Bioequivalence Study of Metformin HCl XR Caplet Formulations in Healthy Indonesian Volunteers

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Abstract

Aim: Determination of the bioequivalence of two metformin HCl (750 mg) caplet formulations (Glucophage XR® from Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Indonesia as a reference formulation and Glumini XR® from Ferron Par Pharmaceutical, Indonesia as a test formulation). Material and method: The study was conducted according to an open label, randomized, Two-period crossover design with a 1 week washout period. Twelve volunteers participated and all completed the study successfully. Blood samples were obtained prior to dosing and at 1:0; 1:5; 2:0; 2:5; 3:0; 3:5; 4:0; 6:0; 8:0; 10:0; 14:0; 18:0; 24:0 and 30:0 hours after drug administration. Plasma will be separated by centrifuge and stored frozen at -20 degree Celsius. Plasma concentration of metformin HCl was monitored using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with photo diode array (PDA) detection over a period of 30 hours after administration. The pharmacokinetics parameter AUC 0-30 h, AUC 0-∞ and Cmax were tested for bioequivalence after log transformation of data and ratios of Tmax were evaluated non parametrically. Result: The point estimates and 90% confidence interval for AUC 0-30 h, AUC 0-∞ and Cmax were 101.88 % (94.78-109.50%), 101.50% (93.77-109.87%) and 105.93 % (97.00-115.98%), respectively, satisfying the bioequivalence criteria of the European Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products and The US Food and Administration Guidelines. Conclusion: These results indicate that two medications of metformin HCl are bioequivalent, thus, may be prescribed interchangeably.

Keywords: Bioequivalence; Metformin HCl; plasma; HPLC; XR Caplet

Subject and Methods

Twelve healthy adult volunteers participated in this study. The ages of subjects were between 20 - 32 years old (23 ± 3.28 years), the body weights of subjects were between 50 - 72 kg (59.5 ± 7.79 kg) and the heights of the subjects were between 159-173 cm (168.33 ± 6.23 cm). Subjects were selected after screened by physical examination and clinical laboratory tests including renal function, liver function, routine blood (Hb, Ht, RBC, platelet, WBC, BUN, total bilirubin, glucose fasting, total protein, albumin, alkaline phosphatase, sGPT, sGOT), and urine analysis (specific gravity, color, pH, sugar, albumin, bilirubin, RBC, WBC, cast). Subjects were excluded if they get pregnant (woman), nursing mother, smoker (if necessary, light smoker can be accepted), have a history of any illness of renal and liver, history of alcohol or other medicatons for long period of time [4]. This study was performed according to the Declarations of Helsinki for biomedical research involving human subjects and the rules of Good Clinical Practice. The protocol of this study was reviewed by the Committee of The Medical Research Ethics of The Faculty of Medicine University of Indonesia and was approved by National Agency of Drug and Food Control, Indonesia. All participants signed a written informed consent after they had been informed of the nature and details of the study in accordance with Indonesia Guidelines for Bioequivalence study [5].

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Received January 04, 2011; Accepted January 31, 2011; Published February 08, 2011

Citation: Harahap Y, Purnasari S, Hayun H, Dianpratami K, Wulandari M, et al. (2011) Bioequivalence Study of Metformin HCl XR Caplet Formulations in Healthy Indonesian Volunteers. J Bioequiv Availab 3: 016-019. doi:10.4172/jba.1000051

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J Bioequiv Availab
ISSN:0975-0851 JBB, an open access journal
Volume 3(1): 016-019 (2011) - 016

Chemical structure of Metformin HCl
All subjects avoided using other drugs for at least two weeks prior to the study and until after its completion. They were also refrained from ingesting alcohol, caffeine, chocolate, tea or coke containing beverages at least 24 hours before each dosing and until collection of the last blood sample. Each volunteer received an oral dose of 750 mg metformin HCl XR in standard 2-way crossover, randomized study [6,7]. The dose was taken with 250 ml of 20 % glucose solution in water. There was a 1 – week washout period between the doses. Subjects were asked to fast from 10 hours before until 4 hours after drug administration. The dietary regimen similar for all subjects in both trial period consist of three standard meals served at 4 hours (breakfast), then 8 hours (lunch), and 12 hours (dinner) after dosing. Carbohydrate was the main composition of the meals. Before bed time, to maintain glucose blood level we should gave 200 mL glucose solution to the subjects.

About 7 ml of blood samples were drawn into dry heparinized vacuum tube via forearm vein, at the following times : 0 (just before drug intake), 1.0, 1.50, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0, 14.0, 18.0, 24.0, and 30.0 hours then after drug intake. Following centrifugation, plasma was separated and frozen at -20°C until being assayed.

HPLC assay of metformin HCl in plasma
The concentrations of metformin HCl in plasma were analyzed using HPLC method with photo diode array detector [8] in the Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Laboratory, Pharmacy Department, Faculty of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, University of Indonesia. (Depok, Indonesia) following the GLP rules. The mobile phase was acetonitrile - phosphate buffer with 10 mM sodium dodecyl sulphate (40 : 60) pH 7 pumped isocratically at 1.0 mL/min through a Kromasil® RP-18, 5µm, 250 x 4.6 mm i.d. column (Akzo Nobel). The wavelength was set at 234 nm. Briefly, 600µL of human plasma mixed in a 1.5 mL eppendorf vial with 30µL internal standard (diazepam, 1000µg/mL in distilled water) and 600µL of 10 % trichloracetic acid. The sample shaken with vortex for 120 seconds and centrifuged at 10000 rpm for 5 minutes. After that plasma was separated and frozen at -20°C until being assayed.
The elimination phase by regression analysis. Time to peak (t\text{max}) and peak C (concentration) by the slope which will be estimated from the subjects, periods and sequences of administration. Variables appear, had to each one of the variation sources: products, to determine if significant differences in the values of the studied plasma concentration (C\text{max}) will be taken from the experimental data. C will be analyzed by non compartmental method. The Area under the follows:

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**Result and Discussion**

All 12 volunteers successfully completed the trial according to the protocol. Both metformin HCl formulations were well-tolerated at the administered dose and no serious adverse clinical events were observed. In this study, plots of individual plasma profiles for both formulations are depicted in (Figure 1) and the mean metformin concentration versus time profiles for both formulations are shown in (Figure 2).

The objective of this crossover study was to test the bioequivalence of a Metformin HCl 750-mg XR caplet formulation, produced by PT Ferron Par Pharmaceuticals, compared to reference caplet formulation (Glucophage caplet). As the drug product is extended release product, the drug was administered in single dose. The pharmacokinetic parameters used to assess the bioequivalence of the test formulation versus the reference were AUC\(0-\infty\), AUC\(0-30\text{h}\), for the extent of the absorption and C\text{max} and t\text{max} for the rate absorption. Descriptive statistic of the pharmacokinetic parameter for metformin HCl test and reference preparations are summarized in Table 1 which shows the geometric mean values and the range for the AUC\(0-\infty\), AUC\(0-30\text{h}\), C\text{max} and t\text{max} values obtained for each formulations. The pharmacokinetics characteristic t\text{max} is presented as mean (± SD).

The result of the bioequivalence analysis are given in Table 2. The parametric 90% confidence intervals for ratio T/R ranged from 94.78 -109.54 (point estimate 101.88) for AUC\(0-30\text{h}\), 93.77 - 109.87 (point estimate 101.50) for AUC\(0-\infty\), 93.77 - 109.87 (point estimate 105.93) for C\text{max} respectively, and were entirely included within the bioequivalence acceptance limits 80- 125 % [CPMP 2001].

In conclusion, of the two metformin formulations are equivalent with respect to the rate and extent of absorption and it can be assumed to be therapeutically equivalent and exchangeable in clinical practice.

**Acknowledgement**

This study was supported by PT. Ferron Par Pharmaceutical, Jakarta, Indonesia.

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