

Current Status and Outstanding Challenges IVPT Studies

Implementing FDA's IVPT Guidance Recommendations: A Step-By-Step Illustration

*Day 1, Session 1: IVPT Recommendations: FDA Guidance Development, Implementation
Considerations, and Outstanding Challenges*

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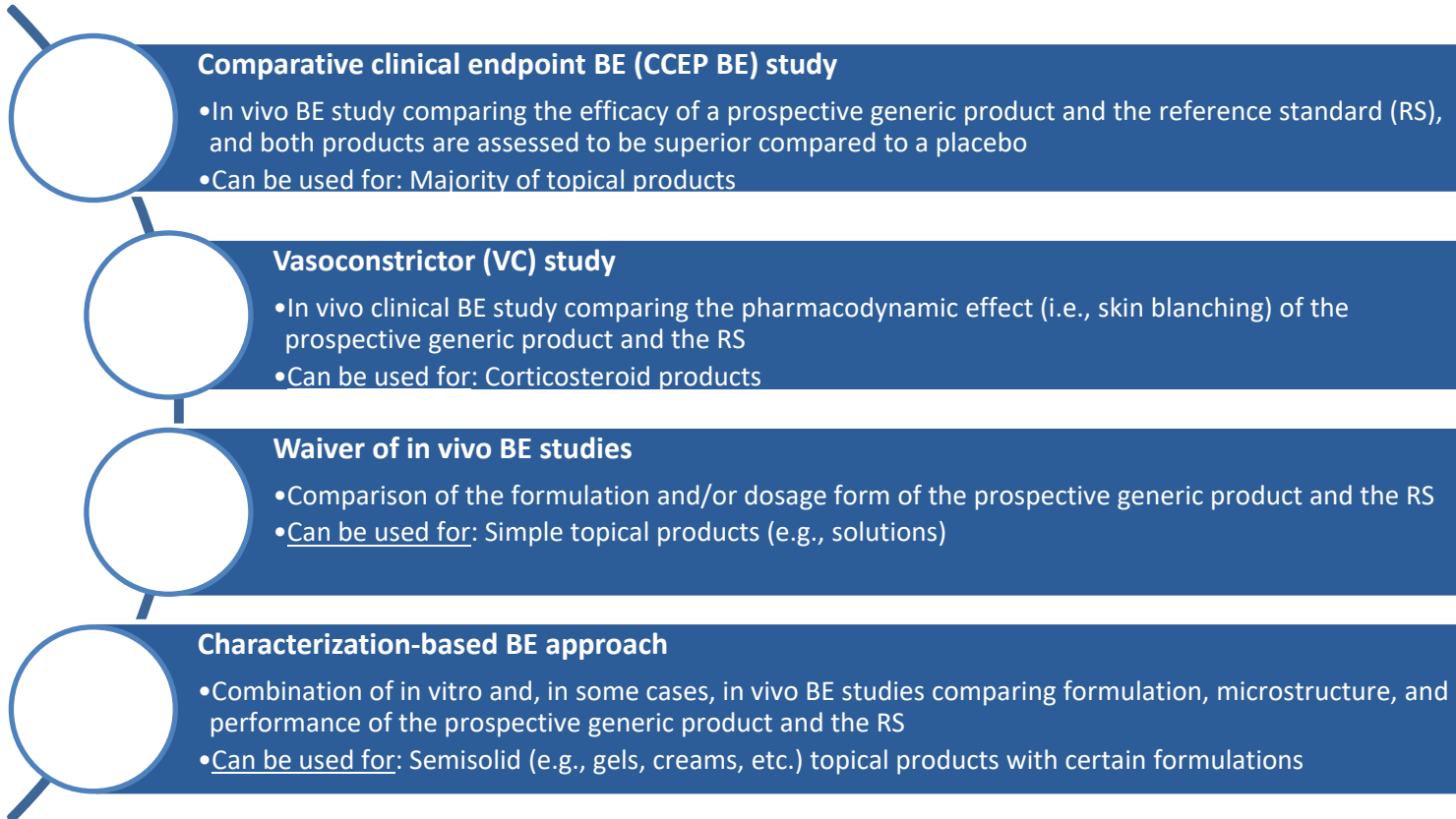
Division of Therapeutic Performance I, Office of Research and Standards
Office of Generic Drugs | CDER | U.S. FDA

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Outline

- Recap of product-specific guidances (PSG) for topical products applied to the skin
 - When do we currently recommend IVPT
- Landscape analysis of submitted ANDAs since Generic Drug User Fee Amendments (GDUFA) II – since FY 18
- Observed challenges and opportunities

Establishing Bioequivalence (BE) of Topical Products



The diagram illustrates four types of bioequivalence (BE) studies for topical products, arranged vertically. Each study type is represented by a white circle with a blue outline, connected by a vertical line. The circles are positioned to the left of their respective study descriptions, which are contained within blue rectangular boxes. The studies are: Comparative clinical endpoint BE (CCEP BE) study, Vasoconstrictor (VC) study, Waiver of in vivo BE studies, and Characterization-based BE approach.

Comparative clinical endpoint BE (CCEP BE) study

- In vivo BE study comparing the efficacy of a prospective generic product and the reference standard (RS), and both products are assessed to be superior compared to a placebo
- Can be used for: Majority of topical products

Vasoconstrictor (VC) study

- In vivo clinical BE study comparing the pharmacodynamic effect (i.e., skin blanching) of the prospective generic product and the RS
- Can be used for: Corticosteroid products

Waiver of in vivo BE studies

- Comparison of the formulation and/or dosage form of the prospective generic product and the RS
- Can be used for: Simple topical products (e.g., solutions)

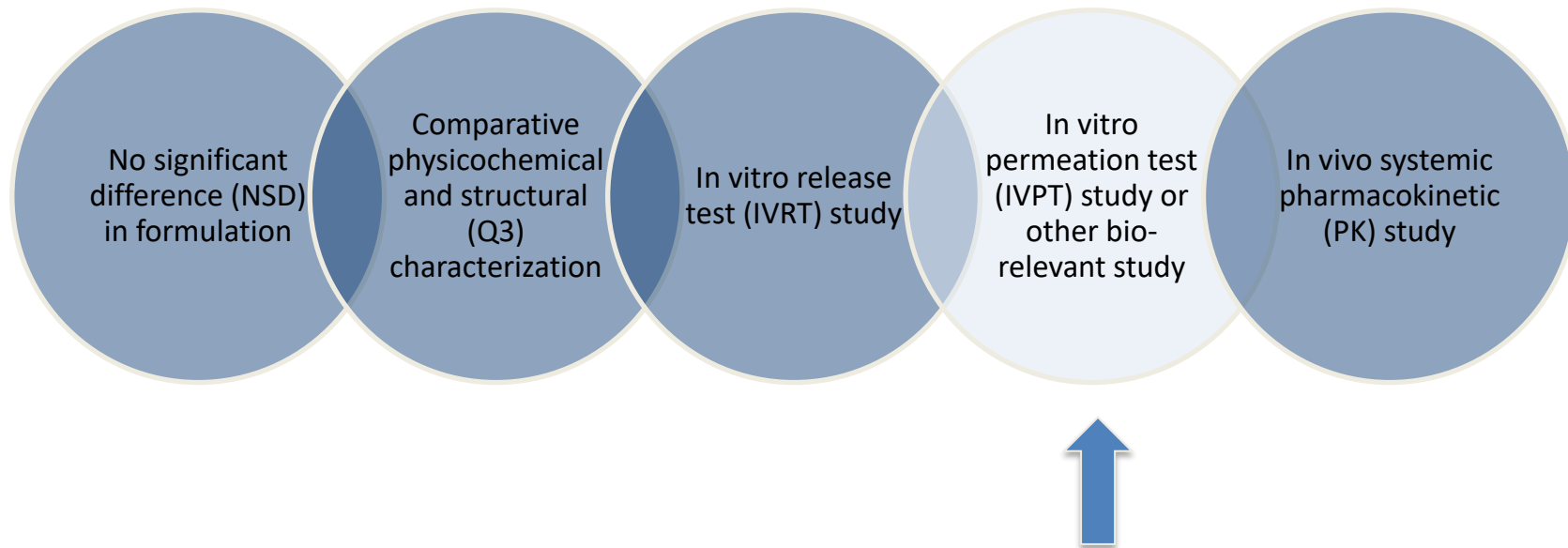
Characterization-based BE approach

- Combination of in vitro and, in some cases, in vivo BE studies comparing formulation, microstructure, and performance of the prospective generic product and the RS
- Can be used for: Semisolid (e.g., gels, creams, etc.) topical products with certain formulations

Characterization-based BE approach



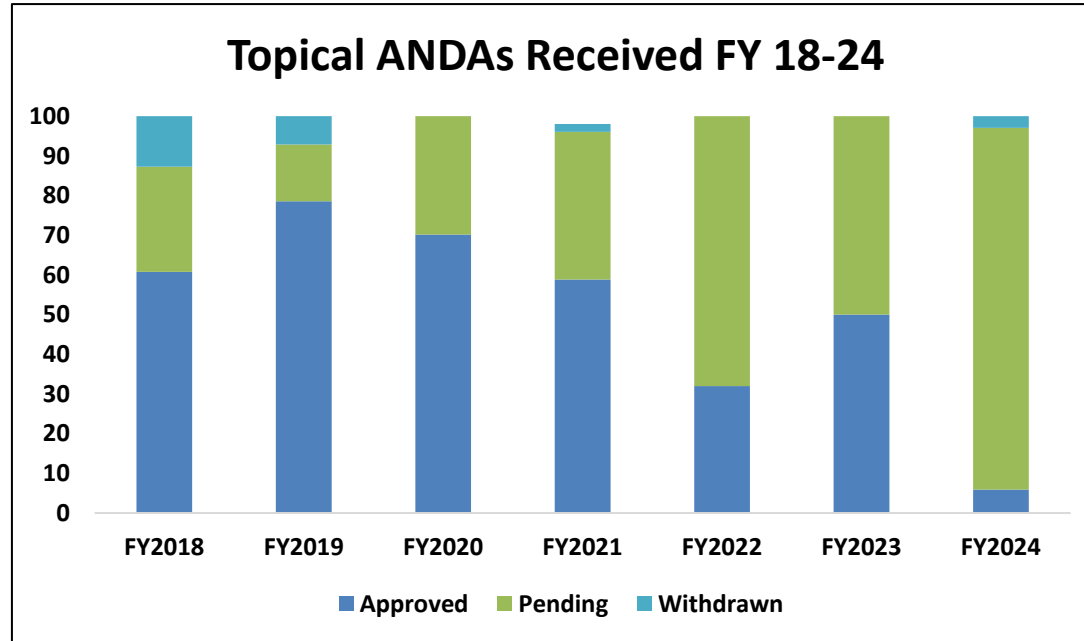
In PSGs for topical products...



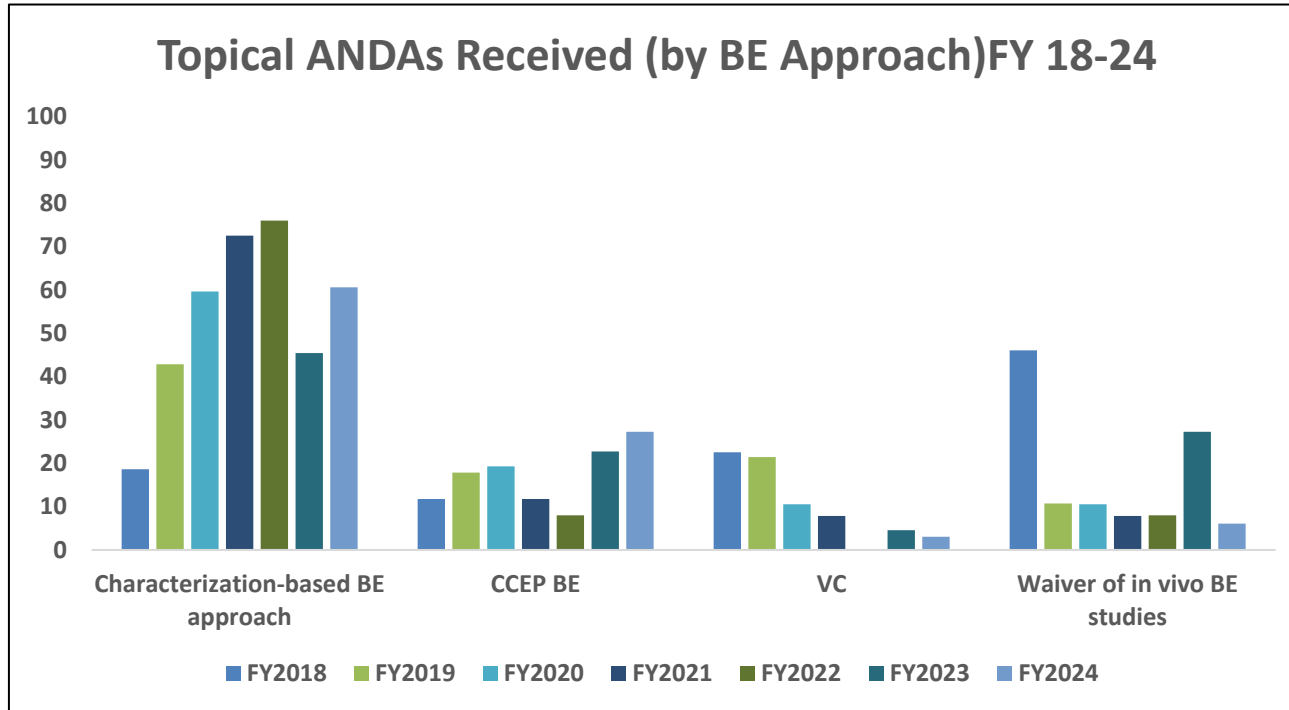
IVPT in PSGs

GEL	•DICLOFENAC SODIUM
CREAM	•ACYCLOVIR •ACYCLOVIR; HYDROCORTISONE •BETAMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE; CALCIPOTRIENE •CALCIPOTRIENE •CLASCOTERONE •DOXEPIN HYDROCHLORIDE •FLUOROURACIL •IVERMECTIN •METRONIDAZOLE •OXYMETAZOLINE HYDROCHLORIDE •OZENOXACIN •PENCICLOVIR •PIMECROLIMUS •TAZAROTENE
OINTMENT	•BETAMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE; CALCIPOTRIENE •CALCIPOTRIENE •CRISABOROLE •TACROLIMUS
LOTION	•CLINDAMYCIN PHOSPHATE •CLOBETASOL PROPIONATE •HALOBETASOL PROPIONATE •HALOBETASOL PROPIONATE; TAZAROTENE •METRONIDAZOLE •TAZAROTENE

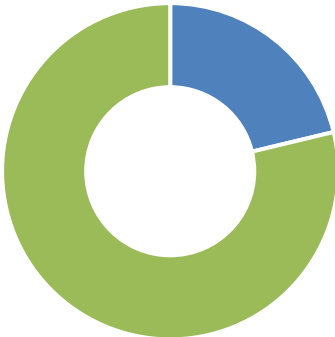
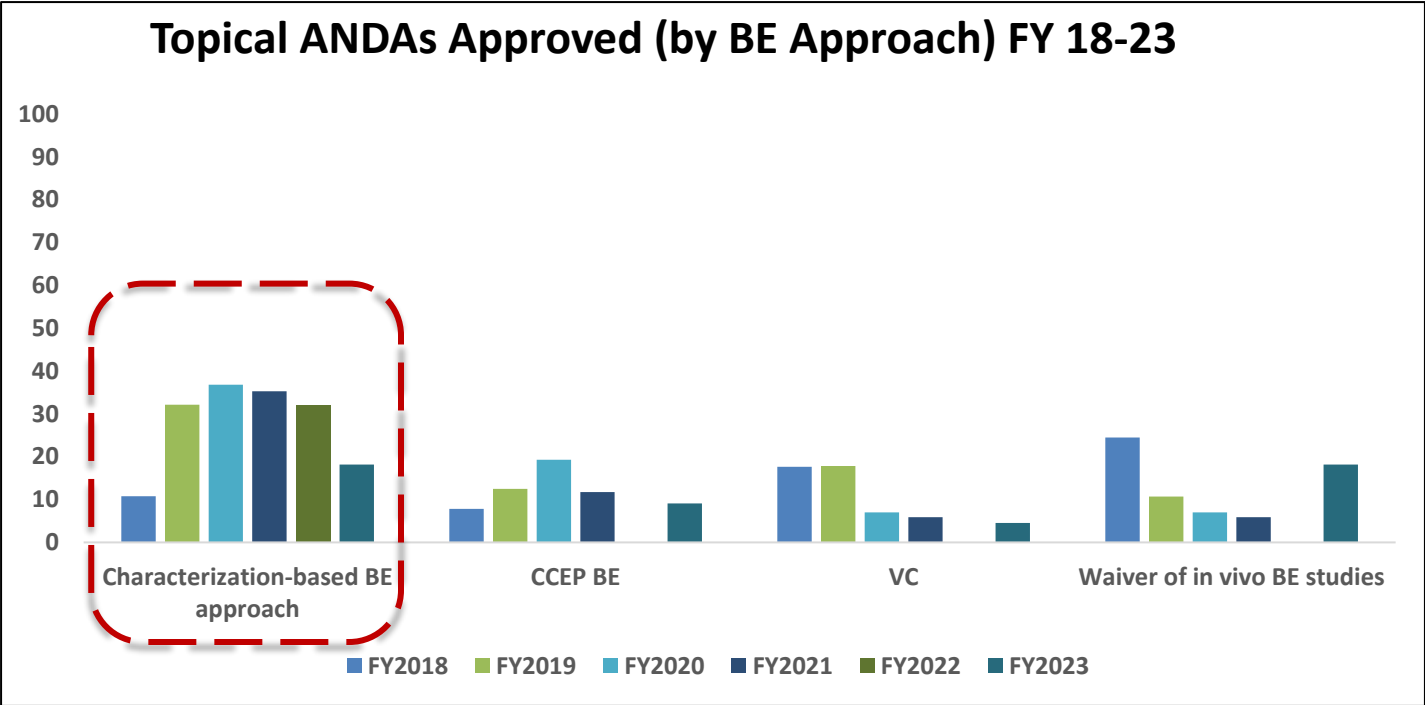
Submitted Topical ANDAs



Submitted Topical ANDAs



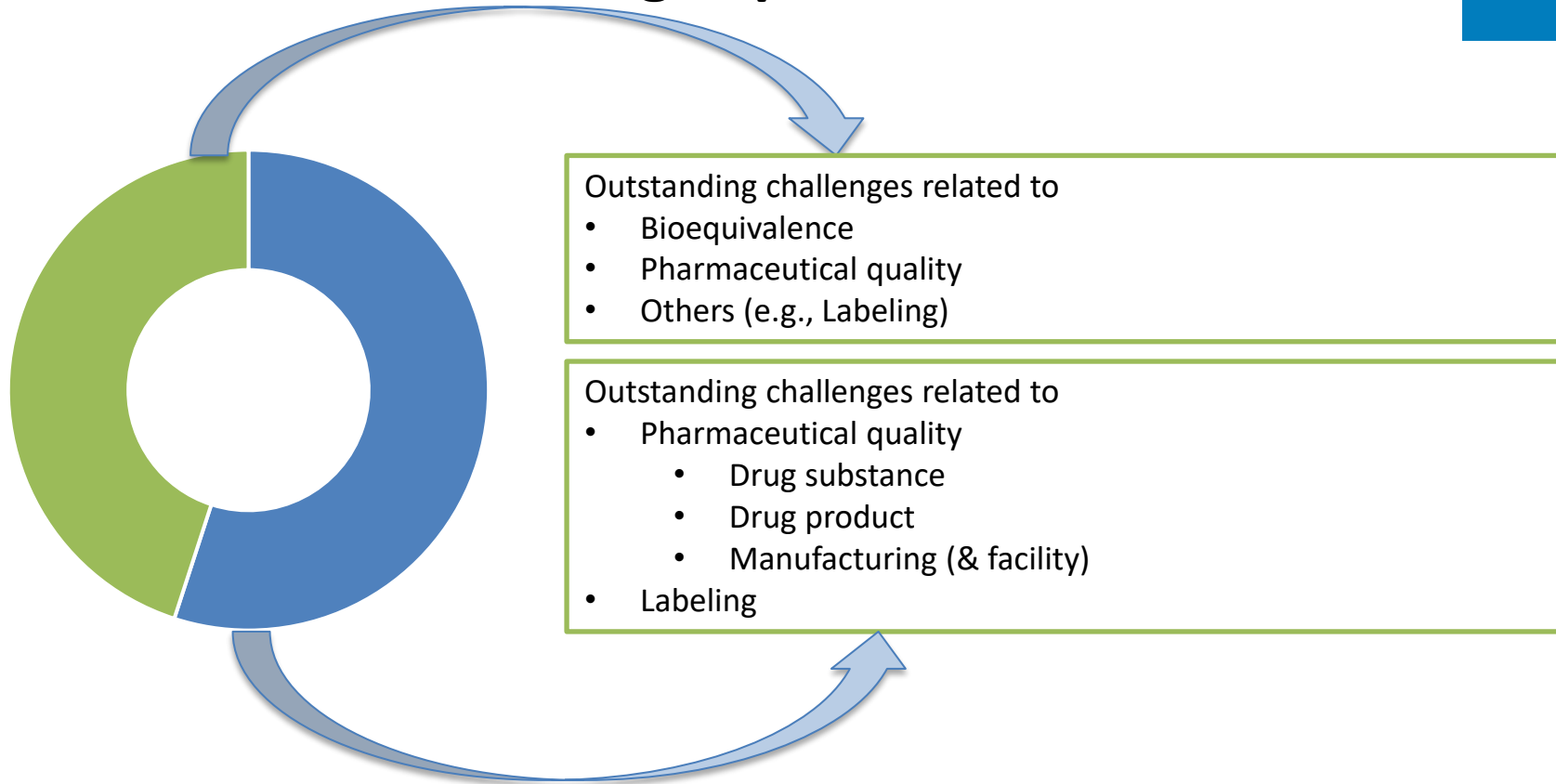
Approved Topical ANDAs



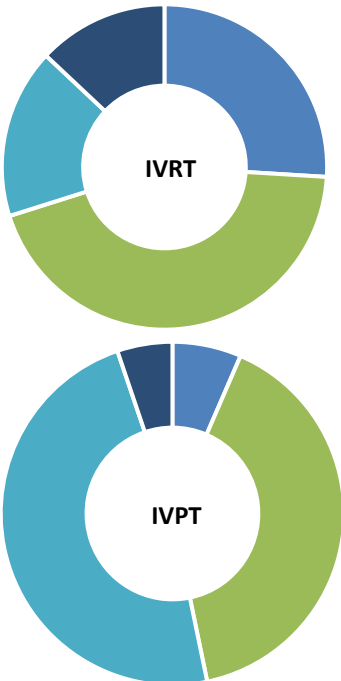
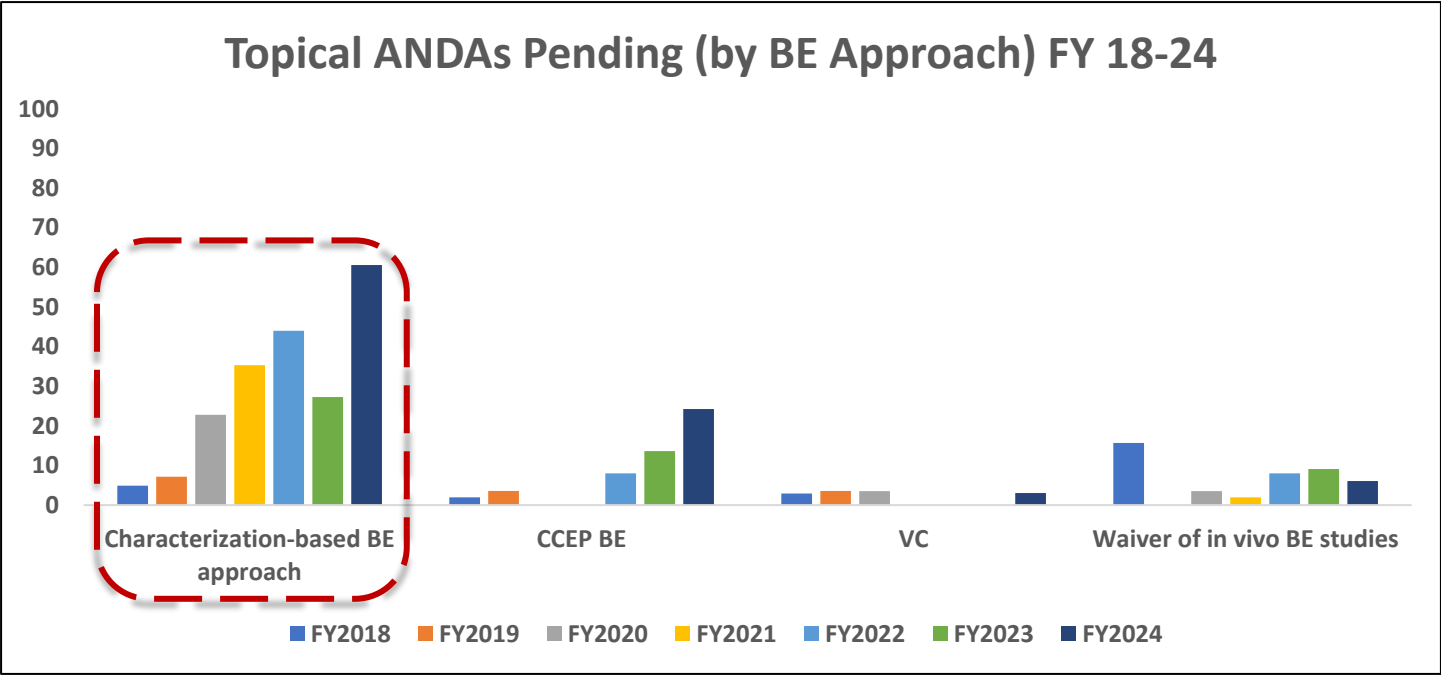
■ Adequate ■ Not Required

Data are normalized by total number of Topical ANDAs in a given FY
 Application status as of February 2025
 IVRT: In Vitro Release Testing
 IVPT: In Vitro Permeation Testing

Pending Topical ANDAs



Pending Topical ANDAs



- Adequate
- Inadequate
- Not Required
- Review Pending 10

Data are normalized by total number of Topical ANDAs in a given FY
 Pending ANDAs include ANDAs in pending and complete response status
 Application status as of February 2025

IVPT Challenges in Topical ANDAs

Challenges with Method Development

- Inadequate optimization
 - Receptor solution
 - Dose/Dosing technique
 - Sampling duration/frequency



Day 1, Session 2



PDEV

Challenges with Method Validation

- Selection of dose/product for studies
- Assessing sensitivity and selectivity



Day 2, Session 1



PDEV
PSUB

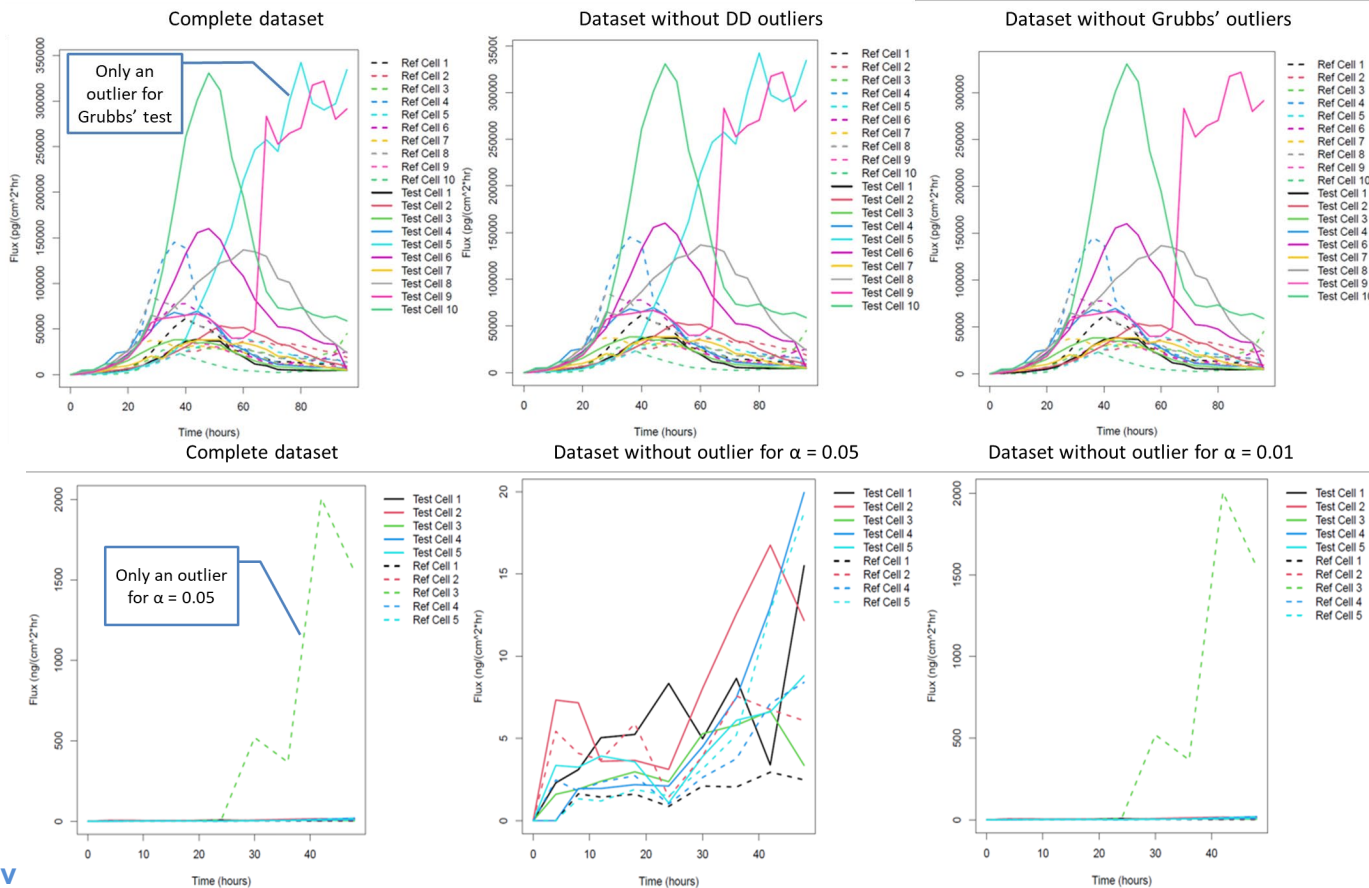
Other Issues

- Aberrant Data

PDEV: Product Development Meeting

PSUB: Pre-Submission Meeting

IVPT Challenges in Topical ANDAs



IVPT Challenges in Topical ANDAs

Analyzed 41 Pivotal IVPT studies

	Dean-Dixon, $\alpha = 0.05$	Grubbs, $\alpha = 0.05$	Dean-Dixon, $\alpha = 0.01$
Percentage of studies with at least one outlier	95.12%	95.12%	78.05%
Average outlier percentage (overall)	2.26%	2.30%	0.74%
Average outlier percentage (adequate studies)	2.27%	2.39%	0.85%
Average outlier percentage (inadequate studies)	2.25%	2.25%	0.68%
Studies that only pass after removing outliers	2 of 41 (4.9%)	2 of 41 (4.9%)	0 of 41 (0%)
Studies that only fail after removing outliers	7 of 41 (17.1%)	6 of 41 (14.6%)	4 of 41 (9.8%)
Maximum outlier percentage	4.38%	4.06%	2.19%

Conclusions

- An analysis of the topical ANDAs suggest that characterization-based BE approaches have been predominantly used to support ANDA submission during GDUFA II, among other approaches
- ~200 (57%) topical ANDAs received since FY 18, have been approved
- For ANDAs that utilized a characterization-based BE approach, there are significant challenges associated with IVPT studies, in particular
- Challenges appear to arise due to inadequate method development and/or method validation (discriminatory ability)
- Engagement with the Agency utilizing the PDEV and/or PSUB meetings can assist with resolving some of the observed challenges

Acknowledgements



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Thank You

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