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*Draft – Not for Implementation*

## **Draft Guidance on Nalmefene Hydrochloride**

**May 2024**

This draft guidance, when finalized, will represent the current thinking of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, or the Agency) on this topic.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

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<b>Active Ingredient:</b>	Nalmefene hydrochloride
<b>Dosage Form:</b>	Spray
<b>Route:</b>	Nasal
<b>Strength:</b>	EQ 2.7 mg Base/spray
<b>Recommended Studies:</b>	Two options: (1) five in vitro bioequivalence studies, or (2) one in vivo bioequivalence study with pharmacokinetic endpoints

### **I. Option 1: Five in vitro bioequivalence studies**

To demonstrate bioequivalence by this option, the test (T) product should contain no difference in inactive ingredients or in other aspects of the formulation relative to the reference standard (RS) product that may significantly affect the local or systemic availability of the active ingredient. For example, the T product can be qualitatively (Q1)<sup>1</sup> and quantitatively (Q2)<sup>2</sup> the same as the RS product to satisfy no difference in inactive ingredients.

FDA recommends that prospective applicants conduct the following in vitro bioequivalence studies on samples from each of three or more batches of the T product and three or more batches of the RS product, with no fewer than 10 units from each batch. FDA recommends that three primary stability batches be also used to demonstrate in vitro bioequivalence. The three batches of the T product should be manufactured from, at minimum, three different batches of the drug substance, three different batches of critical excipients, and three different batches of the

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<sup>1</sup> Q1 (qualitative sameness) means that the T formulation uses the same inactive ingredient(s) as the RS formulation.

<sup>2</sup> Q2 (quantitative sameness) means that concentrations of the inactive ingredient(s) used in the T formulation are within  $\pm 5\%$  of those used in the RS formulation.

device components (e.g., pump and actuator) proposed for the final device configuration of the commercial product. The T product should consist of the final device constituent part and final drug constituent formulation intended to be marketed. The following in vitro bioequivalence tests are recommended:

1. Single actuation content (SAC)
2. Droplet size distribution by laser diffraction
3. Drug in small particles/droplets
4. Spray pattern
5. Plume geometry

Additional comments: Refer to the most recent version of the product-specific guidance on *Fluticasone Propionate Nasal Metered Spray* (NDA 020121)<sup>a</sup> for recommendations on design and equivalence criteria for the aforementioned in vitro bioequivalence studies, and general recommendations on the conduct of the in vitro bioequivalence studies and data submission.<sup>3</sup>

## II. Option 2: One in vivo bioequivalence study with pharmacokinetic endpoints

1. Type of study: Fasting  
Design: Single-dose, two-way crossover in vivo  
Strength: EQ 2.7 mg Base/spray  
Dose: EQ 2.7 mg Base, administered as one spray in one nostril  
Subjects: Healthy males and non-pregnant, non-lactating females  
Additional comments: The following pharmacokinetic parameters will be evaluated: Log-transformed  $AUC_{0-t}$ ,  $AUC_{0-inf}$ , and  $C_{max}$ . Prospective applicants should submit partial AUC of early time points as supportive data to assess the onset of nalmefene effect. Prospective applicants should collect sufficient quantifiable pharmacokinetic samples to allow a comparison of exposure to nalmefene between the T product and the RS product within the initial 4 minutes, first 10 minutes, and 10-30 minutes after administration.

**Analyte to measure:** Nalmefene in plasma

**Bioequivalence based on:** AUC and  $C_{max}$  for nalmefene. The 90% confidence interval for the geometric mean T/R ratios of  $C_{max}$  and AUC should fall within the limits of 80.00% - 125.00%.

### Additional information:

Device:

The reference listed drug (RLD) is presented as a single-use nasal spray device. The nasal spray device is the device constituent part.

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<sup>3</sup> Recommendations for in vitro bioequivalence testing at various life stages are not relevant for this product, given it is a single-use configuration.

FDA recommends that prospective applicants examine the size and shape, the external critical design attributes, and the external operating principles of the RLD device when designing the T device including:

- Single-use, single-dose format
- No priming

User interface assessment:

An abbreviated new drug application for this product should include complete comparative analyses so FDA can determine whether any differences in design for the user interface of the proposed generic product, as compared to the RLD, are acceptable and whether the product can be expected to have the same clinical effect and safety profile as the RLD when administered to patients under the conditions specified in the labeling. For additional information, refer to the most recent version of the FDA guidance for industry on *Comparative Analyses and Related Comparative Use Human Factors Studies for a Drug-Device Combination Product Submitted in an ANDA*.<sup>b</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> For the most recent version of a product-specific guidance, check the FDA product-specific guidance website at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/psg/index.cfm>.

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