Marketing and Advertising in Drug Development

Kevin Wright, PharmD
Regulatory Review Officer
Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP)

Presentation Overview

Mission

• Advice within FDA

- Advice to Industry
- Surveillance and Enforcement



• Protect the public health by ensuring prescription drug information is truthful, balanced, and accurately communicated

• To guard against false and misleading advertising and promotion through comprehensive surveillance, enforcement, and educational programs



Advice within FDA

- Professional Labeling
 - Prescribing Information
 - Package labeling
 - Tradename Review (Proprietary Name)
- Patient Labeling
 - Patient Package Insert
 - Medication Guide
 - Instructions for Use





Patient Labeling – Medication Guide

MEDICATION GUIDE TECENTRIQ" (te-SEN-trik) (atezolizumab) injection

What is the most important information I should know about TECENTRIQ?

TECENTRIQ is a medicine that may treat your bladder cancer or lung cancer by working with your immune system. TECENTRIC can cause your immune system to attack normal organs and tissues in many areas of your body and can affect the way they work. These problems can sometimes become serious or life-threatening and can lead to death.

Call or see your healthcare provider right away if you get any symptoms of the following problems or these symptoms get worse:

Lung problems (pneumonitis). Signs and symptoms of pneumonitis may include:

- · new or worsening cough
- · shortness of breath
- chest pain

Liver problems (hepatitis). Signs and symptoms of hepatitis may include:

- yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes
- · severe nausea or vomiting
- pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- dark urine (tea colored)
- · bleeding or bruising more easily than normal
- feeling less hungry than usual

Intestinal problems (colitis). Signs and symptoms of colitis may include:

- diarrhea (loose stools) or more bowel movements than usual
- · blood in your stools or dark, tarry, sticky stools
- severe stomach area (abdomen) pain or tenderness

Hormone gland problems (especially the pituitary, thyroid, adrenal glands, and pancreas). Signs and symptoms that your hormone glands are not working properly may include:

- . headaches that will not go away or unusual headaches. . feeling cold
- · extreme tiredness
- weight gain or weight loss.
- dizziness or fainting
- feeling more hungry or thirsty than usual
- · urinating more often than usual · nausea or vomiting
- stomach area (abdomen) pain changes in mood or behavior, such as decreased sex drive, irritability, or forgetfulness.

Nervous system problems (neuropathy, meningitis, encephalitis). Signs and symptoms of nervous system problems may include:

- severe muscle weakness
- numbness or tingling in hands or feet
- fever confusion

- · changes in mood or behavior
- extreme sensitivity to light.

· your voice gets deeper

- neck stiffness
- Inflammation of the eyes. Signs and symptoms may include:
- · blurry vision, double vision, or other vision problems
- · eye pain or redness

pain when urinating

- Severe Infections. Signs and symptoms of infection may include: flu-like symptoms
- · fever
- cough
- frequent urination.

Severe Infusion reactions. Signs and symptoms of infusion reactions may include:

- · chills or shaking
- fighing or resh
- flushing.
- shortness of breath or wheezing

 Sever · feeling like passing out

dizzinessi

· back or neck pain. swelling of your face or lips

Getting medical treatment right away may help keep these problems from becoming more serious. Your healthcare provider will check you for these problems during your treatment with TECENTRIQ. Your healthcare provider may treat you with conticosteroid or hormone replacement medicines. Your healthcare provider may delay or completely stop treatment with TECENTRIQ if you have severe side effects.

Advice to Industry

- Promotional materials
 - Professional audience
 - Press releases, sales aids and journal ads
 - Professional presentations
 - Websites and other electronic media
 - Patient audience
 - Patient brochures and journal ads
 - Television and radio advertisements
 - Websites and social media

Consumer Print Ad

For HR+ (ER+ and/or PR+), HER2- Metastatic Breast Cancer in Combination With Hormone Therapy for Postmenopausal Women

THE STRUGGLE IS REAL. AND SO AM I.

ER+ = estrogen receptor-positive; HER2- = human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative; HR+ = hormone receptor-positive; PR+ = progesterone receptor-positive

INDICATION

KISQALI® (ribociclib) is a prescription medicine used in combination with a certain type of medicine as the first hormonal-based therapy to treat women who have gone through menopause with hormone receptor (HR)-positive, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2)-negative breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the

It is not known if KISOALI is safe and effective in children.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

What is the most important information I should know about KISOAL 12

KISQALI may cause serious side effects, including:

Heart rhythm problems (QT prolongation). KISQALI can cause a heart problem known as QT prolongation. This condition can cause an abnormal heartbeat and may lead to death. Your health care provider should check your heart and do blood tests before and during treatment with KISQALI. Tell your health care provider right away if you have a change in your heartbeat (a fast or irregular heartbeat), or if you feel dizzy or faint.

Liver problems (hepatobiliary toxicity). KISQALI can cause serious liver problems. Your health care provider should do blood tests to check your liver before and during treatment with KISOALI. Tell your health care provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms of liver problems:

- · yellowing of your skin or the whites of your eyes (jaundice)
- feeling very tired
- pain on the right side of your stomach area (abdomen)
- (tea-colored) urine loss of annetite
- bleeding or bruising more easily than normal

Low white blood cell counts (neutropenia). Low white blood cell counts are very common when taking KISQALI and may result in infections that may be severe. Your health care provider should check your white blood cell counts before and during treatment with KISQALI. Tell your health care provider right away if you have signs and symptoms of low white blood cell counts or infections such as fever and chills.

Your health care provider may tell you to decrease your dose. temporarily stop, or completely stop taking KISQALI if you develop certain serious side effects during treatment with KISQALI.

What should I tell my health care provider before taking KISQALI?

Before you take KISQALI, tell your health care provider if you:

- · have any heart problems, including heart failure, irregular heartbeats, and OT prolongation
- have ever had a heart attack
- · have a slow heartbeat (bradycardia)
- · have problems with the amount of potassium, calcium, phosphorus, or magnesium in your blood
- · have fever, chills, or any other signs or symptoms of infection
- have liver problems
- have any other medical conditions



- should do a pregnancy test before you start treatment with KISOALI · Females who are able to become pregnant and who take KISQALI
- should use effective birth control during treatment and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose of KISOALI
- . Talk to your health care provider about birth control methods that may be right for you during this time. If you become pregnant or think you are pregnant, tell your health
- care provider right away. are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if KISQALI
- passes into your breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with KISOALI and for at least 3 weeks after the last dose of KISOALI

Tell your health care provider about all of the medicines you take,

including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. KISOALI and other medicines may affect each other causing side effects. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your health care provider or pharmacist when you get a

What should I avoid while taking KISQALI?

Avoid eating pomegranate or grapefruit and avoid drinking pomegranate or grapefruit juice during treatment with KISQALI since these may increase the amount of KISQALI in your blood.

Please see Summary of Important Information on the following page

"I have metastatic breast cancer. It doesn't have me."

Significantly More Effective. In a clinical trial, KISQALI + letrozole reduced the risk of disease progression by 44% vs letrozole alone. At the time of this analysis, more than half of women taking KISQALI + letrozole remained alive and progression free.

n. At a trial 2+ Years Without Disease Progression. At a trial follow-up, the median time women taking KISQALI+ letrozole lived without disease progression was more than 2 years (25.3 months) from the start of treatment vs 16.0 months for those taking letrozole alone.

nt. KISQALI blocks, or interferes with, substances that play a role in both healthy and cancer cell growth.

Visit www.KISQALL.com to learn about the personalized support you may be able to receive throughout

Clinical trials are still ongoing to see if patients live longer with treatment.

The most common side effects of KISQALI include:

- nausea vomiting
- tiredness constipation
- diarrhea headache hair loss back pain

KISQALI may cause fertility problems if you are male and take KISQALI. This may affect your ability to father a child. Talk to your health care provider if this is a concern for you

Tell your health care provider if you have any side effect that bothers you or that does not go away.

These are not all of the possible side effects of KISQALI. For more information, ask your health care provider or pharmacist. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to the FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

For information about help paying for your prescription, visit www.KISQALL.com or call 1-800-282-7630.



Keeping it Real.



- Common Promotional Problems
 - Omitting or downplaying risk information
 - Overstating the effectiveness
 - Promoting unapproved uses
 - Misleading drug comparisons

Surveillance of Industry

- Review materials submitted to OPDP at the time of initial dissemination
- Conferences
- Complaints
 - Healthcare professionals
 - Consumers
 - Competitors

Limitations of Surveillance

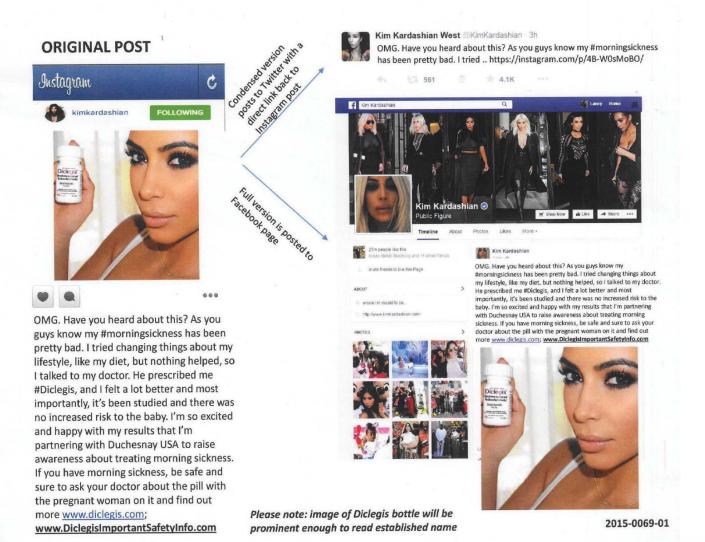
- Areas not included in surveillance activities:
 - Physician offices
 - Industry-sponsored dinner and lunch programs
- That is why we developed the Bad Ad Program
 - Goals of the program
 - Increase effectiveness of surveillance program
 - Raise awareness among healthcare professionals about promotional materials that may be false or misleading
 - Anyone can submit a complaint

What will happen if you report misleading promotion to OPDP?

- Enforcement Actions
 - Contribution to ongoing OPDP surveillance activities
 - Untitled letters (Notice of Violation/NOV)
 - Warning letters
 - Injunction/consent decree
 - Seizures
 - Criminal action



Diclegis - Social Media Post



If You See Something, Say Something!



- e-mail to BadAd@fda.gov or
- calling 855-RX-BADAD (855-792-2323)
- Phone number: (301) 796-1200
- Fax number: (301) 847-8444

Questions?



Back-up Slides

Reminder Ad







KIS-H58086

Broadcast Advertising

- "Major Statement"
 - Information relating to the major side effects and contraindications
- "Adequate Provision"
 - Provides for dissemination of the Prescribing Information
 - Recognizes the inability of broadcast advertisements of reasonable length to present and communicate this information effectively

Ibrance TV Ad

https://www.ispot.tv/ad/wITp/ibrance-julies-new-normal



