Bioequivalence of levamlodipine besylate tablets in healthy Chinese subjects: A single-dose and two-period crossover randomized study

Li Xin  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University  
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8802-6912

Chenjing Wang  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Ting Li  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Yanping Liu  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Shuqin Liu  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Ye Tao  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Yaping Ma  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Xiaomeng Gao  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Yu Cao (caoyu1767@126.com)  
Phase II Clinical Research Center, the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University

Research article

Keywords: levamlodipine, amlodipine, bioequivalence, pharmacokinetics

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-47842/v2

License: This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. 
Read Full License
Abstract

Background: Levamlodipine, a calcium channel blocker, has been shown to act as a cardiovascular drug. To compare the pharmacokinetic parameters between levamlodipine (test formulation) at a single dose of 5 mg and amlodipine (reference formulation) at a single dose of 10 mg, the bioequivalence study was carried out.

Methods: A single-dose randomized, open-label, two-period crossover study was designed in healthy Chinese subjects. 48 subjects were divided into fasted and fed groups equally. The subjects randomly received the test or reference formulations at the rate of 1:1. Following a 21-day washout period, the alternative formulations were received. The blood samples were collected at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 24, 36, 48, 72, 96, 120, 144, 168 hours later. Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) was applied to determine the plasma concentrations of levamlodipine. Adverse events were recorded.

Results: The 90% confidence intervals (CIs) of the ratio of geometric means (GMRs) of $C_{\text{max}}$, $AUC_{0-t}$, and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ under both fasted and fed conditions were within the prespecified bioequivalence limits between 80~125%. Under fasted conditions, 24 subjects were enrolled and completed the study. The mean $C_{\text{max}}$ was $(2.70\pm0.49)$ ng/mL, $AUC_{0-t}$ was $(141.32\pm36.24)$ ng×h/mL and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was $(157.14\pm45.65)$ ng×h/mL after a single dose of 5 mg levamlodipine. The mean $C_{\text{max}}$ was $(2.83\pm0.52)$ ng/mL, $AUC_{0-t}$ was $(153.62\pm33.96)$ ng×h/mL and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was $(173.05\pm41.78)$ ng×h/mL after a single dose of 10 mg amlodipine. Under fed conditions, 24 subjects were enrolled and completed the study. The mean $C_{\text{max}}$ was $(2.73\pm0.55)$ ng/mL, $AUC_{0-t}$ was $(166.93\pm49.96)$ ng×h/mL and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was $(190.99\pm70.89)$ ng×h/mL after a single dose of 5 mg levamlodipine. The mean $C_{\text{max}}$ was $(2.87\pm0.81)$ ng/mL $AUC_{0-t}$ was $(165.46\pm43.58)$ ng×h/mL and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was $(189.51\pm64.70)$ ng×h/mL after a single dose of 10 mg amlodipine. Serious adverse event was not observed.

Conclusion: The trial confirmed that levamlodipine at a single dose of 5 mg and amlodipine at a single dose of 10 mg were bioequivalent under both fasted condition and fed condition.

Trial registration: Clinicaltrials, NCT04411875. Registered 3 June 2020 - Retrospectively registered, https://register.clinicaltrials.gov/prs/app/action/SelectProtocol?sid=S0009W1Q&selectaction=Edit&uid=U00050YQ&ts=3&cx=-6iqkm8

Background

Hypertension is one of the most common risk factors of cardiovascular disease and stroke, which can lead to serious complications [1]. Amlodipine, a dihydropyridine calcium antagonist, has therapeutic effect on hypertension and angina pectoris. Amlodipine acted by inhibiting the influx of calcium through L-type calcium channels into vascular smooth muscle cells, preventing vasoconstriction while simultaneously improving blood flow. Usually, amlodipine is prescribed at a daily dose of 5 and 10 mg,
may reach bioavailability of 60~90% [2]. Amlodipine is an racemic mixture, including (R)-amlodipine and (S)-amlodipine, but only the latter has therapeutic activity [3]. (S)-amlodipine, known as levamlodipine, similar to amlodipine in pharmacology, also play a role in vasodilation and decreasing blood pressure [4,5].

Pharmacokinetics of levamlodipine besylate 2.5-mg tablet in healthy male subjects was studied previously [6]. However, pharmacokinetic studies for other doses of levamlodipine have not been fully carried out yet. Furthermore, the bioequivalence between levamlodipine and amlodipine has never been verified. The bioequivalence study was designed to compare the pharmacokinetic parameters between levamlodipine at a single dose of 5 mg and amlodipine at a single dose of 10 mg.

Methods

Ethics

The trial was performed abiding by the Declaration of Helsinki [7], Good clinical practice (GCP) [8] and the guidelines of China National Medical Products Administration (NMPA). Relevant documents, including protocol, informed consent and drug inspection report were all approved independently by the Medical Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University (No.: QYFYEC 2018-065-01). All protocol violations have been reported to the Medical Ethics Committee.

Subjects

The inclusion criteria for the volunteers included as follows: 1) Healthy male and female aged 18 and above. 2) The body mass index is in the range of 18.6~28.5 kg/m² (including the boundary value). The weight of male is not less than 50.0 kg, and that of female is not less than 45.0 kg. 3) The following inspection indexes are normal and abnormal without clinical significance. The inspection including: vital signs, physical examination, blood routine, blood biochemistry, urinalysis, serological tests for hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and syphilis virus, 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG), breath test for alcohol, drug abuse test, pregnancy test for female. 4) The subjects have no family planning within 3 months and could select contraceptive method. 5) Before the study, all subjects have been informed of the study’s purpose, protocol, benefits and risks, and signed the informed consent voluntarily.

The exclusion criteria included as follows: Being allergy to the study medications, smoking, alcohol abuse, and participation in another clinical trial within 3 months.

Study design

The single-dose randomized, open-label, two-period crossover study was executed in the Phase I Clinical Research Center of the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University. According to the random table generated by SAS 9.4, the subjects were divided into four groups (Table 1). The qualified volunteers were
hospitalized in the Phase I Clinical Research Center, and fasted for 10 hours overnight until administration. Levamlodipine at a single dose of 5 mg or amlodipine at a single dose of 10 mg was swallowed with 240 ml water at room temperature. 4 mL blood samples were taken before administration and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 24, 36, 48, 72, 96, 120, 144, 168 hours after administration. The samples were centrifuged at 1,800 g for 10 min at 4 °C to separate the plasma. The plasma samples were divided into two aliquots and stored at -80 °C until bioanalysis. Since the half-life of levamlodipine is about 30~50 hours, washout period, the interval between two administration, was set at 21 days. The operation of the two periods was consistent. Moreover, in the fed group, the high-fat breakfast was arranged within half an hour before taking the medicine.

**Safety assessment**

The safety was assessed by monitoring vital signs and laboratory tests. Vital signs, such as body temperature, blood pressure, and heart rate, were measured before administration and at 3, 8, 24, 36, 48, 72, 96, 120, 144, 168 hours after administration. Before removal from this study, the subjects were evaluated with blood routine, blood biochemistry, urinalysis, pregnancy test for female, and 12-lead ECG. For the adverse events (AEs), clinical symptoms, severity, occurrence and ending time, duration, treatment measures and the correlation with the drugs were recorded. All of the AEs that occur within the 7 half lives of the drug were recorded and followed up, unless the subjects returned to normal or stable, or failed to visit.

**Bioanalysis**

The analysts were blinded to the randomization. Plasma samples were determined by the liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS), which was tested by Suzhou Shenglin Pharmaceutical Technology Co., Ltd. An ACQUITY ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography unit (SHIMADZU, Nexera UHPLC LC-30A, Japan) and a mass spectrometer (Applied Biosystems, MDS Sciex, Triple Quad 6500 plus, Concord, Canada) were used in the study. Under multiple reaction monitoring, LC-MS/MS system adopts positive ionization mode. Data collection and analysis was employed with Analyst 1.6.3 software (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, U.S.A.). The solid-phase extraction (SPE) experiments [9] were performed by HLB 96-well Plate (Waters Oasis, WAT058951). The plate contains a reversed phase functionalized polymeric sorbent (30 mg/well), in which particle size is 30 μm.

Scheme 1 summarized the process of the cleaning and extraction. The cartridges were activated by 800 μL of methanol and cleaned by 800 μL of deionized water. The column was loaded with 150 μL of plasma sample or calibrator, 50 μL of working fluid (5 ng/mL) and 100 μL of deionized water. Clean the column twice with 500 μL deionized water. The column was depolarized with 80% methanol and washed twice with 500 μL pure acetonitrile to elute levamlodipine. Dry the solution with the pure nitrogen stream. 150 μL of pure acetonitrile was add into each sample, and mixed at room temperature for 10 minutes. Finally, 20 μL of the sample was injected into the LC-MS / MS system.
The method is verified fully by selectivity, accuracy, precision, calibration curve and stability. The drug concentration was linear within the range of 0.05~10.0 $\mu g \times L^{-1}$. The lower limit of quantification was 0.05 $\mu g \times L^{-1}$, and the equation was $Y = 0.55667X - 0.0030182 \left( r^2 = 0.9949 \right)$. The intra- and interday maximum precision was 5.4% and 4.8%, respectively. The intra- and interday accuracy was -6.7~3.9% and -3.3~3.3%, respectively. The extraction recovery of levamlodipine was 94.7±3.9%. There was no significant interference in selectivity and stability.

**Pharmacokinetic analysis**

All subjects completed the study and the data were included in the pharmacokinetic analysis. The pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated according to non-compartment model with Phoenix™ WinNonlin® 8.0 software (Pharsight, St. Louis, MO, USA). The value below the lower limit of quantification that occur before the first measurable concentration were set as zero. Subsequent values below the lower limit of quantification were excluded. The primary PK parameters were the maximum plasma concentration ($C_{\text{max}}$), the area under the plasma concentration-time curve from 0 to the last measured time point ($AUC_{0-t}$), and the area under the plasma concentration-time curve from 0 to infinity ($AUC_{0-\infty}$). The secondary PK parameters were the observed time to $C_{\text{max}}$ ($T_{\text{max}}$) and the apparent terminal half-life ($T_{1/2}$).

**Statistical analysis**

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed on the logarithmically transformed $C_{\text{max}}$, $AUC_{0-t}$, and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ to assess the effects from subject, treatment, period, and preparation. Statistical data were presented as mean ± standard deviation (SD). The probability value less than 0.05 is considered statistically significant. The GMRs of the primary PK parameters and their 90% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated. If it is within the equivalent range (80 ~ 125%), it is judged as bioequivalence, and the results of double unilateral t-test are listed. $T_{\text{max}}$ was analyzed by non-parametric statistical test. Statistical analyses were performed by SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc. Cary, NC, USA).

**Results**

**Characteristics of the subjects**

All of subjects completed the study. A total of 24 subjects including 6 women and 18 men enrolled in fasting group. Among them, 23 were Han and 1 was Manchu nationality. Parameter, mean ± SD (range): age, 31.04 ± 8.04 years (19.00 ~ 48.00 years); weight, 62.06 ± 8.59 kg (48.00 ~ 83.00 kg); height, 168.27 ± 7.97 cm (152.00 ~ 185.00 cm); BMI, 21.90 ± 2.57 kg × m$^{-2}$ (19.00 ~ 27.90 kg × m$^{-2}$). A total of 24 subjects including 6 women and 18 men enrolled in high fat meal group. All of them were Han nationality. Parameter, mean ± SD (range): age, 32.46 ± 10.45 years (18.00 ~ 51.00 years); weight, 66.88 ± 8.8 kg (50.00 ~ 81.00 kg); height, 167.77 ± 6.63 cm (154.00 ~ 178.00 cm); body mass index (BMI), 23.76 ± 2.86 kg × m$^{-2}$ (18.90 ~ 28.30 kg × m$^{-2}$).
Pharmacokinetics

Following a single dose of test formulations or reference formulations, individual plasma concentration-time curves were presented in Figure 1 (fasting group) and Figure 2 (high fat meal group). The mean plasma concentration-time curves of the two levamlodipine formulations were shown in Figure 3 (fasting group) and Figure 4 (high fat meal group).

Mean pharmacokinetic parameters from the fasting group (Table 2) and the high fat meal group (Table 3) are summarized. In the fasting group (Table 4), ANOVA indicated a lack of effects from treatment for $C_{\text{max}}$, $AUC_{0-t}$, and $AUC_{0-\infty}$. There was a significant difference from subjects for $C_{\text{max}}$ ($p \leq 0.05$). There was a significant difference from formulations and preparations for $AUC_{0-t}$ ($p \leq 0.05$) and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ ($p \leq 0.05$).

In the high fat meal group (Table 5), ANOVA indicated a lack of effects from treatment and preparation for $C_{\text{max}}$, $AUC_{0-t}$, and $AUC_{0-\infty}$. There was a significant difference from subjects for $C_{\text{max}}$ ($p \leq 0.05$), $AUC_{0-t}$ ($p \leq 0.05$), and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ ($p \leq 0.05$). There was a significant difference from periods for $AUC_{0-t}$ ($p \leq 0.05$).

The 90% CIs for the geometric mean ratios of $C_{\text{max}}$, $AUC_{0-t}$, $AUC_{0-\infty}$ and the power are presented in Table 6 (fasting group) and Table 7 (high fat meal group). These ratios were within the predefined equivalence limit of 0.80 ~ 1.25.

Safety

During the whole study period, both test preparation and reference preparation showed good tolerance. The AEs found in physical examination, electrocardiogram (ECG) and laboratory examination were listed in Table 8 (fasting group) and Table 9 (high-fat diet group). None of them were judged as serious adverse events (SAEs).

Discussion

On March 5, 2016, the general office of the State Council of the people's Republic of China issued opinions on the quality and efficacy consistency evaluation of generic drugs. Accordingly, the present study was performed to compare the pharmacokinetics of a newly-developed levamlodipine besylate tablet at a single dose of 5 mg (test formulation, anglikang Pharmaceutical Company Co., Ltd., Zhejiang, China) with that of a marketed amlodipine besylate tablet at a single dose of 10 mg (reference formulation, Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Limited, USA) for assessment of bioequivalence in healthy Chinese volunteers under fasted and fed conditions. The two medicinal products are bioequivalent when their 90% CI of the $AUC_{0-t}$, $AUC_{0-\infty}$ and $C_{\text{max}}$ of the reference preparation over the test preparation fall between the pre-determined limits of 80~125%. The two medicinal formulations were well tolerated. No subject withdrew from the study due to any AEs, and no SAEs occurred.

Amlodipine besylate tablets were developed by Pfizer Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., in which the ratio of (R)-amlodipine to (S)-amlodipine is 1:1. The active component of amlodipine is (S)-amlodipine, also known as levamlodipine. In vivo, there is no mutual transformation between (R)-amlodipine and (S)-amlodipine.
Before this study (November 13, 2019) there is no approved levamlodipine besylate tablet in the European Union, the United States, Japan, and China. Moreover, the pharmaceutical research of the new developed test formulation is carried out according to the amlodipine besylate tablets developed by Pfizer. Combined with Chinese drug consistency evaluation catalogue, amlodipine besylate tablets (Norvasc®) produced by Pfizer was selected as the reference formulation in this study. On December 19, 2019, levamlodipine maleate tablets (Conjupri®) produced by CSPC Ouyi pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. was approved by FDA. However, the acid radical of this product is different from the test formulation in this study. Therefore, NMPA approved that amlodipine besylate tablets developed by Pfizer was selected as the reference preparation in this study.

In this study, the parameters such as recoveries, matrix effects, linear range, lower limit of quantification, stability by specificity, precision, and accuracy specifications, were investigated to confirm the method of LC-MS/MS. Concentration of levamlodipine in human plasma showed good linear relationship within 0.05 ~ 10 μg × L⁻¹. The relative standard deviation (RSD) values of intra- and interday precision were both less than 10%. The matrix effect induced by endogenous interfering substances in biological samples did not affect the ionization efficiency and signal intensity of levamlodipine [9]. According to FDA bioequivalence guidance, the final elimination half-life of amlodipine is about 30 ~ 50 hours. Thus, washout period is set to 21 days, which is a length of time greater than seven half lives. And the blood samples taken for 168 hours was enough.

In view of the inhibitory effect of amlodipine on CYP3A4 [10], subjects with behaviors of drinking, smoking and drug intake through CYP3A4 metabolism were excluded. During the trial, the administration of drugs metabolized by CYP3A4 did not occur. As an open-label study, AEs assessment may not be objective enough. When the test formulation passes the evaluation and enters the market, the efficacy and side effects need to be further explored.

Conclusions

The trial confirmed that levamlodipine at a single dose of 5 mg and amlodipine at a single dose of 10 mg were bioequivalent under both fasted condition and fed condition. If the test formulation levamlodipine can be approved by NMPA, it can be used in the treatment of hypertension in clinic.

Abbreviations

Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS); confidence intervals (CIs); ratio of geometric means (GMRs); Good clinical practice (GCP); China National Medical Products Administration (NMPA); human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); adverse events (AEs); solid-phase extraction (SPE); area under curve (AUC); maximum plasma concentration (Cmax); time to Cmax (Tmax); elimination half-life (T1/2) standard deviation (SD); body mass index (BMI); electrocardiogram (ECG); serious adverse events (SAEs); relative standard deviation (RSD).
Declarations

Ethics approval

The study passed the review of Medical Ethics Committee of the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University on August 30, 2018, and obtained the approval (No.: QYFYEC 2018-065-01).

Consent for publication

All presentations of reports have been consent for publication.

Availability of data and materials

We have shared the raw data by providing it in a supplementary file.

CONSORT guidelines

The study adheres to CONSORT guidelines and include a completed CONSORT checklist as an additional file.

Competing of interest

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

Funding

Test execution and data collection in this work were supported by grants from the National Major Scientific and Technological Special Project for “Significant New Drugs Development” (2020ZX09201-018). Layout fee of publication was supported by the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (2016M602100).

Authors’ contributions

The study was designed by Yu Cao. Xin Li wrote the paper, participated in data statistics and performance. Chenjing Wang, Ting Li, Yan-ping Liu, Shu-qin Liu, Ye Tao, Ya-ping Ma and Xiao-meng Gao performed research.

Acknowledgments

We are grateful to anglikang Pharmaceutical Company Co., Ltd. Suzhou and Shenglin Pharmaceutical Technology Co., Ltd.

References
1. Katholi RE, Couri DM. Left ventricular hypertrophy: major risk factor in patients with hypertension: update and practical clinical applications. Int J Hypertens. 2011; 2011:495349.

2. Johnson R, Dludla P, Mabhida S et al. Pharmacogenomics of amlodipine and hydrochlorothiazide therapy and the quest for improved control of hypertension: a mini review. Heart Fail Rev. 2019; 24 (3):343-357.

3. Liu F, Qiu M, Zhai SD. Tolerability and effectiveness of (S)-amlodipine compared with racemic amlodipine in hypertension: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Curr Ther Res Clin Exp. 2010; 71 (1):1-29.

4. Striessnig J, Ortner NJ, Pinggera A. Pharmacology of L-type Calcium Channels: Novel Drugs for Old Targets? Curr Mol Pharmacol. 2015; 8 (2):110-122.

5. Lu Y, Yin J, Wu X, Fan Y, Liu F. Comparative effects of 2.5mg levamlodipine and 5mg amlodipine on vascular endothelial function and atherosclerosis. Pak J Pharm Sci. 2019; 32 (5(Special)):2433-2436.

6. Xu SM, Wang YL, Li D et al. Randomized, two-way crossover bioequivalence study of levamlodipine besylate tablets in healthy Chinese subjects. Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther. 2017; 55 (10):818-824.

7. World Medical A. World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki: ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects. JAMA. 2013; 310 (20):2191-2194.

8. Takezawa M. [Good clinical practice (GCP) in clinical trials]. Nihon Yakurigaku Zasshi. 2011; 138 (5):205-208.

9. Shentu J, Fu L, Zhou H et al. Determination of amlodipine in human plasma using automated online solid-phase extraction HPLC-tandem mass spectrometry: application to a bioequivalence study of Chinese volunteers. J Pharm Biomed Anal. 2012; 70:614-618.

10. Zhu Y, Wang F, Li Q et al. Amlodipine metabolism in human liver microsomes and roles of CYP3A4/5 in the dihydropyridine dehydrogenation. Drug Metab Dispos. 2014; 42 (2):245-249.

Tables

Table 1. Study design for the bioequivalence evaluation of levamlodipine.

| Groups     | Number of cases | The first period | The second period |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Fasted group | 12              | T [1]            | R [2]             |
|            | 12              | R                | T                 |
| Fed group  | 12              | T                | R                 |
|            | 12              | R                | T                 |
Table 2. Pharmacokinetic parameters of levamlodipine test and reference formulations in the fasted group (n = 24).

| Parameter | Arithmetic mean ±SD (%CV) [3] |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
|           | T                    | R                    |
| $C_{\text{max}}$/μg × L$^{-1}$ | 2.70±0.490 (18.2%) | 2.83±0.516 (18.2%) |
| $\text{AUC}_{0-t}$/μg × h × L$^{-1}$ | 141.32±36.24 (25.65%) | 153.62±33.96 (22.10%) |
| $\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$/μg × h × L$^{-1}$ | 157.14±45.65 (29.05%) | 173.05±41.78 (24.15%) |
| $T_{1/2}$/h | 49.46±11.35 (22.95%) | 52.92±14.51 (27.42%) |
| $t_{\text{max}}$/h | 6.00 (2.00, 8.00) | 6.00 (3.00, 12.00) |

Table 3. Pharmacokinetic parameters of levamlodipine test and reference formulations in the fed group (n = 24).

| Parameter | Arithmetic mean ±SD (%CV) [4] |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
|           | T                    | R                    |
| $C_{\text{max}}$/μg × L$^{-1}$ | 2.73±0.547 (20.1%) | 2.87±0.812 (28.3%) |
| $\text{AUC}_{0-t}$/μg × h × L$^{-1}$ | 166.93±49.96 (29.93%) | 165.46±43.58 (26.34%) |
| $\text{AUC}_{0-\infty}$/μg × h × L$^{-1}$ | 190.99±70.89 (37.12%) | 189.51±64.70 (34.14%) |
| $T_{1/2}$/h | 53.38±10.99 (20.58%) | 53.56±13.41 (25.05%) |
| $t_{\text{max}}$/h | 7.00 (5.00, 14.00) | 7.00 (2.00, 24.00) |

Table 4. ANOVA results of main pharmacokinetic parameters in the fasted group.
Table 5. ANOVA results of main pharmacokinetic parameters in the fed group.

| Dependent variable | Subject | Treatment | Period | Preparation |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-------------|
|                    | F [5]   | P [6]     | F      | P           | F    | P    | F    | P    |
| LnC$_{\text{max}}$| 2.91    | 0.0077    | 3.90   | 0.0610      | 0.84 | 0.3686 | 1.64 | 0.2132 |
| LnAUC$_{0-t}$      | 18.55   | 0.0000    | 1.35   | 0.2578      | 11.21| 0.0029 | 16.52| 0.0005 |
| LnAUC$_{0-\infty}$| 22.19   | 0.0000    | 0.58   | 0.4540      | 9.95 | 0.0046 | 21.16| 0.0001 |

Table 6. 90% CIs for the geometric mean ratios of C$_{\text{max}}$, AUC$_{0-t}$, and AUC$_{0-\infty}$ in the fasted group (n = 24).

| Parameter | T/R (%) | 90% CIs | Power (%) |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| C$_{\text{max}}$ | 95.41  | 89.59% - 101.61% | 99.87 |
| AUC$_{0-t}$   | 91.28  | 87.83% - 94.87%   | 100.00 |
| AUC$_{0-\infty}$ | 89.81 | 86.28% - 93.49% | 99.92 |

Table 7. 90% CIs for the geometric mean ratios of C$_{\text{max}}$, AUC$_{0-t}$, and AUC$_{0-\infty}$ in the fed group (n = 24).

| Parameter | T/R (%) | 90% CIs | Power (%) |
|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| C$_{\text{max}}$ | 96.48  | 90.93% - 102.37% | 99.98 |
| AUC$_{0-t}$   | 100.24 | 95.75% - 104.93%   | 100.00 |
| AUC$_{0-\infty}$ | 100.22 | 95.36% - 105.33% | 100.00 |
Table 8. Adverse events in the fasted group.

| Random number | AEs                         | Treatment | Relationship with the formulations |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| K002          | Cholesterol rise            | R         | Probably related                   |
| K003          | Increased RBC count in urine| T         | Probably related                   |
| K004          | Urinary leukocyte positive  | R         | Probably related                   |
| K006          | Toothache                   | R         | Probably related                   |
| K011          | Anemia                      | R         | Probably related                   |
| K012          | Leukocyte count increased   | T         | Probably related                   |
|               | Toothache                   | T         | Probably related                   |
|               | Neutrophil count increased  | T         | Probably related                   |
| K017          | Anemia                      | R         | Probably related                   |
| K021          | Triglyceride rise           | R         | Probably related                   |
| K022          | Rhinorrhea                  | R         | Probably related                   |
| K023          | Trauma of right foot        | R         | Definitely not                     |

Table 9. Adverse events in the fed group.

| Random number | AEs                                           | Treatment | Relationship with the formulations |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| F003          | Vasovagal response                           | T         | May be irrelevant                  |
|               | Toothache                                    | R         | Probably related                   |
| F010          | New degree I atrioventricular block           | T         | Probably related                   |
| F014          | Vasovagal response                           | T         | May be irrelevant                  |
|               | Triglyceride rise                            | R         | Probably related                   |
| F015          | Triglyceride rise                            | T         | Probably related                   |
| F017          | Triglyceride rise                            | R         | Probably related                   |
| F019          | Prolonged APTT [9]                           | T         | Probably related                   |
[1] T: test formulation, levamlodipine besylate, 5mg /tablet, 1 tablet;

[2] R: reference formulation, amlodipine besylate, 10mg /tablet, 1 tablet.

[3] All values are represented as arithmetic mean ± standard deviation (CV, %) with [geometric mean] unless otherwise specified. *t_{max} is shown as median (minimum-maximum).

[4] All values are represented as arithmetic mean ± standard deviation (CV, %) with [geometric mean] unless otherwise specified. *t_{max} is shown as median (minimum-maximum).

[5] F = Fisher value

[6] P = probability value

[7] F = Fisher value

[8] P = probability value

[9] APTT: activated partial thromboplastin time

**Scheme**

Scheme 1 is available in the Supplementary Files