

Bioequivalence Study Of A Fixed-Dose Combination Tablet Containing Melitracen 10 mg And Flupentixol 0.5 mg In Healthy Chinese Volunteers Under Fasted And Fed Conditions

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Purpose: A fixed-dose combination (FDC) tablet of melitracen/flupentixol has been widely used for depression. The purpose of this study was to assess the safety profile and the relative bioavailability of two FDC products containing 10 mg melitracen and 0.5 mg flupentixol from two different manufacturers, in order to acquire adequate pharmacokinetic evidence for registration approval of the test formulation.

Methods: The study was designed as a single-dose, randomized, open-label, 2-period crossover study under fasted or fed conditions in healthy Chinese subjects. Twenty-four subjects (16 men and 8 women) were selected for fasted study, and another 24 cases (16 men and 8 women) were in fed study. Each subject was randomized at the beginning to receive either a single dose of the reference FDC or the test FDC tablet during the first period. Following two-week washout period, all subjects received the alternate formulation during the second period. Blood samples were collected up to 144 hrs after administration. Pharmacokinetic parameters, including C_{max} , T_{max} , AUC_{0-t} , $AUC_{0-\infty}$, $t_{1/2}$, CL/F , and V_d/F were acquired based on the time versus concentration profiles. Then, the geometric mean ratios (GMR) and corresponding 90% CIs were calculated for the determination of bioequivalence analysis. Safety assessment included changes in vital signs and laboratory tests, physical examination findings, and incidence or reports of adverse events (AEs).

Results: The present study has clearly indicated the test and the reference FDC products are bioequivalent in terms of rate and extent of drug absorption. GMR of C_{max} , AUC_{0-t} , and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ for both flupentixol and melitracen between the two formulation FDC products, and corresponding 90% CIs, were all within the range of 80% to 125% under fasted or fed conditions. Both the test and the reference FDC products indicated good tolerance in all volunteers. Chinese Clinical Trials Registry identifier: CTR20171256.

Keywords: bioequivalence, melitracen, flupentixol, pharmacokinetics, fixed-dose combination tablet

Introduction

Depression is becoming increasingly common worldwide, with more than 300 million people affected. It is ranked by WHO as a leading cause of global disability. At its worst, depression can lead to suicide deaths whose number is close to 800,000 per year.¹ Decades of efforts have been taken to give birth to series of antidepressants like tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs), monoamine oxidase inhibitors, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors

(SNRIs), etc.^{2,3} An estimate indicates that antidepressants were the third most frequently prescribed drugs taken by individuals between 2005 and 2008 in the USA.⁴ Furthermore, it is reported that Deanxit, the fixed-dose combination (FDC) tablet of melitracen/flupentixol, is the most frequent antidepressant prescription in China in terms of mean defined daily doses.⁵

The FDC tablet of melitracen/flupentixol is a fixed combination of 10 mg melitracen (a kind of tricyclic antidepressant) and 0.5 mg flupentixol (a classical anti-psychotic component). It has been proven not only a rapid onset with anxiolytic, antidepressant, and activating properties in low doses but also less side effects by the reason of lower dosage of both chemicals.⁶ It may be clinically a reasonable alternative to SSRI treatment, especially in depression with psychotic features. It is also worth noting that except for anti-depression, Deanxit is also available as a concomitant medication in the treatment of other clinical conditions in China. For instance, it is effective with mosapride in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders,⁷ with clonazepam in the treatment of tinnitus,⁸ and with trimebutin maleate in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome.⁹

Although the FDC tablet of melitracen/flupentixol has been widely prescribed for more than 2 decades, only a few studies have been conducted providing the evidence for efficacy and tolerability of this combination in depressive syndromes or other disease conditions. So far, data concerning pharmacokinetic characteristics are very limited. The aim of the present study was to assess the relative bioavailability of two FDC products (test and reference) containing melitracen 10 mg and flupentixol 0.5 mg under fasting or fed conditions in healthy Chinese adult volunteers. The study was conducted to meet China Food and Drug Administration requirements for marketing of the new generic formulation. (Chinese Clinical Trials Registry identifier: CTR20171256).

Materials And Methods

Study Drugs

The test formulation is Lepad[®] tablet from Hasico Pharmaceutical Group, Sichuan, China (batch number 170201, expiry date 2020/02/27). The reference formulation is Deanxit[®] tablet, a commercially available original FDC preparation from Lundbeck A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark (batch number 2508833, expiry date 2019/02).

Subjects

Suitable Chinese male and female adults aged from 18 to 45 years, with a body mass index ranging from 19 to 26 kg/m², were recruited as healthy volunteers. They provided written informed consents to participate in the study after being well informed about the study objectives, procedures, and possible risks. Then, all the subjects underwent a comprehensive medical examination to assess their health status, including routine physical examination, medical history, laboratory investigation (hematology, blood biochemistry, coagulation function, urinalysis, drug screening, hepatitis/HIV testing), 12-lead electrocardiography, and chest X-ray. Subjects with a history of allergy or sensitivity to any ingredient in the FDC tablet, of hepatic or renal impairment, or of drug or alcohol abuse were excluded. Subjects who had used medications of any kind within 4 weeks or food supplement within 2 weeks before first dosing, and female subjects who were pregnant, breastfeeding, or likely to become pregnant were also excluded.

Study Design And Treatment

This study was carried out at the Phase I Clinical Research Center of the First Affiliated Hospital, College of Medicine, Zhejiang University, China, in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki,¹⁰ the International Conference on Harmonization's Guideline for Good Clinical Practice.¹¹ It composed of two separate parts: one was under fasted conditions and the other was under fed conditions. Each part was conducted according to a randomized, open-label, single-dose, 2-treatment, and 2-period crossover design. The protocol was reviewed and approved by the ethics committee of the First Affiliated Hospital, College of Medicine, Zhejiang University (approval No. 2017-EC-62).

Specifically, subjects were randomly assigned to Group A or Group B at the beginning of the study. Group A received the test FDC products in the first treatment period and the reference in the second, and the administration sequence was vice versa in Group B. The two dosing periods were separated by a 2-week washout phase. For subjects under fasted conditions, a single dose of the test or the reference FDC tablet was administered orally with 240 mL warm water following an overnight fast of at least 10 hrs, while for those subjects under fed conditions, they followed a similar dosing scheme except for an additional standard high-fat breakfast [30.3% carbohydrate, 17%

protein, and 52.7% fat] started 30 mins prior to administration. A thorough mouth check was performed after each dosing. The volunteers were ambulatory, prohibited from strenuous activity, and closely monitored by qualified staff throughout the entire confinement period of blood sampling. Water intake was withheld for at least 2 hrs after dosing. Standardized lunch and dinner were provided at 4 and 10 hrs after administration, respectively.

Blood Sampling And Analytical Determinations

During each treatment period, a series of blood samples were collected prior to and following administration. Blood samples (4 mL) were drawn into coded, K₂-EDTA anticoagulation tubes predose (baseline) and at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 24, 48, 72, 96, 120, and 144 hrs postdose, and then centrifuged at 1710×g at 4°C for 10 mins. Plasma samples were separated and stored at -20°C within 2 hrs and transferred to -70±10°C freezer in 48 hrs for storage until taking to analyzation. Since these two main compounds are sensitive to light and can be degraded by light,¹² all blood samples were light-proof during collecting, processing to storage. Plasma concentrations of both flupentixol and melitracen were measured by LC-MS/MS methods which were validated previously by WuXi AppTec, Shanghai. The method involved a repeated solid-phase extraction and the quantitation of the target compounds was determined in a positive ion mode and multiple reaction monitoring (MRM). The analytes were chromatographed by Shimadzu LC-30 and analyzed by tandem mass spectrometry API 5500. Data acquisition was performed with Analyst software, version 1.6.3 (Applied Biosystems). The linearity range of the method was 0.0100–10.0 ng/mL for flupentixol and 0.100–100 ng/mL for melitracen. The variation coefficient of the low, medium, high, and geometric mean control samples was 3.2–17.5% for flupentixol and 5.1–7.8% for melitracen.

Safety Assessment

Safety assessment included changes in vital signs and laboratory tests, physical examination findings, and incidence or reports of adverse events (AEs). Vital signs, such as temperature, blood pressure, pulse, and respiratory rate, were measured before dosing and at 2 and 4 hrs after each dose. Whereas, the laboratory tests, such as hematology, biochemistry, urinalysis, along with physical examination

and 12-lead ECG, were performed at baseline and at the end of the study. Any AEs occurring during the study would be collected by physicians from direct observation, spontaneous reports by volunteers, medical conditions and nonspecific inquiry during the whole trial (both in hospital and at discharge).

Pharmacokinetic And Statistical Analysis

Pharmacokinetic parameters of flupentixol and melitracen were calculated by using a non-compartmental method with Phoenix WinNonlin software, version 6.3 (Certara, L.P., St. Louis, MO). Individual plasma concentration–time curves were constructed. C_{max} and T_{max} were obtained directly from the observed data. AUC_{0-t} was calculated using the linear trapezoidal rule. $AUC_{0-\infty}$ was calculated as the sum of AUC_{0-t} and the extrapolated area determined by dividing the last quantifiable concentration (C_t) by the slope of the terminal log-linear phase (K_e). The apparent total clearance of the drug from plasma after oral administration (Cl/F) was calculated as dose/ $AUC_{0-\infty}$. The apparent volume of distribution (Vd/F) was based on the terminal elimination phase (Cl/F/K_e). The elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) was calculated from the slope of the terminal log-linear phase as 0.693/K_e. The relative bioavailability (F) of the tested formulation was calculated as follows: $F = AUC_{0-t}(\text{test})/AUC_{0-t}(\text{reference}) * 100\%$.

Statistical analysis was performed with the statistical software package SAS Enterprise Guide (V7.1) (SAS Institute Inc, Cary, North Carolina) using the General Linear Model (GLM) procedure. $AUC_{0-\infty}$, AUC_{0-t} , and C_{max} were considered primary variables. Determination of bioequivalence, recommended by the Chinese regulatory guideline, was evaluated by the factorial analysis of variance (ANOVA) for crossover design and calculating of 90% confidence intervals (CIs) of the ratio test/reference. Thus, ANOVA was used to assess the effect of formulation, sequence, period, and subjects nested in sequence on natural logarithm(ln)-transformed PK parameters ($AUC_{0-\infty}$, AUC_{0-t} , and C_{max}). Parametric 90% confidence intervals (CIs) for the ratio in the geometric mean ratios (GMR) between the two formulations (test–reference) were determined using the Schuirmann method. The two products were considered bioequivalent if the difference between two compared parameters was found statistically insignificant ($P > 0.05$) and 90% CIs for the GMR of $AUC_{0-\infty}$, AUC_{0-t} and C_{max} fell within the range of 80% to 125%.

Results

Participants

As shown in Figure 1, from November 22, 2017, to February 27, 2018, a total of 109 healthy Chinese adult volunteers were screened; ultimately, 48 participants were enrolled. Twenty-four subjects (16 men and 8 women) were selected for fasted study, and another 24 cases (16 men and 8 women) were in fed study. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the demographic characteristics of the subjects.

Pharmacokinetic Properties

All 24 randomized subjects completed both periods in the fasted study and were included in the pharmacokinetic analyses. In the fed study, 2 cases in Group A were withdrawn due to sustained hypertension and abnormal ECG manifestation before the second treatment period dosing. Consequently, only 22 subjects were included in the pharmacokinetic analysis for the reference FDC tablet, while

24 subjects for the test. The mean plasma concentration–time profiles of flupentixol and melitracen obtained after single oral administration of the test and reference FDC products under fasted and fed conditions are shown in Figures 2 and 3. Major pharmacokinetic parameters of flupentixol and melitracen under fasted or fed conditions are summarized in Tables 3 and 4. The elimination half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of flupentixol is about 53 hrs and that of melitracen is about 60–73 hrs.

As for bioequivalence evaluation, cases (1 case in the fasted study and 3 cases in the fed study) with the predose concentration of melitracen in the second treatment period being over 5% of C_{max} were excluded. The predose melitracen concentration in the second treatment period was either below the lower limit of quantitation (BLQ) or under 5% of C_{max} in other cases. Therefore, in the fasted study, 24 individuals' data were used for flupentixol, and only 23 were used for melitracen. In

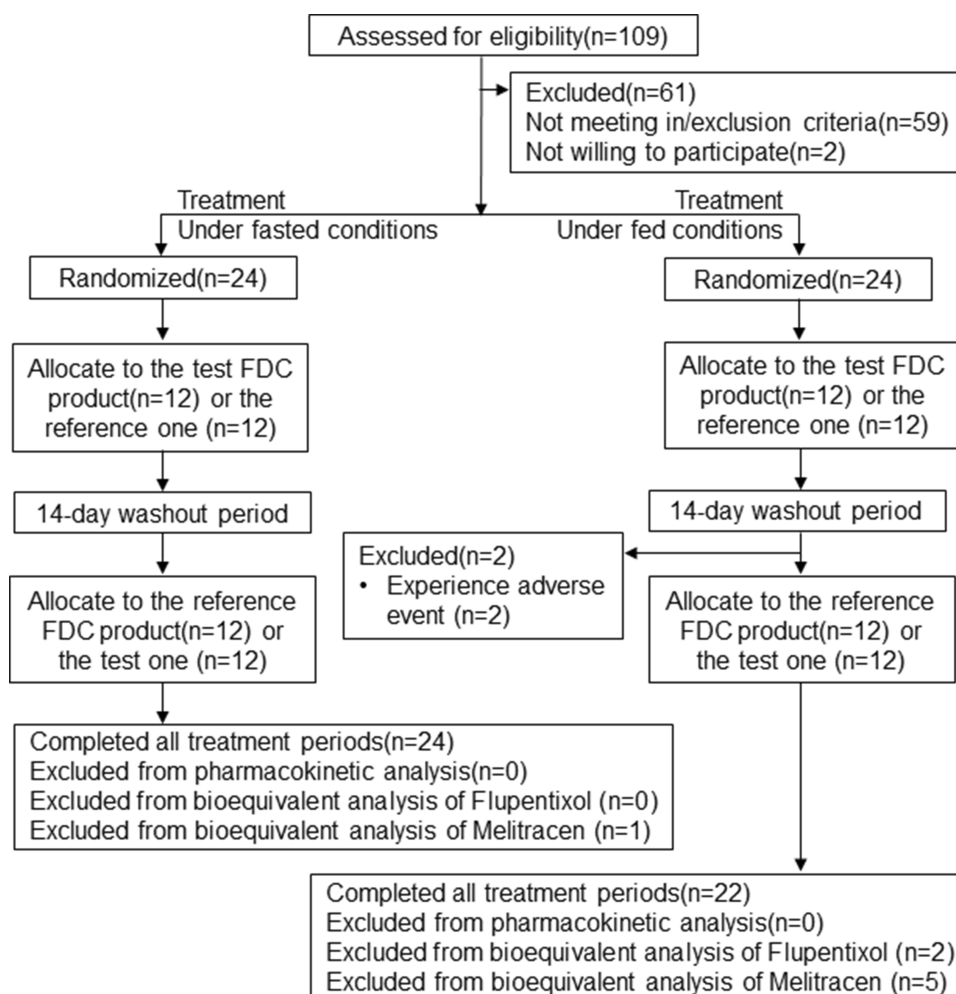


Figure 1 Study design and disposition of subjects.

Table 1 Demographic Characteristics Of Volunteers Of The Fasted Study (n=24)

Variable	Group		Overall	p ^a
	A (n=12)	B (n=12)		
Age, years Mean (SD) Minimum–maximum	28.6 (6.61) 19–37	30.9 (7.12) 21–41	29.8 (6.82) 19–41	0.5433
Height, cm Mean (SD) Minimum–maximum	165.4 (5.52) 157–173	163.5 (9.53) 149–184	164.5 (7.68) 149–184	0.3690
Weight, kg Mean (SD) Minimum–maximum	62.54 (7.222) 51.2–72.9	60.17 (6.531) 52.9–76.8	61.35 (6.841) 51.2–76.8	0.4704
BMI (SD), kg/m ² Mean (SD) Minimum–maximum	22.814 (1.9227) 19.22–25.52	22.510 (1.5491) 20.73–25.19	22.662 (1.7146) 19.22–25.52	0.5834

Notes: ^aDetermined by Wilcoxon signed-rank test; BMI: body mass index, BMI=weight (kg)/[height (M)]²; Group A = Test FDC of 0.5 mg flupentixol and 10 mg melitracen (Lepan[®] tablet [Hasico Pharmaceutical Group, Sichuan, China]) in the first treatment period and then reference FDC of 0.5 mg flupentixol and 10 mg melitracen (Deanxit[®] tablet [Lundbeck A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark]) in the second treatment period; Group B = Reference FDC of 0.5 mg flupentixol and 10 mg melitracen (Deanxit[®] tablet [Lundbeck A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark]) in the first treatment period and then test FDC of 0.5 mg flupentixol and 10 mg melitracen (Lepan[®] tablet [Hasico Pharmaceutical Group, Sichuan, China]) in the second treatment period.

Table 2 Demographic Characteristics Of Volunteers In The Fed Study (n=24)

Variable	Group		Overall	p ^a
	A (n=12)	B (n=12)		
Age, years Mean (SD) Minimum–maximum	30.4 (8.54) 21–44	31.1 (9.14) 18–43	30.8 (8.66) 18–44	0.9539
Height, cm Mean (SD) Minimum–maximum	164.4 (6.61) 154–175	162.3 (7.23) 150–172	163.4 (6.86) 150–175	0.5824
Weight, kg Mean (SD) Minimum–maximum	61.78 (7.298) 49.7–74.2	59.65 (7.896) 46.6–69.8	60.72 (7.515) 46.6–74.2	0.7289
BMI (SD), kg/m ² Mean (SD) Minimum–maximum	22.803 (1.7291) 20.69–25.98	22.575 (2.0724) 19.40–25.61	22.689 (1.8702) 19.40–25.98	0.6650

Notes: ^aDetermined by Wilcoxon signed-rank test; BMI: body mass index, BMI=weight (kg)/[height (M)]²; Group A = Test FDC of 0.5 mg flupentixol and 10 mg melitracen (Lepan[®] tablet [Hasico Pharmaceutical Group, Sichuan, China]) in the first treatment period and then reference FDC of 0.5 mg flupentixol and 10 mg melitracen (Deanxit[®] tablet [Lundbeck A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark]) in the second treatment period; Group B = Reference FDC of 0.5 mg flupentixol and 10 mg melitracen (Deanxit[®] tablet [Lundbeck A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark]) in the first treatment period and then test FDC of 0.5 mg flupentixol and 10 mg melitracen (Lepan[®] tablet [Hasico Pharmaceutical Group, Sichuan, China]) in the second treatment period.

the fed study, 2 subjects were excluded because of their absence in second treatment period. Thus, 22 subjects who finished the whole study were used in the bioequivalence analysis of flupentixol in the fed study, while only 19 subjects were used in that of melitracen. Concerning pharmacokinetic parameters (C_{max} , AUC_{0-t}

and $AUC_{0-\infty}$) for both flupentixol and melitracen between the test and reference FDC products, GMR, and 90% CIs were all within the range of 80% to 125% under fasted or fed conditions (Tables 5 and 6). Therefore, the two FDC products of melitracen/flupentixol were bioequivalent.

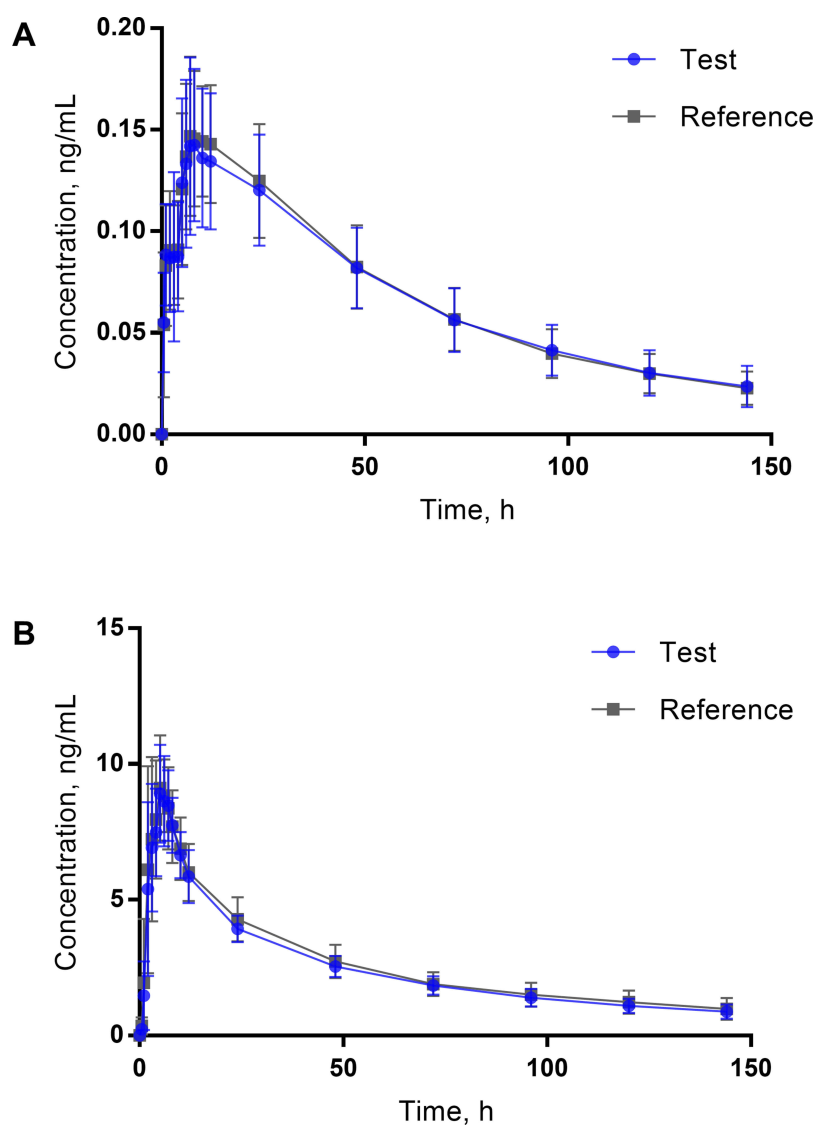


Figure 2 Mean plasma concentration-time profiles of flupentixol (A) after single oral administration of reference (n=24) and test (n=24) FDC tablet and of melitracen (B) after single oral administration of reference (n=24) and test (n=23) FDC tablet under fasted conditions. Data represent the mean value, and error bars represent the SD.

Safety Assessment

A total of 22 AEs was recorded in 13 subjects during the fasted study; 14 of these AEs (63.6%) were identified through laboratory investigations. The vast majority of AEs (20/22, 90.9%) were transient and considered mild. One case of urinary tract infection as grade 2 and one case of hyperkalemia as grade 3 were observed, which were spontaneously recovered without intervention. In the fed study, a total of 21 AEs was recorded in 11 subjects. All AEs were mild except that one case of urinary tract infection, which was reported as grade 2, and spontaneously recovered. Two subjects were withdrawn before the second treatment period dosing because of sustained hypertension and abnormal ECG manifestation, respectively.

The incidence of AEs is summarized in Table 7. No serious AEs were reported.

Discussion

This study compared the pharmacokinetic characteristics of the test FDC formulation and the reference FDC product containing 10 mg melitracen and 0.5 mg flupentixol under fasted or fed conditions. Both formulations were well tolerated, with no serious AEs reported during the study. Bioequivalence was established with respect to C_{max} , AUC_{0-t} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ values of melitracen and flupentixol, regardless of fasted or fed conditions. Additionally, statistical analysis of $t_{1/2}$ and T_{max} by non-parametric method also indicated that there was no

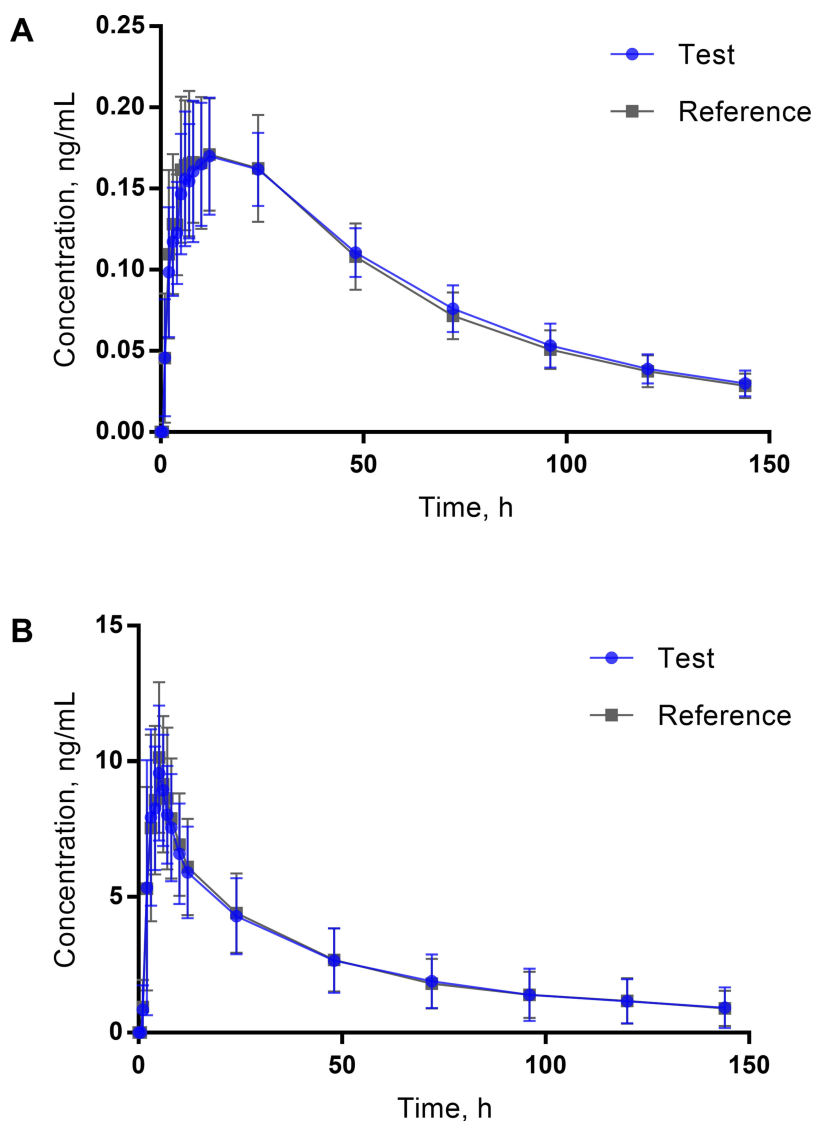


Figure 3 Mean plasma concentration–time profiles of flupentixol (A) after single oral administration of reference (n=22) and test (n=24) FDC tablet and of melitracen (B) after single oral administration of reference (n=21) and test (n=22) FDC tablet under fed conditions. Data represent the mean value, and error bars represent the SD.

Table 3 Pharmacokinetic Parameters Of Flupentixol And Melitracen After Single Oral Administration Of Test And Reference FDC Tablet Under Fasted Conditions

Parameter	Flupentixol		Melitracen	
	Test (n=24)	Reference (n=24)	Test (n=23 ^c)	Reference (n=24)
T_{max} , h ^a	7.990 (5.00, 24.01)	8.000 (5.99, 23.99)	5.000 (2.00, 8.00)	5.000 (2.00, 7.00)
C_{max} , ng/mL ^b	0.1534±0.0419	0.1602±0.0334	9.7926±2.0011	10.1196±2.3004
AUC_{0-t} , ng h/mL ^b	9.5869±2.2754	9.7168±2.2854	355.7569±52.3059	378.6284±78.1629
$AUC_{0-∞}$, ng h/mL ^b	11.6398±3.6240	11.5212±3.0162	453.7055±95.1007	494.3168±169.5574
$t_{1/2}$, h ^b	54.7142±16.0853	53.0663±9.9159	72.7930±20.7670	73.2612±27.7047
Vd/F, L ^b	3483.3519±665.7724	3468.5019±884.8609	2311.1509±389.8159	2175.7865±454.4091
CL/F, L/h ^b	46.6168±13.0998	46.2537±11.7717	22.9887±4.8507	22.0590±5.9520

Notes: ^aValues are presented as median [minimum–maximum]. ^bValues are presented as geometric mean ± SD. ^cSubject 113 was given the test FDC tablet in the second treatment period, but plasma concentration data of this period was excluded from melitracen PK analysis because the predose concentration of melitracen was over 5% of C_{max} .

Table 4 Pharmacokinetic Parameters Of Flupentixol And Melitracen After Single Oral Administration Of Test And Reference FDC Tablet Under Fed Conditions

Parameter	Flupentixol		Melitracen	
	Test (n=24)	Reference (n=22 ^c)	Test (n=22 ^d)	Reference (n=21 ^d)
T _{max} , h ^a	12.000 (5.99, 24.01)	12.000 (4.99, 24.00)	5.000(2.00, 7.00)	5.000(2.00, 6.04)
C _{max} , ng/mL ^b	0.1824 ± 0.0371	0.1876 ± 0.0415	10.6205±3.6456	10.8362±3.0122
AUC _{0-t} , ng h/mL ^b	12.4504±1.8539	12.2534±2.2615	370.1621±147.7386	373.1645±144.3295
AUC _{0-∞} , ng h/mL ^b	14.8300±2.7201	14.4999±2.9603	477.9061±256.2598	464.5881±230.1906
t _{1/2} , h ^b	53.6186±11.0033	53.2729±9.3386	67.1625±29.5545	60.6502±18.7385
Vd/F, L ^b	2636.8371±423.8071	2713.4002±492.0098	2203.8323±768.0414	2079.5673±621.5228
CL/F, L/h ^b	34.7356±5.9431	35.8621±7.3341	25.5625±10.2572	26.3056±11.4840

Notes: ^aValues are presented as median [minimum–maximum]. ^bValues are presented as geometric mean ± SD. ^cTwo cases in Group A were withdrawn at the baseline of the second treatment period, without taking the reference FDC tablets. ^dSubject 204 was given the reference FDC tablet in the second treatment period, while subjects 212 and 220 were given the test FDC tablet. Plasma concentration data of these 3 subjects in the second period were excluded from melitracen PK analysis because the predose concentration of melitracen was over 5% of C_{max}.

Table 5 Geometric Mean Ratios (GMR) And The Corresponding 90% CIs For The Primary Pharmacokinetic Parameters Of Flupentixol And Melitracen Under Fasted Conditions

Parameter	Geometric Mean (test)	Geometric Mean (reference)	GMR (test/reference)	90% CI	Power
Flupentixol (n=24)					
C _{max} , ng/mL	0.1485	0.1569	0.9465	(0.8830, 1.0144)	99%
AUC _{0-t} , ng h/mL	9.3338	9.4670	0.9859	(0.9358, 1.0387)	100%
AUC _{0-∞} , ng h/mL	11.1573	11.1566	1.0001	(0.9469, 1.0562)	100%
Melitracen (n=23) ^a					
C _{max} , ng/mL	9.5953	9.8813	0.9694	(0.9162, 1.0256)	100%
AUC _{0-t} , ng h/mL	352.1362	365.7736	0.9642	(0.9277, 1.0021)	100%
AUC _{0-∞} , ng h/mL	444.2754	456.4470	0.9736	(0.9234, 1.0266)	100%

Notes: ^aSubject 113 was excluded from the bioequivalent analysis of melitracen because the predose concentration of melitracen in the second treatment period was over 5% of C_{max}.

Table 6 Geometric Mean Ratios (GMR) And The Corresponding 90% CIs For The Primary Pharmacokinetic Parameters Of Flupentixol And Melitracen Under Fed Conditions

Parameter	Geometric Mean (test)	Geometric Mean (reference)	GMR (test/reference)	90% CI	Power
Flupentixol (n=22) ^a					
C _{max} , ng/mL	0.1756	0.1833	0.9459	(0.8809, 1.0158)	99%
AUC _{0-t} , ng h/mL	12.0163	12.0560	0.9910	(0.9503, 1.0334)	100%
AUC _{0-∞} , ng h/mL	14.1710	14.2183	0.9913	(0.9431, 1.0419)	100%
Melitracen (n=19) ^{a, b}					
C _{max} , ng/mL	10.1628	10.5599	0.9627	(0.9067, 1.0221)	100%
AUC _{0-t} , ng h/mL	336.6385	341.9263	0.9823	(0.9342, 1.0329)	100%
AUC _{0-∞} , ng h/mL	411.2933	406.7482	1.0091	(0.9434, 1.0795)	100%

Notes: ^aSubjects 207 and 218 were excluded from the bioequivalent analysis of flupentixol and melitracen for their withdrawn at the baseline of the second treatment period. ^bSubjects 204, 212, and 220 were excluded from the bioequivalent analysis of melitracen because the predose concentration of melitracen in the second period was over 5% of C_{max}.

significant difference between the test and the reference FDC products under fasted or fed conditions (Table 8).

From the results in the fasted study, C_{max} of flupentixol and melitracen were reached after approximately 9 hrs and 5

hrs after oral administration, respectively. The observed C_{max} and T_{max} for flupentixol and melitracen were similar to those reported in the literature, which enhanced the validity of the present results. However, t_{1/2} of flupentixol and melitracen

Table 7 Total Number Of Adverse Events And Percentage Of Healthy Subjects Experiencing Adverse Events In The Fasted Or Fed Study. Values Are Given As No. (%)

Parameter	Fasted State (n=24)	Fed State (n=24)
Any adverse event	22	21
Adverse event may relate to drug		
Serum triglyceride increased	5 (22.7%)	1 (4.8%)
Leukopenia	2 (9.1%)	0
Neutropenia	1 (4.5%)	0
Serum ALT increased	2 (9.1%)	1 (4.8%)
γ -glutamyltransferase increased	1 (4.5%)	0
Serum creatine kinase increased	0	2 (9.5%)
Uric acid increased	1 (4.5%)	0
Hyperkalemia	1 (4.5%)	0
Urinary tract infection	2 (9.1%)	0
Fever	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.8%)
Drowsiness	1 (4.5%)	0
Dizziness	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.8%)
Dermatitis	0	1 (4.8%)
Hypertension	0	1 (4.8%)
Adverse event may not relate to drug		
Upper respiratory infection	1 (4.5%)	
Cold	1 (4.5%)	
Periodontitis	1 (4.5%)	0
Pulpitis	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.8%)
Hypertension	0	2 (9.5%)
Fever	0	1 (4.8%)
Urinary tract infection	0	1 (4.8%)
Sinus tachycardia	0	1 (4.8%)
Backache	0	1 (4.8%)
Atrial tachycardia	0	1 (4.8%)
Nasal congestion	0	1 (4.8%)
Diarrhea	0	1 (4.8%)
Abdominal pain	0	1 (4.8%)
Constipation	0	1 (4.8%)

from our study were much longer than the previously published data, where the biological half-life of flupentixol was about 35 hrs and that of melitracen was about 19 hrs.

The $t_{1/2}$ difference between our study and previous literature may be due to the analytical determination methods. With the development of the precision of analytical instruments, the residual concentration of chemicals has been caught and detected, which help us to obtain a better c-t curve that is much closer to the actual pharmacokinetic characteristic. Four subjects in our study were affected by carryover effect since the predose melitracen concentration of their second period was over 5% C_{max} . Thus, a longer washout time seems to be necessary for melitracen to avoid the carryout effect.

Further, pharmacokinetic data between fasted and fed conditions were compared. As we can see from Tables 3 and 4, food exerted an obvious influence on the pharmacokinetic processes of flupentixol, regardless of the test or reference FDC formulation. With the addition of standard high-fat breakfast before dosing, T_{max} of flupentixol increased by 50%, C_{max} increased by about 17%, AUC_{0-t} and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ increased by about 30%, while Vd/F and CL/F decreased by about 25%. This change indicated that food not only slowed down the rate but also enhanced the extent of the absorption of flupentixol. As to the case of melitracen, there is no critical change occurred in pharmacokinetic parameters despite the increase of their intersubject CV values. This study turned out to be the first to provide information about food effect on the pharmacokinetics of the FDC of flupentixol and melitracen.

The exposure of flupentixol and melitracen between male and female subjects was also compared and summarized in Tables 9 and 10. As to the test FDC formulation,

Table 8 The Mean Rank Of T_{max} And $T_{1/2}$ Of Flupentixol And Melitracen After Single Oral Administration Of Test And Reference FDC Tablet Under Fasted Or Fed Conditions Based On Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

Parameter	Flupentixol			Melitracen		
	Test	Reference	P	Test	Reference	P
Fasted conditions						
T_{max} , h	23.17 (n=24)	25.83 (n=24)	0.506	24.50 (n=23) ^a	22.50 (n=23) ^a	0.605
$t_{1/2}$, h	24.17 (n=24)	24.83 (n=24)	0.869	25.13 (n=23) ^a	21.87 (n=23) ^a	0.410
Fed conditions						
T_{max} , h	24.14 (n=22) [#]	20.86 (n=22) [#]	0.392	20.45 (n=19) ^{b,c}	18.55 (n=19) ^{b,c}	0.592
$t_{1/2}$, h	21.68 (n=22) [#]	23.32 (n=22) [#]	0.673	20.11 (n=19) ^{b,c}	18.89 (n=19) ^{b,c}	0.737

Notes: ^aSubject 113 was excluded from the bioequivalent analysis of melitracen because the predose concentration of melitracen in the second treatment period was over 5% of C_{max} . ^bSubjects 207 and 218 were excluded from the bioequivalent analysis of flupentixol and melitracen for their withdrawn at the baseline of the second treatment period. ^cSubjects 204, 212, and 220 were excluded from the bioequivalent analysis of melitracen because the predose concentration of melitracen in the second period was over 5% of C_{max} .

Table 9 Pharmacokinetic Parameters Of Flupentixol And Melitracen After Single Oral Administration Of Test and Reference FDC Tablet In Male and Female Subjects Under Fasted Conditions

Parameter	Flupentixol				Melitracen			
	Test		Reference		Test		Reference	
	Male (n=16)	Female (n=8)	Male (n=16)	Female (n=8)	Male (n=16)	Female (n=8)	Male (n=16)	Female (n=7) ^a
C_{max} , ng/mL	0.1538±0.0483	0.1525±0.0277	0.1607±0.0383	0.1591±0.0226	9.7438±2.0306	9.7638±1.9721	10.0013±1.8304	10.4371±3.4258
AUC_{0-t} , ng h/mL	9.7982±2.5211	9.4041±1.8475	9.9945±2.4563	9.4286±2.0243	365.3566±56.4948	380.5610±108.9130	381.4218±75.7515	363.9228±75.5265
$AUC_{0-∞}$, ng h/mL	11.9226±3.4784	11.1494±3.0413	12.0818±3.1766	10.8711±2.7708	453.3694±97.8988	532.8004±256.9758	481.6318±132.7139	472.1140±127.8904
T_{max}	9.69±5.99	8.25±1.91	9.63±4.54	7.88±1.46	5.63±1.36	5.00±1.69	4.29±1.15	5.50±1.38
$t_{1/2}$	57.81±11.36	51.04±8.15	58.21±8.25	48.16±9.31	65.68±14.61	80.83±19.24	76.43±15.34	68.79±17.37

Notes: All data were shown as mean±SD. ^aSubject 113 (female) was given the test FDC tablet in the second treatment period, but plasma concentration data of this period were excluded from melitracen PK analysis because the pre-dose concentration of melitracen was over 5% of C_{max} .

Table 10 Pharmacokinetic Parameters Of Flupentixol And Melitracen After Single Oral Administration Of Test And Reference FDC Tablet In Male And Female Subjects Under Fed Conditions

Parameter	Flupentixol				Melitracen			
	Test		Reference		Test		Reference	
	Male (n=16)	Female (n=8)	Male (n=15) ^a	Female (n=7) ^a	Male (n=14) ^b	Female (n=8)	Male (n=14) ^{a, b}	Female (n=7) ^a
C_{max} , ng/mL	0.1675±0.0228	0.2121±0.0434 (p=0.024)	0.1767±0.0345	0.2108±0.0482	9.7486±1.4044	12.1463±5.2859	10.0257±1.4366	12.4571±4.3942
AUC_{0-t} , ng h/mL	11.8328±1.4823	13.9921±1.7885 (p=0.005)	11.7576±1.8714	13.6993±2.6547	346.9432±56.9077	421.9704±202.8886	363.4107±60.8174	405.1998±193.5319
$AUC_{0-∞}$, ng h/mL	14.0829±2.3398	16.4951±2.5047 (p=0.030)	13.9944±2.5394	16.0340±3.2891	417.9964±85.2524	589.8671±335.2368	445.3034±94.8692	562.2871±319.5010
T_{max}	16.69±7.80	12.50±7.31	12.47±6.46	13.86±9.51	4.64±1.02	4.63±1.60	4.21±1.01	4.29±1.25
$t_{1/2}$	53.29±8.34	52.59±4.50	55.30±7.55	51.39±5.90	56.78±8.00	83.34±25.70 (p=0.017)	56.47±9.75	85.93±31.96

Notes: All data were shown as mean±SD. ^aSubjects 207 (female) and 218 (male) in Group A were withdrawn at the baseline of the second treatment period, so that the plasma concentration data of their second period were excluded from PK analysis. ^bSubject 204 (male) was given the reference FDC tablet in the second treatment period, while subjects 212 (male) and 220 (male) were given the test FDC tablet. Plasma concentration data of these 3 subjects in the second period were excluded from melitracen PK analysis because the pre-dose concentration of melitracen was over 5% of C_{max} .

statistically significant difference in C_{\max} , AUC_{0-t} , and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of flupentixol in fed condition existed between female and male subjects. For the reference FDC formulation, C_{\max} , AUC_{0-t} , and $AUC_{0-\infty}$ of flupentixol in female subjects were higher than that in male subjects but did not reach statistical significance. Further study in a larger group of healthy Chinese individuals would be needed to determine the differences in flupentixol AUC and C_{\max} between male and female subjects, especially in fed condition. In this study, we did not find obvious differences in melitracen AUC and C_{\max} between male and female subjects. However, female subjects exhibited a much longer melitracen $t_{1/2}$ than male subjects and there turned out to be a statistically significant difference in melitracen $t_{1/2}$ of the test FDC formulation ($p=0.017$). Thus, more attention should be paid to gender when dosing.

The combination of the two compounds was designed to enhance the pharmacological effects as well as to lower the AE incidents. In this study, all AEs were mild and with low incidence. No serious AEs were reported. Indeed, the test and the reference FDC products indicated good tolerance in all volunteers.

Conclusions

In this single-dose study conducted under fasting conditions as well as fed conditions in healthy Chinese volunteers, the test and reference FDC products met the regulatory criteria for assuming bioequivalence based on AUC_{0-t} and C_{\max} . Both formulations were well tolerated.

Data Sharing Statement

Individual deidentified participant data are not going to be shared. And all available data have been shown in the article. No other study-related document will be made available.

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study as well as the pharmacokinetics analysis, the statistical analysis, and data interpretation.

Author Contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work. Lihua Wu and Chang Xu are co-first authors.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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