Welcome to the CDER Prescription Drug Labeling Conference 2019!

Eric Brodsky, M.D.
Associate Director, Labeling Policy Team*, Office of New Drug Policy, Office of New Drugs, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, FDA

* Labeling Policy Team (previously known as the Labeling Development Team)
Welcome to the CDER Prescription Drug Labeling Conference 2019!
Why is Labeling Important?¹

Why is Labeling Important?

1. https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g186394-d571216-i111424824-Premier_Inn_Newcastle_Quayside_hotel_Newcastle_upon_Tyne_Tyne_and_Wear_En.html; https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-03-21/quiz-sydney-confusing-parking-signs/10683014
Goals of Conference

➢ Provide practical information on a variety of prescription drug labeling topics including:
  ▪ Prescribing Information
  ▪ FDA-approved patient labeling
  ▪ Carton/container labeling
  ▪ Structured Product Labeling submissions

➢ Maintain and improve labeling quality
Topics Outside Scope of Conference

FDA presenters and panelists will not discuss:

➢ How to incorporate real world data or patient experience information in labeling

➢ Evidentiary standards needed to support labeling claims
  ▪ Consider submitting comments to the Docket¹

¹ Promoting Effective Drug Development Programs: Opportunities and Priorities for FDA’s Office of New Drugs (Docket No. FDA–2019–N–3453)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Presenters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary PLR Conversions and Updating Prescribing Information (PI)</td>
<td>Eric Brodsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indications and Usage Section of Labeling Draft Guidance and Drug</td>
<td>Iris Masucci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuse and Dependence Section of Labeling Draft Guidance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverse Reaction Information in PI</td>
<td>Jeanne Herndon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric Information In PI</td>
<td>Eric Brodsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLLR: Four Years In - What’s next?</td>
<td>Miriam Dinatale, Kristie Baisden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(Tamara Johnson)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeling Case Study: Transformation of an Indication</td>
<td>Ann Marie Trentacosti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeling Finalization: Recommendations for Final Check of Labeling</td>
<td>John Gallagher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format and Appearance in the PI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving the Accuracy of SPL Submissions: “The Missing LOINC”</td>
<td>Farrokh Sohrabi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLLR = Pregnancy Lactation and Labeling Rule; SPL = Structured Product Labeling
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Presenters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labeling for Biological Products</td>
<td>Ruby (Chi-Ann) Wu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jessica Greenbaum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Recipe for Clinical Pharmacology Information in Labeling That is</td>
<td>Joseph Grillo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to Digest</td>
<td>(Mongthuong Tran)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructions for Use Draft Guidance</td>
<td>Morgan Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Byron Pearsall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(LaShawn Griffiths)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product Title and Initial U.S. Approval in Highlights of Prescribing</td>
<td>Debra Beitzell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Draft Guidance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Product Nomenclature</td>
<td>Jibril Abdus-Samad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Considerations for Container Labels and Carton Labeling to</td>
<td>Chi-Ming (Alice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimize Medication Errors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving Consistency of Information Between the PI and Carton/</td>
<td>Eric Brodsky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container Labeling</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Voluntary PLR Conversions and Updating Prescribing Information (PI)

Eric Brodsky, M.D.
Associate Director, Labeling Policy Team*, Office of New Drug Policy, Office of New Drugs, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, FDA

* Labeling Policy Team (previously known as the Labeling Development Team)
Disclaimer

➢ The views and opinions expressed in this presentation represent those of the presenter, and do not necessarily represent an official FDA position.

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

➢ Reference to any marketed products is for illustrative purposes only and does not constitute endorsement by the FDA.
Learning Objectives

- Encourage submission of voluntary physician labeling rule (PLR) conversion labeling supplements
- Review principles in updating Prescribing Information (PI)
- Review updated prescription drug labeling resources
“Old” (non-PLR) Format\(^1\) vs. PLR Format\(^2\) PI

### “Old” Format Labeling Sections

- BOXED WARNING
- DESCRIPTION
- CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
- INDICATION AND USAGE
- CONTRAINDICATIONS
- WARNINGS
- PRECAUTIONS
- ADVERSE REACTIONS
- DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
- OVERDOSAGE
- DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
- HOW SUPPLIED

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1. "Labeling and Prescription Drug Advertising; Content and Format for Labeling for Human Prescription Drugs"; 44 FR 37434 (June 26, 1979), 21 CFR 201.80
2. "Requirements on Content and Format of Labeling for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products."); 71 FR 39222 (January 24, 2006), CFR 201.56(d) and 21 CFR 201.57

### PLR Format

(Full Prescribing Information Sections)

- **BOXED WARNING**
- 1 INDICATIONS AND USAGE
- 2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
- 3 DOSAGE FORMS AND STRENGTHS
- 4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
- 5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
- 6 ADVERSE REACTIONS
- 7 DRUG INTERACTIONS
- 8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
  - 8.1 Pregnancy
  - 8.2 Labor and Delivery
  - 8.3 Nursing Mothers
  - 8.4 Pediatric Use
  - 8.5 Geriatric Use
- 9 DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
  - 9.1 Controlled Substance
  - 9.2 Abuse
  - 9.3 Dependence
- 10 OVERDOSAGE
- 11 DESCRIPTION
- 12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
  - 12.1 Mechanism of Action
  - 12.2 Pharmacodynamics
  - 12.3 Pharmacokinetics
- 13 NONCLINICAL TOXICOLOGY
  - 13.1 Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
- 13.2 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology
- 14 CLINICAL STUDIES
- 15 REFERENCES
- 16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
- 17 PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
CDER Encourages Submission of Voluntary PLR Conversions

➢ “PLR format represents a more useful and modern approach for communicating accurate and up-to-date information on the safe and effective use of drugs and makes prescription information more accessible for use with electronic prescribing tools and other electronic information resources”¹

➢ “FDA strongly encourages all applicants to voluntarily convert the labeling of their drug products to the PLR format, regardless of the date of approval”¹

234 voluntary PLR conversions approved to date!

¹ See 78 FR 8446 (February 6, 2013); also see final rule (PLR) “Requirements on Content and Format of Labeling For Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products” 71 FR 3922 (January 24, 2006)
CDER-Regulated PI in PLR Format Over the Last Five Years (NDAs/BLAs only)¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Proportion of CDER-Regulated PI in PLR Format (NDAs/BLAs only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 2014</td>
<td>~ 45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2016</td>
<td>~ 56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2017</td>
<td>~ 61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2018</td>
<td>~ 63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 2019</td>
<td>~ 65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NDAs: 64%  
BLAs: 94%

CDER-regulated ANDA labeling in PLR format (November 2019): ~ 44%

NDAs = New Drug Applications [includes 505(b)(1) and 505(b)(2) NDAs]; BLAs = Biologics License Applications [includes 351(a) and 351(k) BLAs]

¹ November 2019 analysis based on Structured Product Labeling (SPL) files generally only includes marketed products and excludes repacker labeling and authorized generic labeling; excludes CBER-regulated products (e.g., vaccines, allergenic products, cellular and gene therapy products)
CDER’s Efforts to Improve PI (1 of 2)

➢ Encourage submission of voluntary PLR conversions
➢ Train CDER staff on labeling review and development
➢ Publish draft and final labeling guidances
➢ Provide labeling oversight
➢ Public outreach (e.g., labeling conferences)
CDER’s Efforts to Improve PI (2 of 2)

➢ Work with application holders on updating labeling during NDA, BLA, and supplement\(^1\) submission

➢ Conduct qualitative research to learn how physicians interpret wording in labeling\(^2\)

➢ Provide new and improve existing public labeling resources

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\(^1\) NDA/BLA efficacy and labeling supplements

\(^2\) The research is intended to inform FDA’s thinking on labeling and serve as a basis for future quantitative research. Findings from this qualitative research will not be used to make regulatory decisions. When final, the results of this research will be published on this [webpage](https://www.fda.gov).
CDER’s Dedicated Prescription Drug Labeling Specialists (NDAs/BLAs)¹

➢ Associate Directors for Labeling (ADLs)
➢ Clinical pharmacology labeling specialists
➢ Product quality labeling specialists
➢ Biological product labeling specialists
➢ Patient labeling specialists

¹ List is not comprehensive. CDER has multiple staff that review and develop prescription drug labeling for NDAs/BLAs (e.g., clinical, clinical pharmacology, pharmacology/toxicology, clinical microbiology, biostatistics, medication errors, risk management, epidemiology, pharmacovigilance, promotion, controlled substance, maternal health, pediatrics, and other staff)
Updating Prescribing Information (PI)
Prescribing Information (PI)

Written for healthcare practitioners and must:\(^1\)

- Contain a summary of essential scientific information needed for safe and effective use of the human prescription drug
- 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

\(^1\) See 21 CFR 201.56(a)(2)
Updating PI is Application Holder’s Responsibility

➢ Should review PI at least annually for outdated information\(^1\)

➢ Must update PI when new information becomes available that causes PI to become inaccurate, false, or misleading\(^2\)
  ▪ “a drug … shall be deemed to be misbranded … (i)f its labeling is false or misleading”\(^3\)

\(^1\) Guidance for industry: [Labeling for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products - Implementing the PLR Content and Format Requirements](https://www.fda.gov) (February 2013)
\(^2\) 21 CFR 201.56(a)(2); \(^3\) FD&C Act [section 352(a) of the U.S.C.]

www.fda.gov
Principles of Updating PI\(^1\)
(in addition to ensuring scientific accuracy)

- Ensure PI meets statutory/regulatory requirements and is consistent with final guidance recommendations\(^2\)
- Ensure consistent message
- Improve organization/formatting\(^3\)
- Update terminology and remove/revise outdated, misleading, or clearly inapplicable information\(^3,4\)
- When updating PI, review and develop *entire* PI

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\(^1\) Guidance for industry: *Labeling for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products - Implementing the PLR Content and Format Requirements* (February 2013); \(^2\) Final guidances represents the Agency’s current thinking (alternative approaches are acceptable if they satisfy statutes/regulations); \(^3\) If applicable; \(^4\) 21 CFR 201.56(a)(2) and 21 CFR 201.56(d)(4)
Ensure Labeling Meets Statutory/Regulatory Requirements and Is Consistent with Final Guidance Recommendations

➢ Recent statutes/regulations, for example:
  ▪ Susceptibility test interpretive criteria¹
  ▪ Limited population pathway drugs²
  ▪ Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule (PLLR)³

➢ Recent final PI guidances,⁴ for example:
  ▪ Pediatric Information Incorporated Into Human Prescription Drug and Biological Product Labeling (March 2019)
  ▪ Labeling for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products Approved Under the Accelerated Approval Regulatory Pathway (January 2019)

¹ 21st Century Cures Act (Section 511A of FD&C Act); ² 21st Century Cures Act (Section 506 of FD&C Act); ³ Final PLLR rule; 79 FR 72064 (December 4, 2014); ⁴ See Prescription Drug Labeling Resources website for other labeling guidances (final guidances represents the Agency’s current thinking – alternative approaches are acceptable if they satisfy statutes/regulations)
Ensure Consistent Message in PI: Unclear Prevention/Mitigation Strategies¹ (Before)

4 CONTRAINDICATIONS
DRUG-X is **contraindicated** in patients with severe renal impairment.

5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.3 Increased Risk of Adverse Reaction-Y in Patients with Severe Renal Impairment
DRUG-X is **not recommended** in patients with severe renal impairment

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
8.6 Renal Impairment
If DRUG-X is used in patients with severe renal impairment, use **cautiously**.

¹ This example does not contain all the required and recommended elements for these sections/subsections. To see other examples of labeling inconsistencies see Consistency in Labeling and Methods to Optimize Communication in Labeling.
5 WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS
5.3 Increased Risk of Adverse Reaction-Y in Patients with Severe Renal Impairment
DRUG-X is **not recommended** in patients with severe renal impairment.

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS
8.6 Renal Impairment
DRUG-X is **not recommended** in patients with severe renal impairment.

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1 This example does not contain all the required and recommended elements for these sections/subsections. To see other examples of labeling inconsistencies see Consistency in Labeling and Methods to Optimize Communication in Labeling.
2 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

2.2 General

Dosage interruption is recommended for the management of neutropenia. The DRUG-X dosage should be reduced to 10 mg once daily in patients receiving strong CYP3A4 inhibitors.

2.2 General Considerations for Administration

- Concomitant use of DRUG-X with strong CYP3A4 inducers may result in reduced clinical response to DRUG-X.
- DRUG-X should not be used in patients with absolute neutrophil count less than 500 cells/mm³.
2.2 Dosage Modifications due to Neutropenia

… See Table 1 for recommended dosage adjustments if significant neutropenia occurs during DRUG-X administration.

Table 1: Recommended DRUG-X Dosage Modifications for Neutropenia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANC Value (cells/microL)</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 1000</td>
<td>No change in dosage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-1000</td>
<td>Interrupt dosage until ANC &gt; 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 500</td>
<td>Discontinue DRUG-X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Dosage Modifications with Concomitant Use of Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors

Reduce the DRUG-X dosage to 10 mg once daily in patients taking concomitant strong CYP3A4 inhibitors [see Drug Interactions (7)].
Update Terminology; Remove/Revise Outdated, Misleading, or Clearly Inapplicable Information in PI\(^1\) (1 of 3)

- Update terminology, e.g., from Wegener’s granulomatosis to granulomatosis with polyangiitis
- Change “in man” to “in patients” (if product is approved for use in men and women)
- Remove general statements that are not related to the drug
- Unapproved indications or uses or dosing regimens must not be implied or suggested\(^2\)

\(^1\) 21 CFR 201.56(a)(2) and 21 CFR 201.56(d)(4); \(^2\) 21 CFR 201.57(c)(2)(iv), (c)(2)(v), and (c)(3)(ii)
Update Terminology; Remove/Revise Outdated, Misleading, or Clearly Inapplicable Information in PI\(^1\) (2 of 3)

- Remove investigational name of product
- Remove products that are not generally available in U.S. (e.g., cisapride, gatifloxacin, pergolide, astemizole)
- Remove recommendations that are no longer standard of care (e.g., assess “liver biopsies” prior to and during treatment)

\(^1\) 21 CFR 201.56(a)(2) and 21 CFR 201.56(d)(4)
 ➢ Remove or revise statements that are directed to the patient

 ➢ Remove unhelpful risk mitigation strategies

 ➢ Avoid nonspecific quantitative terms
   (e.g., many, few, large, small, frequent, infrequent, rare, rapid-onset, rapidly absorbed, potent)¹

¹ See the guidance for industry: Adverse Reactions Section of Labeling for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products – Content and Format (January 2006) and the guidance for industry: Clinical Studies Section of Labeling for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products – Content and Format (January 2006)
When Updating PI, Review and Develop Entire PI

➢ Frequently more than one section/subsection is affected by a PI update

➢ Review other sections/subsections not affected by PI update
  ▪ For an efficacy supplement in addition to updating Sections 1, 2, 6, and 14, recommend updating other sections (e.g., not related to new proposed indication)

1 Sections 1, 2, 6, and 14 are the INDICATIONS AND USAGE, DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, ADVERSE REACTIONS, and CLINICAL STUDIES sections, respectively
### 505(b)(2) NDA Labeling Are *Not* ANDA Labeling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANDA PI (for generic drugs)</th>
<th>PI for Drug Submitted Under a 505(b)(2) NDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Must be <strong>same as</strong> the last approved NDA Reference Listed Drug PI except for permissible differences¹</td>
<td>Does <strong>not</strong> need to be the “same as” the PI for the listed drug²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Must meet all labeling statutory/regulatory requirements and should be consistent with labeling guidance recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Must reflect currently available information needed for safe and effective use of the drug</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1 Permissible differences include different manufacturer/packer/distributor information, package size, inactive ingredients, omission of information protected by patent or exclusivity, differences due to an approved suitability petition (for ANDAs associated with a withdrawn RLD, see draft guidance for industry: [Updating ANDA Labeling After the Marketing Application for the Reference Listed Drug Has Been Withdrawn](https://www.fda.gov/drugs/guidance-compliance-information/guidances-drugs/ucm610043.htm) (July 2016) (when final, this guidance will represent the Agency’s current thinking)

2 Listed drug [e.g., a drug submitted under a 505(b)(1) NDA]
Opportunities for Application Holders to Update PI

Before submitting any supplement to an NDA/BLA, review entire PI and assess if information is outdated, misleading, unclear, and/or inapplicable. Consider updating entire PI:

- Labeling supplements (e.g., PLLR conversion, voluntary PLR conversion)
- Efficacy supplements
Prescription Drug Labeling Review Resources
Prescription Drug Labeling Resources

This website provides labeling resources for the Prescribing Information. FDA-approved patient labeling, and carton and container labeling for human prescription drugs, including biological products - see Overview of Website

Highlights of Prescribing Information: Format Sample

- FORMERLY NAMED “PLR Requirements for Prescribing Information”
- Over 100 labeling resources!

1 https://www.fda.gov/drugs/laws-acts-and-rules/prescription-drug-labeling-resources
Prescription Drug Labeling Resources Webpage
(information about PI, FDA-approved patient labeling, and carton/container labeling)

Each capsule contains:
New Drug......10 mg
(equivalent to 10.5 mg New Drug
Hydrochloride USP)

Recommended Adult Dosage: See prescribing
information
Discontinue in a tight, light-resistant container as defined
in the USP, with a child-resistant closure.
Keep tightly closed.
Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to
30°C (59° to 86°F). [See USP controlled room
temperature.]

NDC 12345-678-90
DRUG-X
(new drug) CAPSULES USP
10 mg

Manufactured by: ABC Limited
Pharmacist: Please dispense with Medication Guide provided separately
Distributed by: BBB packaging services
Rx only
100 CAPSULES
Prescription Drug Labeling Resources Webpage (1 of 2)¹

- PI Requirements and Rules
- PI Guidances
- Presentations – Sections of the PI
- Presentations – Broad Labeling Content
- Sample Templates and Format Tools for PI
- Established Pharmacologic Class (EPC) Resources

Prescription Drug Labeling Resources Webpage (2 of 2)

- ANDA-Specific Labeling Resources
- Biological Product-Specific Labeling Resources
- Product Quality-Related Labeling Resources
- Carton/Container Labeling Specific Resources
- Patient Labeling Specific Resources
- Labeling Databases

1 https://www.fda.gov/drugs/laws-acts-and-rules/prescription-drug-labeling-resources
Drugs@FDA Will Be Updated Soon

www.fda.gov/DrugsatFDA
FDALabel (New Labeling Search Tool)\(^1\)

FDALabel and Daily Med have the same data

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**Labeling Types**

Choose one or more: Animal Rx, Animal OTC, Human Rx, Human OTC, Medical Device, Medical Device Rx, Vaccine

or choose one or more from the list: ...

**Application Types or Marketing Categories**

Choose one or more: ANDA, BLA, NDA, OTC Monograph Final, OTC Monograph Not Final

or choose one or more from the list: ...

**Product Name(s)**

Trade or generic/proper name contains Enter any part(s) of product name

**Labeling Full Text Search**

Enter search keywords

Query syntax: use 'and' or 'or' between words if they are not required to occur contiguously

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\(^1\) [https://nctr-crs.fda.gov/fdalabel/ui/search](https://nctr-crs.fda.gov/fdalabel/ui/search)
**Question:** 505(b)(2) Labeling Must Be the Same As the Listed Drug’s Labeling Except for Which of the Following Items:

- a) Inactive ingredients
- b) Dosage form(s)
- c) Recommended dosage
- d) Warnings (e.g., in WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS section)
- e) a and b
- f) None of the above
Summary

➢ CDER encourages voluntary PLR conversion

➢ Before submitting any supplement to an NDA/BLA, review entire PI and update PI (if applicable)

➢ Multiple prescription drug labeling resources are available
  ▪ We welcome your input to add/revise resources!

Questions: cdersbia@fda.gov
Back-Up Slides
### “Old” (non-PLR) Format PI

#### “Old” Format Labeling Sections

- BOXED WARNING
- DESCRIPTION
- CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
- INDICATION AND USAGE
- CONTRAINDICATIONS
- WARNINGS
- **PRECAUTIONS**
- ADVERSE REACTIONS
- DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE
- OVERDOSE
- DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION
- HOW SUPPLIED

#### Subsections in PRECAUTIONS Section

- General
- Information for Patients
- Laboratory Tests
- Drug Interactions
- Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions
- Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility
- Pregnancy
- Labor and Delivery
- Nursing Mothers
- Pediatric Use
- Geriatric Use

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1 “Labeling and Prescription Drug Advertising; Content and Format for Labeling for Human Prescription Drugs”; 44 FR 37434 (June 26, 1979), 21 CFR 201.80

[www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov)
Although Highlights of Prescribing Information (Highlights) is only shown on this slide, PLR labeling includes Highlights, Table of Contents, and Full Prescribing Information.

“Requirements on Content and Format of Labeling for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products” 71 FR 3922 (January 24, 2006)
Future Draft and Revised Labeling Draft Guidances¹

➢ PK in Patients with Impaired Renal Function – Study Design, Data Analysis and Impact on Dosing and Labeling (revised draft)

➢ Pregnancy, Lactation and Reproductive Potential: Labeling for Human Prescription Drug and Biological Products (revised draft)

➢ Quantification of Sodium, Potassium, and Phosphate in Human OTC and Prescription Drug Labeling (draft)

¹ See March 2019 Guidance Agenda https://www.fda.gov/media/124386/download; PK = pharmacokinetics