

# Product Specific Method Development

Three Critical Components:

1. Evaluation of the method
2. Discriminating ability
3. Selection of acceptance criteria

# 1. Evaluation of the Method

- Solubility profile
- Selection of the apparatus
- In vitro dissolution/drug release media
- Rotation/Agitation speed
- Sink conditions
- Data supporting selection of surfactant

## 2. Discriminating Dissolution Method

- Differentiates drug product batches manufactured under target conditions for which bioequivalence has been demonstrated, from those batches manufactured with intentional/non-intentional variations which are not bioequivalent.

# 3. Acceptance Criteria/on

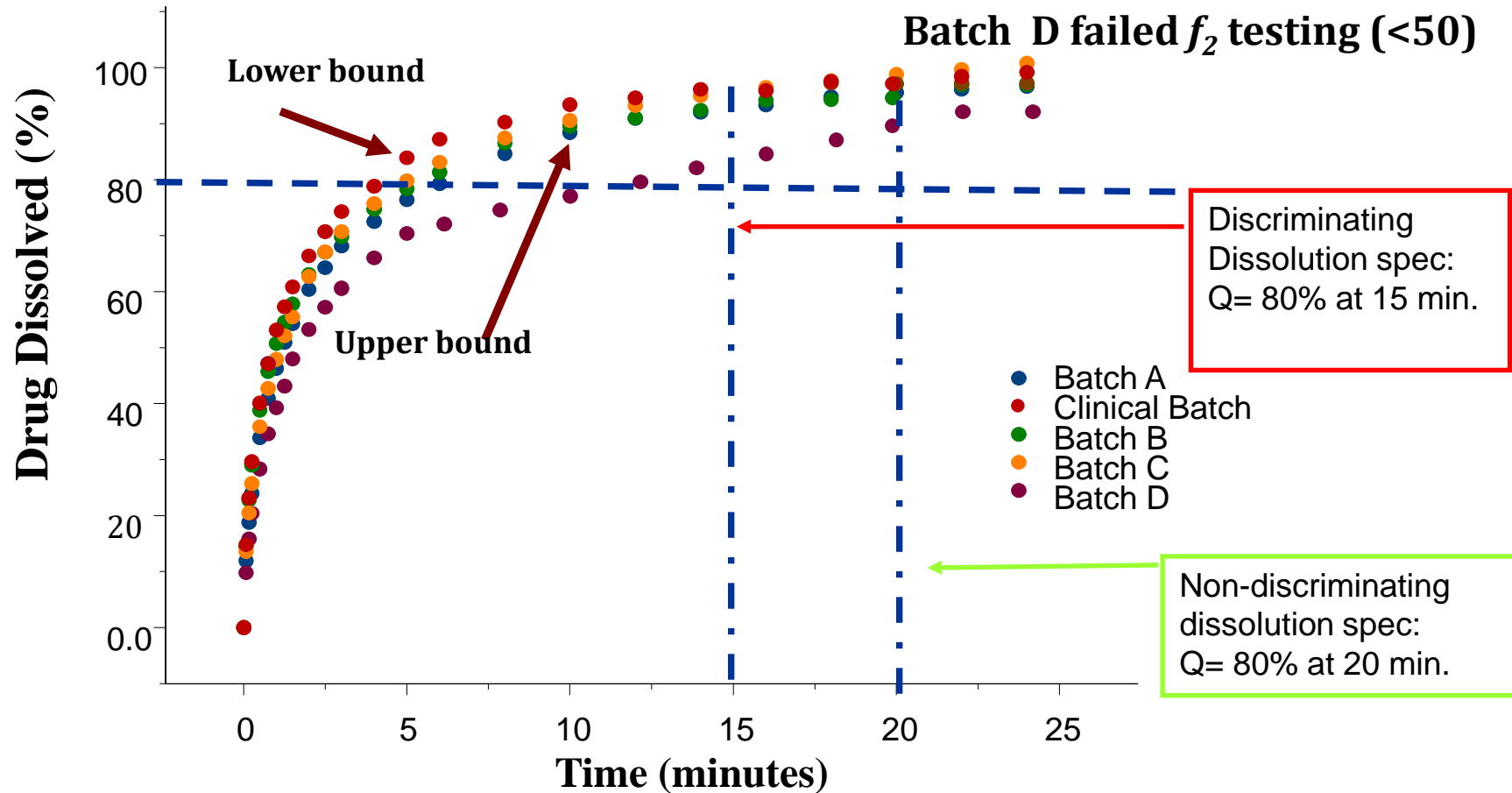


## IR Products

- Setting based on overall data (BE & stability batches).
- Collection of complete dissolution profile data (n=12).
- The selection of spec-time point should be where NLT 80% (Q) of drug is dissolved.
- For slow dissolving products, more than one spec value may be needed.



# Different Particle Size Ranges



# 3. Acceptance Criteria



## ER products:

- Setting based on overall data (BE & stability batches).
- Collection of complete dissolution profile data (n=12).
- At least three spec time-points covering the initial, middle, and final phases of the dissolution profile.
- Dissolution acceptance criteria range for the initial and middle time points is based on mean target value  $\pm 10\%$
- NLT 80% of label amount as a limit for the last time-point.

# Selection of Acceptance Criteria Based on BE

**Available data for drug products used in failed and acceptable BE studies**



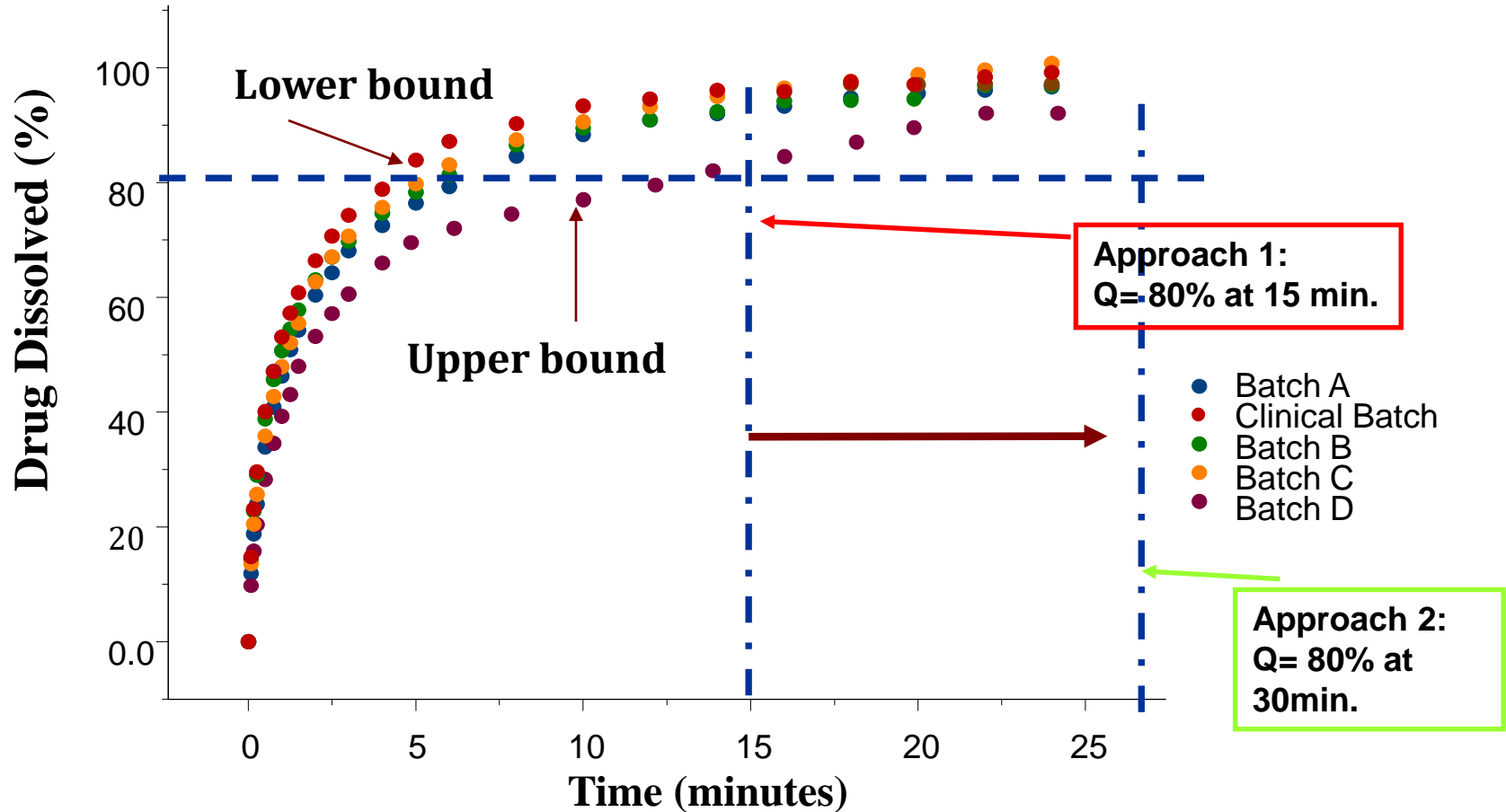
**Use all available CMC, in vitro dissolution and in vivo PK data for development/validation/selection of optimal dissolution method with adequate discriminating ability**



**Based on in vitro (dissolution) and in vivo BE results set dissolution acceptance criteria/ion to ensure similar (BE) product performance**

# Setting Dissolution Criteria Based on BE batches

Batches A, B, C, D, and Clinical were BE



# Common Deficiencies in ANDA submissions

## New Dissolution Method is Needed

- If USP and FDA's data-base dissolution methods are not available, or the available methods are not appropriate for the proposed generic drug product, **a new, product specific dissolution method should be developed.**

**Note:** *Once the new dissolution method is approved by FDA, please petition the USP to add the new dissolution method to the USP monograph for the drug product.*

# Common Deficiencies in ANDAs cont.

## Dissolution Method Validation Data

- Submission does not include the method validation report and/or method transfer report when method validation is conducted at a different site

### **Recommendation:**

*Include the validations of discriminating ability, testing methodology (i.e., robustness, etc.), and analytical method used for assay of dissolution samples (i.e., linearity, accuracy, precision, etc.).*

# Common Deficiencies in ANDAs

cont.



## Functional Scoring

- No dissolution data are submitted to support scoring of tablets.

### Recommendation:

*Complete dissolution profile data for whole and split tablets using an optimal dissolution method.*

*Guidance: Tablet Scoring: Nomenclature, Labeling, and Data for Evaluation*

# Common Deficiencies in ANDAs

cont...

## Incomplete Stability-Dissolution Data

- Stability-dissolution data are only provided for the proposed sampling time point.

## Recommendation:

*Complete dissolution profile data at all the time-points of the stability program should be included in the ANDA submission.*



# Common Deficiencies in ANDAs

## cont.



### **SUPAC Changes for IR & MR supplemental ANDAs**

- Dissolution data collected on aged (expired) lots
- Pre-change vs. post- change dissolution data are incomplete

### **Recommendations:**

- *Complete pre-change and post-change dissolution profile data should be included in the sANDA.*
- *For MR drug products, dissolution profile data should include more than 3 time points.*

# Common Deficiencies in ANDAs

cont...

## IVRT Data for Semi-Solid Dosage Forms

- The IVRT information/data is not included to support post approval changes for semi solid drug products.

### **Recommendation:**

*The IVRT development report with complete information/data supporting the selection of the components of the method and its validation should be submitted in the sANDA.*

**Refer to the SUPAC–SS guidance for conducting the IVRT study**

# Conclusions

- Dissolution method is product specific.
- Setting of the dissolution acceptance criteria/criterion should be based on the data of the proposed product.
- Interactive open communications between FDA and ANDA Applicants is important.
- ANDA submissions should include complete data in order to optimize review efficiency/approvals and decrease the number of information request deficiencies.

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