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Draft Guidance on Octreotide Acetate

March 2021

This draft guidance, when finalized, will represent the current thinking of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, or the Agency) on this topic.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

This guidance, which interprets the Agency’s regulations on bioequivalence at 21 CFR part 320, provides product-specific recommendations on, among other things, the design of bioequivalence studies to support abbreviated new drug applications (ANDAs) for the referenced drug product. FDA is publishing this guidance to further facilitate generic drug product availability and to assist the generic pharmaceutical industry with identifying the most appropriate methodology for developing drugs and generating evidence needed to support ANDA approval for generic versions of this product.

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This is a new draft product-specific guidance for industry on generic octreotide acetate.

Active Ingredient: Octreotide acetate

Dosage Form; Route: Solution; subcutaneous

Strength: EQ 2.5 mg Base/mL

Recommended Study: Request for waiver of in vivo bioequivalence study requirements

Waiver Option:

To qualify for a waiver from submitting an in vivo bioequivalence (BE) study on the basis that BE is self-evident under 21 CFR 320.22(b), the test octreotide acetate injection must be qualitatively (Q1)\(^1\) and quantitatively (Q2)\(^2\) the same as the Reference Listed Drug (RLD).

\(^1\) Q1 (Qualitative sameness) means that the test product uses the same inactive ingredient(s) as the reference list drug product.

\(^2\) Q2 (Quantitative sameness) means that concentrations of the inactive ingredient(s) used in the test product are within ± 5% of those used in the reference listed product.
An applicant may seek approval of a test product that differs from the RLD in preservative, buffer, or antioxidant provided that the applicant identifies and characterizes the differences and provides information demonstrating that the differences do not affect the safety or efficacy of the test product.

In addition, the proposed drug substance should contain the same primary sequence and oligomer/aggregation profile as the RLD. The comparative analysis should be provided on at least three batches each of the test and the RLD products. It is recommended the test product be tested on or near release and at the end of the proposed shelf life, and the RLD batches with different expiry dates each be tested prior to expiry (as available).

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