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Draft Guidance on Silver Sulfadiazine

October 2022

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In general, FDA’s guidance documents do not establish legally enforceable responsibilities. Instead, guidances describe the Agency’s current thinking on a topic and should be viewed only as recommendations, unless specific regulatory or statutory requirements are cited. The use of the word *should* in Agency guidances means that something is suggested or recommended, but not required.

Active Ingredient: Silver sulfadiazine

Dosage Form; Route: Cream; topical

Recommended Studies: One in vitro bioequivalence study and other characterization tests

To demonstrate bioequivalence for silver sulfadiazine topical cream, 1% using in vitro studies, the following criteria should be met:

1. The test product should contain no difference in inactive ingredients or in other aspects of the formulation relative to the reference standard that may significantly affect the local or systemic availability of the active ingredient. For example, if the test product and reference standard are qualitatively (Q1) and quantitatively (Q2) the same, as defined in the most recent version of the FDA guidance for industry on *ANDA Submissions – Refuse-to-Receive Standards*^a, and the criteria below are also satisfied, the bioequivalence of the test product may be established using a characterization-based bioequivalence approach.
2. The test product and reference standard should have the same physicochemical and structural (Q3) attributes, based upon acceptable comparative Q3 characterization tests with a minimum of three batches of the test product and three batches (as available) of the reference standard. The test product and reference standard batches should ideally represent the product at different ages throughout its shelf life. Refer to the most recent version of the FDA guidance for industry on *Physicochemical and Structural (Q3) Characterization of Topical Drug Products Submitted in ANDAs*^a for additional information regarding comparative Q3 characterization tests. The comparison of the test product and reference standard should include characterizations of the following Q3 attributes:

- a. Characterization of visual appearance and texture
 - b. Characterization of phase states and structural organization of matter
 - Microscopic examination with representative high-resolution microscopic images at multiple magnifications
 - Analysis of particle size distribution, crystal habit, and polymorphic form of silver sulfadiazine in the drug product
 - Analysis of globule size distribution
 - c. Characterization of rheological behavior which may be characterized using a rheometer that is appropriate for monitoring the non-Newtonian flow behavior of semi-solid dosage forms. The following evaluations are recommended:
 - A characterization of shear stress vs. shear rate and viscosity vs. shear rate. At minimum, this should consist of numerical viscosity data at three shear rates (low, medium, and high).
 - A complete flow curve across the range of attainable shear rates, until low or high shear plateaus are identified.
 - Yield stress values should be reported if the material tested exhibits plastic flow behavior.
 - The linear viscoelastic response (storage and loss modulus vs. frequency) should be measured and reported. Any non-linear viscosity behavior over a range of shear rates should also be investigated, measured and reported.
 - d. Characterization of drying rate
 - e. Characterization of pH
 - f. Characterization of specific gravity
 - g. Characterization of any other potentially relevant Q3 attributes
3. The test product and reference standard should have an equivalent rate of silver sulfadiazine release based upon an acceptable in vitro release test (IVRT) bioequivalence study comparing a minimum of one batch each of the test product and reference standard using an appropriately validated IVRT method.

Type of study: Bioequivalence study with IVRT endpoint

Design: Single-dose, two-treatment, parallel, multiple-replicate per treatment group study design using an occluded pseudo-infinite dose, in vitro

Strength: 1%

Test system: A synthetic membrane in a diffusion cell system

Analyte to measure: Silver sulfadiazine in receptor solution

Equivalence based on: Silver sulfadiazine (IVRT endpoint: drug release rate)

Additional comments: Refer to the most recent version of the FDA guidance for industry on *In Vitro Release Test Studies for Topical Drug Products Submitted in ANDAs*^a for additional information regarding the development, validation, conduct and analysis of acceptable IVRT methods/studies. The batches of test product and reference standard evaluated in the IVRT bioequivalence study should be included among those for which the Q3 attributes are characterized.

Applicants intending to propose an alternative approach by which to demonstrate bioequivalence should refer to the most recent version of the FDA guidance for industry on *Controlled Correspondence Related to Generic Drug Development*^a and the most recent version of the FDA guidance for industry on *Formal Meetings Between FDA and ANDA Applicants of Complex Products Under GDUFA*^a for additional information describing the procedures on how to clarify regulatory expectations regarding your individual drug development program.

Revision History: Recommended July 2017; Revised October 2022

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^a For the most recent version of a guidance, check the FDA guidance web page at <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents>.