



Regulatory Approval Process for Generic Antiretroviral Drug Products

Xiaofei Wang, Ph.D.

**Division of Bioequivalence II
Office of Generic Drugs
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
U.S. Food and Drug Administration**

**Forum for Collaborative HIV Research
March, 2014**

The PEPFAR Program

- ❖ The US government initiative (2003) to help save the lives of those suffering from HIV/AIDS throughout the world
- ❖ The cornerstone and the largest component of the US president's Global Health initiative

FDA's Role Under PEPFAR

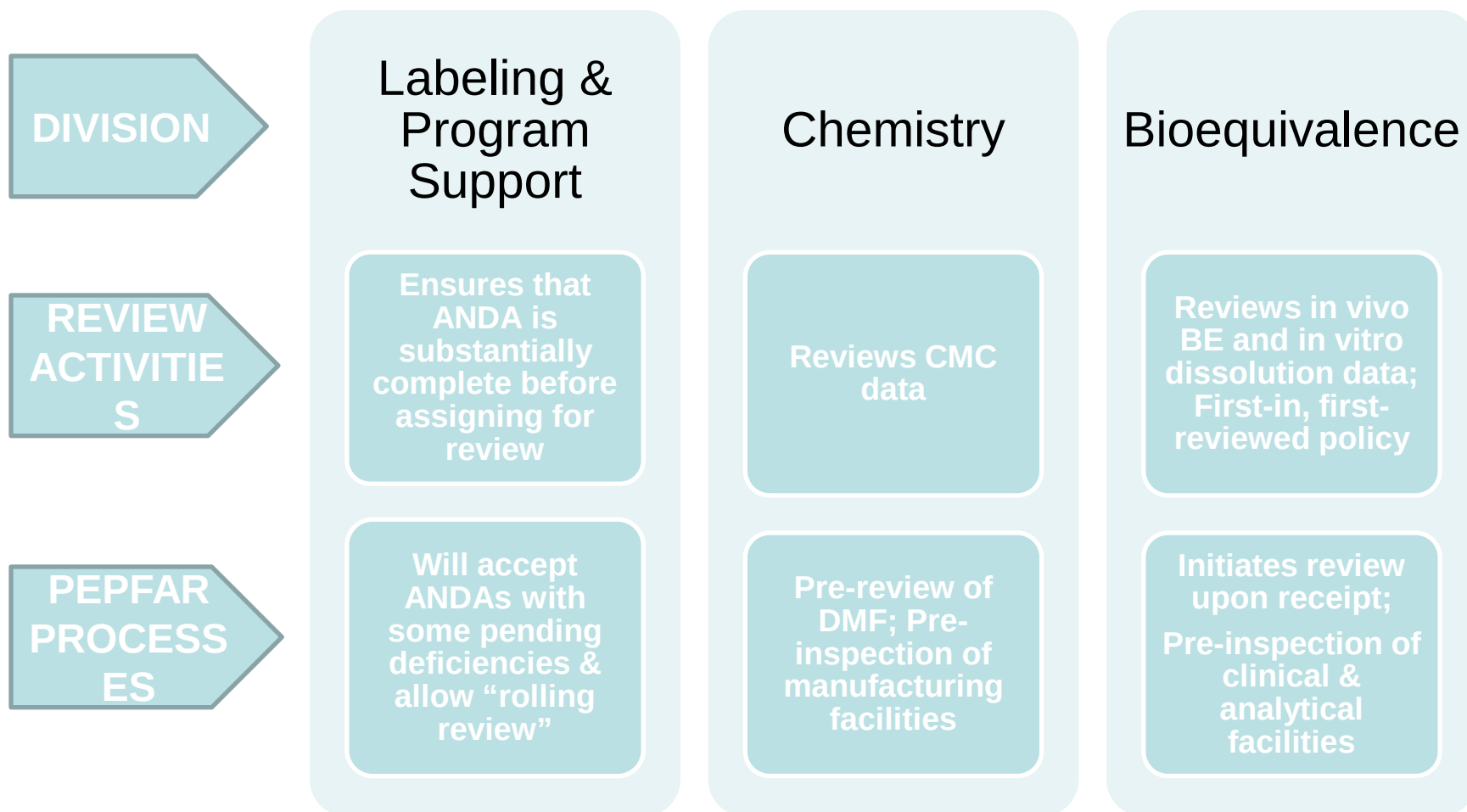
- ❖ Improve the drug regulatory environment
- ❖ Ensure the availability of safe, effective and affordable antiretroviral drugs (ARVs)
- ❖ Provide a comprehensive regulatory review of applications for marketing ARVs under PEPFAR
 - FDA's Office of New Drugs evaluates applications for new fixed-dose combination (FTC) and co-packaged ARVs
 - FDA's Office of Generic Drugs (OGD) evaluates applications for generic versions of ARVs

A Unique Drug Approval Process for Generic ARVs

- ❖ OGD grants “full approvals” for FDC, co-packaged, or generic ARV not under US patent/exclusivity protection
 - Can distribute in PEPFAR countries and market in US
- ❖ OGD grants “tentative approvals” for FDC, co-packaged, or generic ARV still under US patent/exclusivity protection
 - Can distribute in PEPFAR countries (with licensing agreement from innovator) but not market in US
- ❖ Only fully or tentatively approved FDC, co-packaged, or generic ARVs can be purchased and distributed in PEPFAR countries



PEPFAR ANDA Review by OGD Divisions



A Unique Drug Approval Process for Generic ARVs

- ❖ OGD performs all reviews of PEPFAR applications on an expedited/priority basis
 - Very short review time goals (2-6 weeks)
 - Pre-assigned ANDA numbers
 - High level of oversight throughout review process
 - Close collaboration with firms to facilitate complete review within one cycle (< 6 months)
 - Staff expedite inspections of clinical, bioanalytical sites before approval

OGD Places the Same Standards for Generic ARVs

- ❖ Standards applied to PEPFAR drugs are the same as for drugs approved for US marketing
- ❖ Drugs approved under PEPFAR meet all of FDA's manufacturing quality, clinical safety, efficacy requirements

Characterizing BE in PEPFAR ANDAs

❖ Bioequivalence

the **absence of a significant difference** in the **rate** and **extent** to which the active ingredient or active moiety in pharmaceutical equivalents or pharmaceutical alternatives becomes available **at the site of drug action** when administered at the same molar dose under similar conditions in an appropriately designed study (21CFR §320.1)



Characterizing Bioequivalence (BE) in PEPFAR ANDAs

Reference product for BE studies

Must be a drug product approved in US



Batch used in BE studies

At least 100,000 dosage units

Or 10% of final batch size, whichever is larger



Appropriate design for in vivo BE studies in healthy normal subjects

Randomized, single-dose crossover or parallel

Usually a fasting BE study & a fed BE study

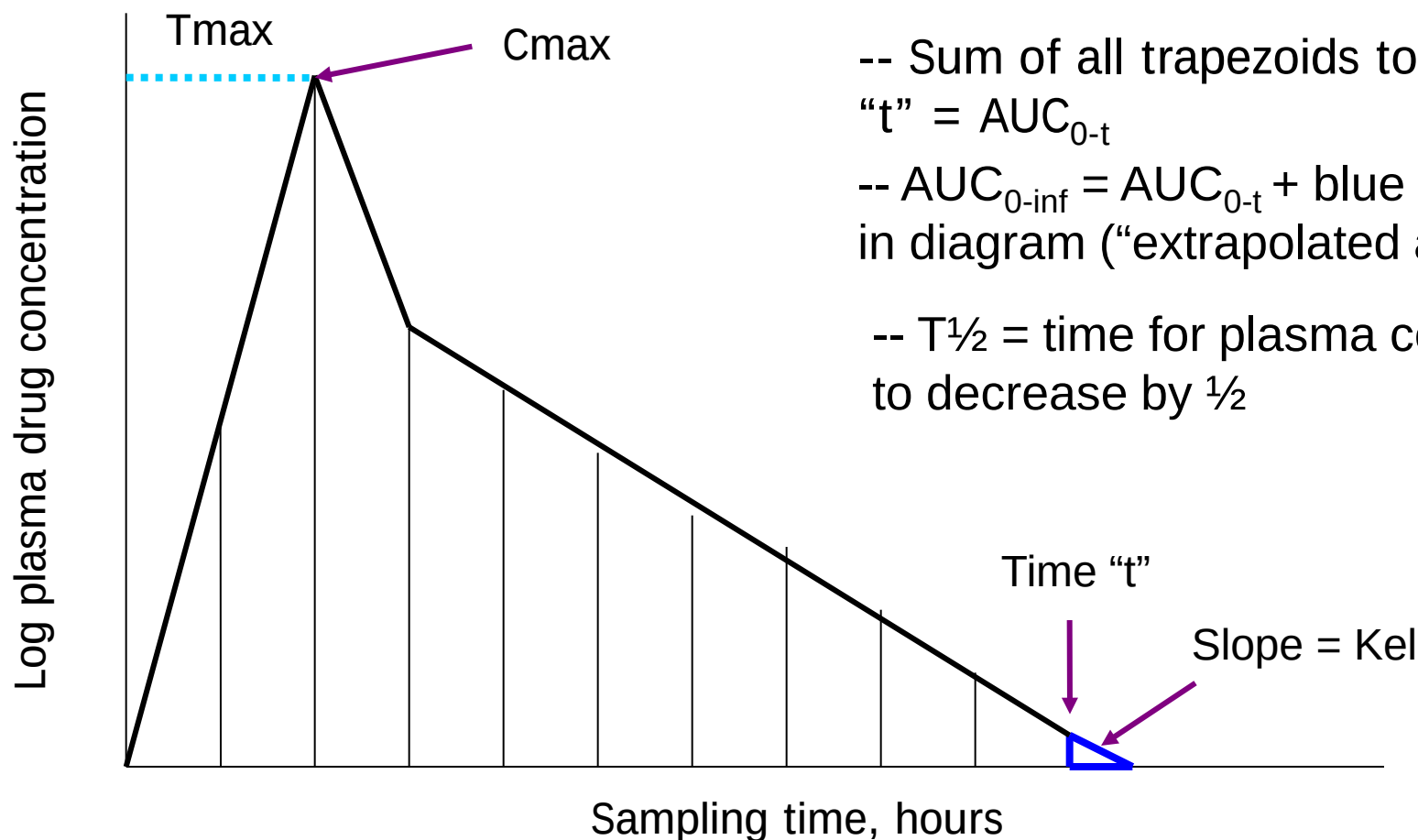
Characterizing BE in PEPFAR ANDAs

- ❖ Bioanalytical Method: well-characterized, fully-validated, and documented
- ❖ Pre-study Bioanalytical Method Validation should determine the following
 - Assay selectivity
 - Assay precision and accuracy
 - Stability of stored analyte(s) (i.e. drug and metabolite, if applicable) in various matrices
 - Recovery of analyte(s) and internal standard
 - Assay limit of quantitation (LOQ)

Characterizing BE in PEPFAR ANDAs

❖ Pharmacokinetic Parameters

- Peak plasma concentrations (C_{max}): rate of absorption
- Area under drug concentration vs. time profile (AUC): extent of absorption



-- Sum of all trapezoids to Time "t" = AUC_{0-t}

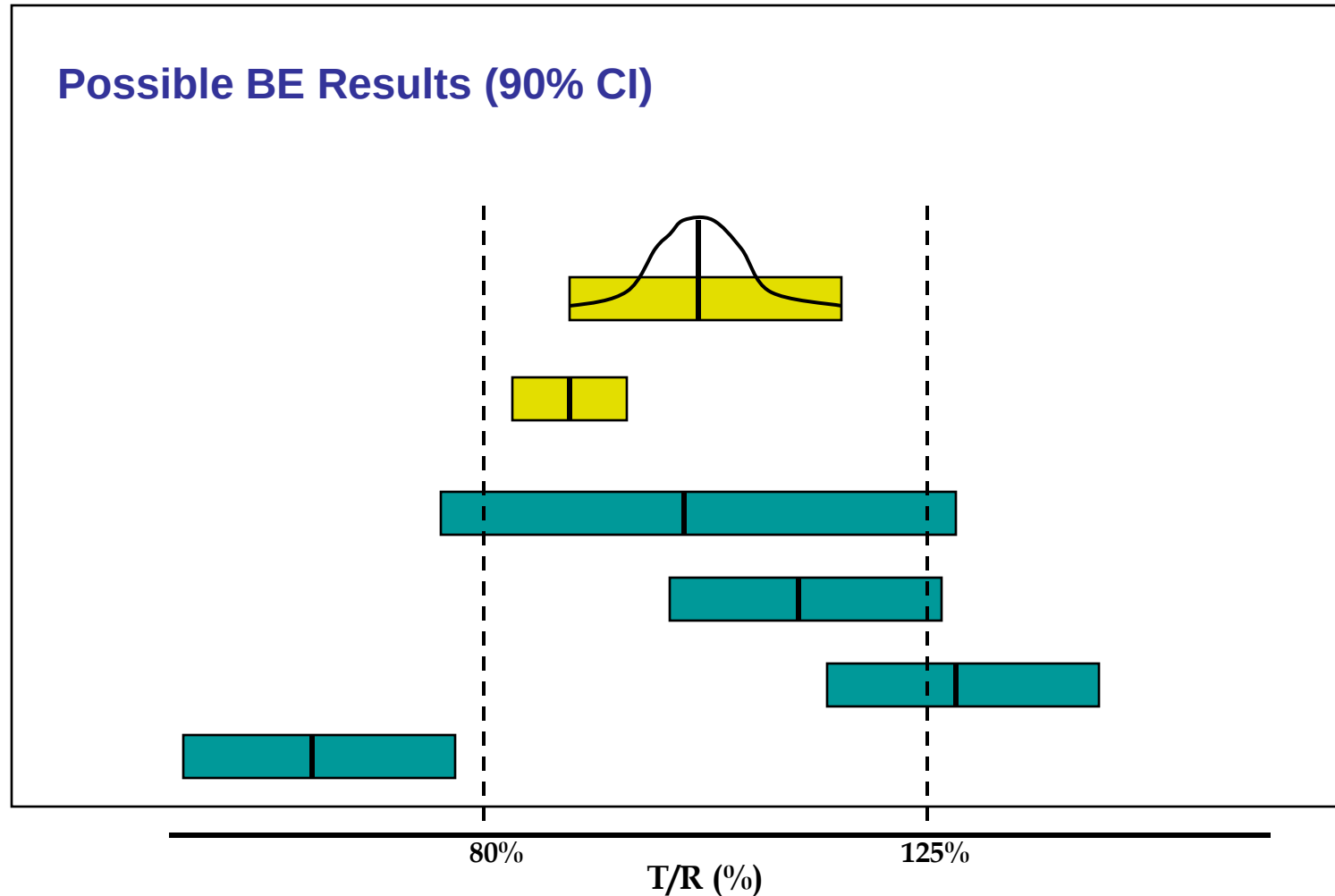
-- $AUC_{0-inf} = AUC_{0-t} + \text{blue triangle in diagram ("extrapolated area")}$

-- $T_{1/2}$ = time for plasma conc to decrease by $1/2$

Characterizing BE in PEPFAR ANDAs

- ❖ Statistics: Use ANOVA with two one-sided tests procedure to statistically analyze BE study data (*Schuirmann DJ, J Pharmacokinet Biopharm. 1987 Dec;15(6):657-80*)
- ❖ BE criteria are that the 90% confidence intervals of geometric mean AUC_{0-t} , AUC_{∞} and C_{max} Test/Reference ratios must fall within 0.800 to 1.250
 - Rounding up or down is not permitted
- ❖ T_{max} may also be evaluated, if rapid onset of effect is necessary for efficacy
- ❖ Dissolution: Evaluate if a discriminating dissolution method is developed, with limits set, for each active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) in the drug product

Characterizing BE in PEPFAR ANDAs

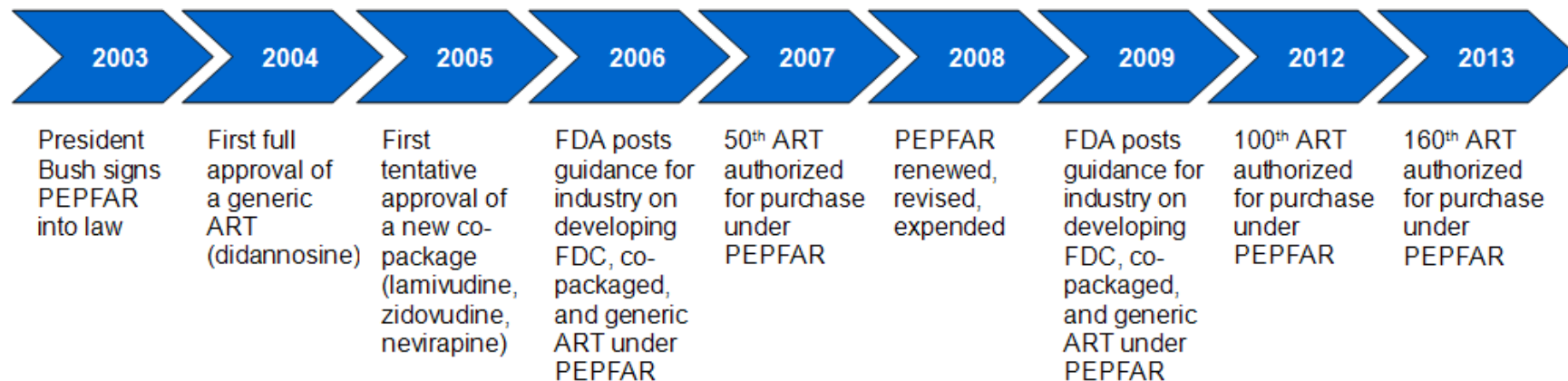


PEPFAR Post-Approval Activities

- ❖ FDA monitors the approved drug products by reviewing adverse event reports, to ensure continued drug safety after products enter the market
- ❖ FDA reviews any changes made to the approved products to ensure that the products continue to be safe, effective, and of acceptable manufacturing quality



FDA's PEPFAR Implementation Timeline



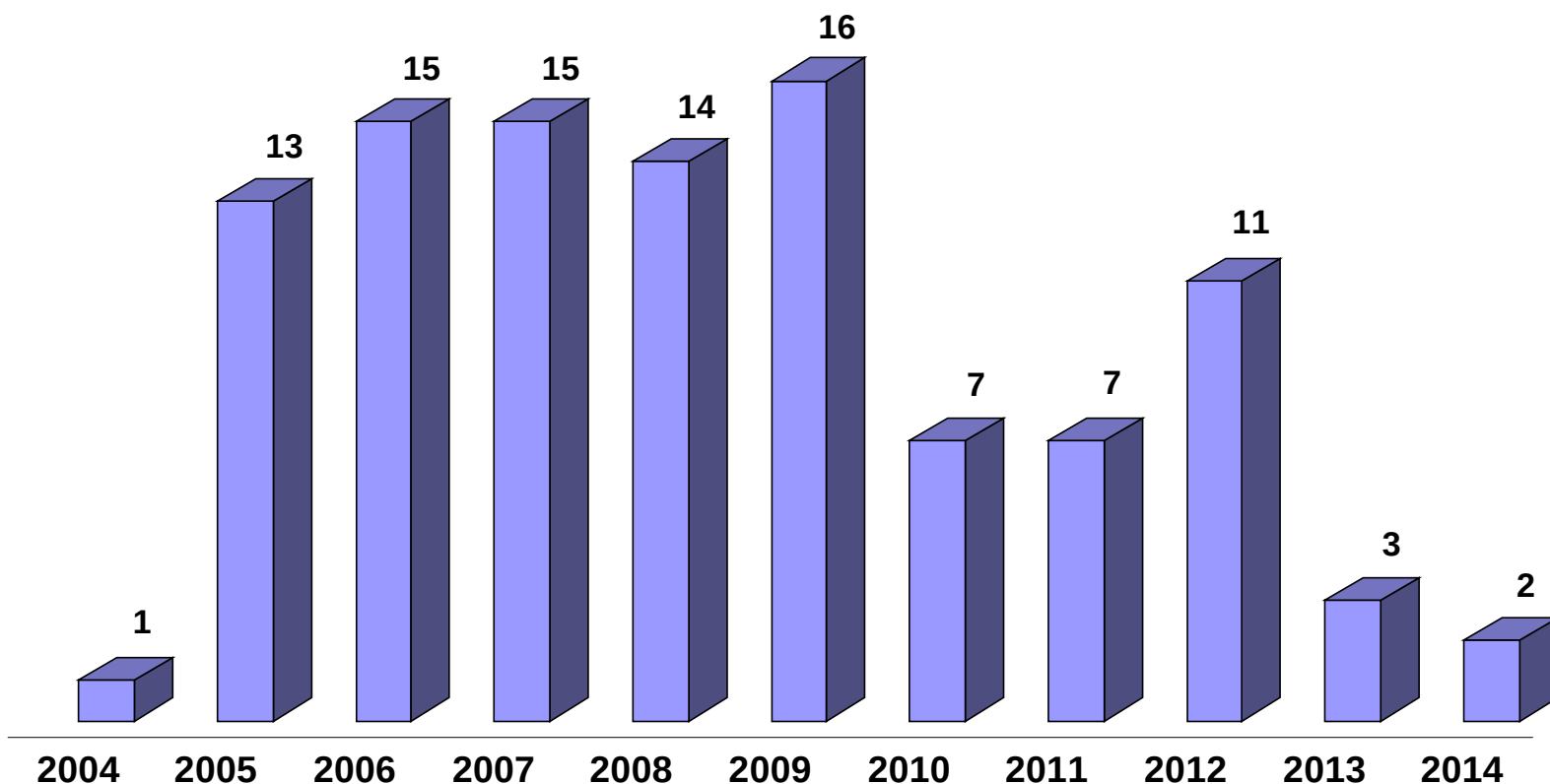
❖ As of this writing, 168 drug products are approved or tentatively approved under PEPFAR

- 104 generics
- 64 new FTC or co-packaged products



Generic PEPFAR Approvals per Year

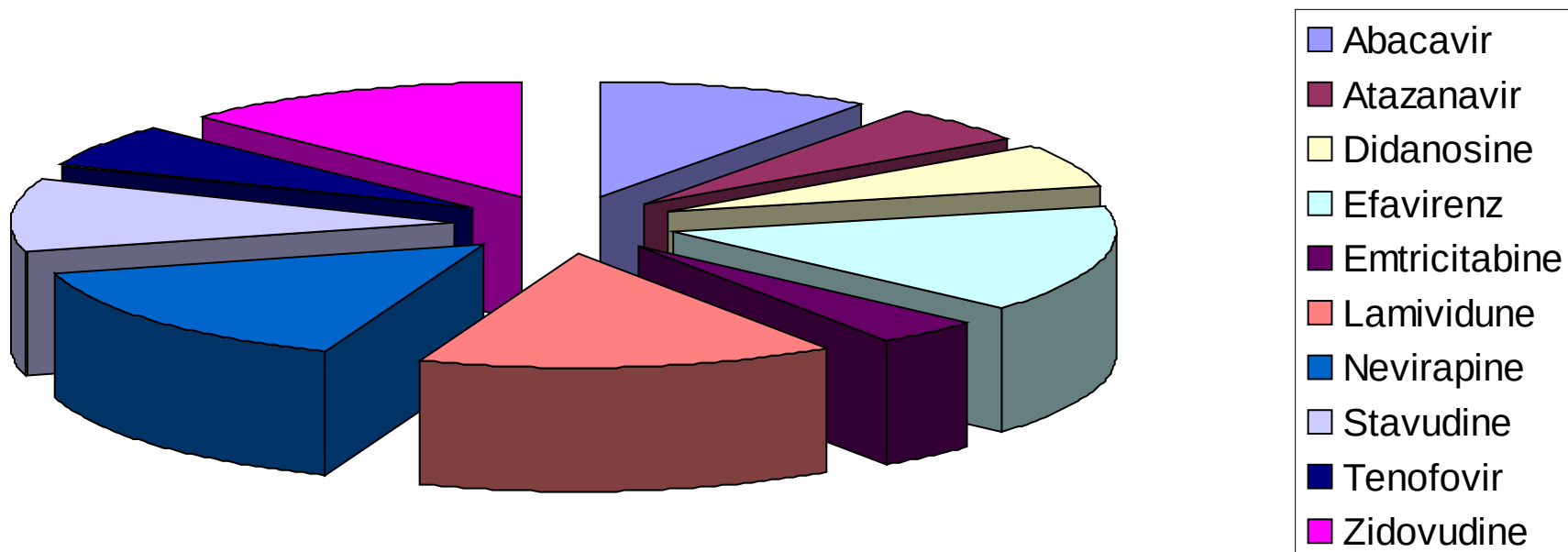
Number of Approvals or Tentative Approvals





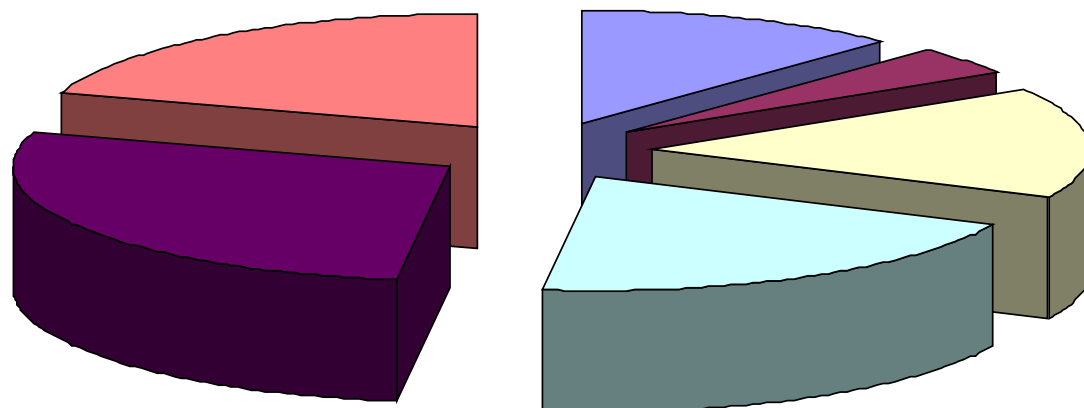
Available Generic PEPFAR Drugs

Generic antiretroviral monotherapy products approved or tentatively approved to date (N=79)



Available Generic PEPFAR Drugs

Generic antiretroviral combination therapy products approved or tentatively approved to date (N=25)



- Abacavir + Lamivudine
- Abacavir + Lamivudine + Zidovudine
- Efavirenz + Emtricitabine + Tenofovir
- Emtricitabine + Tenofovir
- Lamivudine + Zidovudine
- Lopinavir + Ritonavir

Summary and Conclusions

- ❖ The US PEPFAR initiative has saved lives of those suffering from HIV/AIDS
- ❖ FDA ensures the availability of safe, effective and affordable antiretroviral drugs (ARVs)
- ❖ FDA's OGD developed an expedited process for reviewing potential generic products to be distributed under PEPFAR
- ❖ FDA's OGD uses the same stringent criteria in the review of generic ARVs applications
- ❖ To date, 104 generic antiretroviral drug products are approved or tentatively approved for distribution in PEPFAR countries

References

- ❖ The United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief,
<http://www.pepfar.gov>
- ❖ USAID, <http://www.usaid.gov>
- ❖ US-DHHS Global Health,
<http://www.globalhealth.gov>
- ❖ US-FDA, <http://www.fda.gov>

Acknowledgement

- ❖ Kuldeep R. Dhariwal, Ph.D.
- ❖ Ethan M. Stier, Ph.D., R.Ph.
- ❖ Xiaojian Jiang, Ph.D.
- ❖ Barbara M. Davit, Ph.D., J.D.



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Thank you for your attention!