

## **Public Assessment Report**

### **Scientific discussion**

**Cinacalcet Pharmazac 30 mg, 60 mg and 90 mg,  
film-coated tablets**

**(cinacalcet hydrochloride)**

**NL/H/4575/001-003/MR**

**Date: 24 April 2019**

This module reflects the scientific discussion for the approval of Cinacalcet Pharmazac 30 mg, 60 mg and 90 mg, film-coated tablets. The procedure was finalised at 6 January 2019. For information on changes after this date please refer to the 'steps taken after finalisation' at the end of this PAR.

## List of abbreviations

ASMF	Active Substance Master File
CEP	Certificate of Suitability to the monographs of the European Pharmacopoeia
CHMP	Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use
CMD(h)	Coordination group for Mutual recognition and Decentralised procedure for human medicinal products
CMS	Concerned Member State
EDMF	European Drug Master File
EDQM	European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines
EEA	European Economic Area
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment
ICH	International Conference of Harmonisation
MAH	Marketing Authorisation Holder
Ph.Eur.	European Pharmacopoeia
PL	Package Leaflet
RH	Relative Humidity
RMP	Risk Management Plan
SmPC	Summary of Product Characteristics
TSE	Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy

## I. INTRODUCTION

Based on the review of the quality, safety and efficacy data, the Member States have granted a marketing authorisation for Cinacalcet Pharmazac 30 mg, 60 mg and 90 mg, film-coated tablets, from Pharmazac S.A.

The product is indicated for the treatment of secondary hyperparathyroidism (HPT) in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on maintenance dialysis therapy.

Cinacalcet Pharmazac may be used as part of a therapeutic regimen including phosphate binders and/or Vitamin D sterols, as appropriate.

Cinacalcet is also indicated for reduction of hypercalcaemia in patients with:

- parathyroid carcinoma
- primary HPT for whom parathyroidectomy would be indicated on the basis of serum calcium levels (as defined by relevant treatment guidelines), but in whom parathyroidectomy is not clinically appropriate or is contraindicated

A comprehensive description of the indications and posology is given in the SmPC.

This mutual recognition procedure concerns a generic application claiming essential similarity with the innovator product Mimpara 30 mg, 60 mg and 90 mg tablets which have been registered in the EEA by Amgen Europe B.V. since 26 October 2004 through centralised procedure EMEA/H/C/000570.

The concerned member states (CMS) involved in this procedure were Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece and Romania.

The marketing authorisation has been granted pursuant to Article 10(1) of Directive 2001/83/EC.

## II. QUALITY ASPECTS

### II.1 Introduction

Cinacalcet Pharmazac is a green, oval, biconvex, film-coated tablet, debossed with "C9CC" on one side and either "30", "60" or "90" on the other side. Each tablet contains 30 mg, 60 mg or 90 mg cinacalcet hydrochloride.

The film-coated tablet is packed in PVC/PE/PVDC/Al transparent blisters.

The excipients are:

*Tablet core* – pre-gelatinised starch (maize), microcrystalline cellulose (E460), povidone (K-29/32), crospovidone (type A and B), magnesium stearate (572) and colloidal anhydrous silica

*Tablet coat* – polyvinyl alcohol-partially hydrolysed (E1203), titanium oxide (E171), macrogol (L 4000), talc (E553b), indigo carmine aluminium lake (E132) and yellow iron oxide (E172)

The three tablet strengths are dose proportional.

## II.2 Drug Substance

The active substance is cinacalcet hydrochloride, a well known active substance however, not described in the European Pharmacopoeia (Ph.Eur.) or any national EU Pharmacopoeia. It is a white to off-white, non-hygroscopic crystalline powder. Cinacalcet hydrochloride is very slightly soluble in disodium phosphate buffers at pH 1-3 and insoluble at pH 7-11. The active substance exhibits polymorphism. The anhydrous Form-I is manufactured. Cinacalcet hydrochloride has a single asymmetric carbon. Hence it shows optical isomerism; there are two isomers possible. The R-isomer is used.

The Active Substance Master File (ASMF) procedure is used for the active substance. The main objective of the ASMF procedure, commonly known as the European Drug Master File (EDMF) procedure, is to allow valuable confidential intellectual property or ‘know-how’ of the manufacturer of the active substance (ASM) to be protected, while at the same time allowing the applicant or marketing authorisation holder (MAH) to take full responsibility for the medicinal product, the quality and quality control of the active substance. Competent Authorities/EMA thus have access to the complete information that is necessary to evaluate the suitability of the use of the active substance in the medicinal product.

### Manufacturing process

The synthesis of cinacalcet hydrochloride involves 3 (manufacturer-I) or 7 (manufacturer-II) main steps. The manufacturing processes are sufficiently described in the ASMF procedures.

### Quality control of drug substance

The active substance specification is considered adequate to control the quality. Batch analytical data demonstrating compliance with this specification have been provided for three batches.

### Stability of drug substance

#### *Manufacturer-I*

Stability studies have been conducted at accelerated conditions (40°C/75% RH) for 6 months and long term conditions (30°C/65% RH) for 36 months on three process validation batches. Based on the presented stability data, a re-test period of 48 months is considered acceptable with the proposed storage condition: “in a well closed container below 30°C, excursions are allowed up to 40°C”.

### *Manufacturer-II*

Stability studies have been conducted at accelerated conditions (40°C/75% RH) for 6 months and long term conditions (25°C/60% RH) for 9 months on 3 process validation batches. Based on the presented stability data, a re-test period of 9 months without special storage conditions is considered acceptable.

## **II.3 Medicinal Product**

### Pharmaceutical development

The product is an established pharmaceutical form and its development is adequately described in accordance with the relevant European guidelines. The choice of excipients is justified and their functions explained. During the development, studies were performed such as characterization of batches of the originator, *in vitro* dissolution of originator tablets and investigations of formulations and process parameters. The batches used in the formulation development studies are acceptable.

One *in vivo* bioequivalence study was submitted to demonstrate bioequivalence between Cinacalcet Pharmazac and reference product, Mimpara. The bioequivalence study test batch was manufactured according to the finalised manufacturing process and composition. Sufficient comparative dissolution data between the test and reference product have been provided.

For the lower strengths a biowaiver is requested. The 30 mg and 60 mg tablets are fully dose proportional film-coated tablets. Comparative dissolution data in media with different pH (1.2, 4.5, and 6.8) between 90 mg tablets and the other two strengths (30 mg and 60 mg) have been provided. The results show that the all three tablet strengths have comparable dissolution characteristics throughout the physiological pH range.

### Manufacturing process

The manufacturing process has been validated according to relevant European/ICH guidelines. The main steps in the manufacturing process are: dispensing of the raw materials, preparation of the granulate, preparation of the pre-compression blend, tablet compression and film-coating. Process validation data on the product have been presented for 3 small scale batches per product strength in accordance with the relevant European guidelines. Process validation for full-scale batches will be performed post authorisation.

### Control of excipients

The excipients comply with the Ph.Eur. The specifications are acceptable.

### Quality control of drug product

The finished product specifications are adequate to control the relevant parameters for the dosage form. The specification includes tests for appearance, identity, assay, related substances, uniformity of dosage units, dissolution and microbiological purity. Limits in the specification have been justified and are considered appropriate for adequate quality control of the product. Satisfactory validation data for the analytical methods have been provided.

Batch analytical data for three small scale batches per product strength from one of the proposed production sites have been provided, demonstrating compliance with the specification. The MAH committed to provide batch analysis data of full commercial scale batches.

#### Stability of drug product

Stability data on the product are included for three minimal production scale batches, per product strength. The batches have been stored according to the ICH stability guideline up to 12 months at 25°C/60% RH and 6 months at 40°C/75% RH. The batches were stored in the proposed packaging. All parameters were well within the specification limits. A photostability study has been performed, according to ICH guidelines; showing that the tablets are light resistant. A shelf-life of 2 years, without special storage conditions, in the proposed packaging is justified.

#### Specific measures concerning the prevention of the transmission of animal spongiform encephalopathies

There are no substances of ruminant animal origin present in the product nor have any been used in the manufacturing of this product, so a theoretical risk of transmitting TSE can be excluded.

### **II.4 Discussion on chemical, pharmaceutical and biological aspects**

Based on the submitted dossier, the member states consider that Cinacalcet Pharmazac has a proven chemical-pharmaceutical quality. Sufficient controls have been laid down for the active substance and finished product. No post-approval commitments were made.

## **III. NON-CLINICAL ASPECTS**

### **III.1 Ecotoxicity/environmental risk assessment (ERA)**

Since Cinacalcet Pharmazac is intended for generic substitution, this will not lead to an increased exposure to the environment. An environmental risk assessment is therefore not deemed necessary.

### **III.2 Discussion on the non-clinical aspects**

This product is a generic formulation of Mimpara which is available on the European market. Reference is made to the preclinical data obtained with the innovator product. A non-clinical overview on the pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and toxicology has been provided, which is based on up-to-date and adequate scientific literature. The overview justifies why there is no need to generate additional non-clinical pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and toxicology data. Therefore, the member states agreed that no further non-clinical studies are required.

## IV. CLINICAL ASPECTS

### IV.1 Introduction

Cinacalcet hydrochloride is a well-known active substance with established efficacy and tolerability.

A clinical overview has been provided, which is based on scientific literature. The overview justifies why there is no need to generate additional clinical data. Therefore, the member states agreed that no further clinical studies are required.

For this generic application, the MAH has submitted one bioequivalence study, which is discussed below.

### IV.2 Pharmacokinetics

#### Bioequivalence study

The MAH conducted a bioequivalence study in which the pharmacokinetic profile of the test product Cinacalcet Pharmazac 90 mg, film-coated tablet (Pharmazac S.V., NL) is compared with the pharmacokinetic profile of the reference product Mimpara 90 mg film-coated tablet (Amgen, UK).

#### *The choice of the reference product*

The choice of the reference product in the bioequivalence study has been justified by comparison of dissolution results and compositions of reference products. The formula and preparation of the bioequivalence batch is identical to the formula proposed for marketing.

#### *Biowaiver*

The MAH has carried out a bioequivalence study on the highest strength (90 mg). The results of this study can be extrapolated to the lower strengths, as the criteria for biowaiving additional strengths have been fulfilled:

- The tablets are dose proportional
- The tablets are manufactured by the same manufacturer and manufacturing process
- Over the 30–180 mg dose range, cinacalcet shows linear pharmacokinetics
- Dissolution at pH 1.2, 1.3, 4.5 and 6.8 shows comparable dissolution

#### *Design*

A single-dose, two-treatment, two-period, randomised, crossover comparative bioequivalence study was carried out under fed conditions in 60 healthy subjects (31 males and 29 females), aged 18-49 years. Each subject received a single dose (90 mg) of one of the 2 cinacalcet formulations. The tablet was orally administered within 30 min after start of intake of a high fat, high caloric breakfast, in solid form with 240 ml water. The meal comprised of approximately 240 ml whole milk, 2 large eggs, 4 ounces of hash brown potatoes (2 potato patties), 1 English muffin with approximately 4.5 g of butter and two

strips of bacon. This meal consisted 34 g of protein (136 kcal), 71 g of carbohydrate (284 kcal) and 57.5 g of fat (518 kcal) for a total of 938 kcal. There were 2 dosing periods, separated by a washout period of 14 days.

Blood samples were collected pre-dose and at 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours after administration of the products.

The design of the study is acceptable. Cinacalcet should be taken with food or shortly after a meal, as studies have shown that bioavailability of cinacalcet is increased when taken with food. As such, the fed conditions applied in the study are considered adequate.

*Analytical/statistical methods*

The analytical method has been adequately validated and is considered acceptable for analysis of the plasma samples. The methods used in this study for the pharmacokinetic calculations and statistical evaluation are considered acceptable.

*Results*

22 subjects discontinued the study; 2 for personal reasons not related to clinical events, 2 for personal reasons related to clinical events, 14 due to emesis within the restriction period, 2 due to protocol violation (breakfast not completed within 30 minutes), 1 due to an out-of-range blood calcium result prior to drug administration, and 1 for safety reasons. Therefore 38 subjects were eligible for pharmacokinetic analysis.

**Table 1. Pharmacokinetic parameters (non-transformed values; arithmetic mean ± SD, t<sub>max</sub> (median, range)) of cinacalcet under fed conditions.**

Treatment N=38	AUC <sub>0-72</sub> ng.h/ml	C <sub>max</sub> ng/ml	t <sub>max</sub> h
Test	343 ± 152	30 ± 15	5.25 (2.0 – 10.0)
Reference	342 ± 145	30 ± 12	5.0 (1.50 – 12.0)
*Ratio (90% CI)	1.00 (0.96 – 1.04)	0.95 (0.88 - 1.03)	--
CV (%)	9.7	20.9	--
<b>AUC<sub>0-72</sub></b> area under the plasma concentration-time curve from time zero to 72 hours <b>C<sub>max</sub></b> maximum plasma concentration <b>t<sub>max</sub></b> time for maximum concentration <b>CV</b> coefficient of variation			

Conclusion on bioequivalence study

The 90% confidence intervals calculated for AUC<sub>0-72</sub> and C<sub>max</sub> are within the bioequivalence acceptance range of 0.80 – 1.25. Based on the submitted bioequivalence study Cinacalcet Pharmazac is considered bioequivalent with Mimpara.



The MEB has been assured that the bioequivalence study has been conducted in accordance with acceptable standards of Good Clinical Practice (GCP, see Directive 2005/28/EC) and Good Laboratory Practice (GLP, see Directives 2004/9/EC and 2004/10/EC).

### **IV.3 Risk Management Plan**

The MAH has submitted a risk management plan, in accordance with the requirements of Directive 2001/83/EC as amended, describing the pharmacovigilance activities and interventions designed to identify, characterise, prevent or minimise risks relating to Cinacalcet Pharmazac.

**Table 2. Summary table of safety concerns as approved in RMP**

Important identified risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Convulsion/seizures</li> <li>- Hypersensitivity reactions (including rash, urticarial, angioedema)</li> <li>- Hypocalcaemia</li> <li>- Hypotension and/or worsening of cardiac failure</li> <li>- QT prolongation and ventricular arrhythmias secondary to hypocalcaemia</li> </ul>
Important potential risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acute pancreatitis</li> <li>- Fracture</li> <li>- Myocardial ischemia</li> <li>- Neoplastic events</li> <li>- Possible drug-related hepatic disorders</li> </ul>
Missing information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use during pregnancy and lactation</li> <li>- Use in paediatric patients</li> </ul>

The member states agreed that routine pharmacovigilance activities and routine risk minimisation measures are sufficient for the risks and areas of missing information.

### **IV.4 Discussion on the clinical aspects**

For this authorisation, reference is made to the clinical studies and experience with the innovator product Mimpara. No new clinical studies were conducted. The MAH demonstrated through a bioequivalence study that the pharmacokinetic profile of the product is similar to the pharmacokinetic profile of this reference product. Risk management is adequately addressed. This generic medicinal product can be used instead of the reference product.

## **V. USER CONSULTATION**

A user consultation with target patient groups on the package leaflet (PL) has been performed on the basis of a bridging report making reference to the originator product

Mimpara. It is shown that the only differences between the PL for Cinacalcet Pharmazac and the PL for Mimpara are administrative differences, layout differences and differences relating to the composition. These differences do not to impact the use of the PL. The bridging report submitted by the MAH has been found acceptable.

## **VI. OVERALL CONCLUSION, BENEFIT/RISK ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION**

Cinacalcet Pharmazac 30 mg, 60 mg and 90 mg, film-coated tablets have a proven chemical-pharmaceutical quality and are generic forms of Mimpara film-coated tablets. Mimpara is a well-known medicinal product with an established favourable efficacy and safety profile.

Bioequivalence has been shown to be in compliance with the requirements of European guidance documents.

The Board followed the advice of the assessors.

There was no discussion in the CMD(h). Agreement between member states was reached during a written procedure. The member states, on the basis of the data submitted, considered that essential similarity has been demonstrated for Cinacalcet Pharmazac with the reference product, and have therefore granted a marketing authorisation. The mutual recognition procedure was finalised with a positive outcome on 6 January 2019.

**STEPS TAKEN AFTER THE FINALISATION OF THE INITIAL PROCEDURE -  
SUMMARY**

Procedure number	Scope	Product Information affected	Date of end of procedure	Approval/ non approval	Summary/ Justification for refuse