

Bioequivalence Comparison of Two Formulations of Fixed-Dose Combination Glimepiride/Metformin (2/500 mg) Tablets in Healthy Volunteers

Sang-hoon Jung^{a,b}, Jung-woo Chae^a, Byung-jeong Song^a and Kwang-il Kwon^{a*}

^aCollege College of Pharmacy, Chungnam National University, Korea. ^bMedical Department, Novo Nordisk, Pharma Korea, Korea.

Abstract

Glimepiride/metformin (2/500 mg) is an oral antihyperglycemic agent for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. A generic glimepiride/metformin (2/500 mg) fixed-dose combination (FDC) tablet was developed recently. This study was designed to collect data for submission to Korean regulatory authorities to allow the marketing of the test formulation. We evaluated the comparative bioavailability and tolerability of the test and reference formulations in healthy male adult volunteers. This single-dose, randomized, double-blind, two-way crossover trial was conducted at Bestian Medical Center in Bucheon, Korea. In total, 40 male Korean volunteers were enrolled. The subjects were randomized to receive an FDC tablet containing the glimepiride/metformin (2/500 mg) test or reference formulation, and pharmacokinetic (PK) parameters were measured. After a 1-week washout period, the other formulation was administered and the PK parameters were measured again. The C_{max} and AUC_t were determined from blood samples obtained at 0, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, and 24 h after drug administration. Bioequivalence was considered established if the 90% CIs of the geometric mean ratios (GMRs) of the test-to-reference formulations for C_{max} and AUC_t were within the predetermined regulatory range of 80-125%. In total, 40 healthy male subjects were enrolled and completed the study (mean [SD] age, 23.2[2.26] years [range, 19-30 years]; weight, 68.95[8.30] Kg [range, 52.0-87.0 Kg]; and height, 175.4[5.34] cm [range, 164-189 cm]). The GMRs (90% CI) of the glimepiride C_{max} and AUC_t were 1.006(0.947-1.069) and 1.010(0.953-1.071), respectively. For metformin, the values were 1.019(0.959-1.083) and 1.035(0.989-1.084), respectively. The test and reference formulations had similar PK parameters. The test formulation of glimepiride/metformin (2/500 mg) FDC tablets met the Korean regulatory criteria for bioequivalence.

Keywords: Metformin; Glimepiride; Combination drug; Bioequivalence; Pharmacokinetic properties.

Introduction

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) is a complex disease characterized by a range of metabolic defects, imbalances, and abnormalities affecting

multiple organ systems. Three key defects herald the onset of hyperglycemia and type 2 diabetes: (1) impaired insulin action/insulin resistance in muscle, liver, and adipose tissue; (2) elevated prandial and postprandial hepatic glucose production, resulting, in part, from defects in glucagon regulation; and (3) diminished insulin secretion, resulting from defects in β cell function

* Corresponding author:
E-mail: kwon@cnu.ac.kr

Table 1. Characteristics of the 40 healthy Korean male subjects.

Characteristic	Mean	SD	Median	Range
Age(years)	23.2	2.3	23.0	19-30
Body weight(Kg)	68.9	8.3	67.5	52-87
Height(cm)	175.4	5.3	174.0	164-189
DOO(%)	100.9	8.9	99.0	80-120
AST(U/L)	22.1	4.7	20.0	17-32
ALT(U/L)	21.9	7.2	20.5	11-41
ALP(U/L)	245.1	45.2	245.5	161-359
Albumin(g/dL)	4.7	0.3	4.8	4.1-5.4
Total bilirubin(mg/ dL)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5-1.6
BUN(mg/dL)	12.2	3.4	12.1	5.6-22.3
SCr(mg/dL)	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.5-1.3
CLCr(mL/min)	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.8-2.1

DOO Density of obesity, AST Aspartate aminotransferase, ALT Alanine aminotransferase, ALP Alkaline phosphatase, BUN Blood urea nitrogen, SCr Serum creatinine, CLCr Creatinine clearance.

and mass (1-6). Various medications have been approved for the treatment of type 2 DM in many countries. Combination treatments decrease the risk of medication non-compliance and have cost-saving effects (7,8). The most common combination regimens are (I) a sulfonylurea with metformin or a thiazolidinedione (TZD) and (II) metformin with a TZD (9). Metformin with a sulfonylurea causes greater reductions in HbA_{1c} than either drug alone (10-12).

Glimepiride is an oral sulfonylurea antihyperglycemic agent. The primary mechanism of action of glimepiride in lowering blood glucose appears to be dependent on stimulating the release of insulin from functioning pancreatic β cells. Extraprostatic effects may also play a role (13-15). Glimepiride is indicated for the treatment of type 2 DM at a recommended dosage of 1-8 mg/day for adults and is typically administered with other antihyperglycemic agents such as metformin or TZDs to provide adequate glycemic control (9,16).

Metformin, a biguanide glucose-lowering agent, is commonly used to manage type 2 DM (16). Monotherapy with metformin is used as an adjunct to diet to manage type 2 DM in patients whose hyperglycemia cannot be controlled by diet alone (17). Metformin may also be used in combination with other antidiabetic agents in patients with type 2 DM who do not achieve

adequate glycemic control with a sulfonylurea agent alone (18). The glucose-lowering effect of metformin is primarily the result of reduced hepatic glucose output, through the inhibition of gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis (19).

The sulfonylurea glimepiride might offer some advantages as a component of a fixed-dose combination (FDC) tablet with metformin due to its more prominent extrapancreatic activity and more favorable safety profile, compared with other sulfonylureas (20-23). The combination of glimepiride and metformin was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration in 1999.

The present bioequivalence study was designed to provide data to submit to regulatory authorities to allow marketing of the test formulation, which is the first generic glimepiride/metformin (2/500 mg) FDC tablet formulation approved in Korea. In this study, we compared the pharmacokinetic (PK) properties, safety profiles, and relative bioavailability of the generic (test) and brand (reference) glimepiride/metformin FDC tablets in healthy male Korean volunteers.

Experimental

Subjects

In total, 40 healthy Korean male volunteers participated. The subjects ranged in age from 19-30 years (mean \pm SD, 23.2 \pm 2.26 years)

and weighed between 52 and 87 Kg (mean \pm SD, 68.95 \pm 8.29Kg). The demographic characteristics of the subjects are summarized in Table 1. All laboratory tests were performed at the Department of Laboratory Medicine, Bestian Medical Center (BMC, Bucheon, Korea), which has been accredited by the Korean Association of Quality Assurance for Clinical Laboratories.

No subject had any significant cardiac, hepatic, renal, pulmonary, neurological, gastrointestinal, or hematological disorder, as determined by medical history and physical examinations; the latter included assessments of the subjects' vital signs and clinical laboratory values (hematology, blood chemistry, and urinalysis). Furthermore, each subject was physically normal and had no previous history of significant illness or hypersensitivity to any drug. Finally, the subjects were asked to refrain from taking alcohol, caffeine, and any other drugs for at least 1 week before and throughout the study period.

The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of BMC. All procedures were performed according to Good Clinical Practice guidelines and the Declaration of Helsinki for biomedical research (24) involving human subjects. All participants provided written informed consent to join the study before the screening test for eligibility.

Study design and materials

This bioequivalence study was conducted as a randomized, single-dose, two-period, two-sequence, crossover study. There were two treatment periods separated by a 1-week washout period, which was more than five times the half-life, as determined in previous studies (25,26). A table of random numbers was used to assign subjects in a 1:1 ratio to receive the test drug or reference drug. All subjects fasted for at least 10h before administration. The study drug was given with 240 mL of water, and all subjects abstained from food until 4 h after dosing. After a washout period of 7 days, the same procedure was repeated with the other formulation. Dietary, smoking, and drug-herbal product restrictions were maintained throughout the study period.

Blood sampling

Blood samples for PK analyses were collected before and at 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, and 24 h after drug administration. They were drawn through an indwelling intravenous catheter placed in the forearm vein and transferred to a heparinized tube. After the first 1 mL of blood was discarded, a 9 mL sample was collected. Next, the cannula was flushed with 1 mL of normal saline to prevent clotting. Following centrifugation (3,000x g, 10min, 4 °C), plasma samples were transferred to microcentrifuge tubes and immediately stored at -70 °C until analysis. After a washout period of 7 days, the study was repeated in the same manner to complete the crossover design.

Measurement of plasma glimepiride and metformin

All plasma samples were handled and analyzed by BIOSUNTEK Laboratory Co., Ltd. (Sungnam, Korea) using validated bio analytical methods (27-29). Plasma concentrations of glimepiride and metformin were determined using validated high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC, 1200 series; Agilent Technologies, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, USA) coupled with Triple Quad LC/MS/MS (Agilent Technologies, Inc.). A Cap cell PAK C₁₈UG80 (3.0 \times 35 mm, 5 μ m) column was obtained from Shiseido Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, Japan). Briefly, 200 μ L of plasma was spiked with the internal standard (glipizide). Liquid-liquid extraction was done using 0.2% formic acid in acetonitrile for glimepiride and metformin. The mobile phase consisted of a mixture of methanol and 20 mM ammonium formate (80:20, v/v). The flow rate of the mobile phase was 0.4 mL/min and the injection volume was 10 μ L. Glimepiride, metformin, and glipizide (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) were detected by MS with an electrospray ionization interface, operating under positive selected reaction monitoring MS/MS conditions at the following mass transitions: 491.3 \rightarrow 352 *m/z* for glimepiride, 130.1 \rightarrow 71.1 *m/z* for metformin, and 446.2 \rightarrow 321.2 *m/z* for glipizide. Figure 1 shows structural representations of metformin, glimepiride, and glipizide.

For the quantification of glimepiride, the

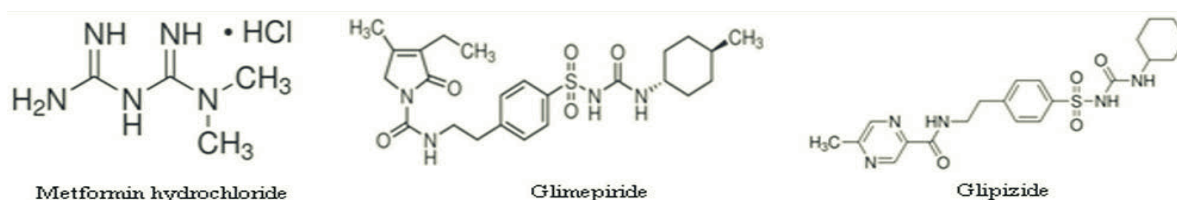


Figure 1. Structural representation of metformin, glimepiride and glipizide.

method had a linear quantifiable range of 2-400 ng/mL and a γ^2 of 0.997. The lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ) was 2 ng/mL. The intraday precision ranged from 3.31-8.27%, while the inter day precision ranged from 0.41-5.55%. The intraday accuracy was 102.6-103.6% while the inter day accuracy was 102.0-103.6%. The analyte was stable in human plasma following three freeze-thaw cycles, in plasma after storage for 6 h at room temperature, in stock solution after storage for 6 h at room temperature, and in the HPLC auto sampler after storage for 24 h.

For the quantification of metformin, the method had a linear quantifiable range of 5-2000 ng/mL and a γ^2 of 0.998. The LLOQ was 5 ng/mL. The intraday precision ranged from 0.96-2.18%, while the inter day precision ranged from 3.26-9.77%. The intraday accuracy was 88.9-96.7% while the inter day accuracy was 98.2-100.2%. The analyte was stable in human plasma following three freeze-thaw cycles, in plasma after storage for 6 h at room temperature, in stock solution after storage for 6 h at room temperature, and in the HPLC auto sampler after storage for 24 h.

PK analysis

Changes in the plasma concentrations of glimepiride and metformin in each subject were analyzed using non-compartmental PK models and individual PK parameters were assessed using the BA-CALC program (KFDA, 2008, 1.0.0, Korea). PK parameters included the area under the plasma concentration-versus-time curve from 0 h to the last measurable concentration (AUC_t), which was calculated using the linear trapezoidal rule, maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}), and time required to reach the maximum plasma concentration (T_{max}). The terminal elimination rate constant (λ_z)

was estimated using linear regression of the log-linear decline of individual plasma concentration-time data. The individual $t_{1/2}$ was calculated for each subject as $\ln 2 / \lambda_z$. AUC_{∞} was calculated as $AUC_t + C_{last} / \lambda_z$, where C_{last} was the last measurable concentration (30).

Statistical analyses

The demographic characteristics of the enrolled subjects were summarized using descriptive statistics. We used a sample size of 40, as required by the Korean Food and Drug Administration, because of the potential for dropouts during the study. Statistical analysis was performed using the K-BE test program (KFDA, 2007, 1.1.0, Korea). The GMRs of the test and reference values for AUC_t and C_{max} were calculated. The formulations were assumed bioequivalent if the 90% CIs for the GMRs of the test formulation to the reference formulation were from 0.8 to 1.25.

Results and Discussion

In total, 40 adult Korean male volunteers participated in this bioequivalence study. Physical examinations conducted before starting the study indicated that the subjects were healthy. There were no dropouts during the study period. No clinical AEs were reported.

Figure 2 shows the mean \pm SD plasma concentration-time profiles of glimepiride and metformin after administration of two formulations of a glimepiride/metformin (2/500 mg) FDC tablet, and Table 2 shows the values of the PK parameters for the test and reference formulations. The formulations had very similar AUC_t and C_{max} values. Table 3 shows the GMRs of the reference and test drugs. The GMRs (90% CIs) of C_{max} and AUC_t for glimepiride and

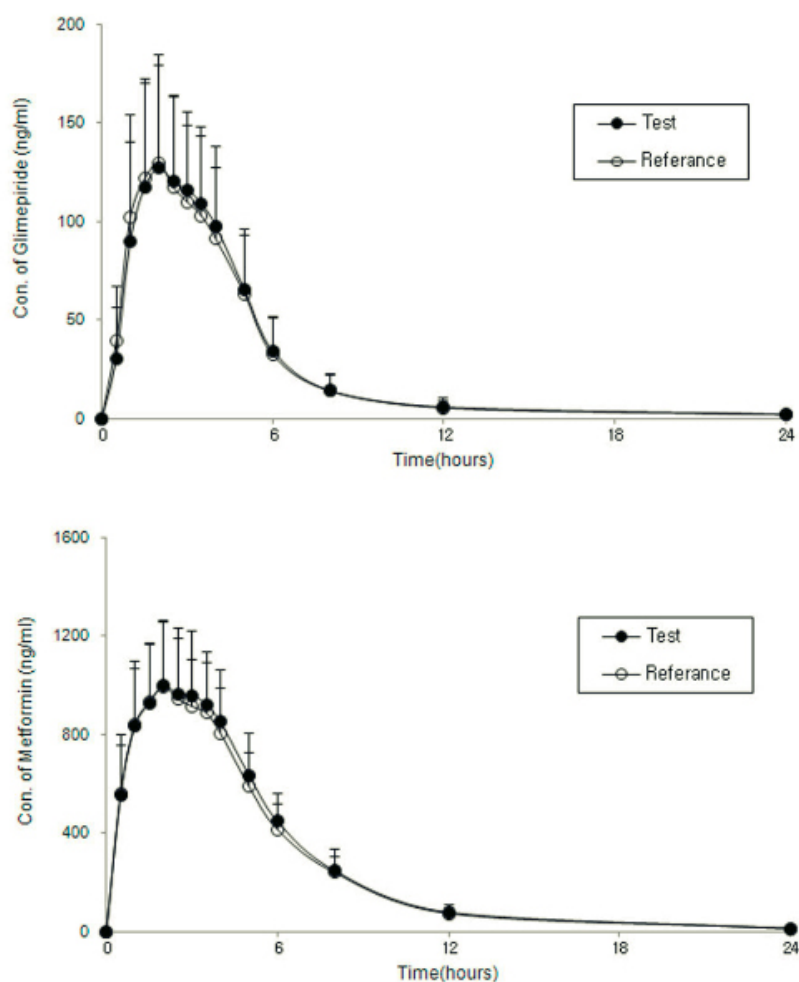


Figure 2. Mean(SD) plasma concentration-time profiles of glimepiride and metformin after administration 2 formulations of a glimepiride/metformin 2/500 mg FDC tablet.

Table 2. Pharmacokinetic parameters following administration of the test and reference formulations of glimepiride/metformin 2/500 mg FDC tablet, in fasting, healthy male subjects(n=40)
 † Median(minimum, maximum).

(A) Noncompartmental Analysis of Glimepiride		
Pharmacokinetic Results	Test	Reference
	Mean(SD)(CV%)	Mean(SD)(CV%)
AUC _{0-∞} , ng·h/mL	634.0(253.5)(40.0)	625.0(253.9)(40.6)
C _{max} , ng/mL	144.0(49.8)(34.6)	143.3(51.3)(35.8)
t _{1/2} , h	3.0(2.0)(68.5)	2.9(1.9)(65.7)
T _{max} , h†	2.2(0.8,4)	2.0(0.9,5.0)
(B) Noncompartmental Analysis of Metformin		
Pharmacokinetic Results	Test	Reference
	Mean(SD)(CV%)	Mean(SD)(CV%)
AUC _{0-∞} , ng·h/mL	6391.9(1605.5)(25.1)	6162.2(1433.3)(23.3)
C _{max} , ng/mL	1079.1(283.5)(26.3)	1062.4(274.9)(25.9)
t _{1/2} , h	3.3(0.72)(21.6)	3.3(0.72)(21.7)
T _{max} , h†	2.2(0.5, 4)	2.5(0.8, 4)

Table 3. Bioavailability of glimepiride and metformin after administration of test and reference drug of glimepiride/metformin 2/500 mg FDC tablet in healthy Korean volunteers.

Parameter	Glimepiride		Metformin	
	Reference(n=20)	Test(n=20)	Reference(n=20)	Test(n=20)
C_{max}				
GM*(ng·h/mL)	577.97	584.13	6105.93	6321.23
GMR†(90%CI)	1.01(0.96-1.07)		1.04(0.99-1.08)	
AUC_∞				
GM†(ng·h/mL)	138.86	139.73	1054.26	1074.53
GMR*(90%CI)	1.01(0.95-1.07)		1.02(0.96-1.08)	

* Geometric mean

† Geometric mean ratio

metformin ranged from 0.8 to 1.25. This meets the Korean regulatory criteria for bioequivalence.

The results of the current study indicate that a generic formulation of glimepiride/metformin (2/500 mg)FDC tablet met the regulatory requirements for assuming bioequivalence to the reference formulation, as established by the Korean Food and Drug Administration.

Acknowledgments

PhD Kwon was responsible for the study conception and design, and writing and revising of the manuscript. All authors agree with the contents of this manuscript, and the corresponding author made the final decision for submission. Jung, Chae and Song contributed to design and data analysis. Jung contributed to literature search, figure creation, and manuscript writing. Authors Chae and Kwon finally reviewed the manuscript.

References

- (1) DeFronzo RA, Bonadonna RC and Ferrannini E. Pathogenesis of NIDDM: a balanced overview. *Diabetes Care* (1992) 15: 318-368.
- (2) Stumvoll M, Goldstein BJ and Haeflén TW. Type 2 diabetes: principles of pathogenesis and therapy. *Lancet*. (2005) 365: 1333-1346.
- (3) Fritsche L, Weigert C, Haring HU and Lehmann R. How insulin receptor substrate proteins regulate the metabolic capacity of the liver implications for health and disease. *Curr.Med. Chem.* (2008) 15: 1316-1329.
- (4) Kahn SE. The relative contributions of insulin resistance and betacell dysfunction to the pathophysiology of Type 2 diabetes. *Diabetologia*. (2003) 46: 3-19.
- (5) Bjornholm M and Zierath JR. Insulin signal transduction in human skeletal muscle: identifying the defects in type II diabetes. *Biochem. Soc. Trans.* (2005) 33: 354-357.
- (6) Lin Y and Sun Z. Current views on type 2 diabetes. *J. Endocrinol.* (2010) 204: 1-11
- (7) G Schernthaner. Fixed-dose combination therapies in the management of hyperglycaemia in Type 2 diabetes: an opportunity to improve adherence and patient care. *Diabet. Med.* (2010) 27: 739-743
- (8) Bangalore S, Kamalakkannan G, Parkar S and Messerli FH. Fixed-dose combinations improve medication compliance: a meta-analysis. *Am. J. Med.* (2007) 120: 713-719.
- (9) Inzucchi SE. Oral antihyperglycemic therapy for type 2 diabetes: scientific review. *JAMA*. (2002) 287: 360-372
- (10) Tosi F, Muggeo M, Brun E, Spiazzi G, Perobelli L, Zanolini E, Gori M, Coppini A and Moghetti P. Combination treatment with metformin and glibenclamide versus single-drug therapies in type 2 diabetes mellitus: a randomized, double-blind, comparative study. *Metab. Clin. Exp.* (2003) 52: 862-867.
- (11) Garber AJ, Larsen J, Schneider SH, Piper BA and Henry D. Glyburide/Metformin Initial Therapy Study Group. Simultaneous glyburide/metformin therapy is superior to component monotherapy as an initial pharmacological treatment for type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Obes. Metab.* (2002) 4: 201-208.
- (12) Garber AJ, Donovan DS Jr, Dandona P, Bruce S and Park JS. Efficacy of glyburide/metformin tablets compared with initial monotherapy in type 2 diabetes. *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* (2003) 88: 3598-3604.
- (13) Kramer W, Muller G and Geisen K. Characterization of the molecular mode of action of the sulfonylurea, glimepiride, at beta cells. *Horm. Metab. Res.* (1996) 28: 464-468.
- (14) Badian M, Korn A, Lehr KH, Malerczyk V and Waldhauser W. Absolute bioavailability of glimepiride (Amaryl) after oral administration. *Drug Metabol. Drug Interact.* (1994) 11: 331-339.
- (15) Benet LZ. Predicting drug disposition via application of a Biopharmaceutics Drug Disposition Classification System. *Basic Clin. Pharmacol. Toxicol.* (2010) 106:

- 162-167.
- (16) McEvoy GK and Livak KG. *AHFS drug information*. ASPH, Washinton D.C (2002) 3052-3061.
- (17) Moses R, Slobodnjuk R, Boyages S, Colagiuri S, Kidson W, Carter J, Donnelly T, Moffitt P and Hopkins H. Effect of repaglinide addition to metformin monotherapy on glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* (1999) 22: 119-124.
- (18) Kwon KI. *Clinical Drug Therapy of Disease*. 2nd ed. Shinil, Seoul (2003) 433-437.
- (19) DeFronzo RA and Goodman AM. For The Multicenter Metformin Study Group. Efficacy of metformin in patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *N. Engl. J. Med.* (1995) 333: 541-549.
- (20) Patterson S and Jones B (eds.), *Bioequivalence and Statistics in Clinical Pharmacology*. Chapman & Hall/ CRC, Boca Raton (2005).
- (21) Nauck M, Frid A, Hermansen K, Shah NS, Tankova T, Mitha IH, Zdravkovic M, Daring M and Matthews DR. Efficacy and safety comparison of liraglutide, glimepiride, and placebo, all in combination with metformin, in type 2 diabetes: the LEAD(Liraglutide Effect and Action in Diabetes)-2 study. *Diabetes Care* (2009) 32: 84-90.
- (22) Mandal U and Pal TK. Formulation and *in-vitro* studies of a fixed-dose combination of a bilayer matrix tablet containing metformin HCl as sustained release and glipizide as immediate release. *Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm.* (2008) 34: 305-313.
- (23) Defang O, Shufang N, Wei L, Hong G, Hui L and Weisan P. *In-vitro* and *in-vivo* evaluation of two extended release preparations of combination metformin and glipizide. *Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm.* (2005) 31: 677-685.
- (24) [The Helsinki Declaration]. *Assist Inferm. Ric.* (2010) 29: 41-44.
- (25) Liu Y, Zhang M, Zhu J, Jia J, Liu Y, Liu G, Li S, Weng L and Yu C. Bioequivalence and pharmacokinetic evaluation of two formulations of glimepiride 2 mg: A single-dose, randomized-sequence, open-label, two-way crossover study in healthy chinese male volunteers. *Clin Ther.* (2010) 32: 959-995.
- (26) Al Hawari S, AlGaai E, Yusuf A, Abdelgaleel A and Hammami MM. Bioequivalence study of two metformin formulations. *Arzneimittelforschung* (2007) 57: 192-195.
- (27) Sengupta P, Bhaumik U, Ghosh A, Sarkar AK, Chatterjee B, Bose A and Pal TK. LC-MS-MS Development and Validation for Simultaneous Quantitation of Metformin, Glimepiride and Pioglitazone in Human Plasma and Its Application to a Bioequivalence Study. *Chromatographia*. (2009) 69: 1243-1250.
- (28) Song YK, Maeng JE, Hwang HR, Park JS, Kim BC, Kim JK and Kim CK. Determination of glimepiride in human plasma using semi-microbore high performance liquid chromatography with column-switching. *J. Chromatogr. B.* (2004) 810: 143-149.
- (29) Najiba N, Idkaideka N, Beshtawia M, Bader M, Admour I, Alam SM, Zaman Q and Dham R. Bioequivalence Evaluation of Two Brands of Metformin 500 mg Tablets (Dialon1 & Glucophage1)- in Healthy Human Volunteers. *Biopharm. Drug Dispos.* (2002) 23: 301-306.
- (30) Gabrielsson J and Weiner D. *Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis, Concepts and Applications*. 4th(eds.) Stockholm, Sweden: Swedish Pharmaceutical Press (2007) (2007) 1-4.

This article is available online at <http://www.ijpr.ir>

Tell us if we are wrong?
Visit <http://www.ijpr.ir>
or
[http:// ijpr.sbm.ac.ir](http://ijpr.sbm.ac.ir)