

**CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND
RESEARCH**

APPLICATION NUMBER:

22-114

PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW(S)

CONSULTATION RESPONSE

**DIVISION OF MEDICATION ERRORS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT
OFFICE OF SURVEILLANCE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY
(DMETS; WO22, Mailstop 4447)**

DATE RECEIVED: January 3, 2007	DESIRED COMPLETION DATE: April 13, 2007 PDUFA DATE: September 24, 2007	OSE REVIEW #: 2007-11
DATE OF DOCUMENT: November 21, 2006		

TO: Bob Rappaport, MD
Director, Division of Anesthesia, Analgesia, and Rheumatology Products
HFD-170

THROUGH: Linda Y. Kim-Jung, PharmD, Team Leader
Denise P. Toyer, PharmD, Deputy Director
Carol A. Holquist, RPh, Director
Division of Medication Errors and Technical Support

FROM: Loretta Holmes, PharmD, Safety Evaluator
Division of Medication Errors and Technical Support

PRODUCT NAME: Zingo
(Lidocaine Hydrochloride) Powder
0.5 mg

NDA#: 22-114

SPONSOR: Anesiva, Inc.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. DMETS has no objections to the use of the proprietary name, Zingo. This is considered a final decision. However, if the approval of this application is delayed beyond 90 days from the signature date of this document, the name must be re-evaluated. A re-review of the name will rule out any objections based upon approval of other proprietary or established names from the signature date of this document.
2. DMETS recommends implementation of the label and labeling revisions outlined in Section III of this review to minimize potential errors with the use of this product.
3. DDMAC feels that the proposed proprietary name, Zingo, "lacks professionalism"; however, they find the name acceptable from a promotional perspective.

DMETS would appreciate feedback of the final outcome of this consult. We would be willing to meet with the Division for further discussion, if needed. If you have further questions or need clarifications, please contact Cheryl Wiseman, Project Manager, at 301-796-0567.

**Division of Medication Errors and Technical Support (DMETS)
Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology
White Oak Bldg #22, Mailstop 4447
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research**

PROPRIETARY NAME, LABEL, AND LABELING REVIEW

DATE OF REVIEW: February 13, 2007
NDA#: 22-114
NAME OF DRUG: Zingo
(Lidocaine hydrochloride) Powder
0.5 mg
NDA HOLDER: Anesiva, Inc.

I. INTRODUCTION:

This review was written in response to a request from the Division of Anesthesia, Analgesia, and Rheumatology Products (HFD-170), for assessment of the proposed proprietary name, Zingo, regarding potential name confusion with other proprietary or established drug names. Container labels, carton, and package insert labeling were provided for review and comment.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Zingo (lidocaine hydrochloride) is indicated for use on intact skin to provide local analgesia prior to venipuncture or intravenous cannulation. Zingo will be available as a topical sterile needle-free powder lidocaine delivery system. Zingo is a 505(b)(2) application and the reference listed drugs are Synera (NDA 20-612) and Lidoderm (NDA 21-623).

The Zingo delivery system is removed from the pouch, placed on the application site and sealed against the patient's intact skin. The safety interlock is released and the device is actuated by pressing the start button. A "pop" sound is emitted at the time the dose of Zingo is delivered. The venipuncture or intravenous cannulation procedure should be started 1 to 3 minutes after administering the dose of Zingo. Application of one additional Zingo at a new location is acceptable after a failed attempt at venous access. Zingo will be supplied as a single-use 0.5 mg lidocaine hydrochloride product.

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II. RISK ASSESSMENT:

The medication error staff of DMETS conducted a search of the internet, several standard published drug product reference texts^{1,2} as well as several FDA databases^{3,4} for existing drug names which sound-alike or look-alike to “Zingo” to a degree where potential confusion between drug names could occur under the usual clinical practice settings. A search of the electronic online version of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office’s Text and Image Database was also conducted⁵. The Saegis⁶ Pharma-In-Use database was searched for drug names with potential for confusion. An expert panel discussion was conducted to review all findings from the searches. In addition, DMETS conducted three prescription analysis studies consisting of two written prescription studies (pharmacy requisition orders: Sample A and Sample B) and one verbal prescription study, involving health care practitioners within FDA. This exercise was conducted to simulate the prescription ordering process in order to evaluate potential errors in handwriting and verbal communication of the name. Following completion of these initial components, an overall risk assessment is conducted that does not evaluate the name alone. The assessment considers the findings from above and, more importantly, integrates post-marketing experience in assessing the risk of name confusion, product label/labeling, and product packaging. Because it is the product that is inserted into the complex and unpredictable U.S. healthcare environment, all product characteristics of a drug must be considered in the overall safety evaluator risk assessment.

A. EXPERT PANEL DISCUSSION (EPD)

An Expert Panel discussion was held by DMETS to gather professional opinions on the safety of the proprietary name, Zingo. Potential concerns regarding drug marketing and promotion related to the proposed name were also discussed. This group is composed of DMETS Medication Errors Prevention Staff and representation from the Division of Drug Marketing, Advertising, and Communications (DDMAC). The group relies on their clinical and other professional experiences and a number of standard references when making a decision on the acceptability of a proprietary name.

1. DDMAC feels that the proposed proprietary name, Zingo, “lacks professionalism”; however, they find the name acceptable from a promotional perspective.
2. The Expert Panel identified ten proprietary names that were thought to have the potential for confusion with Zingo. These products are listed in Table 1 (see pages 4 and 5), along with the dosage forms available and usual dosage.

¹ MICROMEDEX Integrated Index, 2007, MICROMEDEX, Inc., 6200 South Syracuse Way, Suite 300, Englewood, Colorado 80111-4740, which includes all products/databases within ChemKnowledge, DrugKnowledge, and RegsKnowledge Systems.

² Facts and Comparisons, online version, Facts and Comparisons; St. Louis, MO.

³ AMF Decision Support System [DSS], the Division of Medication Errors and Technical Support [DMETS] database of Proprietary name consultation requests, New Drug Approvals 98-07, and the electronic online version of the FDA Orange Book.

⁴ Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA)

⁵ WWW location <http://www.uspto.gov/tmdb/index.html>.

⁶ Data provided by Thomson & Thomson’s SAEGIS™ Online Service, available at www.thomson-thomson.com

Table 1: Potential Sound-Alike/Look-Alike Names Identified by DMETS Expert Panel

Brand Name	Drug Name	Strength	Formulation	Indication	Similarity
Ziagen	Abacavir sulfate	Tablets: 300 mg Oral Solution: 20 mg/mL		Treatment of HIV infection: <i>Adults:</i> 600 mg daily, administered as 300 mg twice daily or 600 mg once daily in combination with other antiretroviral agents. <i>Children:</i> 8 mg/kg twice daily (up to a maximum of 300 mg twice daily) in combination with other antiretroviral agents.	LA
Zomig	Zolmitriptan	Tablets: 2.5 mg and 5 mg Nasal spray: 5 mg/0.1 mL (single dose container)		Treatment of migraine: Oral: Initially, 2.5 mg, may repeat after 2 hours if needed. Intranasal: 1 spray (5 mg), may repeat after 2 hours if needed. (Do not exceed 10 mg in a 24 hour period)	LA
Zomig ZMT	Orally disintegrating tablets: 2.5mg				
Zing (OTC product)	Ginseng root 106 mg, Ginkgo biloba leaf 79 mg, Gota kola leaf 79 mg, Kola nut 79 mg, Bee pollen powder 53 mg, Foti root 26 mg, Rehmannia root 26 mg, and Spirulina 26 mg		Capsules	Dietary supplement used to increase energy and alertness: 2 capsules three times per day.	LA/SA
Ting (OTC products)	Tolnaftate Cream, Spray liquid 1%			Tinea pedis, tinea cruris, or tinea corporis: Apply twice daily.	LA
	Miconazole Spray power 2%				
Ginkgo (Multiple products from various manufacturers are available that contain the name "Ginkgo". One such product is listed below.)	Ginkgo biloba leaf		Multiple dosage forms available: Tablets, capsules, liquid Various strengths available: e.g., 60 mg, 80 mg, 120 mg, and 250 mg capsules; 2000 mg tablets; 667 mg/mL liquid	Herbal supplement used (orally) for conditions such as: dementia, memory loss, headaches, tinitis, vertigo, ischemic stroke, atherosclerosis, premenstrual syndrome and many more: Dosage varies per product.	SA
Ginkgo 250 (Manufactured by Pure Encapsulations)	Ginkgo biloba extract (unstandardized 8:1)		Capsules 250 mg	Memory loss: 2 to 4 capsules per day, in divided doses, between meals.	

Proprietary Name	Dosage Form(s), Established Name	Chemical Name	Other
Zinc (Multiple OTC and Rx products are available from various manufacturers. This is a partial listing of the many compounds and products available.)	Zinc Sulfate Tablets: (OTC) 66 mg, 110 mg, and 200 mg Capsules: (Rx and OTC) 220 mg Injection: (Rx) 1 mg/mL and 5 mg/mL Zinc oxide (OTC product) Ointment 20% Zinc gluconate Tablets 10 mg, 15 mg, 50 mg	Dietary supplement used to treat zinc deficiency: (Oral) 110 mg to 220 mg three times per day. (Intravenous, added to total parenteral nutrition) 2.5 mg to 4 mg per day. Diaper rash, minor burns, cuts, and scrapes: Apply as needed. Dietary supplement: 15 mg per day.	LA/SA
Zingo (Foreign product, Malaysia; last recorded sales, 2003) ⁶	Mineral supplement (Unable to find additional product information)	Information not available	LA/SA
L/K Zingo (Foreign product, New Zealand; last recorded sales, 2002) ⁶	Multivitamin with minerals (Unable to find additional product information)	Information not available	LA/SA
Zinga (Foreign product, Great Britain) No longer marketed	Nizatidine (Unable to find additional product information)	Information not available.	LA/SA
Zinga-C (Foreign product, Taiwan)	Multivitamin with minerals (Unable to find additional product information)	Information not available.	LA

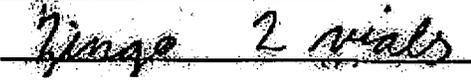
* Frequently used, not all-inclusive.
** L/A (look-alike), S/A (sound-alike)

B. PRESCRIPTION ANALYSIS STUDIES

1. Methodology:

Three separate studies were conducted within the Centers of the FDA for the proposed proprietary name to determine the degree of confusion of “Zingo” 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 employed a total of 123 health care professionals (pharmacists, physicians, and nurses). This exercise was conducted in an attempt to simulate the prescription ordering process.

Pharmacy requisition orders (Sample A and Sample B) were written, each consisting of a combination of marketed and unapproved drug products and a requisition for Zingo (see below). These requisitions were optically scanned and one requisition was delivered to a random sample of the participating health professionals via e-mail. In addition, the requisition order was recorded on voice mail. The voice mail messages were then sent to a random sample of the participating health professionals for their interpretations and review. After receiving either the written or verbal requisition orders, the participants sent their interpretations of the orders via e-mail to the medication error staff. A total of 43 participants that were surveyed responded to these studies.

HANDWRITTEN PRESCRIPTION	VERBAL PRESCRIPTION
Pharmacy Requisition (Sample A): 	"Order code 23, Zingo 2 vials"
Pharmacy Requisition (Sample B): 	

2. Results:

None of the interpretations of the proposed name overlap, sound similar, or look similar to any currently marketed U.S. product. However, two respondents in the verbal prescription studies misinterpreted the name as Zinco, foreign products (Turkey, Indonesia, Taiwan). See Appendix A (page 14) for the complete listing of interpretations from the verbal and written studies.

C. SAFETY EVALUATOR RISK ASSESSMENT

In reviewing the proprietary name, Zingo, ten proprietary names were identified as having the potential to sound and/or look similar to Zingo. These names include: Ziagen, Zomig/Zomig ZMT, Zing, Ting, Ginkgo, Zinc, Zingo, L/K Zingo, Zinga, and Zinga-C.

Additionally, DMETS conducted prescription studies to simulate the prescription ordering process. In this case, there was no confirmation that the proposed name could be confused with any of the aforementioned names. However, negative findings are not predicative as to what may occur once the drug is widely prescribed, as these studies have limitations primarily due to a small sample size. The majority of misinterpretations were misspelled/phonetic variations of the proposed name, Zingo.

Upon further analysis of the names Zingo (Malaysia), L/K Zingo (New Zealand), Zinga (Great Britain) and Zinga-C (Taiwan), it was determined that these names would not be considered further because they are foreign products with limited areas of marketing, limited availability of product information, different active ingredient(s), and/or different indications of use. Additionally, Zinga (Great Britain) is no longer marketed and it appears that this may apply to Zingo (Malaysia) and L/K Zingo (New Zealand) as well since both have last recorded sales in 2003⁷ and 2002⁷, respectively.

⁷ Data provided by Thomson & Thomson's SAEGIS™ Online Service, available at www.thomson-thomson.com

The remaining six names are discussed in detail below.

1. Ziagen was identified as a name with similar appearance to Zingo. Ziagen (abacavir sulfate) is an antiretroviral agent used for the treatment of HIV infection. The recommended adult dose is 300 mg orally twice daily or 600 mg once daily. Ziagen is available in 300 mg tablets and a 20 mg/mL oral solution.

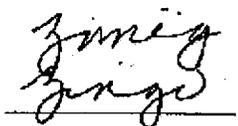
The names may look similar because they both share three letters that follow in a similar sequence (ZIAGEN vs. ZINGO). Additionally, the letter “a” in Ziagen and the letter “n” in Zingo may look similar if the letter “a” is scripted without a closed loop. However, the ending letters of the names (“en” vs. “o”) do not look similar which may help to differentiate the name pair.



Ziagen and Zingo do not share any overlapping product characteristics other than the fact that they are both prescription products. The products differ in frequency of administration (once or twice daily vs. once for one time use), route of administration (oral vs. topical), dosage form (tablet and oral solution vs. powder), indication of use (treatment of HIV infection vs. local analgesia), and strength (300 mg and 20 mg/mL vs. 0.5 mg) which may help to differentiate the names. Since Zingo is administered prior to venipuncture or intravenous cannulation, it would likely be ordered as a one time dose and not given on a scheduled basis as would Ziagen. Thus, the products have a different context of use. Although there are some orthographic similarities between the names Ziagen and Zingo, the different product characteristics will minimize the potential to confuse the names.

2. Zomig and Zomig ZMT were identified as a names with similar appearance to Zingo. Zomig (zolmitriptan) is indicated for the treatment of migraine headaches. The initial recommended dose is 2.5 mg orally or 5 mg intranasally; the dose may be repeated after 2 hours if needed. The maximum recommended dose is 10 mg in a 24 hour period. Zomig is available in 2.5 mg and 5 mg strengths; Zomig ZMT is available in a 2.5 mg strength; and Zomig nasal spray is available in single use containers of 5 mg/0.1 mL (one spray).

The names Zomig and Zingo may look similar because they both contain four overlapping letters (Z-I-G-O). Additionally, the first three letters of both names may look similar (“Zom” vs. “Zin”) if the letter “o” is closed when scripted or the dot is omitted over the letter “i”. However, Zingo ends with the letter “o” and the placement of the letter “g” in the names is different which may help to differentiate the names.



Zomig and Zingo are both similar in that they are given as one time doses and not given on a scheduled basis. Additionally, both are available in strengths that contain the number "5" (5 mg vs. 0.5 mg) which may lead to confusion between the names. However, they have many different product characteristics such as route of administration (oral and intranasal vs. topical), indication of use (migraine vs. topical analgesia), and dosage form (tablet, orally disintegrating tablet, and spray vs. powder) which may help to differentiate the names. For example a prescription for Zomig would have to give an indication of the dosage form to be dispensed (i.e, tablets, orally disintegrating tablets (ZMT), or nasal spray). Likewise, an order for Zingo may specify the context of use which is very specific for the product (i.e., before venipuncture or intravenous cannulation). Although there are some orthographic similarities between the names Zomig and Zingo, the different product characteristics will minimize the potential to confuse this name pair.

3. Zing was identified as a name with similar appearance and sound to Zingo. Zing is an over-the-counter dietary supplement that contains multiple ingredients (see Table 1) and is used to increase energy and alertness. The recommended dose is 2 capsules three times per day. DMETS identified Zing through a search of the *Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database*.

Zing and Zingo may look similar because the name "Zing" is contained in the name "Zingo" and there is only one additional letter ("o") that follows the letter "g" in Zingo. Additionally, the names may look similar if the letter "o" in Zingo is trailed off. Likewise, the names may sound similar because they both contain the same first syllable ("ZING-"). However, Zingo has two syllables ("ZING-O") whereas Zing only has one ("ZING") which may help to differentiate the names when spoken.



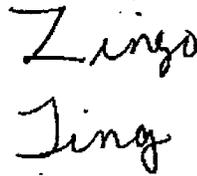
Zing and Zingo do not share any overlapping product characteristics. These products differ in route of administration (oral vs. topical), indication of use (increase energy and alertness vs. topical analgesia), dosage form (capsule vs. powder), method of access (OTC vs. prescription), and dose (2 capsules vs. 0.5 mg) which may help to differentiate the names. Additionally, the setting of use for Zing and Zingo is different (outpatient setting vs. healthcare setting where venipunctures and/or intravenous cannulation are performed) as well.

Furthermore, Zing appears to be a direct order product via the internet from The Health Center For Better Living at <http://hcbl.com/> which increases the remoteness that the two products could get confused for each other. The company also has a print product catalog available for ordering products. DMETS also notes that a search of the United States Patent and Trademark Office website failed to retrieve any registered trademark(s) for this product. Additionally, this product could not be found in *IMS Health*, *IMS National Sales Perspectives* or the *Verispan's Vector One®: National (VONA)* prescription database. Moreover, a search for this product using various Internet search engines such as Google, Yahoo, and Dogpile failed to retrieve an entry for this product in the first few

pages of the searches. Thus, DMETS believes the different context of use and accessibility of the products is different enough that the chance of getting this name pair confused is minimized.

4. Ting was identified as a name with similar appearance to Zingo. Ting is an OTC product line used to treat the following infections: tinea pedis, tinea cruris, or tinea corporis. Ting is available as tolnaftate cream and spray liquid, both in a 1% strength. It is also available as miconazole in a 2% spray powder. The frequency of administration for the products is twice daily for 2 to 6 weeks, depending on the severity of the infection.

The names Ting and Zingo may look similar because they both contain the letters “i-n-g” that follow in the same sequence in both names. Additionally, the letter “T” in Ting may look similar to the letter “Z” in Zingo when scripted. Furthermore, the names may look similar if the letter “o” in Zingo is trailed off.



Ting and Zingo are both available in a powder dosage form and can be given topically which may lead to confusion between the names. However, they have many different product characteristics such as strength (1% and 2% vs. 0.5 mg), frequency of administration (twice daily vs. once for one time use), indication of use (tinea infections vs. topical analgesia), and method of access (OTC vs. prescription). Although it is not necessary to have a prescription for Ting in order to obtain the product, in the case where a prescription is written for the product, the strength and/or dosage form would have to be specified since there are multiple dosage forms and strengths available.

Although there are some orthographic similarities between the names Ting and Zingo, the different product characteristics will minimize the potential for confusion between the names.

5. Ginkgo was identified as a name with similar sound to Zingo. Ginkgo (as in Ginkgo biloba) is an herbal supplement used for a multitude of conditions (see product description chart on page 4). It is available in various dosage forms (e.g., liquid, capsule and tablet) and strengths (60 mg, 80 mg, 120 mg, 250 mg and 667 mg/mL). The dose and frequency of administration varies per product.

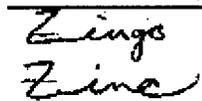
Ginkgo and Zingo may sound similar because both names contain two syllables and their first syllables have a similar sound (“GINK-” vs. “ZING”) and their last syllables are pronounced exactly the same (“-GO”).

Ginkgo biloba and Zingo do not share any overlapping product characteristics. The products differ in indication of use (dementia, memory loss, atherosclerosis, etc. vs. local analgesia), strength (60 mg, 120 mg, 250 mg, etc. vs. 0.5 mg), frequency of administration (divided doses vs. once daily), and method of access (OTC vs. prescription). For example, it is unlikely that a verbal prescription would be given for Ginkgo since it is an OTC herbal product. However, if such a prescription was given, the

strength and dosage form would have to be indicated since multiple strengths and dosage forms are available. Because of the different product characteristics, the potential to confuse the names is minimal despite their phonetic similarities.

6. Zinc was identified as a name with similar appearance and sound to Zingo. Zinc is a metallic element found in numerous compounds that are used for medicinal purposes. The various compounds may be used orally, intravenously, or topically (see the product description chart on page 5 for a partial listing of available products).

Zinc may look similar to Zingo because both names contain the same beginning three letters ("Zin"). However, the last letter in Zinc does not look like the last two letters in Zingo ("c" vs. "go") which may help to differentiate the names when scripted.



Zinc and Zingo may sound similar because "Zinc" may sound similar to the first syllable in Zingo ("ZING-"). However, the ending letter "o" in Zingo may help to differentiate the names when spoken.

There are many medicinal Zinc compounds available such as Zinc sulfate, Zinc oxide, Zinc chloride, Zinc gluconate, and Zinc acetate, for example. Additionally, some of these compounds are OTC products, prescription products, or both. However, none of these compounds have the same indication of use as Zingo (topical analgesia prior to venipuncture or intravenous cannulation) and there was no product identified that is available in a 0.5 mg strength. Since there are multiple Zinc containing compounds available, a written or verbal prescription would have to state the exact compound desired, strength, and/or the route of administration and dosage form since some Zinc compounds can be administered by more than one route and are available in more than one dosage form. Therefore, although there are some orthographic and phonetic similarities between the names Zinc and Zingo, the product differences will minimize the potential to confuse the names.

III. LABELING, PACKAGING, AND SAFETY RELATED ISSUES:

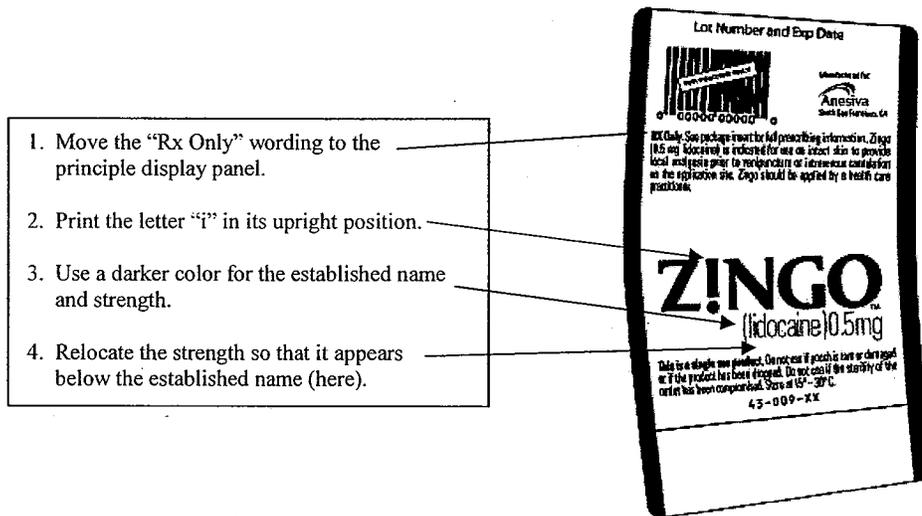
In the review of the container labels, carton and insert labeling of Zingo, DMETS has focused on safety issues relating to possible medication errors. DMETS has identified the following areas of improvement which might minimize potential user error.

A. GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The established name as presented on the container label (lidocaine) and carton labeling (lidocaine) is inconsistent with that printed in the package insert labeling (lidocaine hydrochloride monohydrate). Please ensure that the established name is consistent throughout all of the product labels and labeling. Please specify the dosage form next to the established name on the principal display panel.
2. The established name and strength are printed in a light grey color that is difficult to read over a white background. Please use a darker contrasting color in order to improve

visibility, readability, and prominence of these statements.

3. Relocate the strength so that it appears below the established name in order to increase its prominence. To accomplish this, the proprietary name may need to be decreased in size. Ensure the strength is visible in the vertical portion.
4. As currently presented, the inverted letter “i” in “Zingo” looks like an exclamation mark and not the letter “i”. Please print the letter in its upright position in order to improve name clarity.
5. Please specify the route of administration on the principal display panel.



B. CONTAINER LABEL

See General Comments.



Draft Container Label



Proposed placement of the draft container label

C. POUCH LABELING

1. See General Comments.
2. The package insert instructions for use state to, "Remove Zingo from the pouch, being careful not to touch the outlet..." This statement is there to avoid accidental exposure to the drug. Therefore, please include the wording "Open from this side only" or similar verbiage in prominent and visible lettering on the pouch in order to help prevent the outlet from being touched and causing accidental exposure. Additionally, a printed explanation as to why the outlet should not be touched (e.g., "to avoid accidental exposure to the drug") should be added to the warning.

D. CARTON LABELING

See General Comments.

E. PACKAGE INSERT LABELING

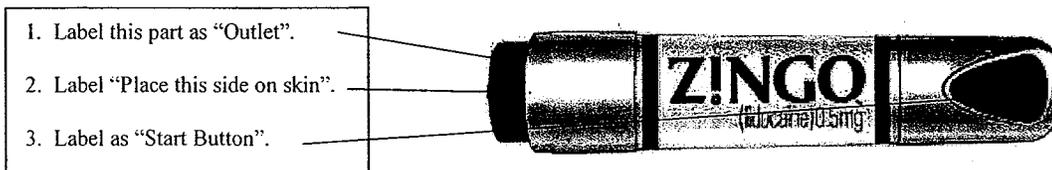
1. See General Comment, A-5.
2. In the HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING section of the package insert labeling, the abbreviation LHM is used for the established name. Please delete the abbreviation and spell out the established name since there is no definition in this section of the package insert prior to the use of the abbreviation (see sample below, taken from package insert).

Please delete this abbreviation and spell out the established name.

16 HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING
NDC 00XX-XXXX-XX Zingo™ is supplied as a sterile, single-use device containing a cassette filled with 0.5 mg LHM powder and packaged in individual foil/clear pouches which are placed in individual bubble-wrap sleeves. Twelve pouches are placed in labeled cartons.

F. DEVICE

1. Please identify the "Start Button" and "Outlet" parts of the device by labeling those areas (eg., "Start Button" and "Outlet") in order to facilitate correct use of the device. Label the outlet area with the wording "Place this side on skin" or similar verbiage so that the area is clearly identified. Additionally, consider the use of "down arrows" that show the direction in which the device must be pushed in order to release the safety interlock.



2. Consider the use of a cap over the outlet or other safety guard feature to prevent accidental exposure/administration of the product.

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Appendix A. Prescription Study Results for Zingo

Sample A	Sample B	Verbal
Zinge	Zaiga	Zinco
Zinge	Zanigo	Zinco
Zingo	Zerigo	Zinco
Zingo	Zingo	Zingo
Zingo	Zingo	
	Zings	
	Zuigo	

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