

Draft Guidance on Oxycodone Hydrochloride

This draft guidance, when finalized, will represent the current thinking of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, or the Agency) on this topic. It does not establish any rights for any person and is not binding on FDA or the public. You can use an alternative approach if it satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations. To discuss an alternative approach, contact the Office of Generic Drugs.

Active Ingredient: Oxycodone hydrochloride

Dosage Form; Route: Extended release tablet; oral

Recommended Studies: Two Studies

1. Type of study: Fasting

Design: Single-dose, two-way crossover in-vivo

Strength: 40 mg

Subjects: Healthy males and nonpregnant females, general population.

Additional Comments: A naltrexone blockade should be used to reduce the risk of any opioid-related adverse events. Administration of the 50 mg of naltrexone at the following times: (1) 12 hours prior to dosing; (2) at the time of dosing; and (3) 12 hours after the last dose of drug product. Please consult with a physician who is an expert in the administration of opioids for an appropriate dose of narcotic antagonist.

2. Type of study: Fed

Design: Single-dose, two-way crossover in-vivo

Strength: 40 mg

Subjects: Healthy males and nonpregnant females, general population.

Additional Comments: Please see the comments above.

Analytes to measure (in appropriate biological fluid): oxycodone in plasma

Bioequivalence based on (90% CI): oxycodone

Waiver request of in-vivo testing: 10 mg, 15 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, 60 mg and 80 mg based on (i) acceptable bioequivalence studies on the 40 mg strength, (ii) acceptable in vitro dissolution testing of all strengths, and (iii) proportional similarity of the formulations across all strengths.

Evaluating the Abuse-Deterrence: Since the FDA has determined that the reference listed drug for oxycodone hydrochloride extended-release tablet has abuse-deterrent properties (as described in section 9.2 of the approved Full Prescribing Information), the sponsor of a proposed generic version of the reference listed drug should refer to the draft guidance, “*General Principles for Evaluating the Abuse Deterrence of Generic Solid Oral Opioid Drug Products for Industry*,” regarding the studies that should be conducted to demonstrate that the proposed

generic product is no less abuse-deterrent than the reference listed drug with respect to all potential routes of abuse.

Dissolution test method and sampling times: The dissolution information for this drug product can be found on the FDA-Recommended Dissolution Methods website available to the public at the following location: <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/dissolution/>. Conduct comparative dissolution testing on 12 dosage units of all strengths of the test and reference products. Specifications will be determined upon review of the abbreviated new drug application (ANDA).

In addition to the method above, for modified release products, dissolution profiles on 12 dosage units of test and reference products generated using USP Apparatus I at 100 rpm and/or Apparatus II at 50 rpm in at least three dissolution media (pH 1.2, 4.5 and 6.8 buffer) should be submitted in the application. Agitation speeds may have to be increased if appropriate. It is acceptable to add a small amount of surfactant, if necessary. Please include early sampling times of 1, 2, and 4 hours and continue every 2 hours until at least 80% of the drug is released, to provide assurance against premature release of drug (dose dumping) from the formulation.

Due to a concern of dose dumping of drug from this drug product when taken with alcohol, the Agency currently requests that additional dissolution testing be conducted using various concentrations of ethanol in the dissolution medium, as follows:

Testing Conditions: 900 mL, 0.1 N HCl, USP apparatus 1 (basket) @100 rpm, with or without alcohol;

Test 1: 12 units tested according to the proposed method (with 0.1N HCl), with data collected every 15 minutes for a total of 2 hours.

Test 2: 12 units analyzed by substituting 5% (v/v) of test medium with Alcohol USP and data collection every 15 minutes for a total of 2 hours.

Test 3: 12 units analyzed by substituting 20% (v/v) of test medium with Alcohol USP and data collection every 15 minutes for a total of 2 hours.

Test 4: 12 units analyzed by substituting 40% (v/v) of test medium with Alcohol USP and data collection every 15 minutes for a total of 2 hours.

Both test and RLD products must be tested accordingly and data must be provided on individual unit, means, range and %CV.