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Updates from FDA/CDER: Product Title and Initial U.S. Approval in the Highlights of Prescribing Information

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The labeling examples in this presentation are provided only to demonstrate current labeling development challenges and should not be considered FDA recommended templates.

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Prescribing Information (PI)

- Written for healthcare practitioners and must:[1]
  - Contain a summary of essential scientific information needed for safe and effective use of **human prescription drug and biological products**
  - Be informative and accurate and neither promotional in tone nor false or misleading
  - Be updated when new information becomes available that causes labeling to become inaccurate, false, or misleading
- There are only two PI formats:
  - "Physician Labeling Rule" (PLR) labeling[2] (based on 2006 rule)
  - "Old" (non-PLR) format labeling[3] (based on 1979 rule)

[1] 21 CFR 201.56(a)(1) and (2); [2] 71 FR 3922 (January 24, 2006); [3] 44 FR 37434 (June 26, 1979)

Product Titles Guidance* (January 2018)

* When finalized this guidance will represent the Agency's current thinking. Thanks to Debra Beitzell for her assistance with the product title and Initial U.S. Approval slides

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Product Title and Initial U.S. Approval in the Highlights of Prescribing Information for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products — Content and Format

Guidance for Industry

DRAFT GUIDANCE

This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only.

Comments and suggestions regarding this draft document should be submitted within 60 days of publication in the *Federal Register* of the notice announcing the availability of the draft guidance. Submit electronic comments to https://www.regulations.gov. Submit written comments to the Dockets Management Staff (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, Rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. All comments should be identified with the docket number listed in the notice of availability that publishes in the *Federal Register*.

For questions regarding this draft document, contact (CDER) Debra Beitzell at (301) 796-0900, or (CBER) the Office of Communication, Outreach, and Development at 800-835-4709 or 240-402-8010.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER)

January 2018
Labeling

Product Title in Highlights of Prescribing Information[1]

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
These highlights do not include all the information needed to use PROPRIETARY NAME safely and effectively. See full prescribing information for PROPRIETARY NAME.

PROPRIETARY NAME (nonproprietary name) dosage form, route of administration, controlled substance symbol
Initial U.S. Approval: YYYY

WARNING: TITLE OF WARNING
See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

- **Text (4)**
- **Text (5.x)**

----------RECENT MAJOR CHANGES----------
Section Title, Subsection Title (x.x) M/YYYY
Section Title, Subsection Title (x.x) M/YYYY

----------INDICATIONS AND USAGE----------
PROPRIETARY NAME is a (insert FDA established pharmacologic class text phrase) indicated for … (1)

Limitations of Use
Text (1)

----------DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION----------
- Text (2.x)
- Text (2.x)

----------DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS----------
Dosage form(s): strength(s) (3)

----------CONTRAINDICATIONS----------
- Text (4)
- Text (4)

----------WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS----------
- Text (5.x)
- Text (5.x)

----------ADVERSE REACTIONS----------
Most common adverse reactions (incidence > x%) are text (6.x)

To report SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS, contact name of manufacturer at toll-free phone # or FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088 or www.fda.gov/medwatch.

----------DRUG INTERACTIONS----------
- Text (7.x)
- Text (7.x)

----------USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS----------
- Text (8.x)
- Text (8.x)

See 17 for PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION and FDA-approved patient labeling OR and Medication Guide.

Revised: M/YYYY

www.fda.gov

[1] 21 CFR 201.57(a)(2) and 21 CFR 201.57(d)(5)

Product Title Guidance: Dosage Form Appendix (1 of 2)

APPENDIX A:
DOSAGE FORM TERMS FOR USE IN HUMAN DRUG PRODUCT LABELING

The following list of dosage forms has been created to assist the reader in selecting the proper dosage form terminology for use in the nomenclature of human drug products.

The basic dosage form terms appear along the left margin. Examples of how the basic dosage form terms are used when combined with other modifiers and/or routes of administration are provided as indented text.

- A **bolded and underlined** term means both the FDA and the United States Pharmacopeia (USP) recommend use of the term
- A **bolded** term means the FDA recommends use of the term
- An underlined term means USP recommends use of the term
- A term neither bolded nor underlined means the term is a nonpreferred term
- *Italicized* examples are the subject of discussion between the FDA and USP

Dosage form terms that appear only in bolded or underlined print are being discussed by the FDA and USP and represent terminology that may be changed at a later date. If the term is neither bolded nor underlined, then the term is a nonpreferred term and the reader is directed to preferred terminology. In some cases, USP monographs using nonpreferred terms still exist. However, these older, noncompliant terms found in monographs should not be cited as a precedent for future use of the dosage form terms.

Indented beneath the basic dosage form term is a list of examples of how the dosage form term has been used in the nomenclature of drug products. Although an attempt has been made to

Product Title Guidance: Dosage Form Appendix (2 of 2)

Terminology

Aerosol

Aerosols are packaged under pressure. All aerosols are assumed to be metered except topical aerosols. Topical aerosols are assumed not to be metered unless labeling indicates they are metered.

inhalation aerosol — assumed to be for oral inhalation
lingual aerosol
nasal aerosol
topical aerosol

Bead — not preferred, see "Pellet"

Caplet — not preferred, see "Tablet"

Capsule

Capsules are assumed to be oral.

Note: In the past, the terminology "vaginal capsules" was used, but these drug products are now referred to as "vaginal inserts."

capsules
delayed-release capsules
extended-release capsules

Collodion — not preferred, see "Solution"

Product Title Guidance: Route of Administration Appendix

APPENDIX B:
ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION TERMS FOR USE IN THE PRODUCT TITLE

The following table lists the most commonly used route of administration terms for use in the product title. This list is derived from the FDA Data Standards Manual Route of Administration list with minor differences made to create a list that is appropriate for use in the product title. If an applicant determines that a route of administration term different from any of the examples is appropriate, the applicant is encouraged to initiate discussions with the FDA.

Name	Definition
Buccal	Administration directed toward the cheek, generally from within the mouth
Dental	Administration to a tooth or teeth
Endocervical	Administration within the canal of the cervix uteri
Endotracheal	Administration directly into the trachea
Enteral	Administration directly into the intestines
Epidural	Administration on or over the dura mater
Extracorporeal (For certain radiopharmaceuticals, it may be appropriate to use the phrase "for radiolabeling" instead of the route of administration "extracorporeal."	Administration outside of the body
Hemodialysis	Administration through hemodialysate fluid
Infiltration	Administration that results in substances passing

Product Titles in Highlights of Prescribing Information Consistent with Requirements Under 21 CFR 201.57(a)(2) and Recommendations in Draft Guidance for Industry: *Product Title and Initial U.S. Approval in the Highlights of Prescribing Information for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products - Content and Format*

OTHER INJECTION DOSAGE FORMS	INVEGA SUSTENNA (paliperidone palmitate) extended-release injectable suspension, for intramuscular use ABILIFY MAINTENA (aripiprazole) for extended-release injectable suspension, for intramuscular use ARISTADA (aripiprazole lauroxil) extended-release injectable suspension, for intramuscular use CINVANTI (aprepitant) injectable emulsion, for intravenous use OMEGAVEN (fish oil triglycerides) injectable emulsion, for intravenous use CLINOLIPID (lipid injectable emulsion), for intravenous use VARITHENA (polidocanol injectable foam), for intravenous use SIGNIFOR LAR (pasireotide) for injectable suspension, for intramuscular use
TRANSDERMAL SYSTEMS	OXYTROL (oxybutynin transdermal system) IONSYS (fentanyl iontophoretic transdermal system), CII MINIVELLE (estradiol transdermal system) NEUPRO (rotigotine transdermal system) EMSAM (selegiline transdermal system)
DOSAGE FORMS FOR TOPICAL USE	ULESFIA (benzyl alcohol) lotion, for topical use CENTANY (mupirocin) ointment, for topical use XERESE (acyclovir and hydrocortisone) cream, for topical use ESKATA (hydrogen peroxide) topical solution ULESFIA (benzyl alcohol) lotion, for topical use PLIAGLIS (lidocaine and tetracaine) cream, for topical use BACTROBAN (mupirocin calcium) cream, for topical use RHOFADE (oxymetazoline hydrochloride) cream, for topical use XEPI (ozenoxacin) cream, for topical use MIRVASO (brimonidine) topical gel PANDEL (hydrocortisone probutate) cream, for topical use
DOSAGE FORMS FOR INHALATION USE	RELENZA (zanamivir inhalation powder), for oral inhalation use TRELEGY ELLIPTA (fluticasone furoate, umeclidinium, and vilanterol inhalation powder), for oral inhalation use ADASUVE (loxapine) inhalation powder, for oral inhalation use DULERA (mometasone furoate and formoterol fumarate dihydrate) inhalation aerosol, for oral inhalation use KITABIS PAK (tobramycin inhalation solution), for oral inhalation use

Approved Product Title Examples: https://www.fda.gov/media/111445/download

Initial U.S. Approval in Highlights of Prescribing Information[1]

- The four-digit year in which FDA initially approved an NME, new biological product, or new combination of active ingredients[1]
- The year of initial U.S. approval is displayed on line immediately beneath the product title[1] in bold type[2]
- How do I determine the initial U.S. approval for my product?
  - Perform search in Drugs@FDA by active moiety; identify earliest year of original approval action

[1] 21 CFR 201.57(a)(3); [2] 21 CFR 201.57(d)(5)

Initial U.S. Approval Example #1

- APLENZIN (bupropion hydrobromide extended-release tablets)
  - 1985 was first year that FDA approved a bupropion product: WELLBUTRIN (bupropion hydrochloride tablets)
  - 2008 was year FDA approved APLENZIN
- Initial U.S. Approval for APLENZIN and WELLBUTRIN is 1985

Initial U.S. Approval Example #2

- TYBOST (cobicistat tablets)
  - 2014 was year FDA approved TYBOST
  - 2012 was first year that FDA approved a cobicistat product: STRIBILD (elvitegravir, cobicistat, emtricitabine, and tenofovir disoproxil fumarate tablets)
- Initial U.S. Approval for STRIBILD and TYBOST is 2012

Want to Learn More About Labeling?

2019 CDER Prescription Drug Labeling Conference[1]

Topics:

Updates: Prescribing Information, carton/container labeling, and FDA-approved patient labeling

Logistics:

- December 4th and 5th, 2019
- "The HOTEL" at the University of Maryland in College Park, Maryland
- Check website for online or in person registration: https://www.fda.gov/drugs/development-approval-process-drugs/cder-small-business-industry-assistance-sbia

[1] CDER Small Business & Industry Assistance (SBIA): Regulatory Education for Industry (REdI)

Thank You!

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- For general questions about the Prescribing Information: See the Labeling Development Team webpage: https://www.fda.gov/about-fda/center-drug-evaluation-and-research/labeling-development-team
- For specific questions about labeling under an NDA, BLA, or ANDA: Please contact the regulatory project manager assigned to the application

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