



MEGGLE Excipients: How to register co-processed excipients (CPEs)

Co-processed excipients have been proven to be the easiest way to develop oral dosage forms such as tablets. Unfortunately co-processed excipients are still considered as risky, as their regulatory status has not been fully established.

The following overview aims to address regulatory uncertainty and highlights MEGGLE's supportive tools, in order to prevent or minimize delays during drug approval.

Definition: "Co-processing: Any mixture of compendial or non-compendial excipients that has been designed to be physically co-processed in a way which results in functional performance attributes when used in a drug application and which are not seen if the excipients are combined using simple mixing."

Reference: [IPEC America](#)

Drug approval process | Compendial vs. Novel Excipients

Common Technical Documentation Format – CTD

Throughout a drug approval process a team of drug regulatory experts needs to compile mandatory documentation, which comply with the common technical documentation format.

Reference:

[ICH Topic M 4 QCommon Technical Document for the Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use; CPMP/ICH/2887/99 – Quality](#).

The CTD format section 3.2.P.4 Control of Excipients covers the mandatory description of the excipients used.

Such as:

- **Excipient's specification and its justification**
- **Excipient's analytical procedures and corresponding validation**
- **Excipient's origin (human or animal origin)**

The workload for filling in this excipient section will depend on the excipient actually being used (compendial / traditional or novel).

Compendial Excipients

Compendial excipients comply with monographs published in compendias such as Ph. Eur., USP-NF, JP, CP, etc. These excipients are well accepted by the regulatory bodies. Thus, the risk of a delayed drug approval process is small or negligible for the prospective marketing authorization holder.

Novel Excipients

In this context the use of novel excipients (including also co-processed excipients) requires additional documentation (pertaining to co-processed excipients as well). In 2017, the International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council (IPEC) has published its [“Co-processed Excipient Guide for Pharmaceutical Excipients”](#) acknowledging co-processed excipients as novel excipients.

Novel excipients are defined by the International Council for Harmonisation (ICH) as follows: [“Novel Excipients...excipient\(s\) used for the first time in a drug product or by a new route of administration”](#).

Regardless of the current development, MEGGLE has been producing co-processed excipients for more than 30 years, which have found their way into approved drugs (oral route of administration) throughout various countries, whose health authorities are [members or observers](#) of the ICH.

It is therefore important to emphasize, that **MEGGLE’s CPEs** e.g.

- [Cellactose 80](#)
- [MicroceLac 100](#)
- [StarLac](#)
- [RetaLac](#)

are **not novel excipients** according to the ICH definition.

As MEGGLE continues to play a vital role in the manufacturing of co-processed excipients, newly developed products will fall into the category of novel excipients making it necessary to consider excipient’s pharmacological and toxicological profile. In this regard the IPEC’s co-processed Excipient Guide for Pharmaceutical Excipients gives advice and explains procedures how to evaluate pharmacology and toxicology. These procedures are acknowledged and embraced by MEGGLE.

Therefore a maximum of regulatory certainty to all parties involved is guaranteed.

MEGGLE's commitment to co-processed Excipients: How MEGGLE provides multi-level regulatory support.

1) Control of Excipients

As MEGGLE fully understands the regulatory framework (ref. ICH Topic M 4 Q 2.3.P.4) in which pharma companies are operating, MEGGLE has decided to use excipients of pharmacopoeial quality for the production of its co-processed excipients. Therefore, MEGGLE does not compromise excipients' quality.

2) Analytical procedures

MEGGLE has decided to rely on well-established pharmacopoeial analytical procedures for analyzing its co-processed excipients as much as possible. Proprietarily developed procedures and analytical validation information are shared either with the customer or the corresponding drug approving authority.

3) Supportive documentation

In order to provide adequate information in a standardized format MEGGLE has developed an EIP (Excipient Information Package) which is based on the "IPEC Excipient Information Package (EIP): Template and User Guide, 2013".

The primary goal of this IPEC document is to provide standards for the exchange of data between suppliers and users to simplify the process of information exchange.

The MEGGLE EIP consists of the following documents with separate revision cycles:

- Part I:** Product Regulatory Datasheet
- Part II:** Manufacturing Site Quality Overview
- Part III:** Site and Supply Chain Security Overview

This Excipient Information Package is available for the entire MEGGLE product portfolio.

4) Regulatory Support

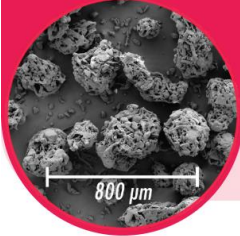
MEGGLE's regulatory service is based on a strong expertise in developing innovative, functional products for application in new and existing dosage forms. All current and relevant regulatory aspects will be considered at any time.

Experienced, well-trained and highly qualified pharma experts around the world are there to serve different time zones, geographical locations and language requirements.

5. Regulation outlook

As a proud and active member of the IPEC Europe – MEGGLE is actively shaping co-processed excipients regulations for the benefits of their customers.

Cellactose® 80
Ductile, flexible,
functional.



Cellactose® 80, a spray-dried co-processed excipient, consists of lactose and cellulose and possesses outstanding filling and binding properties.

- Excellent flowability
- Outstanding compressibility
- Plastic deformation
- Superior blending properties
- Optimum cost-effectiveness

> [Read more](#)

MicroceLac® 100
Precise, firm,
calculable.

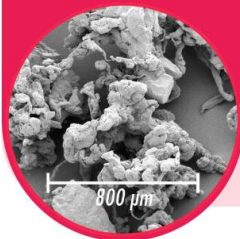


MicroceLac® 100 comprises 75 % alpha-lactose monohydrate and 25 % microcrystalline cellulose (MCC). MicroceLac® 100 provides capability for direct compression, due to given flowability and compactability.

- Precision production with low compression force
- Excellent flowability
- Improved weight uniformity
- Extremely high speeds
- Optimized compactability

> [Read more](#)

RetaLac®
Flowable,
compactable,
wettable.

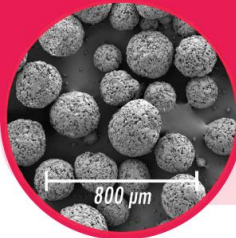


RetaLac® the HPMC/lactose co-processed excipient enables sustained release formulations for direct compression.

- 50 parts HPMC (K4M) and 50 parts lactose monohydrate
- Excellent flowability
- Significantly easier, faster production
- Active content of up to 60 %
- Outstanding wettability

> [Read more](#)

StarLac®
Natural,
compactible,
flowable.



StarLac® is consisting of 85 % alpha-lactose monohydrate and 15 % native corn starch. It combines superior flowability with exceptional disintegration properties.

- Excellent compactability
- Excellent flowability
- Rapid, hardness-independent tablet disintegration
- Compaction and hydration properties independent of hydrophobic lubricant type or level

> [Read more](#)

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