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Certifier D. Hawkins

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 99E-5114]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent
Extension; EVISTA

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY : The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined
the regulatory review period for EVISTA and is publishing this
notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made
the determination because of the submission of an application to
the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Department of
Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human
drug product.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments and petitions to the Dockets
Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630
Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic
comments to <http://www.fda.gov/dockets/ecomments>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Claudia V. Grillo,
Office of Regulatory Policy (HFD-007),
Food and Drug Administration,
5600 Fishers Lane,
Rockville, MD 20857,
301-594-5645.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: A testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g) (1) (B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product EVISTA (raloxifene hydrochloride). EVISTA is indicated for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for EVISTA (U.S. Patent No. 4,418,068) from Eli Lilly and Co., and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated April 12, 2000, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of EVISTA represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for EVISTA is 5,412 days. Of this time, 5,228 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 184 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective: February 16, 1983. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date the investigational new drug application became effective was on February 16, 1983.

2. The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505(b) of the act: June 9, 1997. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for EVISTA (NDA 20-815) was initially submitted on June 9, 1997.

3. The date the application was approved: December 9, 1997. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 20-815 was approved on December 9, 1997.

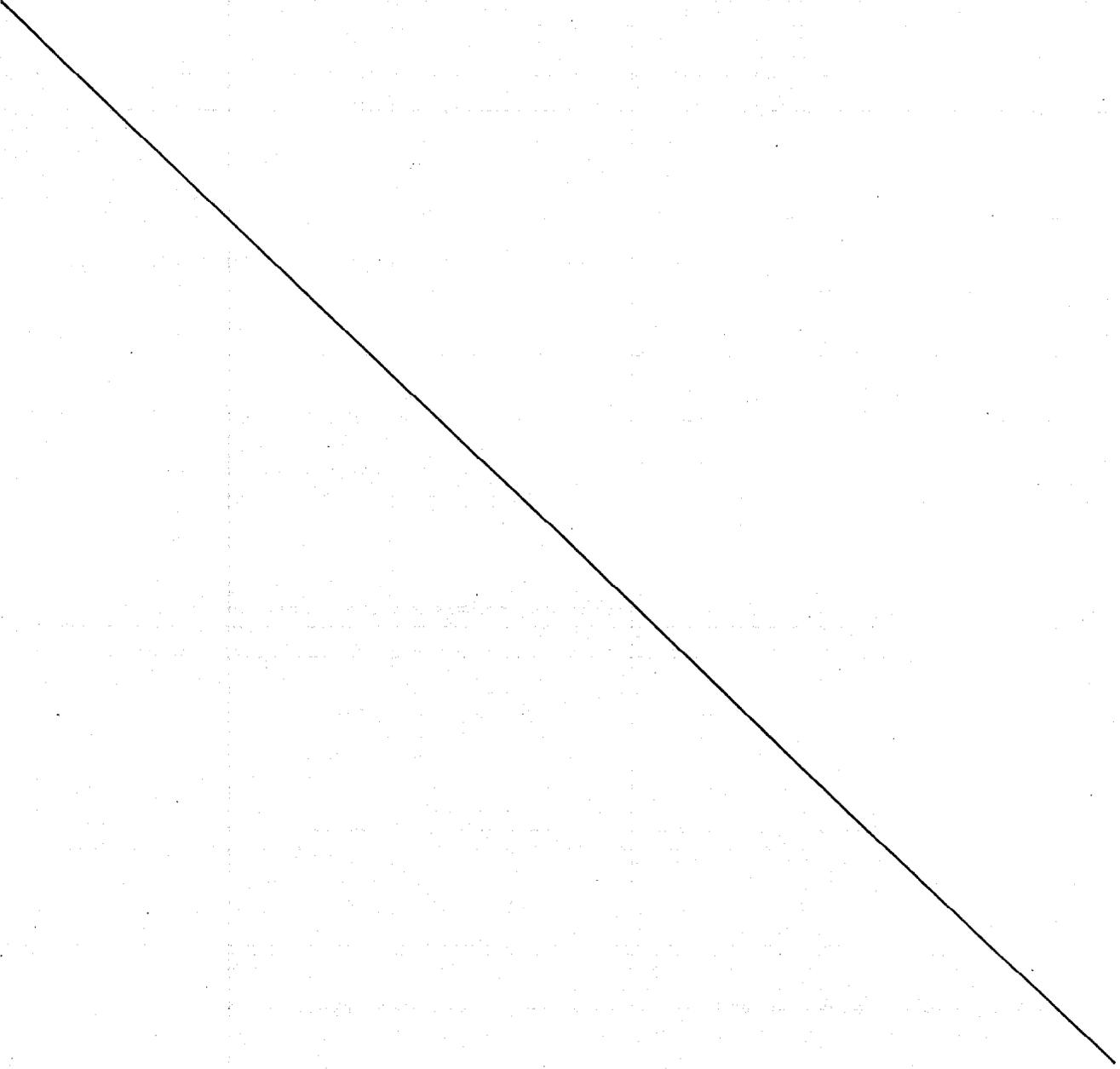
This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,103 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written or electronic comments and ask for a redetermination by [insert date 60 days after date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER?]. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by [insert date 180 days after date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER]. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H.

Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.)

Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Dockets Management Branch (address above). Three copies of any information are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit one copy. Comments are to be identified with the



docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document.
Comments and petitions may be seen in the Dockets Management
Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: 1/24/02.

January 24, 2002.

Jane A. Axelrad

Jane A. Axelrad
Associate Director for Policy
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research

**CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE
COPY OF THE ORIGINAL**

Dawn P. Hawkins