

# Bioavailability and bioequivalence

عند هذول المصطلحين رليه؟

bioavailability ← لانه ال

bioequivalence ← وال

كثير يفيدنا في عمل testing

لدواء بدو غيرك جديد على السوق

وبالتالي عشان نقارن الدواء القديم

بالدواء الجديد.

Pk theory lec 14

رسلكم ريباسا  
الشوايحه

الدواء الي الناس

لستعملوا

ينجلي عنده

(reference)

- فثلا انا مستحيل انزل دواء جديد وعندي

لقسه قديم الا اذا كان القديم بعطيف

effect طبعه اقل ، وصافي الاستيوار عرفها

عن طريق Factor و Parameters انه

مبدع الدواء الي احسن من بين ريبس

اجي بدي اقرارن بينهم

## Bioavailability

unchanged → drug

لا تخرج كسب ال Bioavailability  
وا صرت بال plasma او بال urine  
unchanged amount of drug

"The rate and extent to which the active ingredient or therapeutic moiety is absorbed from a product and becomes available at the site of drug action"

(US Food and Drug Administration, 1977)

"The relative **amount** of an administered dose that reaches the general circulation and **the rate** at which this occurs"

(American Pharmaceutical Association, 1972)



## Pharmaceutical alternatives

Drug products that contain **the same therapeutic ingredient(s)** but differ in salt or ester form, in the dosage form or in the strength.

- **Controlled-release dosage forms vs. conventional formulations of the same active ingredients**

إذا دو بين  
فشر

Pharmaceutical  
equivalence.

## Therapeutic equivalence

- Two or more chemically or **pharmaceutically equivalent** products produce the **same efficacy and/or toxicity** in the **same individuals** when administered in an identical **dosage regimen**

نوضحها لقدام

# Bioavailability

## Types:

- Absolute
- Comparative (or relative)

## Absolute Bioavailability

Could be assessed by using:

- $AUC_{(0 \rightarrow \infty)}$
- Cumulative amount of drug excreted in the urine  $(D_u)_{\infty} \rightarrow$   
**When a significant fraction of the drug is excreted unchanged in the urine and you reached at least your practical half-lives to  $(D_u)_{\infty}$**

Dr. Ruba Darweesh-Fall'16-17

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شهو هو ال Absolute Bioavailability

\* هي ال systemic bioavailability لدواء معين اعطيتو على شكل oral / rectal / ~~intramuscular~~ / subcutaneous / ... الخ  
 بدني اقلها مع (17) ، هون كتابتي ال bioavailability فيها احسها أخذ ال (AUC) :

## [Absolute Bioavailability]

1. From area under the plasma concentration-time curve data:

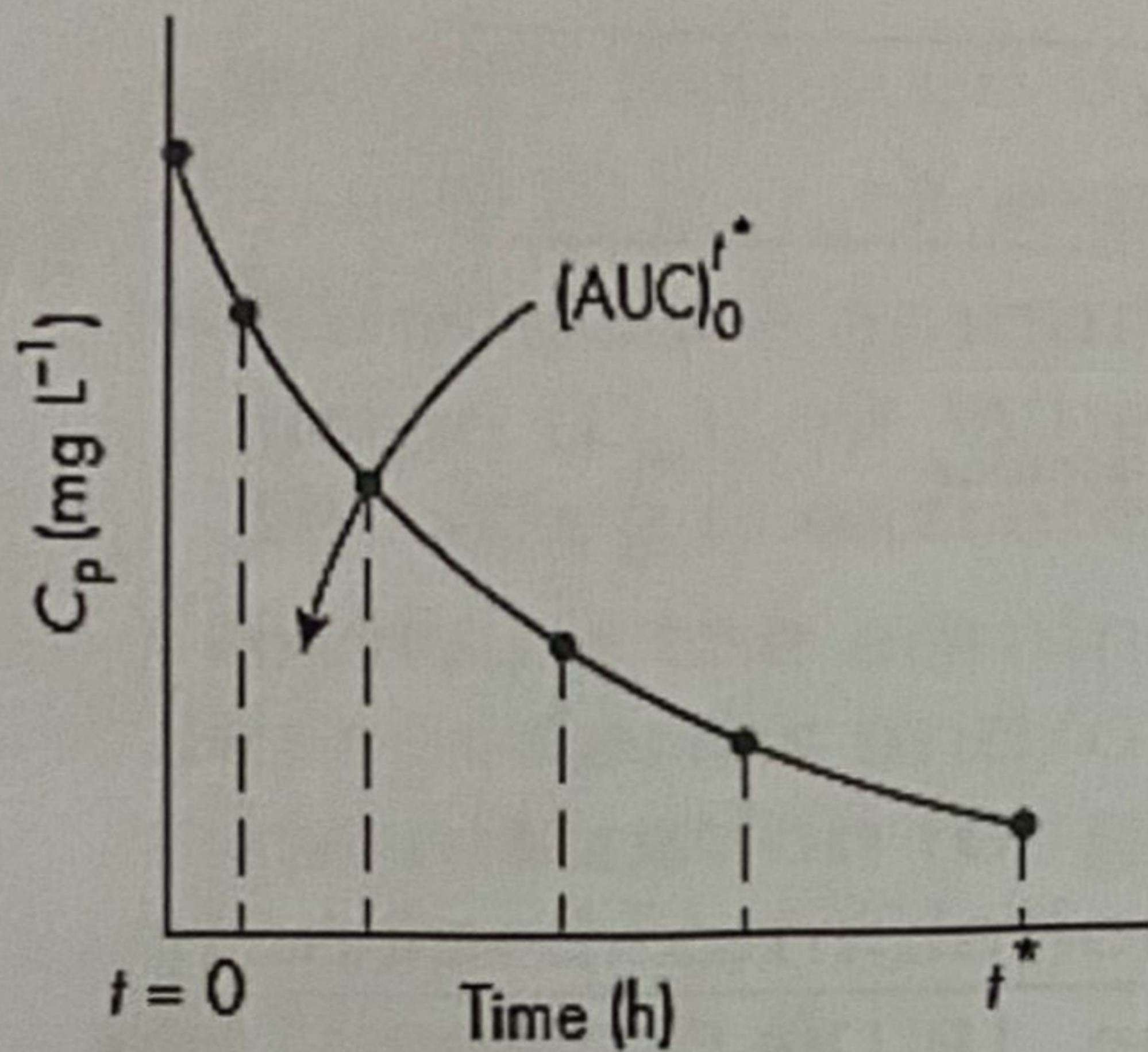
Absolute bioavailability (Extent) = fraction of drug absorbed (F) =

$$F = \frac{(AUC_{\infty})_{extravascular}}{(AUC_{\infty})_{IV}} \times \frac{Dose_{IV}}{Dose_{extravascular}}$$

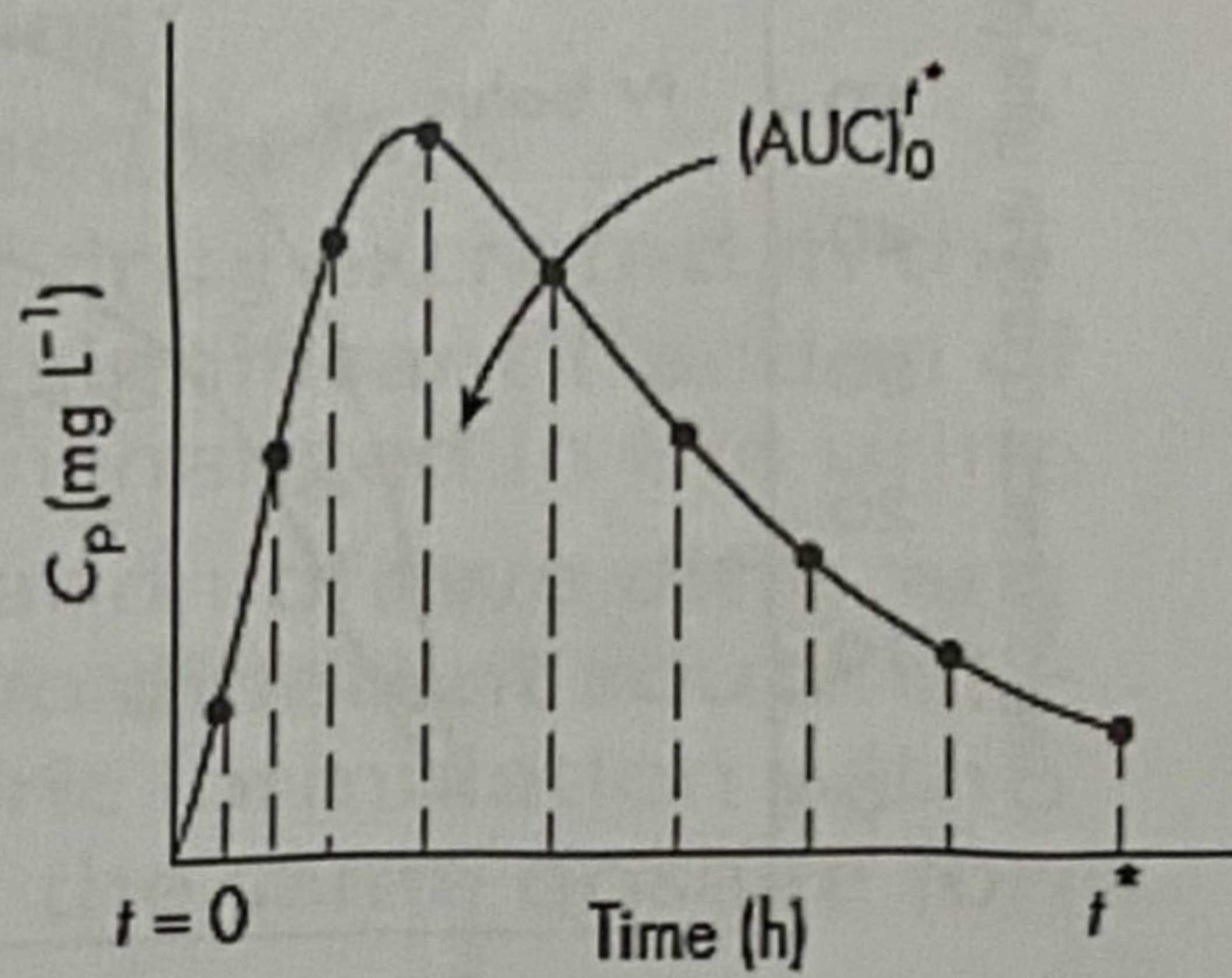
bioavailability اذا كانت ال extravascular ال (17) تساوي (1)  
 \* اذا كانت ال bioavailability ال تساوي ال IV اكبر extravascular ، تكون اقل من (1)  
 \* اذا كانت ال bioavailability ال extravascular ال تساوي ال IV اقل من (1) ، تكون اكبر من (1)  
 \* اذا كانت ال bioavailability ال extravascular ال تساوي ال IV اكبر من (1) ، تكون اقل من (1)

\* لو اعطيت دواء يكون subcutaneous ← extravascular وطبقت ال bioavailability ال IV = 1 ، هاد عين انه ممتاز وهاد عين انه كل جزيه وصلت (systemic circulation)

تركز هون الحسب unchanged ال احسب ال bioavailability \* لانه اذا اعطيت الدواء extravascular بدني فعليه الي اطار ال absorption ، طيب هو جرد ما من بال ال ال اصلا لانه احنا اصلا رح نضربه بال dose ال اصلا



(IV)



(Oral)

## Absolute Bioavailability

### 2. From urinary data:

- Using the cumulative amount of drug in urine

Absolute bioavailability (**Extent**) = fraction of drug absorbed (F) =

$$F = \frac{(D_u^\infty)_{\text{extravasular}}}{(D_u^\infty)_{\text{IV}}} \times \frac{\text{Dose}_{\text{IV}}}{\text{Dose}_{\text{extravasular}}}$$

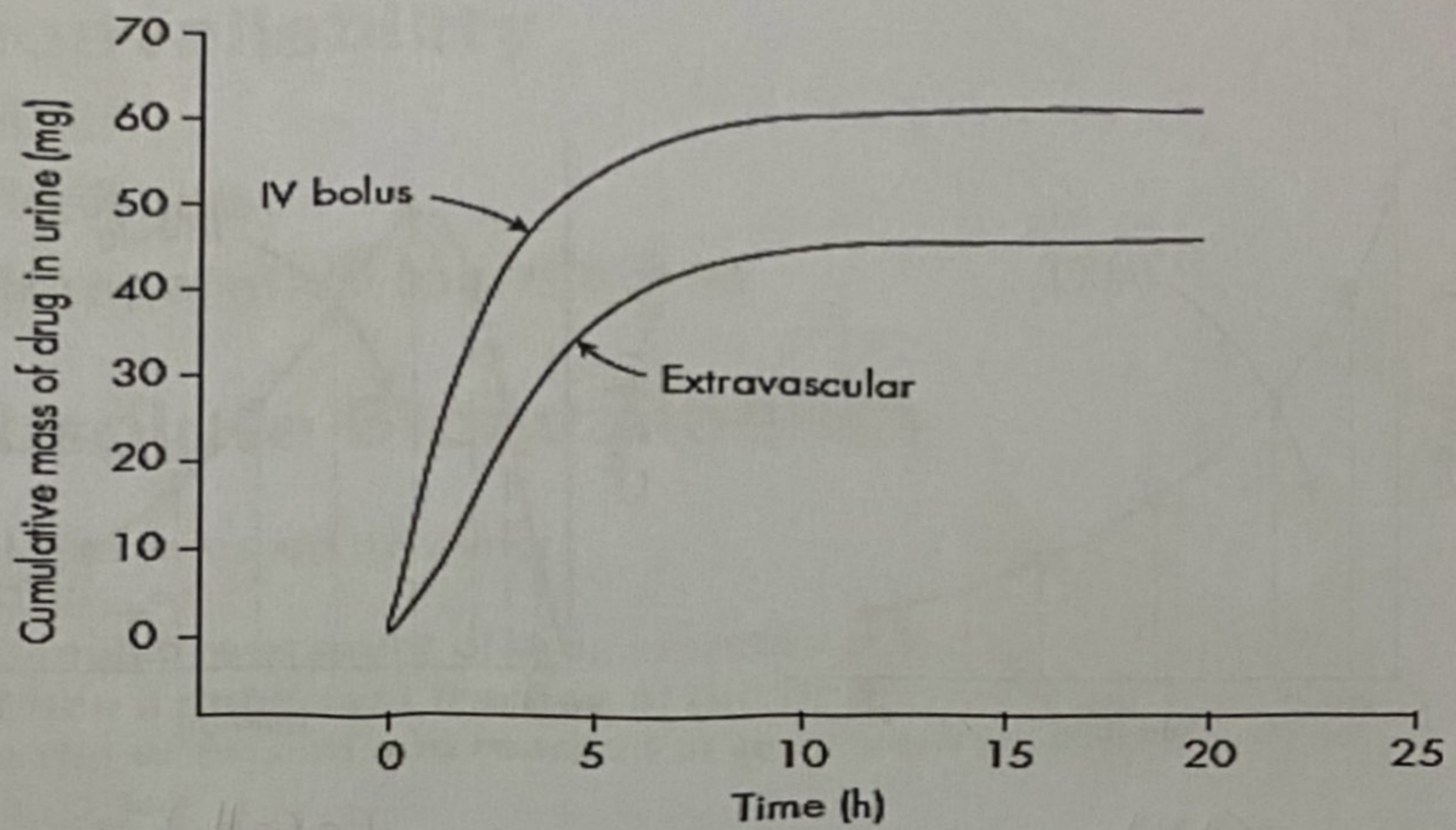
علاوہ اس دوران بعض IV دینے سے پہلے First Pass metabolism  
جس میں unchanged secretion urine

هاد القانون من

$$F = \frac{AUC \times (K \times V_d)}{D}$$

\* هي أنثلة هرو

لانه أنا باخذ نفس ال drug ويقارن (two route of administration) وعنايه  $V_d$  و  $K$  مش رح نعلم  
ع (Route of administration) مكرينا بس حكيينا اذا اعطاني ال  $K$  و  $V_d$  لنقل الدواء ولنفس الشخص  
مرة ١٧ و مرة  $D$  انه هادي الارقام بقدر اعرضهم لانهم لا يثبت ببل بعض ال condition تحيلهم يتغيروا



## Absolute Bioavailability

(حکیناھم)

- Absolute bioavailability =  $F$  can be:
  - $= 1 \rightarrow$
  - $< 1 \rightarrow$
  - Can  $F$  be  $> 1$ ?

(Reference) well known  
(المرجع) (معرفة جيدة)

[Two drug Product] \*  
(مركبتا دواء)

New  
(جديد)

route of administration dosage form (طريقة الادوية) (شكل الجرعة)  
باعتبارها نفس dosage form (باعتبارها نفس شكل الجرعة)

## Relative (Comparative) bioavailability

Could be assessed by using:

- $AUC_{(0 \rightarrow \infty)}$  → explained before
- Cumulative amount of drug excreted in the urine  $(D_u)_{\infty}$  → When a significant fraction of the drug is excreted unchanged in the urine

Following the administration of **two different dosage forms** and/or **two different route of administration** (or **generic** formulation with **standard** formulation of the same dosage form of the same drug)

## Relative (Comparative) bioavailability

1. From area under the plasma concentration-time curve data:

$$F_{rel} = \frac{(AUC_{0 \rightarrow \infty})_{extravascular 1}}{(AUC_{0 \rightarrow \infty})_{extravascular 2}} \times \frac{Dose_{extravascular 2}}{Dose_{extravascular 1}}$$

e.g.

$$F_{rel} = \frac{(AUC_{0 \rightarrow \infty})_{tablet}}{(AUC_{0 \rightarrow \infty})_{solution}} \times \frac{Dose_{solution}}{Dose_{tablet}}$$

or

$$F_{rel} = \frac{(AUC_{0 \rightarrow \infty})_{sc}}{(AUC_{0 \rightarrow \infty})_{oral}} \times \frac{Dose_{oral}}{Dose_{sc}}$$

المرجع شو  
reference  
وشو هو ال  
test.

## Relative (Comparative) bioavailability

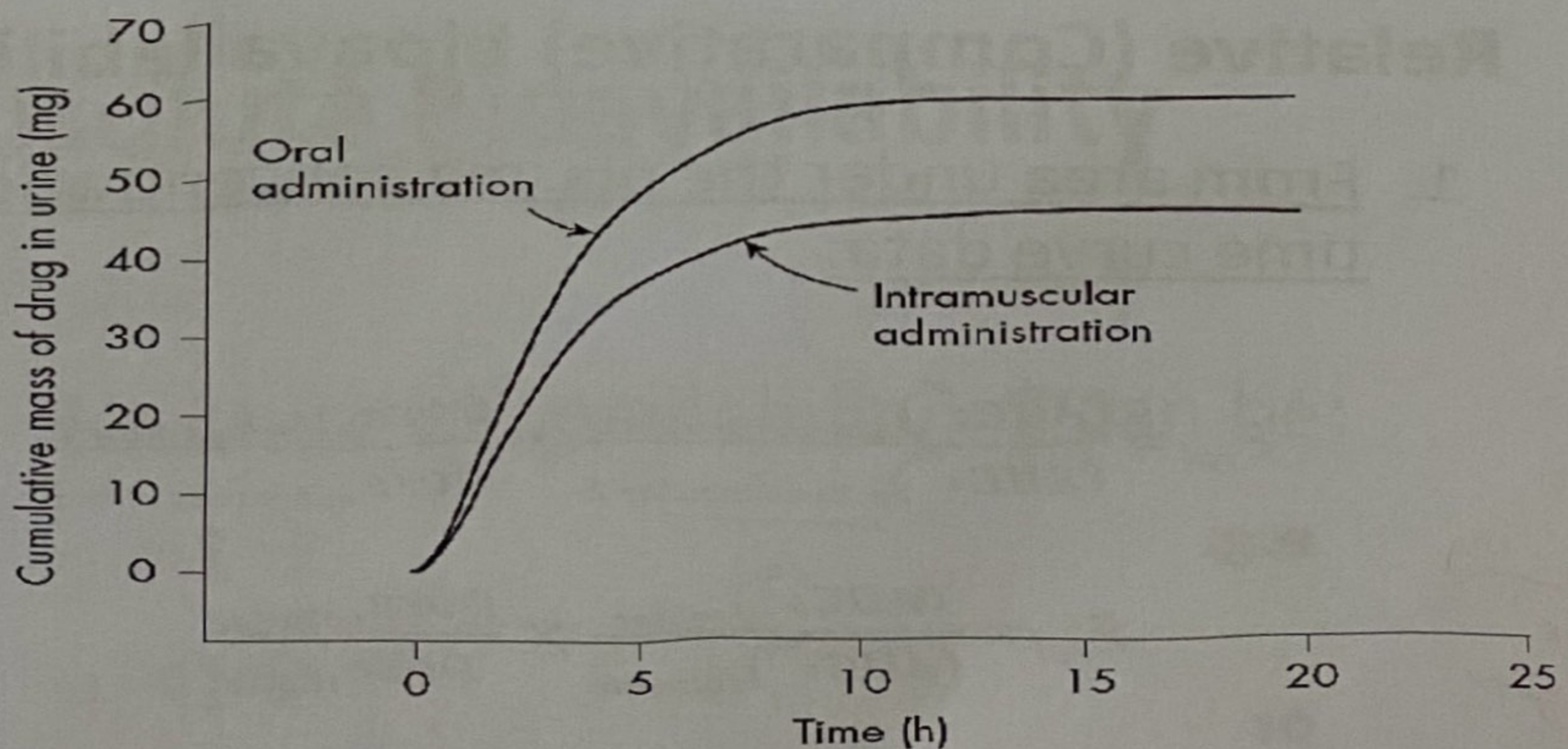
### 2. From urinary data:

- Using the cumulative amount of drug in urine

$$F_{rel} = \frac{(D_u^\infty)_{tablet}}{(D_u^\infty)_{solution}} \times \frac{Dose_{solution}}{Dose_{tablet}}$$

or

$$F_{rel} = \frac{(D_u^\infty)_{sc}}{(D_u^\infty)_{oral}} \times \frac{Dose_{oral}}{Dose_{sc}}$$



1. For different routes of administration (Above)
- or 2. For different dosage forms and same extravascular route
- or 3. For different formulations and the same dosage form

## Relative (Comparative) bioavailability

- Relative bioavailability =  $F_{rel}$  can be:

- $=1 \rightarrow$

- $<1 \rightarrow$

- Can  $F_{rel}$  be  $>1$ ? *Yes*

\* في الـ Relative bioavailability ممكن تكون أكبر من واحد • ممكن

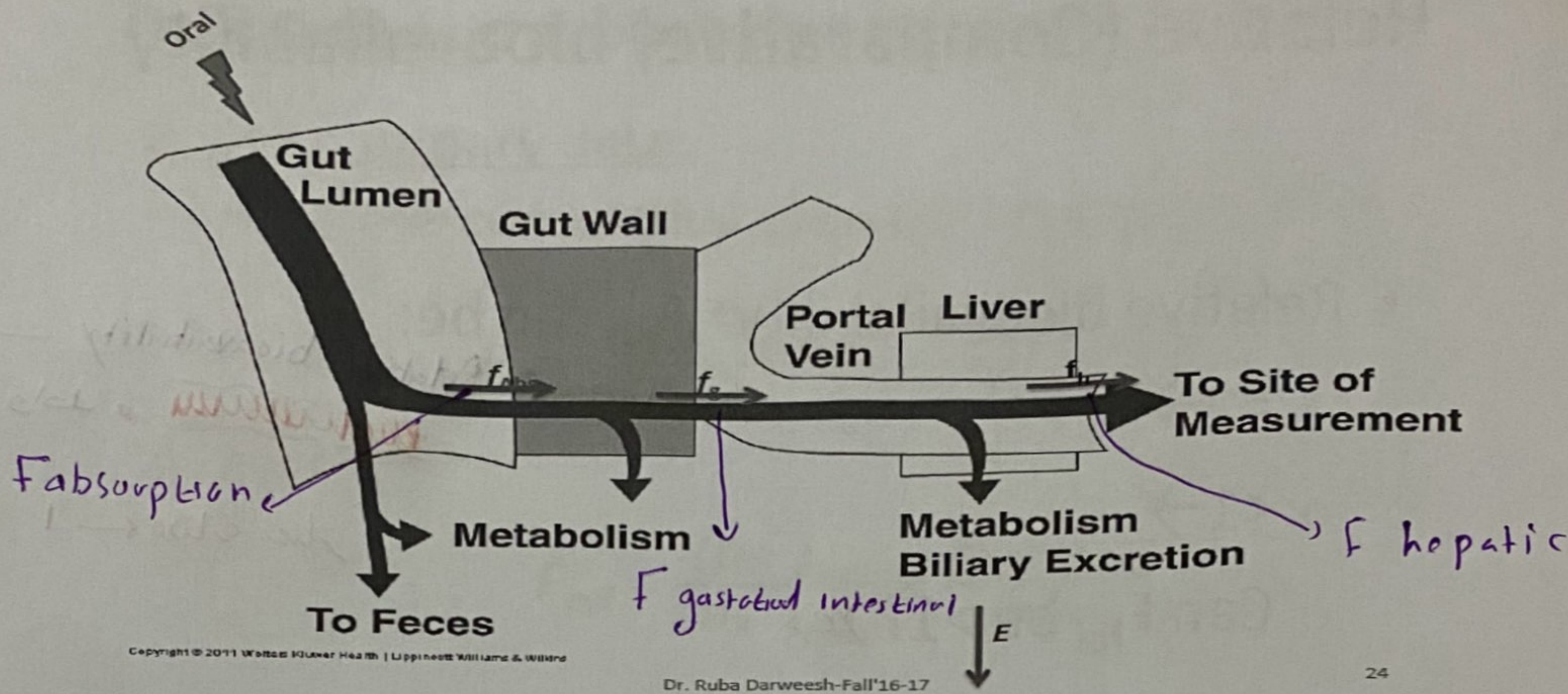
- أكبر من 1 ← معناه معيار

• Bioequivalence (BE) study: is a (type) of relative bioavailability study.

Relative bioavailability ما بين الـ drug مع الـ Reference

- But the difference between BE and relative bioavailability is that in BE:

(AUC), ( $C_{p_{max}}$ ) and ( $t_{max}$ ) are determined for two or more chemically or pharmaceutically equivalent products (with identical dosage forms) where at least one of them is an innovator product (= the Brand Name = Reference Standard)



$$F = f_{Abs} \times f_g \times f_h$$

**F:** The fraction of administered drug that eventually reaches the general circulation → =?

**$f_{Abs}$ :** The fraction of dose that is successfully pass to the gut wall from the gut lumen

**$f_g$ :** The fraction of dose absorbed from gut into the portal circulation (not the systemic circulation)

**$f_h$ :** The fraction of absorbed dose that entering the liver and survives the first pass effect

- $f_g$ : The fraction of orally administered drug that successfully passes through gut lumen and gut wall is then taken via the hepatic portal vein to the liver, where metabolism of the drug by enzymes may take place.
- Extraction by the liver of orally administered drugs = First pass-effect = E
- $f_h$ : The fraction of drug entering the liver that survives the first-pass effect

(elimination ratio)

$$F = 1 - ER - f_{nh}$$

If we consider all non-hepatic to be negligible  
Then,

$$F = 1 - ER$$

And ER can be estimated by:

$$ER = 1 - F$$

lipid soluble  
لا تذوب  
لا تذوب

$$ER = 1 - \frac{AUC_0^\infty(oral) / D_{oral}^0}{AUC_0^\infty(IV) / D_{IV}^0}$$

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Standard IV  
First Pass Metabolism

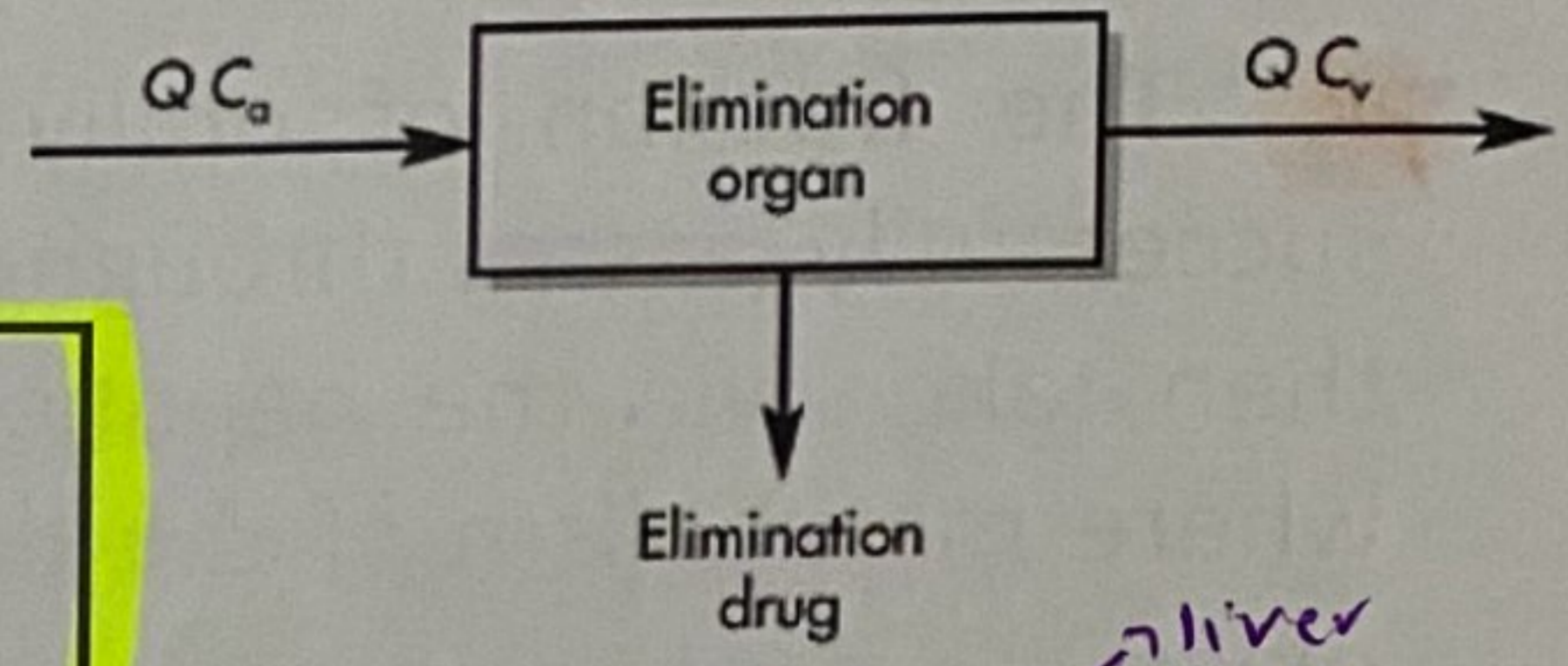
## Liver extraction ratio

$$Cl = Q * ER$$

$$ER = \frac{C_a - C_v}{C_a}$$

$$Cl = Q * \frac{C_a - C_v}{C_a}$$

ER value ranges from 0 to 1  
 0: ( $C_a = C_v$ ) → i.e.  
 1: ( $C_v = 0$ ) → i.e.



$Q * C_a$ : the rate at which drug enters the organ (amt/time)  
 $Q * C_v$ : the rate at which drug leaves the organ (amt/time)

← The same thing for liver ER and  $Cl_{hep}$

If we have 1<sup>st</sup> pass effect:  
 ER will be < 1