

**CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND
RESEARCH**

APPLICATION NUMBER:

203108Orig1s000

PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW(S)

**Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Food and Drug Administration Center for
Drug Evaluation and Research Office of
Surveillance and Epidemiology
Office of Medication Error Prevention and Risk Management**

Proprietary Name Memorandum

Date: July 3, 2014

Reviewer: Lissa C. Owens, PharmD
Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis

Team Leader: Kendra Worthy, PharmD
Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis

Associate Director: Lubna Merchant, M.S., PharmD
Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis

Drug Name and Strength: Striverdi Respimat (Olodaterol) Inhalation Spray
2.5 mcg per actuation

Application Type/Number: NDA 203108

Applicant: Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

OSE RCM #: 2014-25588

*** This document contains proprietary and confidential information that should not be released to the public.***

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1 INTRODUCTION

This memorandum is to re-assess the proposed proprietary name, Striverdi Respimat, under NDA 203108. DMEPA previously found the name acceptable in OSE Review# 2012-2317 dated December 20, 2012 for NDA 203108. We note that product characteristics are the same for NDA 205832 currently under review.

2 METHODS AND DISCUSSION

For re-assessments of the proposed proprietary name, DMEPA conducted a gap analysis and searched the POCA database (see section 4) to identify names with orthographic and phonetic similarity to the proposed name that have been approved since the previous OSE proprietary name review # 2012-2317. Additionally, we evaluated the previously identified names of concern considering any lessons learned from recent post-marketing experience, which may have altered our previous conclusion regarding the acceptability of the proposed proprietary name. Our evaluation has not altered our previous conclusion regarding the acceptability of the proposed proprietary name. Additionally, our POCA search did not identify any new names that represent a potential source of drug name confusion. As a result, we maintain that the name is acceptable.

Additionally, DMEPA searched the USAN stem list to determine if the name contains any USAN stems as of the last USAN updates. The July 1, 2014 search of USAN stems did not find any USAN stems in the proposed proprietary name.

3 CONCLUSIONS

We have completed our review of the proposed proprietary name, Striverdi Respimat, and have concluded that this name is acceptable.

If you have further questions or need clarifications, please contact Nichelle Rashid, OSE Project Manager, at 301-796-3904.

3.1 Comments to the Applicant

We have completed our review of the proposed proprietary name, Striverdi Respimat, and have concluded that this name is acceptable.

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your June 13, 2014 submission are altered, the name must be resubmitted for review.

4 REFERENCES

1. Owens, L, Proprietary name review for Striverdi Respimat (NDA 203108). Silver Spring (MD): Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology, Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis (US); 2012-12-20. OSE RCM No.: 2012-2317
2. **USAN Stems** (<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/physician-resources/medical-science/united-states-adopted-names-council/naming-guidelines/approved-stems.page?>)
USAN Stems List contains all the recognized USAN stems.
3. **Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA)**
POCA is a system that FDA designed. As part of the name similarity assessment, POCA is used to evaluate proposed names via a phonetic and orthographic algorithm. The proposed proprietary name is converted into its phonemic representation before it runs through the phonetic algorithm. Likewise, an orthographic algorithm exists that operates in a similar fashion. POCA is publicly accessible.

This is a representation of an electronic record that was signed electronically and this page is the manifestation of the electronic signature.

/s/

LISSA C OWENS
07/03/2014

KENDRA C WORTHY
07/07/2014

LUBNA A MERCHANT
07/07/2014

**Department of Health and Human Services
Public Health Service
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology
Office of Medication Error Prevention and Risk Management**

Proprietary Name Review

Date: December 20, 2012

Reviewer(s): Lissa C. Owens, PharmD
Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis

Team Leader: Lubna Merchant, M.S., PharmD
Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis

Deputy Director: Kellie Taylor, PharmD, MPH
Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis

Division Director: Carol Holquist, RPh
Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis

Drug Name(s) and Strength(s): Striverdi Respimat (Olodaterol) Inhalation Spray
2.5 mcg per actuation

Application Type/Number: NDA 203108

Applicant/Sponsor: Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc

OSE RCM #: 2012-2317

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1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Striverdi Respimat, from a safety and promotional perspective. The sources and methods used to evaluate the proposed name are outlined in the reference section and Appendix A respectively.

1.1 REGULATORY HISTORY

This product was reviewed under the proposed name, (b) (4) under the IND in OSE Review #2011-3378 dated March 6, 2012, and was found conditionally acceptable at that time. It was then evaluated under the NDA submitted June 29, 2012 and during the evaluation of the name, found to (b) (4) and therefore unacceptable for this product.

A teleconference was held on September 18, 2012 and September 21, 2012 to inform the Applicant of our concerns and (b) (4) was withdrawn. Subsequently, the Applicant submitted the name Striverdi Respimat for our evaluation.

1.2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following product information is provided in the October 4, 2012 proprietary name submission.

- Active Ingredient: Olodaterol
- Indication of Use: Maintenance treatment of bronchospasm associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, including chronic bronchitis and emphysema
- Route of Administration: Oral Inhalation
- Dosage Form: Inhalation Spray
- Strength: 2.5 mcg per actuation
- Dose and Frequency: 2 actuations by mouth once daily
- How Supplied: Provided in a box containing the Respimat inhaler and the Respimat cartridge
- Storage: Room temperature; Protect from freezing

2. RESULTS

The following sections provide the information obtained and considered in the overall evaluation of the proposed proprietary name.

2.1 PROMOTIONAL ASSESSMENT

The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion OPDP determined the proposed name is acceptable from a promotional perspective. DMEPA and the Division of Pulmonary, Allergy, and Rheumatology Products concurred with the findings of OPDP's promotional assessment of the proposed name.

2.2 SAFETY ASSESSMENT

The following aspects were considered in the safety evaluation of the name.

2.2.1 United States Adopted Names (USAN) SEARCH

The October 31, 2012 search of the United States Adopted Name (USAN) stems did not identify that a USAN stem is present in the proposed proprietary name.

2.2.2 Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name

The Applicant indicated in their submission that the proposed name, Striverdi Respimat, has no intended meaning or derivation. The proprietary name is comprised of two words, the root name ‘Striverdi’ and the modifier ‘Respimat’. The root name and the modifier do not contain any components (i.e., route of administration, numbers, etc.) that are misleading or can contribute to medication errors.

Our evaluation of the modifier is discussed in Section 2.2.7.

2.2.3 Medication Error Data Selection of Cases

Since the Respimat device is currently marketed (Combivent Respimat), we searched the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) database to identify medication errors involving ‘Respimat’ which would be relevant for this review. The October 23, 2012 search of the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) database used the following search terms: verbatim name: “Combivent Respima%”, trade name: “Combivent Respima%”, Medication Errors (HLGT), Product Packaging Issues (HLT), Product Label Issues (HLT), Product Quality Issues (NEC) (HLT).

There were no reports retrieved from this search.

2.2.4 FDA Name Simulation Studies

Eighty practitioners participated in DMEPA’s prescription studies. The interpretations did not overlap with any currently marketed product nor did it appear or sound similar to any products under review or currently marketed. Thirty-five (inpatient: n=19, voice: n=2, outpatient: n=14) participants interpreted the name correctly as ‘Striverdi Respimat’, Four (inpatient n=3, voice: n=1) interpreted the name as “Striverdi”, Four (inpatient: n=1, outpatient: n=3) interpreted the name as ‘Striverdi Respimet’, and Four (voice: n=4) interpreted the name as ‘Striverity Respimat’. See Appendix C for the complete listing of interpretations from the verbal and written prescription studies.

2.2.5 Comments from Other Review Disciplines

In response to the OSE, October 18, 2012 e-mail, the Division of Pulmonary, Allergy, and Rheumatology Products (DPARP) did not forward any comments or concerns relating to the proposed name at the initial phase of the proprietary name review.

2.2.6 Failure Mode and Effects Analysis of Similar Names

Appendix B lists possible orthographic and phonetic misinterpretations of the letters appearing in the proposed proprietary name, Striverdi Respimat. Table 1 lists the names

with orthographic, phonetic, or spelling similarity to the proposed proprietary name, Striverdi Respimat identified by the primary reviewer, the Expert Panel Discussion (EPD), and other review disciplines.

Table 1: Collective List of Potentially Similar Names (DMEPA, EPD, and Other Disciplines)					
Look Similar					
<i>Name</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Source</i>
Striant	FDA	Strovite	FDA	Strattera	FDA
Stribild	FDA	Stromectol	FDA	Stivarga	FDA
Combivent Respimat	FDA	Respivent DF	FDA	Stendra	FDA
Stimate	FDA	Stridex	FDA	(b) (4)	FDA
Stavudine	FDA	Respigam	FDA	Respahist	FDA
Strive	FDA	Strivectin	FDA	Gliadel	FDA
Look and Sound Similar					
<i>Name</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Source</i>
Respimat	FDA	Striverdi	FDA	Spiriduo Respimat	FDA

Our analysis of the 21 names contained in Table 1 considered the information obtained in the previous sections along with their product characteristics. We determined none of the names listed will pose a risk for confusion as described in Appendices D through E.

2.2.7 FMEA of Modifier “Respimat”

The Applicant proposes to use the modifier ‘Respimat’ for this product. The proposed modifier refers to the device that is used with the medication. The Applicant did not provide data to support that the proposed modifier is understood by health care practitioners and patients; however, the naming convention of adding a modifier to represent a specific device has been used before.

Additionally, the modifier ‘Respimat’ is currently used with another marketed product (Combivent Respimat). In our search of the FAERS database, we did not identify any cases of name confusion reported with the use of this modifier. The Respimat device used with this product is identical to the Respimat device used with Combivent Respimat. Therefore, we believe the modifier Respimat is appropriate for this product as there is precedence for it in the marketplace. Additionally, we do not anticipate any confusion between Combivent Respimat and Striverdi Respimat given the root names are quite different.

We note that modifiers may be omitted. If the modifier, Respimat, is omitted there is no other Striverdi product currently marketed and therefore there will be no product confusion at this time. Additionally, we did not identify any names that can be confused with 'Respimat' during our searches. Therefore, we do not find the modifier, Respimat, misleading or vulnerable to confusion and find it acceptable for this product.

2.2.8 Communication of DMEPA's Final Decision to Other Disciplines

DMEPA communicated our findings to the Division of Pulmonary, Allergy, and Rheumatology Products via e-mail on November 6, 2012. At that time we also requested additional information or concerns that could inform our review. Per e-mail correspondence from the Division of Pulmonary, Allergy, and Rheumatology Products on November 9, 2012, they stated no additional concerns with the proposed proprietary name, Striverdi Respimat.

3 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed proprietary name is acceptable from both a promotional and safety perspective.

If you have further questions or need clarifications, please contact Nichelle Rashid, OSE project manager, at 301-796-3904

3.1 COMMENTS TO THE APPLICANT

We have completed our review of the proposed proprietary name, Striverdi Respimat, and have concluded that this name is acceptable. However, if any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your October 4, 2012 submission are altered, the name must be resubmitted for review.

Additionally, the proposed proprietary name must be re-reviewed 90 days prior to approval of the NDA. The conclusions upon re-review are subject to change.

4 REFERENCES

1. ***Micromedex Integrated Index*** (<http://csi.micromedex.com>)

Micromedex contains a variety of databases covering pharmacology, therapeutics, toxicology and diagnostics.

2. ***Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA)***

POCA is a database which was created for the Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis, FDA. As part of the name similarity assessment, proposed names are evaluated via a phonetic/orthographic algorithm. The proposed proprietary name is converted into its phonemic representation before it runs through the phonetic algorithm. Likewise, an orthographic algorithm exists which operates in a similar fashion.

3. ***Drug Facts and Comparisons, online version, St. Louis, MO***
(<http://factsandcomparisons.com>)

Drug Facts and Comparisons is a compendium organized by therapeutic course; it contains monographs on prescription and OTC drugs, with charts comparing similar products. This database also lists the orphan drugs.

4. ***FDA Document Archiving, Reporting & Regulatory Tracking System [DARRTS]***

DARRTS is a government database used to organize Applicant and Sponsor submissions as well as to store and organize assignments, reviews, and communications from the review divisions.

5. ***Division of Medication Errors Prevention and Analysis proprietary name consultation requests***

This is a list of proposed and pending names that is generated by the Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis from the Access database/tracking system.

6. ***Drugs@FDA*** (<http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/drugsatfda/index.cfm>)

Drugs@FDA contains most of the drug products approved since 1939. The majority of labels, approval letters, reviews, and other information are available for drug products approved from 1998 to the present. Drugs@FDA contains official information about FDA approved brand name, generic drugs, therapeutic biological products, prescription and over-the-counter human drugs and discontinued drugs and “Chemical Type 6” approvals.

7. ***U.S. Patent and Trademark Office*** (<http://www.uspto.gov>)

USPTO provides information regarding patent and trademarks.

8. ***Clinical Pharmacology Online*** (www.clinicalpharmacology-ip.com)

Clinical Pharmacology contains full monographs for the most common drugs in clinical use, plus mini monographs covering investigational, less common,

combination, nutraceutical and nutritional products. It also provides a keyword search engine.

9. Data provided by Thomson & Thomson's SAEGIS™ Online Service, available at (www.thomson-thomson.com)

The Pharma In-Use Search database contains over 400,000 unique pharmaceutical trademarks and trade names that are used in about 50 countries worldwide. The data is provided under license by IMS HEALTH.

10. Natural Medicines Comprehensive Databases (www.naturaldatabase.com)

Natural Medicines contains up-to-date clinical data on the natural medicines, herbal medicines, and dietary supplements used in the western world.

11. Access Medicine (www.accessmedicine.com)

Access Medicine® from McGraw-Hill contains full-text information from approximately 60 titles; it includes tables and references. Among the titles are: Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, Basic & Clinical Pharmacology, and Goodman and Gilman's The Pharmacologic Basis of Therapeutics.

12. USAN Stems (<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/about-ama/our-people/coalitions-consortiums/united-states-adopted-names-council/naming-guidelines/approved-stems.shtml>)

USAN Stems List contains all the recognized USAN stems.

13. Red Book (www.thomsonhc.com/home/dispatch)

Red Book contains prices and product information for prescription, over-the-counter drugs, medical devices, and accessories.

14. Lexi-Comp (www.lexi.com)

Lexi-Comp is a web-based searchable version of the Drug Information Handbook.

15. Medical Abbreviations (www.medilexicon.com)

Medical Abbreviations dictionary contains commonly used medical abbreviations and their definitions.

16. CVS/Pharmacy (www.CVS.com)

This database contains commonly used over the counter products not usually identified in other databases.

17. Walgreens (www.walgreens.com)

This database contains commonly used over the counter products not usually identified in other databases.

18. Rx List (www.rxlist.com)

RxList is an online medical resource dedicated to offering detailed and current pharmaceutical information on brand and generic drugs.

19. Dogpile (www.dogpile.com)

Dogpile is a [Metasearch](#) engine that searches multiple search engines including Google, Yahoo! and Bing, and returns the most relevant results to the search.

20. Natural Standard (<http://www.naturalstandard.com>)

Natural Standard is a resource that aggregates and synthesizes data on complementary and alternative medicine.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

FDA's Proprietary Name Risk Assessment considers the promotional and safety aspects of a proposed proprietary name. The promotional review of the proposed name is conducted by OPDP. OPDP evaluates proposed proprietary names to determine if they are overly fanciful, so as to misleadingly imply unique effectiveness or composition, as well as to assess whether they contribute to overstatement of product efficacy, minimization of risk, broadening of product indications, or making of unsubstantiated superiority claims. OPDP provides their opinion to DMEPA for consideration in the overall acceptability of the proposed proprietary name.

The safety assessment is conducted by DMEPA. DMEPA staff search a standard set of databases and information sources to identify names that are similar in pronunciation, spelling, and orthographically similar when scripted to the proposed proprietary name. Additionally, we consider inclusion of USAN stems or other characteristics that when incorporated into a proprietary name may cause or contribute to medication errors (i.e., dosing interval, dosage form/route of administration, medical or product name abbreviations, names that include or suggest the composition of the drug product, etc.). DMEPA defines a medication error as any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm while the medication is in the control of the health care professional, patient, or consumer.¹

Following the preliminary screening of the proposed proprietary name, DMEPA gathers to discuss their professional opinions on the safety of the proposed proprietary name. This meeting is commonly referred to the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) Expert Panel discussion. DMEPA also considers other aspects of the name that may be misleading from a safety perspective. DMEPA staff conducts a prescription simulation studies using FDA health care professionals. When provided, DMEPA considers external proprietary name studies conducted by or for the Applicant/Sponsor and incorporates the findings of these studies into the overall risk assessment.

The DMEPA primary reviewer assigned to evaluate the proposed proprietary name is responsible for considering the collective findings, and provides an overall risk assessment of the proposed proprietary name. DMEPA bases the overall risk assessment on the findings of a Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) of the proprietary name and misleading nature of the proposed proprietary name with a focus on the avoidance of medication errors.

DMEPA uses the clinical expertise of its staff to anticipate the conditions of the clinical setting where the product is likely to be used based on the characteristics of the proposed product. DMEPA considers the product characteristics associated with the proposed product throughout the risk assessment because the product characteristics of the

¹ National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention.
<http://www.nccmerp.org/aboutMedErrors.html>. Last accessed 10/11/2007.

proposed may provide a context for communication of the drug name and ultimately determine the use of the product in the *usual* clinical practice setting.

Typical product characteristics considered when identifying drug names that could potentially be confused with the proposed proprietary name include, but are not limited to; established name of the proposed product, proposed indication of use, dosage form, route of administration, strength, unit of measure, dosage units, recommended dose, typical quantity or volume, frequency of administration, product packaging, storage conditions, patient population, and prescriber population. DMEPA considers how these product characteristics may or may not be present in communicating a product name throughout the medication use system. Because drug name confusion can occur at any point in the medication use process, DMEPA considers the potential for confusion throughout the entire U.S. medication use process, including drug procurement, prescribing and ordering, dispensing, administration, and monitoring the impact of the medication.²

The DMEPA considers the spelling of the name, pronunciation of the name when spoken, and appearance of the name when scripted. DMEPA compares the proposed proprietary name with the proprietary and established name of existing and proposed drug products and names currently under review at the FDA. DMEPA compares the pronunciation of the proposed proprietary name with the pronunciation of other drug names because verbal communication of medication names is common in clinical settings. DMEPA examines the phonetic similarity using patterns of speech. If provided, DMEPA will consider the Sponsor's intended pronunciation of the proprietary name. However, DMEPA also considers a variety of pronunciations that could occur in the English language because the Sponsor has little control over how the name will be spoken in clinical practice. The orthographic appearance of the proposed name is evaluated using a number of different handwriting samples. DMEPA applies expertise gained from root-cause analysis of postmarketing medication errors to identify sources of ambiguity within the name that could be introduced when scripting (e.g., "T" may look like "F," lower case 'a' looks like a lower case 'u,' etc). Additionally, other orthographic attributes that determine the overall appearance of the drug name when scripted (see Table 1 below for details).

² Institute of Medicine. Preventing Medication Errors. The National Academies Press: Washington DC. 2006.

Table 1. Criteria Used to Identify Drug Names that Look- or Sound-Similar to a Proposed Proprietary Name.

Type of Similarity	Considerations when Searching the Databases		
	<i>Potential Causes of Drug Name Similarity</i>	<i>Attributes Examined to Identify Similar Drug Names</i>	<i>Potential Effects</i>
Look-alike	Similar spelling	Identical prefix Identical infix Identical suffix Length of the name Overlapping product characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names may appear similar in print or electronic media and lead to drug name confusion in printed or electronic communication Names may look similar when scripted and lead to drug name confusion in written communication
	Orthographic similarity	Similar spelling Length of the name/Similar shape Upstrokes Down strokes Cross-strokes Dotted letters Ambiguity introduced by scripting letters Overlapping product characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names may look similar when scripted, and lead to drug name confusion in written communication
Sound-alike	Phonetic similarity	Identical prefix Identical infix Identical suffix Number of syllables Stresses Placement of vowel sounds Placement of consonant sounds Overlapping product characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Names may sound similar when pronounced and lead to drug name confusion in verbal communication

Lastly, DMEPA considers the potential for the proposed proprietary name to inadvertently function as a source of error for reasons other than name confusion. Post-marketing experience has demonstrated that proprietary names (or components of the proprietary name) can be a source of error in a variety of ways. Consequently, DMEPA considers and evaluates these broader safety implications of the name throughout this assessment and the medication error staff provides additional comments related to the

safety of the proposed proprietary name or product based on professional experience with medication errors.

1. Database and Information Sources

DMEPA searches the internet, several standard published drug product reference texts, and FDA databases to identify existing and proposed drug names that may sound-alike or look-alike to the proposed proprietary name. A standard description of the databases used in the searches is provided in the reference section of this review. To complement the process, the DMEPA uses a computerized method of identifying phonetic and orthographic similarity between medication names. The program, Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA), uses complex algorithms to select a list of names from a database that have some similarity (phonetic, orthographic, or both) to the trademark being evaluated. Lastly, DMEPA reviews the USAN stem list to determine if any USAN stems are present within the proprietary name. The individual findings of multiple safety evaluators are pooled and presented to the CDER Expert Panel. DMEPA also evaluates if there are characteristics included in the composition that may render the name unacceptable from a safety perspective (abbreviation, dosing interval, etc.).

2. Expert Panel Discussion

DMEPA gathers CDER professional opinions on the safety of the proposed product and discussed the proposed proprietary name (Expert Panel Discussion). The Expert Panel is composed of Division of Medication Errors Prevention (DMEPA) staff and representatives from the Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP). We also consider input from other review disciplines (OND, ONDQA/OBP). The Expert Panel also discusses potential concerns regarding drug marketing and promotion related to the proposed names.

The primary Safety Evaluator presents the pooled results of the database and information searches to the Expert Panel for consideration. Based on the clinical and professional experiences of the Expert Panel members, the Panel may recommend additional names, additional searches by the primary Safety Evaluator to supplement the pooled results, or general advice to consider when reviewing the proposed proprietary name.

3. FDA Prescription Simulation Studies

Three separate studies are conducted within the Centers of the FDA for the proposed proprietary name to determine the degree of confusion of the proposed proprietary name with marketed U.S. drug names (proprietary and established) due to similarity in visual appearance with handwritten prescriptions or verbal pronunciation of the drug name. The studies employ healthcare professionals (pharmacists, physicians, and nurses), and attempts to simulate the prescription ordering process. The primary Safety Evaluator uses the results to identify orthographic or phonetic vulnerability of the proposed name to be misinterpreted by healthcare practitioners.

In order to evaluate the potential for misinterpretation of the proposed proprietary name in handwriting and verbal communication of the name, inpatient medication orders and/or outpatient prescriptions are written, each consisting of a combination of marketed and unapproved drug products, including the proposed name. These orders are optically

scanned and one prescription is delivered to a random sample of participating health professionals via e-mail. In addition, a verbal prescription is recorded on voice mail. The voice mail messages are then sent to a random sample of the participating health professionals for their interpretations and review. After receiving either the written or verbal prescription orders, the participants record their interpretations of the orders which are recorded electronically.

4. Comments from Other Review Disciplines

DMEPA requests the Office of New Drugs (OND) and/or Office of Generic Drugs (OGD), ONDQA or OBP for their comments or concerns with the proposed proprietary name, ask for any clinical issues that may impact the DMEPA review during the initial phase of the name review. Additionally, when applicable, at the same time DMEPA requests concurrence/non-concurrence with OPDP's decision on the name. The primary Safety Evaluator addresses any comments or concerns in the safety evaluator's assessment.

The OND/OGD Regulatory Division is contacted a second time following our analysis of the proposed proprietary name. At this point, DMEPA conveys their decision to accept or reject the name. The OND or OGD Regulatory Division is requested to provide any further information that might inform DMEPA's final decision on the proposed name.

Additionally, other review disciplines opinions such as ONDQA or OBP may be considered depending on the proposed proprietary name.

5. Safety Evaluator Risk Assessment of the Proposed Proprietary Name

The primary Safety Evaluator applies his/her individual expertise gained from evaluating medication errors reported to FDA, considers all aspects of the name that may be misleading or confusing, conducts a Failure Mode and Effects Analysis, and provides an overall decision on acceptability dependent on their risk assessment of name confusion. Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) is a systematic tool for evaluating a process and identifying where and how it might fail.³ When applying FMEA to assess the risk of a proposed proprietary name, DMEPA seeks to evaluate the potential for a proposed proprietary name to be confused with another drug name because of name confusion and, thereby, cause errors to occur in the medication use system. FMEA capitalizes on the predictable and preventable nature of medication errors associated with drug name confusion. FMEA allows the Agency to identify the potential for medication errors due to orthographically or phonetically similar drug names prior to approval, where actions to overcome these issues are easier and more effective than remedies available in the post-approval phase.

In order to perform an FMEA of the proposed name, the primary Safety Evaluator must analyze the use of the product at all points in the medication use system. Because the proposed product is has not been marketed, the primary Safety Evaluator anticipates the use of the product in the usual practice settings by considering the clinical and product

³ Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI). Failure Mode and Effects Analysis. Boston. IHI:2004.

characteristics listed in Section 1.2 of this review. The Safety Evaluator then analyzes the proposed proprietary name in the context of the usual practice setting and works to identify potential failure modes and the effects associated with the failure modes.

In the initial stage of the Risk Assessment, the Safety Evaluator compares the proposed proprietary name to all of the names gathered from the above searches, Expert Panel Discussion, and prescription studies, external studies, and identifies potential failure modes by asking:

“Is the proposed proprietary name convincingly similar to another drug name, which may cause practitioners to become confused at any point in the usual practice setting? And are there any components of the name that may function as a source of error beyond sound/look-alike?”

An affirmative answer indicates a failure mode and represents a potential for the proposed proprietary name to be confused with another proprietary or established drug name because of look- or sound-alike similarity or because of some other component of the name. If the answer to the question is no, the Safety Evaluator is not convinced that the names possess similarity that would cause confusion at any point in the medication use system, thus the name is eliminated from further review.

In the second stage of the Risk Assessment, the primary Safety Evaluator evaluates all potential failure modes to determine the likely *effect* of the drug name confusion, by asking:

“Could the confusion of the drug names conceivably result in medication errors in the usual practice setting?”

The answer to this question is a central component of the Safety Evaluator’s overall risk assessment of the proprietary name. If the Safety Evaluator determines through FMEA that the name similarity would not ultimately be a source of medication errors in the usual practice setting, the primary Safety Evaluator eliminates the name from further analysis. However, if the Safety Evaluator determines through FMEA that the name similarity could ultimately cause medication errors in the usual practice setting, the Safety Evaluator will then recommend the use of an alternate proprietary name.

Moreover, DMEPA will object to the use of proposed proprietary name when the primary Safety Evaluator identifies one or more of the following conditions in the Overall Risk Assessment:

- a. OPDP finds the proposed proprietary name misleading from a promotional perspective, and the Review Division concurs with OPDP’s findings. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act provides that labeling or advertising can misbrand a product if misleading representations are made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, or any combination thereof, whether through a PROPRIETARY name or otherwise [21 U.S.C 321(n); See also 21 U.S.C. 352(a) & (n)].
- b. DMEPA identifies that the proposed proprietary name is misleading because of similarity in spelling or pronunciation to another proprietary or established name of a different drug or ingredient [CFR 201.10.(C)(5)].

- c. FMEA identifies the potential for confusion between the proposed proprietary name and other proprietary or established drug name(s), and demonstrates that medication errors are likely to result from the drug name confusion under the conditions of usual clinical practice.
- d. The proposed proprietary name contains an USAN (United States Adopted Names) stem.
- e. DMEPA identifies a potential source of medication error within the proposed proprietary name. For example, the proprietary name may be misleading or, inadvertently, introduce ambiguity and confusion that leads to errors. Such errors may not necessarily involve confusion between the proposed drug and another drug product but involve a naming characteristic that when incorporated into a proprietary name, may be confusing, misleading, cause or contribute to medication errors.

If DMEPA objects to a proposed proprietary name on the basis that drug name confusion could lead to medication errors, the primary Safety Evaluator uses the FMEA process to identify strategies to reduce the risk of medication errors. DMEPA generally recommends that the Sponsor select an alternative proprietary name and submit the alternate name to the Agency for review. However, in rare instances FMEA may identify plausible strategies that could reduce the risk of medication error of the currently proposed name. In that instance, DMEPA may be able to provide the Sponsor with recommendations that reduce or eliminate the potential for error and, thereby, would render the proposed name acceptable.

In the event that DMEPA objects to the use of the proposed proprietary name, based upon the potential for confusion with another proposed (but not yet approved) proprietary name, DMEPA will provide a contingency objection based on the date of approval. Whichever product, the Agency approves first has the right to use the proprietary name, while DMEPA will recommend that the second product to reach approval seek an alternative name.

The threshold set for objection to the proposed proprietary name may seem low to the Applicant/Sponsor. However, the safety concerns set forth in criteria a through e above are supported either by FDA regulation or by external healthcare authorities, including the Institute of Medicine (IOM), World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint Commission, and the Institute for Safe Medication Practices (ISMP). These organizations have examined medication errors resulting from look- or sound-alike drug names, confusing, or misleading names and called for regulatory authorities to address the issue prior to approval. Additionally, DMEPA contends that the threshold set for the Proprietary Name Risk Assessment is reasonable because proprietary drug name confusion is a predictable and preventable source of medication error that, in many instances, the Agency and/or Sponsor can identify and rectify prior to approval to avoid patient harm.

Furthermore, post-marketing experience has demonstrated that medication errors resulting from drug name confusion are notoriously difficult to rectify post-approval. Educational and other post-approval efforts are low-leverage strategies that have had limited effectiveness at alleviating medication errors involving drug name confusion. Sponsors have undertaken higher-leverage strategies, such as drug name changes, in the

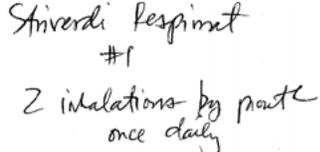
past but at great financial cost to the Sponsor and at the expense of the public welfare, not to mention the Agency's credibility as the authority responsible for approving the error-prone proprietary name. Moreover, even after Sponsors' have changed a product's proprietary name in the post-approval phase, it is difficult to eradicate the original proprietary name from practitioners' vocabulary, and as a result, the Agency has continued to receive reports of drug name confusion long after a name change in some instances. Therefore, DMEPA believes that post-approval efforts at reducing name confusion errors should be reserved for those cases in which the potential for name confusion could not be predicted prior to approval.

Appendix B: Letters with Possible Orthographic or Phonetic Misinterpretation

Letters in Name, Striverdi Respimat	Scripted May Appear as	Spoken May Be Interpreted as
Capital 'S'	'A', 'G', 'L', 'O'	'Z', 'K', '
lower case 't'	'r', 'f', 'x', 'A'	'd'
lower case 'r'	s, n, e, v	x, z
lower case 'i'	'l', 't', and any vowel	lower case 'i'
lower case 'v'	'r', 'u'	'f'
lower case 'e'	'l', 'p', any vowel	Any vowel
lower case 'd'	cl	b, t
Capital 'R'	'B', 'Pr', 'K'	'Wr'
lower case 's'	'G', 'g', '5', 'n'	'x'
lower case 'p'	'ys', 'yn', 'g', 'i', 'l', 'q'	'b'
lower case 'm'	rn, nn, n, v, w, wi, vi, onc, z	none
lower case 'a'	'ci', 'cl', 'd', and any vowel	Any vowel
Letter Strings		
Str	Ser, Sir, Ger, Gir, Lir, Ler	sty
ver	ven, ren, vir, rir	
di	cli, cle, oli,	de, dy
res	nes, nis, ses, sis, vis, ves	

Appendix C: Prescription Simulation Samples and Results

Figure 1. Striverdi Respimat Study (Conducted on October 12, 2012)

Handwritten Requisition Medication Order	Verbal Prescription
<p><u>Medication Order:</u></p> 	<p>Striverdi Respimat 2 inhalations by mouth daily</p>
<p><u>Outpatient Prescription:</u></p> 	

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate 1 Rx Studies Report)

	Total	26	26	28
INTERPRETATION	INPATIENT	VOICE	OUTPATIENT	TOTAL
?	0	0	1	1
ANVERDI PESPIMAT	0	0	1	1
ANVERDI RESPIMAT	0	0	2	2
ATRIVERDI RESPIMAT	1	0	0	1
CANNOT READ	1	0	0	1
SANVERDI RESPIMAT	0	0	1	1
SFRIVERDI RESPINET	0	0	1	1
STNVERDI RESPIMAT	0	0	1	1
STRISARITY RESPAMAT	0	1	0	1
STRITEVERITY	0	1	0	1
STRIVARITY RESPEMAT	0	1	0	1
STRIVARITY RESPIMAT	0	1	0	1
STRIVENDY RESPIMAT	0	1	0	1
STRIVERDI	3	1	0	4
STRIVERDI REPIMAT	0	0	1	1
STRIVERDI RESPERMET	0	1	0	1
STRIVERDI RESPIMAT	19	2	14	35
STRIVERDI RESPIMET	1	0	3	4

STRIVERDI RESPINAT	1	0	0	1
STRIVERDI RESPIRANT	0	1	1	2
STRIVERDI RESPIRNET	0	0	1	1
STRIVEREDE RESPERMINT	0	1	0	1
STRIVEREDI	0	1	0	1
STRIVERIDAY RESPIMAT	0	1	0	1
STRIVERIDY RESPIMAT	0	1	0	1
STRIVERIT RESPIMAT	0	1	0	1
STRIVERITI RESPIMED	0	1	0	1
STRIVERITY RESPAMAT	0	1	0	1
STRIVERITY RESPIMAB	0	1	0	1
STRIVERITY RESPIMAT	0	4	0	4
STRIVERITY RESPIMET	0	1	0	1
STRIVERITY RESPIVENT	0	1	0	1
STRIZERDI RESPIMAT	0	1	0	1
STRUVERDI RESPIMAT	0	0	1	1
STRYVERITY RESPIMAT	0	1	0	1

Appendix D: Proprietary names not likely to be confused or not used in usual practice settings for the reasons described.

No.	Proprietary Name	Active Ingredient	Similarity to Striverdi Respimat	Failure preventions
1.	Striverdi	Olodaterol	Look and Sound	Name is the subject of this review
2.	Respimat	N/A (Device)	Look and Sound	Name is the subject of this review
3.	(b) (4)	Elvitegravir, Cobicistat, Emtricitabine, and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate	Look	NDA 203100 name withdrawn due to the presence of the USAN stem ‘- (b) (4)’. NDA approved under ‘Stribild’ which is evaluated in Appendix E
4.	Strive	Multiple Ingredients	Look	Name found on Natural Standard. Unable to find product characteristics in common drug references. The name pair have orthographic differences.
5.	Respigam	Respiratory Syncytial Virus Immune Globulin Human	Look	Product is no longer available and the name was not reviewed by the Agency. The product was replaced by Synagis.
6.	Spiriduo Respimat	Not found	Look and Sound	Product identified in USPTO. Unable to find product characteristics in common drug references
7.	Strivectin	Skin Tightening Cream	Look	The product is an eye cream for wrinkles not sold in the pharmacy. It is unlikely that it will be written on a prescription.

Appendix E: Risk of medication errors due to product confusion minimized by dissimilarity of the names and/ or use in clinical practice for the reasons described.

No.	<p>Proposed name: Striverdi Respimat (Olodaterol)</p> <p>Dosage Form(s): Inhalation Spray</p> <p>Strength(s): 2.5 mcg per actuation</p> <p>Usual Dose: 2 inhalations by mouth once daily</p>	<p>Failure Mode: Incorrect Product Ordered/ Selected/Dispensed or Administered because of Name confusion</p> <p>Causes (could be multiple)</p>	<p>Prevention of Failure Mode</p> <p>In the conditions outlined below, the following combination of factors, are expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names</p>
1.	<p>Striant (Testosterone) Buccal Tablets, 30 mg</p> <p><u>Usual Dose:</u> One buccal tablet to the gum region every 12 hours</p>	<p><u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, 'Stri'</p> <p><u>Route:</u> Both are oral products</p> <p><u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products</p>	<p><u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the ending letter strings 'rdi' vs. 'ant' may look different when scripted due to the upstroke letter 'd' in Striverdi. Striverdi (9 letters) may appear longer when scripted than Striant (7 letters).</p> <p><u>Dose:</u> 2 inhalations vs. 1 buccal tablet or 30 mg</p>
2.	<p>Strovite (Vitamin B complex and Vitamin C) Tablets, 500 mg- 18 mg-0.005 mg- 0.5 mg- 100 mg-4 mg- 15 mg-15 mg</p> <p><u>Usual Dose:</u> One tablet by mouth once daily</p>	<p><u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, 'Str'</p> <p><u>Route:</u> Both are oral products</p> <p><u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products</p> <p><u>Frequency:</u> Both are once daily</p>	<p><u>Dose:</u> 2 inhalations vs. 1 tablet</p>
3.	<p>Strattera (Atomoxetine Hydrochloride) Capsules, 10 mg, 18 mg, 25 mg, 40 mg, 60mg, 80 mg, 100 mg</p> <p><u>Usual Dose:</u> 10 mg to 100 mg daily or in divided doses</p>	<p><u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, 'Str'</p> <p><u>Route:</u> Both are oral products</p> <p><u>Strength:</u> There is numerical similarity, 2.5 mcg vs. 25 mg</p>	<p><u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the ending letter strings, 'rdi' vs. 'era' may look different when scripted due to the upstroke letter 'd' in Striverdi. The infix 'att' vs. 'ive' look different when scripted due to the double cross-stroke letter 't'.</p> <p><u>Dose:</u> 2 inhalations vs. 10 mg to 100 mg</p>

No.	Proposed name: Striverdi Respimat (Olodaterol) Dosage Form(s): Inhalation Spray Strength(s): 2.5 mcg per actuation Usual Dose: 2 inhalations by mouth once daily	Failure Mode: Incorrect Product Ordered/ Selected/Dispensed or Administered because of Name confusion Causes (could be multiple)	Prevention of Failure Mode In the conditions outlined below, the following combination of factors, are expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names
4.	Stromectol (Ivermectin) Tablets, 3 mg <u>Usual Dose:</u> 1 to 5 tablets by mouth as a one time dose	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, ‘Str’ <u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the ending letter strings, ‘rdi’ vs. ‘tol’ may look different when scripted due to the upstroke letter ‘l’ in Stromectol. The infixes, ‘ver’ vs. ‘ome’ look different when scripted.
5.	Stivarga (Regorafenib) Tablets, 40 mg <u>Usual Dose:</u> 160 mg by mouth once daily for the first 21 days of each 28 day cycle	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, ‘St’ <u>Route:</u> Both are oral products <u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products <u>Frequency:</u> Both are once daily	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the ending letter strings, ‘rdi’ vs. ‘rga’ may look different when scripted due to the downstroke letter ‘g’ in Stivarga. <u>Dose:</u> 2 inhalations vs. 100 mg or 4 tabs
6.	Combivent Respimat (Ipratropium Bromide and Albuterol) 20 mcg and 100 mcg <u>Usual Dose:</u> One inhalation by mouth four times a day	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Respimat, the pair have the same modifier, ‘Respimat’ <u>Route:</u> Both are oral products <u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products <u>Frequency:</u> Both are once daily	<u>Orthographic:</u> The root names ‘Striverdi’ vs. ‘Combivent look different when scripted. It is unlikely that the modifier will be written without the root name.

No.	Proposed name: Striverdi Respimat (Olodaterol) Dosage Form(s): Inhalation Spray Strength(s): 2.5 mcg per actuation Usual Dose: 2 inhalations by mouth once daily	Failure Mode: Incorrect Product Ordered/ Selected/Dispensed or Administered because of Name confusion Causes (could be multiple)	Prevention of Failure Mode In the conditions outlined below, the following combination of factors, are expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names
7.	Resipient DF (Chlorpheniramine and Methscopolamine) AM: 4 mg/2.5 mg PM: 8 mg/2.5 mg <u>Usual Dose:</u> One tablet by mouth in the morning and evening	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Respimat, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, ‘Resp’ <u>Route:</u> Both are oral products <u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products <u>Frequency:</u> Both are once daily	<u>Orthographic:</u> This name is similar to the modifier Respimat. It is unlikely that Respimat will be written by itself. The root name ‘Striverdi’ offers enough orthographic differences between the pair.
8.	Stendra (Avanafil) Tablets, 50 mg, 100 mg, 200 mg <u>Usual Dose:</u> 50 mg to 200 mg by mouth daily or UAD PRN	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, ‘St’	<u>Orthographic:</u> Striverdi (9 letters) appears longer when scripted than Stendra (7 letters). <u>Strength:</u> Striverdi is a single strength product which may be omitted vs. Stendra which comes in multiple which would need to be indicated on the prescription or medication order. There are no overlapping strengths or numerical similarity.
9.	Stimat (Desmopressin Acetate) Spray, 150 mcg <u>Usual Dose:</u> Instill one spray per nostril	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, ‘St’ <u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products <u>Frequency:</u> Both are once daily	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared Striverdi, the ending letter strings, ‘rdi’ vs. ‘ate’ may look different when scripted due to the upstroke letter ‘d’ in Striverdi. Striverdi (9 letters) appears longer when scripted than Stimat (7 letters).

No.	Proposed name: Striverdi Respimat (Olodaterol) Dosage Form(s): Inhalation Spray Strength(s): 2.5 mcg per actuation Usual Dose: 2 inhalations by mouth once daily	Failure Mode: Incorrect Product Ordered/ Selected/Dispensed or Administered because of Name confusion Causes (could be multiple)	Prevention of Failure Mode In the conditions outlined below, the following combination of factors, are expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names
10.	Stridex (Salicylic Acid) Sensitive: 0.5% Maximum: 2% Essential: 1% Natural Control: 1% <u>Usual Dose:</u> Clean face with one pad once daily. May increase to 2 to 3 times daily as directed	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, 'Stri'	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the infixes 'ive' vs. 'ide' look different when scripted due to the upstroke letter 'd' in Stridex. Striverdi (9 letters) may look longer when scripted than Stridex (7). <u>Strength:</u> Striverdi is a single strength product which may be omitted vs. Stridex which comes in multiple strengths and multiple products which would need to be indicated on the prescription or medication order. There are no overlapping strengths or numerical similarity. <u>Dose:</u> 2 inhalations vs. 1 pad
11.	Stribild (Elvitegravir, Cobicistat, Emtricitabine, and Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate) Tablets, 150 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg, and 300 mg <u>Usual Dose:</u> One tablet by mouth once daily with food	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, 'Stri' <u>Route:</u> Both are oral products <u>Frequency:</u> Both are administered once daily	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the infixes 'ive' vs. 'ibi' look different when scripted due to the upstroke letter 'b' in Stribild. <u>Strength:</u> Striverdi is a single strength product which may be omitted vs. Stribild which comes in multiple strengths which would need to be indicated on the prescription or medication order. There are no overlapping strengths or numerical similarity. <u>Dose:</u> 2 inhalations vs. 1 tablet
12.	Stavudine Capsule, 15 mg, 20 mg, 30 mg, 40 mg <u>Usual Dose:</u> 1 capsule every 12 hours	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, 'St' Route: Both are oral products	<u>Orthographic:</u> Stavudine has three letters after the final upstroke vs. Striverdi which has one letter following the final upstroke. <u>Strength:</u> Striverdi is a single strength product which may be omitted vs. Stavudine which comes in multiple which would need to be indicated on the prescription or medication order. There are no overlapping strengths or numerical similarity

No.	Proposed name: Striverdi Respimat (Olodaterol) Dosage Form(s): Inhalation Spray Strength(s): 2.5 mcg per actuation Usual Dose: 2 inhalations by mouth once daily	Failure Mode: Incorrect Product Ordered/ Selected/Dispensed or Administered because of Name confusion Causes (could be multiple)	Prevention of Failure Mode In the conditions outlined below, the following combination of factors, are expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names
13.	Respahist (Brompheniramine Maleate and Pseudoephedrine Hydrochloride) Extended-release Capsules, 6 mg/60 mg <u>Usual Dose:</u> 1 to 2 capsules by mouth every 12 hours	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Respimat, the pair have the same beginning letter strings, ‘Resp’ <u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products <u>Route:</u> Both are oral products	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Respimat, the ending letter strings, ‘imat’ vs. ‘hist’ may appear different when scripted due to the upstroke letter ‘h’ in Respahist. This name is similar to the modifier Respimat. It is unlikely that Respimat will be written by itself. The root name ‘Striverdi’ offers enough orthographic differences between the pair.
14.	Gliadel (Polifeprosan 20 with Carmustine Implant) Wafer, 7.7 mg <u>Usual Dose:</u> Place 8 wafers in the resection cavity after tumor removal	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the pair have similar begining strings, ‘Stri’ and ‘Gli’ <u>Strength:</u> Both are single strength products	<u>Orthographic:</u> When compared to Striverdi, the infixes ‘ive’ vs. ‘iad’ look different when scripted due to the upstroke letter ‘d’ in Gliadel. Striverdi (9 letters) may look longer when scripted than Gliadel (7). <u>Dose:</u> 2 inhalations vs. 8 wafers <u>Frequency:</u> Daily vs. one time procedure

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/s/

LISSA C OWENS
12/20/2012

KELLIE A TAYLOR on behalf of LUBNA A MERCHANT
12/21/2012

KELLIE A TAYLOR
12/21/2012

CAROL A HOLQUIST
12/21/2012