# Draft Guidance on Amantadine Hydrochloride

This draft guidance, when finalized, will represent the current thinking of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, or the Agency) on this topic.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:
Amantadine hydrochloride

## Dosage Form; Route:
Extended release capsule; oral

## Recommended Studies:
Three studies

1. **Type of study:** Fasting  
   **Design:** Single-dose, two-treatment, two-period crossover in vivo  
   **Strength:** EQ 137 mg Base  
   **Subjects:** Males and non-pregnant, non-lactating females, general population  
   **Additional comments:** None.

2. **Type of study:** Fed  
   **Design:** Single-dose, two-treatment, two-period crossover in vivo  
   **Strength:** EQ 137 mg Base  
   **Subjects:** Males and non-pregnant, non-lactating females, general population  
   **Additional comments:** None.

3. **Type of study:** Fasting, sprinkle in applesauce  
   **Design:** Single-dose, two-treatment, two-period crossover in vivo  
   **Strength:** EQ 137 mg Base  
   **Subjects:** Males and non-pregnant, non-lactating females, general population  
   **Additional comments:** None.

## Analytes to measure (in appropriate biological fluid):
Amantadine in plasma

## Bioequivalence based on (90% CI):
Amantadine

## Waiver request of in vivo testing:
EQ 68.5 mg base based on (i) acceptable bioequivalence studies on the EQ 137 mg base strength, (ii) acceptable in-vitro dissolution testing of all strengths, and (iii) proportional similarity of the formulations across all strengths.

## Dissolution test method and sampling times:
The dissolution information for this drug product can be found on the FDA-Recommended Dissolution Methods web site, available to the public at the following location: http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/dissolution/. Conduct comparative dissolution testing on 12 dosage units each 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 each 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 changed if appropriate. It is acceptable to add a small amount of surfactant, if necessary. 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. Specifications will be determined upon review of the data submitted in the application.

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: Volume: 900 mL 0.1N HCl, USP Apparatus II (Paddle) at 50 rpm, with and without alcohol:

Test 1: Twelve units tested according to the proposed method, with data collected every 15 minutes for a total of 2 hours

Test 2: Twelve 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: Twelve 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: Twelve 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 on all strengths.