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Predictive Dissolution Modeling with Clinically Relevant Specifications

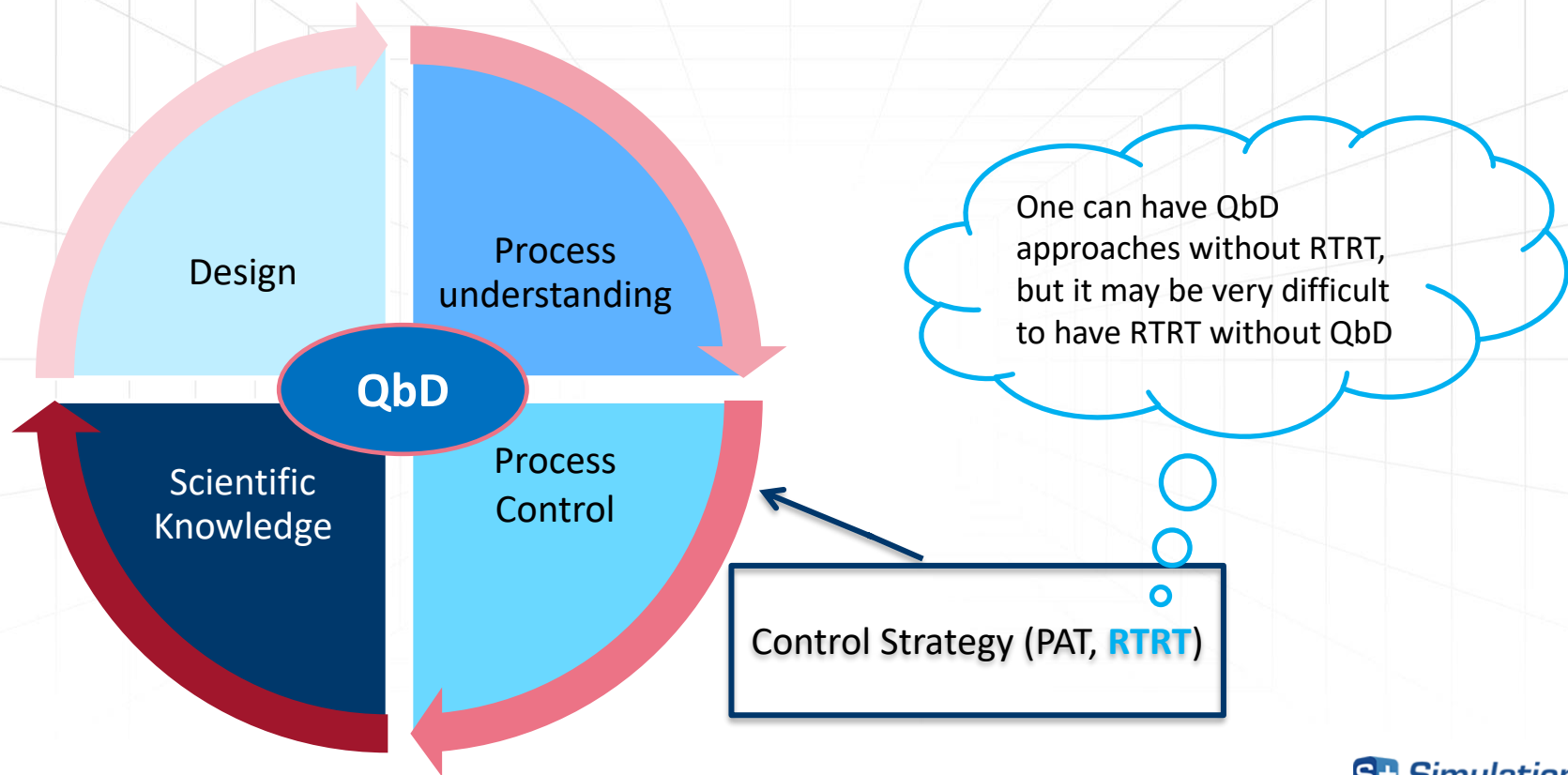
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Outline

- Clinically relevant specifications: when is this important?
 - The role of biopharmaceutics risk assessment
- How do we build clinical relevance into RTRT dissolution models?
 - Conventional approaches
 - The relevance of mechanistic modeling and simulation (e.g., physiologically based biopharmaceutics modeling [PBBM])
- Take home message

Quality by Design Purpose

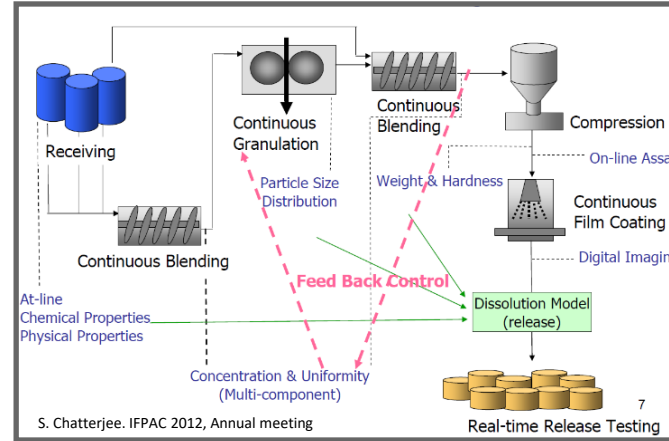


Systematic Approach to Control Strategy

Risk assessment
to identify
manufacturing
parameters,
material
attributes



DoE studies



Is a Control Strategy based on systematic controls of the CMAs/CPPs sufficient to ensure a robust control strategy and Patient Centric Drug Product Development/clinically relevant specifications?



Multivariate
Model

RTRT Dissolution
Model

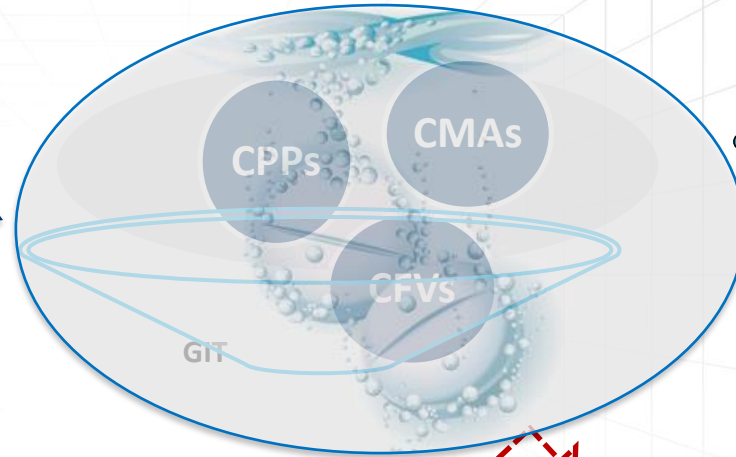
Enhanced
Control Strategy



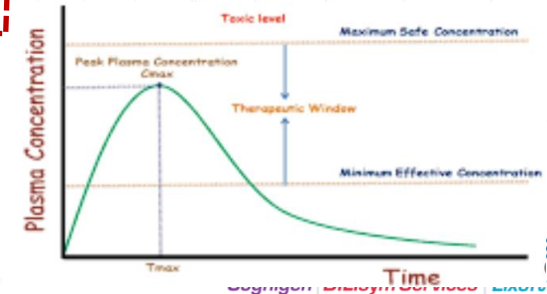
Dissolution: $f(\text{CPP1, CPP2, CPP3, ..., CMA1, CMA2, CPP1} \times \text{CMA1} \dots)$

Consequences of Lack of In Vitro In Vivo Link

When there is lack of understanding of the relationship between CMAs, CPPs, dissolution, and clinical performance, the **likelihood** of developing a robust, clinically relevant RTRT dissolution model and thus, robust control strategy is **low**



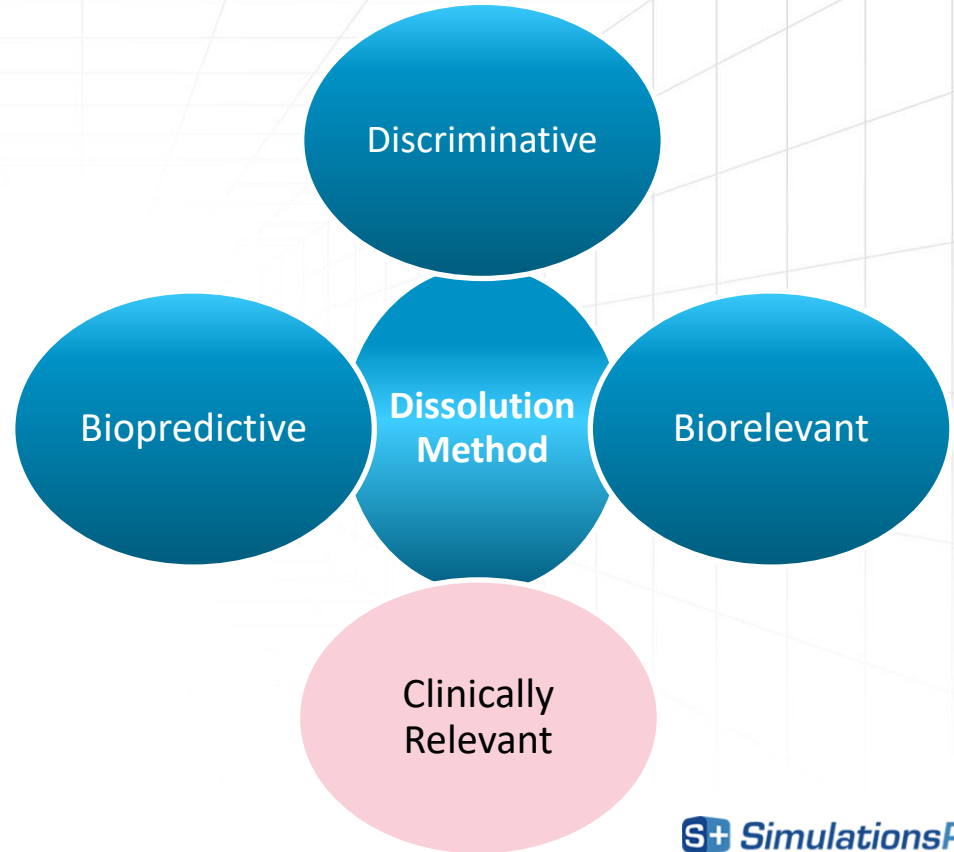
Fit for purpose dissolution method (FPDM)



What is a FPDM?

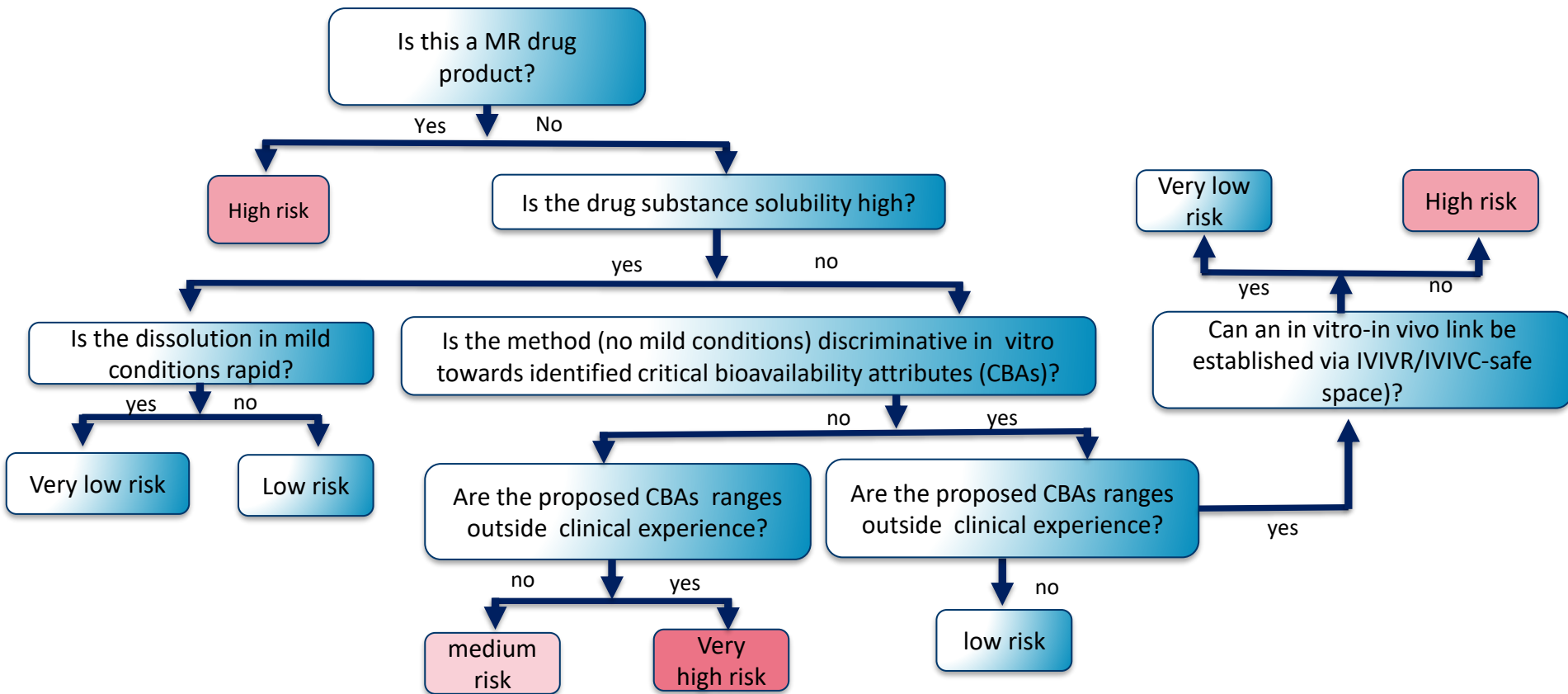
Fit for Purpose QC Dissolution Method

- A method for which its level of **discerning ability/scrutiny** has been established based on biopharmaceuticals risk assessment

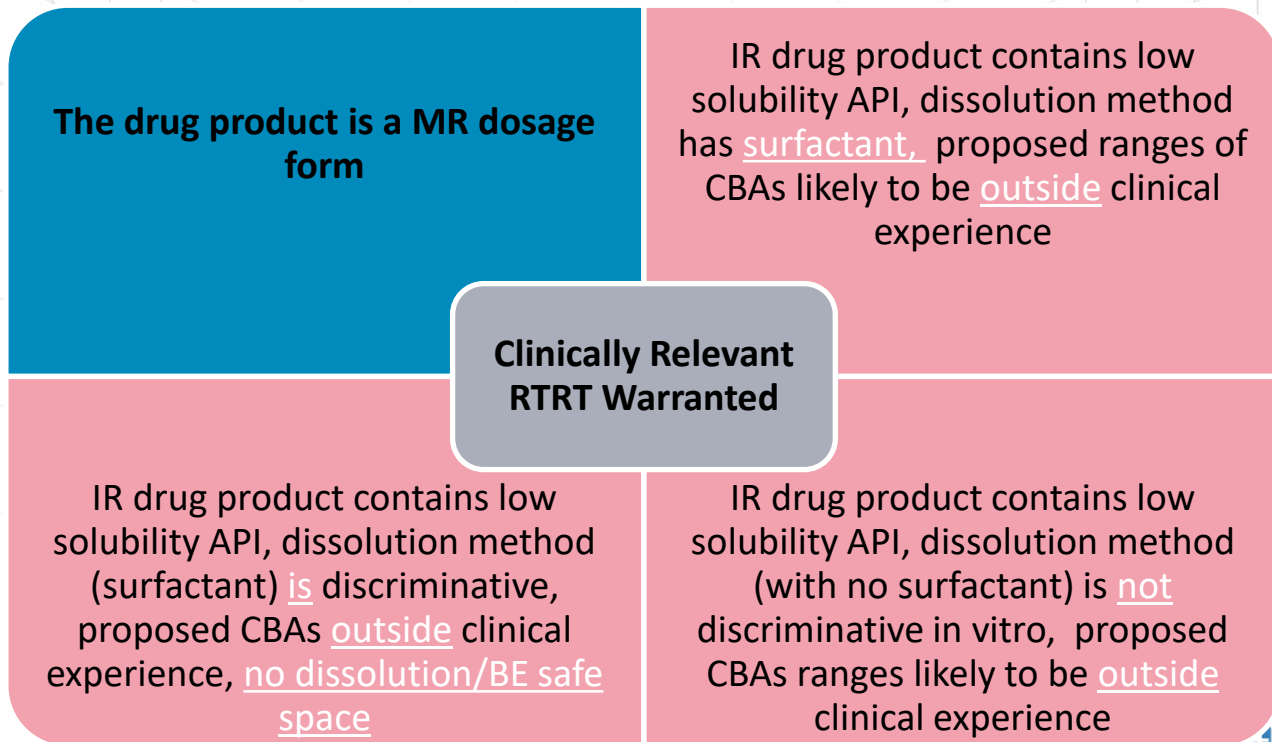


Biopharmaceutics Risk Assessment

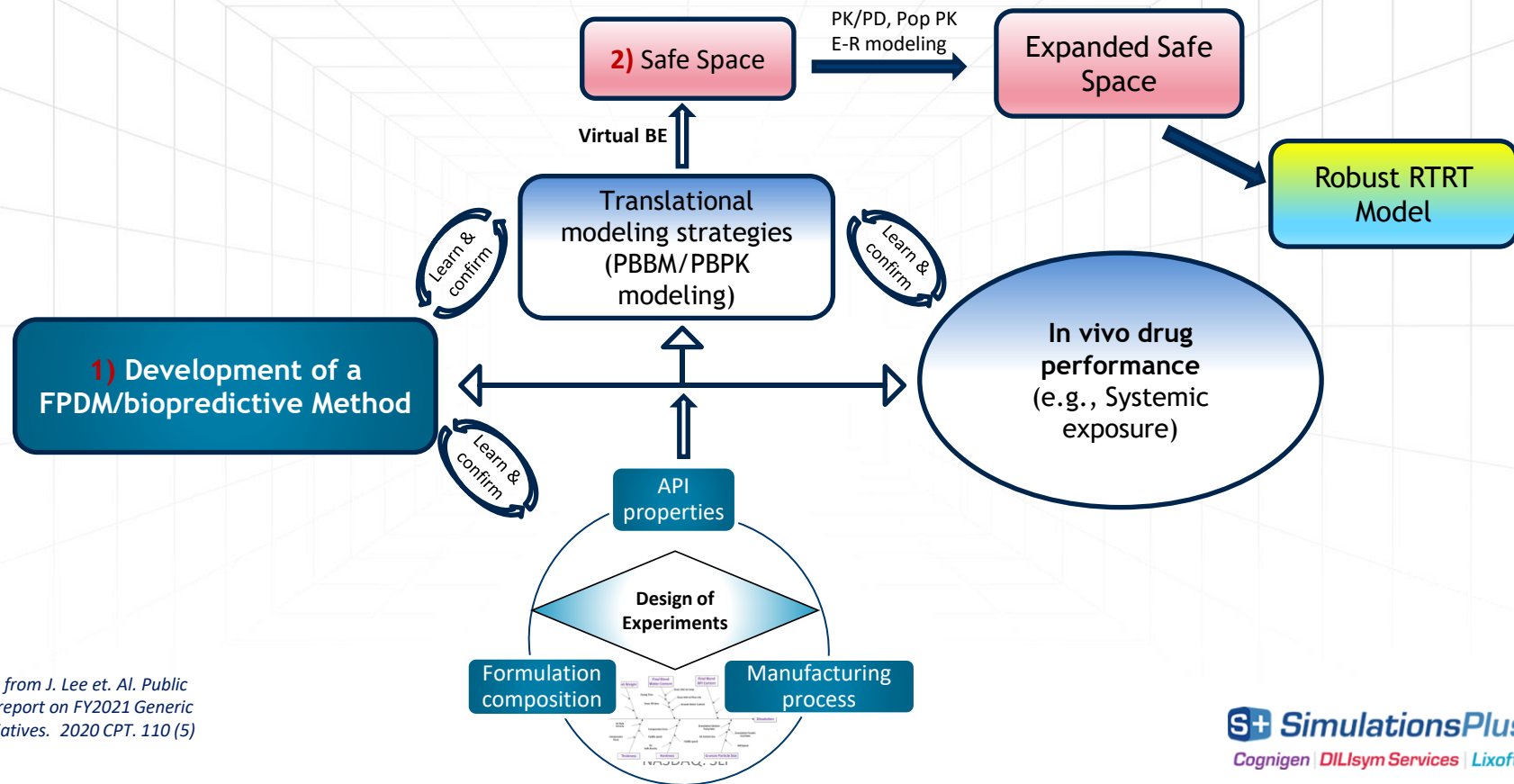
Initial Biopharmaceutics Risk Assessment for IR Solid Dosage Forms (Non-NTI) with RTRT Strategy



Clinically Relevant RTRT – When is it Warranted (Examples)?



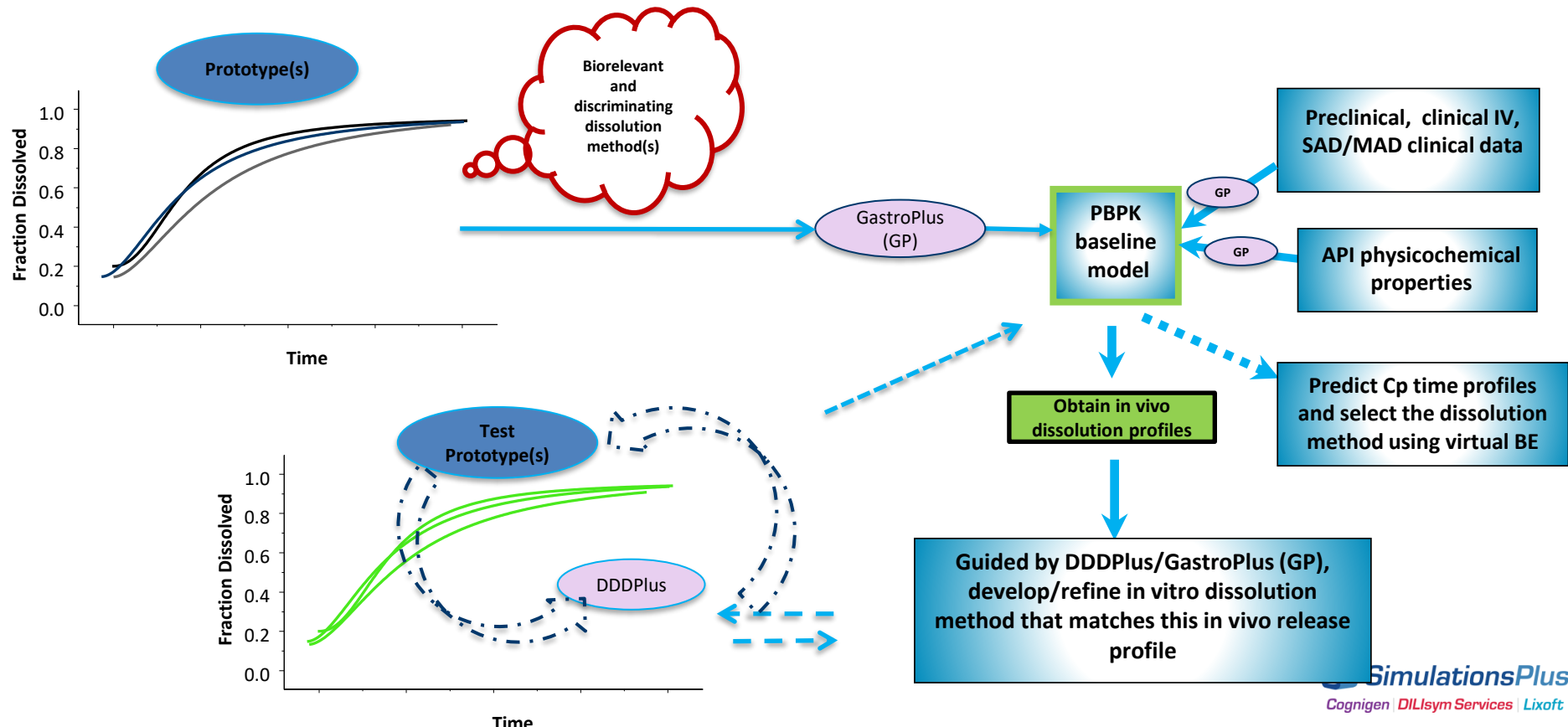
What Biopharmaceutics Information is Needed for Building Clinical Relevance into RTRT?



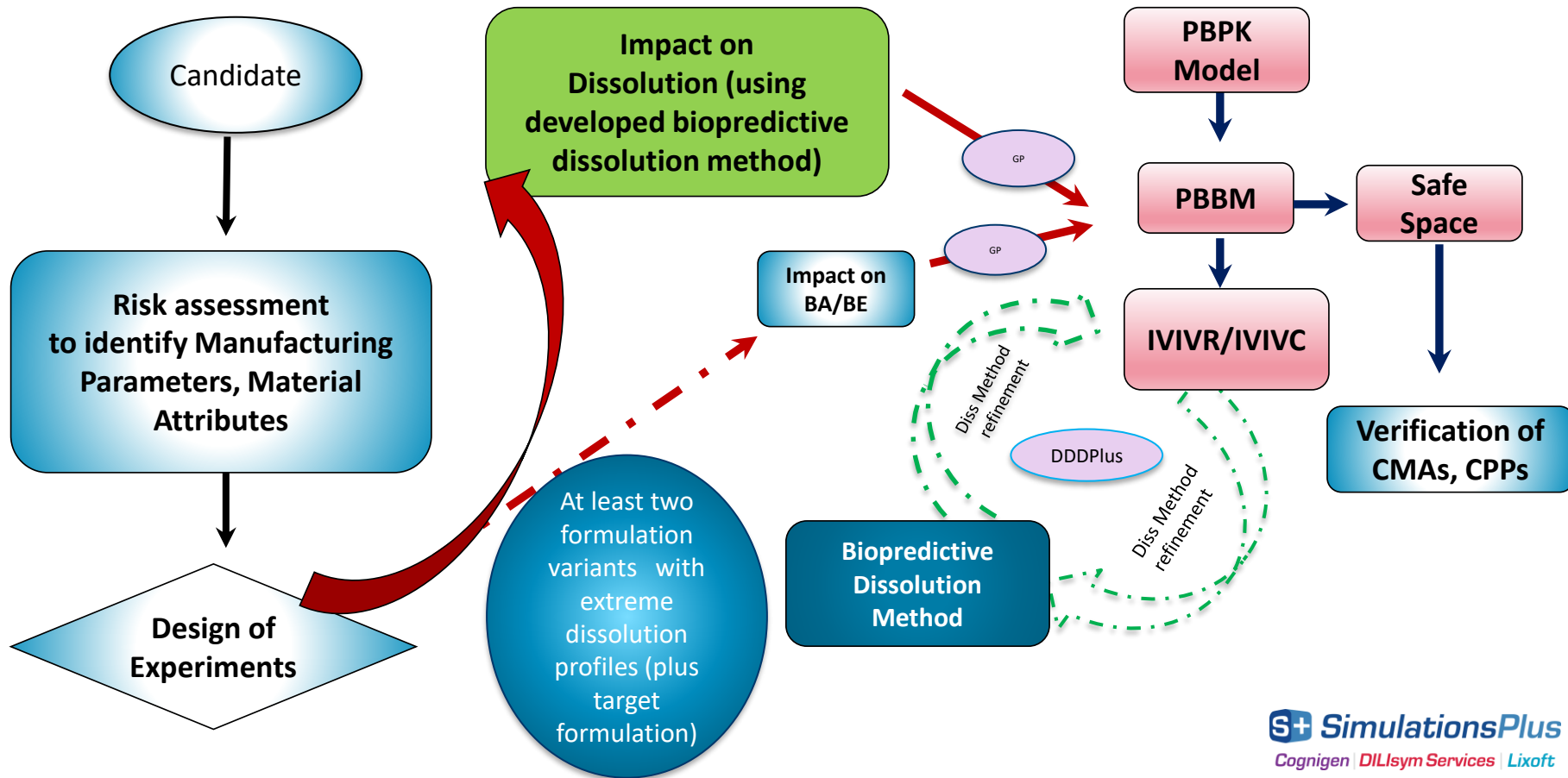
References: Adapted from J. Lee et. Al. Public workshop summary report on FY2021 Generic Drug Regulatory Initiatives. 2020 CPT. 110 (5)

***Potential Path for Building Clinical
Relevance into RTRT via the Development
of FPDM that is biopredictive: The Use of
PBBM***

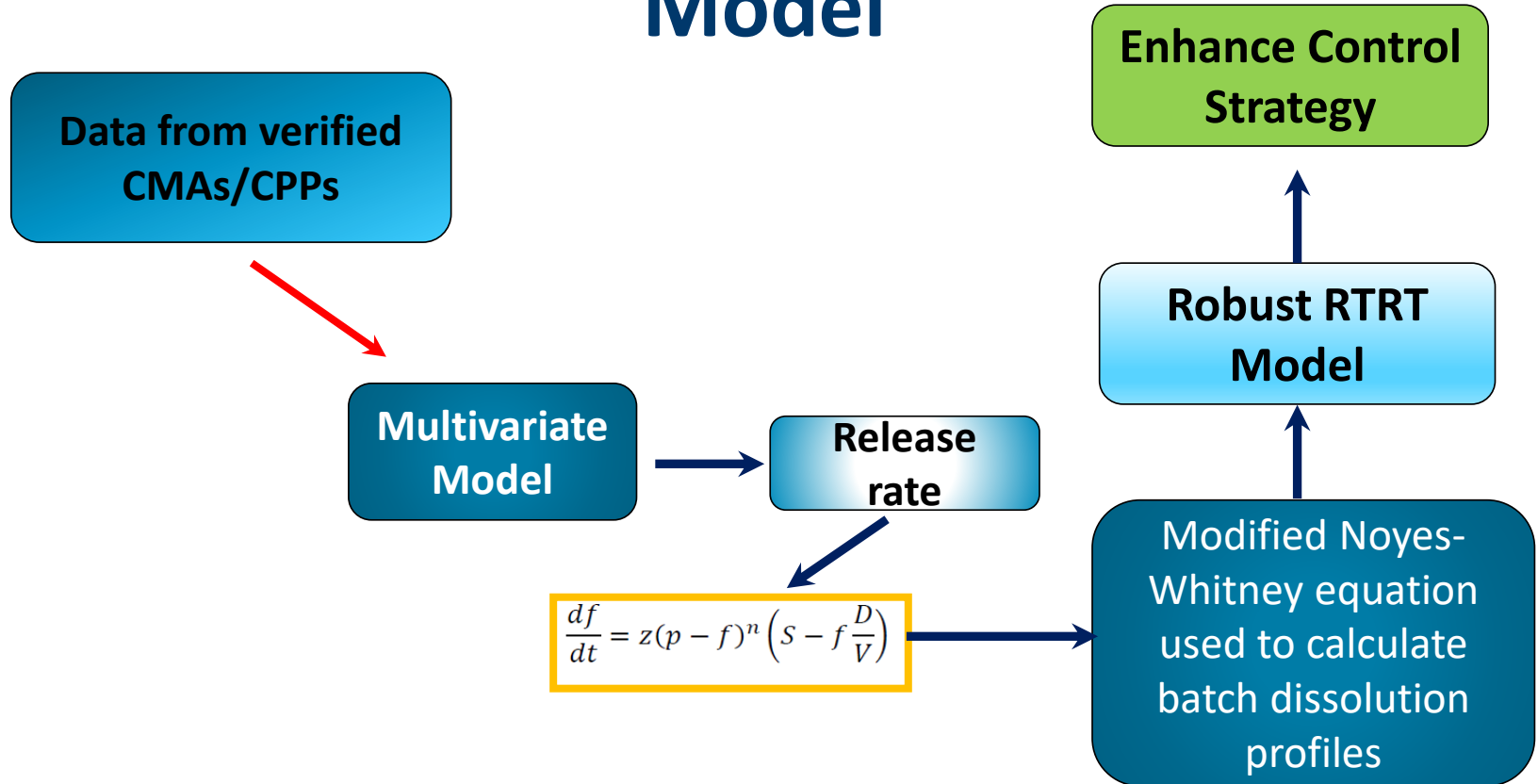
Development of a Fit-for-Purpose Biopredictive Dissolution Method: Early Phases of Product Development



Development of a Safe Space to Confirm the Criticality of Quality Attributes



Development of a Robust RTRT Dissolution Model



Case Study

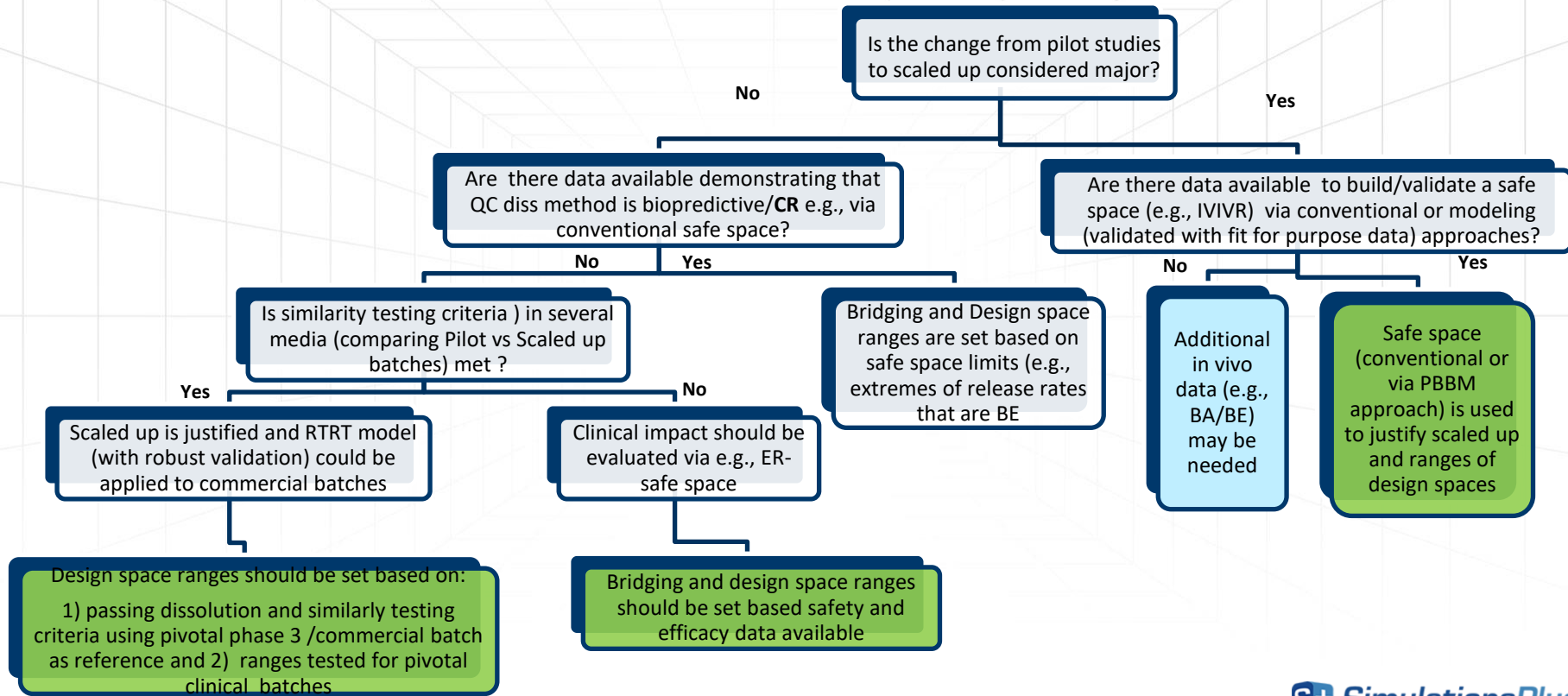
Biopharmaceuticals Risk Assessment Implementation: Building Clinical Relevance into RTRT Dissolution Model via Conventional Approach

Case Study: Safe Space Establishment Using Conventional Approaches

Purpose: Build a safe space/clinical relevance to justify the bridging between pilot DoE to Scaled up for RTRT implementation

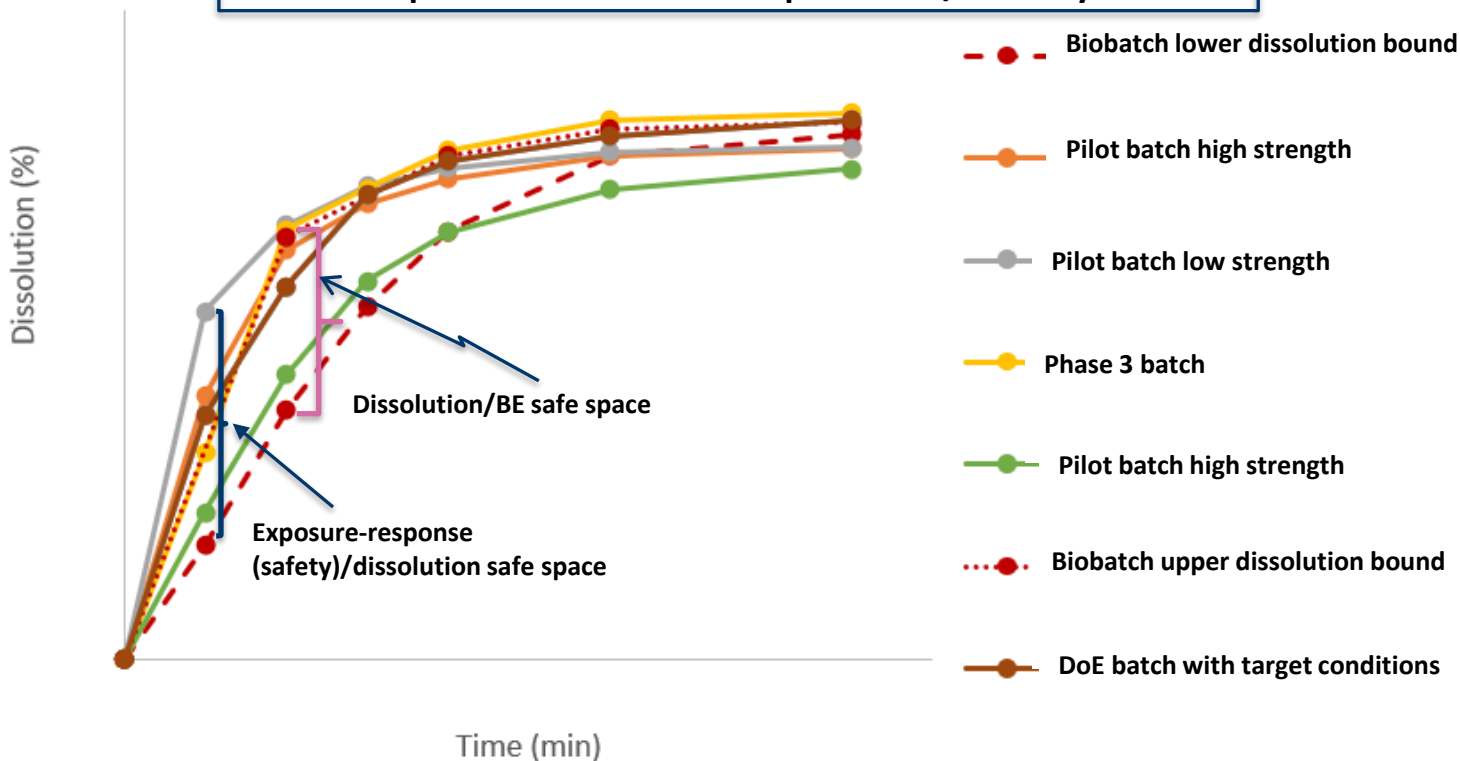
- Immediate release tablet/low solubility API, approved by regulatory agency based on batch manufacturing process
- A CMC Supplement was submitted which included RTRT dissolution model
 - In lab dissolution method contains surfactant
- DoE studies for RTRT purpose were conducted using pilot batches for compression and granulation
 - to quantify the relationship between process conditions and CQAs
- Discriminative dissolution method was used as endpoint in DoE studies
- The RTRT dissolution model was challenged with batches out of proposed specifications

Pilot RTRT to Scaled up Bridging: Biopharmaceutics Risk Assessment Strategy



Building Clinical Relevance into RTTR Using Conventional Approaches

Dissolution profiles of batches tested in pilot DoE and batches representative of Ph3 and pivotal BA/BE study



Take Home Message

- Biopharmaceutics risk assessment is critical to determine the need for building clinical relevance into RTRT
- The use of a clinically relevant/biopredictive dissolution method in DoE studies for low solubility IR drug products and MR drug products is warranted for building a robust RTRT dissolution model
- The use of PBBM/PBPK- dissolution safe space via DDD Plus/GastroPlus is a feasible approach to streamline the development of clinically relevant/biopredictive dissolution methods and thus, a robust control strategy
 - When dissolution/BE safe space is not sufficient to justify a CMC change, exposure-response data may be used to expand the dimensions of the dissolution/BE safe space, and thus, gain regulatory flexibility