

**CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND  
RESEARCH**

*APPLICATION NUMBER:*

**211172Orig1s000**

**PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW(S)**

**PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW**

Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis (DMEPA)  
Office of Medication Error Prevention and Risk Management (OMEPRM)  
Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology (OSE)  
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

**\*\*\* This document contains proprietary information that cannot be released to the public\*\*\***

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**Date of This Review:** January 24, 2018  
**Application Type and Number:** NDA 211172  
**Product Name and Strength:** Tegsedi (inotersen) injection  
189 <sup>(b)</sup><sub>(4)</sub>mg/mL  
**Total Product Strength:** 284 mg/ 1.5 mL  
**Product Type:** Drug/Device Combination Product  
**Rx or OTC:** Rx  
**Applicant/Sponsor Name:** Ionis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.  
**Panorama #:** 2017-18773241  
**DMEPA Safety Evaluator:** Briana Rider, PharmD  
**DMEPA Team Leader:** Lolita White, PharmD

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Tegsedi, from a safety and misbranding perspective. The sources and methods used to evaluate the proposed name are outlined in the reference section and Appendix A respectively. The Applicant did not submit an external name study for this proposed proprietary name.

### 1.1 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following product information is provided in the November 6, 2017 proprietary name submission.

- Intended Pronunciation: teg-SED-ee
- Active Ingredient: inotersen
- Indication of Use: Treatment of patients with hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis (hATTR) [REDACTED] (b) (4)
- Route of Administration: subcutaneous
- Dosage Form: injection
- Strength: 189 [REDACTED] (b) (4) mg/mL
- Total Product Strength: 284 mg/ 1.5 mL
- Dose and Frequency: The recommended dose is 284 mg inotersen (300 mg sodium salt) injected subcutaneously once weekly by a single-dose, prefilled syringe. [REDACTED] (b) (4)

[REDACTED] For consistency of dosing, patients should be instructed to give the injection on the same day every week.

- How Supplied: Available in cartons containing 1 or 4 prefilled syringes.
- Storage: **Pharmacy** – Store refrigerated 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) in the original container and protect from direct light.

**For Patients/Caregivers:** Store refrigerated at 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F) in the original container. Tegsedi is allowed to be kept at room temperature (up to 30°C [86°F]) in the original container for up to 6 weeks; if not used within 6 weeks, discard Tegsedi. Remove from refrigerated storage at least 30 minutes before use. Avoid exposure to temperatures above 30°C (86°F).

## 2 RESULTS

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

### 2.1 MISBRANDING ASSESSMENT

The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) determined that the proposed name would not misbrand the proposed product. The Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis

(DMEPA) and the Division of Neurology Products (DNP) concurred with the findings of OPDP's 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***

There is no USAN stem present in the proprietary name<sup>a</sup>.

### ***2.2.2 Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name***

The Applicant did not provide a derivation or intended meaning for the proposed name, Tegsedi in their submission. This proprietary name is comprised of a single word that does not contain any components (i.e. a modifier, route of administration, dosage form, etc.) that are misleading or can contribute to medication error.

### ***2.2.3 Comments from Other Review Disciplines at Initial Review***

In response to the OSE, November 30, 2017 e-mail, the Division of Neurology Products (DNP) did not forward any comments or concerns relating to the proposed proprietary name at the initial phase of the review.

### ***2.2.4 FDA Name Simulation Studies***

One hundred and seven practitioners participated in DMEPA's prescription studies. The responses did not directly overlap with any currently marketed products any products in the pipeline.

One respondent in the voice study interpreted the proposed proprietary name as 'Teczded', which is a close hit to the formerly marketed product, 'Teczem'. We evaluated the name pair, Tegsedi and Teczem, further and find that the brand Teczem is discontinued with no generic equivalent available and the NDA 020507 is withdrawn FR effective 06/08/2011. Thus, we find there is minimal risk of name confusion for this name pair (see Appendix G).

One respondent in the voice study interpreted the proposed proprietary name as 'Texede', which is a close hit to the veterinary product 'Excede' and the formerly marketed product 'Nexcede'.

We evaluated the name pair, Tegsedi and Excede, further and find that the brand Excede is a veterinary product. Thus, we find there is minimal risk of name confusion for this name pair (see Appendix G).

We evaluated the name pair, Tegsedi and Nexcede, further and find that the brand Nexcede is discontinued with no generic equivalents available and the NDA 022470 is withdrawn FR effective 12/05/2014. Thus, we find there is minimal risk of name confusion for this name pair (see Appendix G).

Three respondents in the inpatient study interpreted the proposed proprietary name as 'Taqside', which is a close hit to a product in the pipeline, (b) (4)\*\*\*. We evaluated the name pair,

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<sup>a</sup> USAN stem search conducted on November 13, 2017.

Tegsed and (b) (4) \*\*\* further and find that there are sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences between the name pair. Orthographically, the first letters (T versus (b) (4)) and the suffixes of this name pair (-di versus (b) (4)) are sufficiently different. Tegsed contains the upstroke letter ‘d’ in the suffix whereas, (b) (4) \*\*\* does not contain any upstroke letters. Phonetically, the first syllable “Teg-” in Tegsed sounds different than the first syllable “(b) (4)-” in (b) (4) \*\*\*. Additionally, there are no overlaps in strength (284 mg/1.5 mL versus (b) (4)), dose and frequency (284 mg once weekly versus (b) (4)), route of administration (subcutaneous versus (b) (4)), or dosage form (injection versus (b) (4)). Thus, we find there is minimal risk of name confusion for this name pair (see Appendix E).

One respondent in the voice study interpreted the proposed proprietary name as ‘Texedie’, which is a close hit to the over-the-counter product, ‘Exidine’(chlorhexidine gluconate). We evaluated the name pair, Tegsed and Exidine, further and find that there are sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences between the name pair. Orthographically, the prefixes of this name pair (Te- versus Ex-), infixes of this name pair (-gse- versus -idi-), and suffixes of this name pair (-di versus -ne) are sufficiently different. Tegsed contains the downstroke letter ‘g’ in the infix (-gse-) whereas, Exidine does not contain any downstroke letters. Additionally, Exidine contains the upstroke letter ‘d’ in the infix (-idi-) whereas, Tegsed contains the upstroke letter ‘d’ in the suffix (-di) making the name pair different in shape when scripted. Phonetically, the first syllable (Teg-), second syllable (-SED-), and third syllable (-ee) in Tegsed sound different than the first syllable (Ex-), second syllable (-uh-), and third syllable (-dene) in Exidine. Additionally, there are no overlaps in strength (284 mg/1.5 mL versus 2% and 4%), dosage form (injection versus topical solution and topical metered aerosol), or dose. Thus, we find there is minimal risk of name confusion for this name pair (see Appendix E).

Appendix B contains the results from the verbal and written prescription studies.

### ***2.2.5 Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA) Search Results***

Our POCA search<sup>b</sup> identified seventy-nine names with a combined phonetic and orthographic score of  $\geq 55\%$  or an individual phonetic or orthographic score  $\geq 70\%$ . These names are included in Table 1 below.

### ***2.2.6 Names with Strength Overlap and Potential Orthographic, Spelling, and Phonetic Similarities***

The proposed product, Tegsed will be available in 284 mg/ 1.5 mL strength. Since this is not a typical strength that is commonly marketed, we searched the Electronic Drug Registration and Listing System (eDRLS) database to identify names with strength overlap. Our search did not retrieve any results.

### ***2.2.7 Names Retrieved for Review Organized by Name Pair Similarity***

Table 1 lists the number of names retrieved from our POCA search, and the FDA Prescription Simulation Study. These name pairs are organized as highly similar, moderately similar or low similarity for further evaluation.

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<sup>b</sup> POCA search conducted on November 15, 2017 in version 4.2.

<b>Table 1. Similarity Category</b>	<b>Number of Names</b>
Highly similar name pair: combined match percentage score $\geq 70\%$	1
Moderately similar name pair: combined match percentage score $\geq 55\%$ to $\leq 69\%$	73
Low similarity name pair: combined match percentage score $\leq 54\%$	8

### ***2.2.8 Safety Analysis of Names with Potential Orthographic, Spelling, and Phonetic Similarities***

Our analysis of the eighty-two names contained in Table 1 determined none of the names will pose a risk for confusion as described in Appendices C through H.

### ***2.2.9 Communication of DMEPA's Analysis at Midpoint of Review***

DMEPA communicated our findings to the Division of Neurology Products (DNP) via e-mail on January 23, 2018. At that time we also requested additional information or concerns that could inform our review. Per e-mail correspondence from the DNP on January 24, 2018, they stated no additional concerns with the proposed proprietary name, Tegsedi.

## **3 CONCLUSIONS**

The proposed proprietary name is acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Ruth Maduro, OSE project manager, at 240-402-4232.

### **3.1 COMMENTS TO THE APPLICANT**

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

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your November 6, 2017 submission are altered prior to approval of the marketing application, the name must be resubmitted for review.

## 4 REFERENCES

1. ***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.

2. ***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.

***Drugs@FDA***

Drugs@FDA is an FDA Web site that contains most of the drug products approved in the United States 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* and *generic drugs*; *therapeutic biological products*, *prescription* and *over-the-counter* human drugs; and *discontinued drugs* (see Drugs @ FDA Glossary of Terms, available at [http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/InformationOnDrugs/ucm079436.htm#ther\\_biological](http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/InformationOnDrugs/ucm079436.htm#ther_biological)).

***RxNorm***

RxNorm contains the names of prescription and many OTC drugs available in the United States. RxNorm includes generic and branded:

- Clinical drugs – pharmaceutical products given to (or taken by) a patient with therapeutic or diagnostic intent
- Drug packs – packs that contain multiple drugs, or drugs designed to be administered in a specified sequence

Radiopharmaceuticals, contrast media, food, dietary supplements, and medical devices, such as bandages and crutches, are all out of scope for RxNorm (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/umls/rxnorm/overview.html#>).

***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.

3. ***Electronic Drug Registration and Listing System (eDRLS) database***

The electronic Drug Registration and Listing System (eDRLS) was established to support the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER) goal to establish a common Structured Product Labeling (SPL) repository for all facilities that manufacture regulated drugs. The system is a reliable, up-to-date inventory of FDA-regulated, drugs and establishments that produce drugs and their associated information.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix A

FDA's Proprietary Name Risk Assessment evaluates proposed proprietary names for misbranding and safety concerns.

1. **Misbranding Assessment:** For prescription drug products, OPDP assesses the name for misbranding concerns. . For over-the-counter (OTC) drug products, the misbranding assessment of the proposed name is conducted by DNDP. OPDP or DNDP evaluates proposed proprietary names to determine if the name is false or misleading, such as by making misrepresentations with respect to safety or efficacy. For example, a fanciful proprietary name may misbrand a product by suggesting that it has some unique effectiveness or composition when it does not (21 CFR 201.10(c)(3)). OPDP or DNDP provides their opinion to DMEPA for consideration in the overall acceptability of the proposed proprietary name.
2. **Safety Assessment:** The safety assessment is conducted by DMEPA, and includes the following:
  - a. **Preliminary Assessment:** 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.) See prescreening checklist below in Table 2\*. 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. <sup>c</sup>

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

**\*Table 2- Prescreening Checklist for Proposed Proprietary Name**

	Answer the questions in the checklist below. Affirmative answers to any of these questions indicate a potential area of concern that should be carefully evaluated as described in this guidance.
<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Is the proposed name obviously similar in spelling and pronunciation to other names?</b>
	Proprietary names should not be similar in spelling or pronunciation to proprietary names, established names, or ingredients of other products.
<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Are there inert or inactive ingredients referenced in the proprietary name?</b>
	Proprietary names should not incorporate any reference to an inert or inactive ingredient in a way that might create an impression that the ingredient's value is greater than its true functional role in the formulation (21 CFR 201.10(c)(4)).
<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Does the proprietary name include combinations of active ingredients?</b>
	Proprietary names of fixed combination drug products should not include or suggest the name of one or more, but not all, of its active ingredients (see 21 CFR 201.6(b)).
<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Is there a United States Adopted Name (USAN) stem in the proprietary name?</b>
	Proprietary names should not incorporate a USAN stem in the position that USAN designates for the stem.
<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Is this proprietary name used for another product that does not share at least one common active ingredient?</b>
	Drug products that do not contain at least one common active ingredient should not use the same (root) proprietary name.
<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Is this a proprietary name of a discontinued product?</b>
	Proprietary names should not use the proprietary name of a discontinued product if that discontinued drug product does not contain the same active ingredients.

- b. Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA): Following the preliminary screening of the proposed proprietary name, DMEPA staff evaluates the proposed name against potentially similar names. In order to identify names with potential similarity to the proposed proprietary name, DMEPA enters the proposed proprietary name in POCA and queries the name against the following drug reference databases, Drugs@fda, CernerRxNorm, and names in the review pipeline using a 55% threshold in POCA. DMEPA reviews the combined orthographic and phonetic matches and group the names into one of the following three categories:
- Highly similar pair: combined match percentage score  $\geq 70\%$ .
  - Moderately similar pair: combined match percentage score  $\geq 55\%$  to  $\leq 69\%$ .
  - Low similarity: combined match percentage score  $\leq 54\%$ .

Using the criteria outlined in the check list (Table 3-5) that corresponds to each of the three categories (highly similar pair, moderately similar pair, and low similarity), DMEPA evaluates the name pairs to determine the acceptability or non-acceptability of a proposed proprietary name. The intent of these checklists is to increase the transparency and predictability of the safety determination of whether a proposed name is vulnerable to confusion from a look-alike or sound-alike perspective. Each bullet below corresponds to the name similarity category cross-references the respective table that addresses criteria that DMEPA uses to determine whether a name presents a safety concern from a look-alike or sound-alike perspective.

- For highly similar names, differences in product characteristics often cannot mitigate the risk of a medication error, including product differences such as strength and dose. Thus, proposed proprietary names that have a combined score of  $\geq 70$  percent are at risk for a look-alike sound-alike confusion which is an area of concern (See Table 3).
- Moderately similar names are further evaluated to identify the presence of attributes that are known to cause name confusion.
  - Name attributes: We note that the beginning of the drug name plays a significant role in contributing to confusion. Additionally, drug name pairs that start with the same first letter and contain a shared letter string of at least 3 letters in both names are major contributing factor in the confusion of drug names<sup>d</sup>. We evaluate all moderately similar names retrieved from POCA to identify the above attributes. These names are further evaluated to identify overlapping or similar strengths or doses.
  - Product attributes: Moderately similar names of products that have overlapping or similar strengths or doses represent an area for concern for FDA. The dose and strength information is often located in close proximity to the drug name itself on prescriptions and medication orders, and the information can be an important factor that either increases or decreases the potential for confusion between similarly named drug pairs. The ability of other product characteristics to mitigate confusion (e.g.,

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<sup>d</sup> Shah, M, Merchant, L, Characteristics That May Help in the Identification of Potentially Confusing Proprietary Drug Names. Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science, September 2016

route, frequency, dosage form) may be limited when the strength or dose overlaps. DMEPA reviews such names further, to determine whether sufficient differences exist to prevent confusion. (See Table 4).

- Names with low similarity that have no overlap or similarity in strength and dose are generally acceptable (See Table 5) unless there are data to suggest that the name might be vulnerable to confusion (e.g., prescription simulation study suggests that the name is likely to be misinterpreted as a marketed product). In these instances, we would reassign a low similarity name to the moderate similarity category and review according to the moderately similar name pair checklist.
- c. FDA Prescription Simulation Studies: DMEPA staff also conducts a prescription simulation studies using FDA health care professionals.

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.

- d. 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.

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.

**Table 3. Highly Similar Name Pair Checklist (i.e., combined Orthographic and Phonetic score is  $\geq 70\%$ ).**

Answer the questions in the checklist below. Affirmative answers to some of these questions suggest that the pattern of orthographic or phonetic differences in the names may render the names less likely to confusion, provided that the pair does not share a common strength or dose.			
<u>Orthographic Checklist</u>		<u>Phonetic Checklist</u>	
<b>Y/N</b>	Do the names begin with different first letters?  <i>Note that even when names begin with different first letters, certain letters may be confused with each other when scripted.</i>	<b>Y/N</b>	Do the names have different number of syllables?
<b>Y/N</b>	Are the lengths of the names dissimilar* when scripted?  <i>*FDA considers the length of names different if the names differ by two or more letters.</i>	<b>Y/N</b>	Do the names have different syllabic stresses?
<b>Y/N</b>	Considering variations in scripting of some letters (such as z and f), is there a different number or placement of upstroke/downstroke letters present in the names?	<b>Y/N</b>	Do the syllables have different phonologic processes, such vowel reduction, assimilation, or deletion?

Y/N	Is there different number or placement of cross-stroke or dotted letters present in the names?	Y/N	Across a range of dialects, are the names consistently pronounced differently?
Y/N	Do the infixes of the name appear dissimilar when scripted?		
Y/N	Do the suffixes of the names appear dissimilar when scripted?		

**Table 4: Moderately Similar Name Pair Checklist (i.e., combined score is  $\geq 55\%$  to  $\leq 69\%$ ).**

Step 1	<p>Review the DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION and HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING sections of the prescribing information (or for OTC drugs refer to the Drug Facts label) to determine if strengths and doses of the name pair overlap or are very similar. Different strengths and doses for products whose names are moderately similar may decrease the risk of confusion between the moderately similar name pairs. Name pairs that have overlapping or similar strengths or doses have a higher potential for confusion and should be evaluated further (see Step 2). Because the strength or dose could be used to express an order or prescription for a particular drug product, overlap in one or both of these components would be reason for further evaluation.</p> <p>For single strength products, also consider circumstances where the strength may not be expressed.</p> <p>For any i.e. drug products comprised of more than one active ingredient, consider whether the strength or dose may be expressed using only one of the components.</p> <p>To determine whether the strengths or doses are similar to your proposed product, consider the following list of factors that may increase confusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative expressions of dose: 5 mL may be listed in the prescribing information, but the dose may be expressed in metric weight (e.g., 500 mg) or in non-metric units (e.g., 1 tsp, 1 tablet/capsule). Similarly, a strength or dose of 1000 mg may be expressed, in practice, as 1 g, or vice versa.</li> <li>• Trailing or deleting zeros: 10 mg is similar in appearance to 100 mg which may potentiate confusion between a name pair with moderate similarity.</li> <li>• Similar sounding doses: 15 mg is similar in sound to 50 mg</li> </ul>
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Step 2	Answer the questions in the checklist below. Affirmative answers to some of these questions suggest that the pattern of orthographic or phonetic differences in the names may reduce the likelihood of confusion for moderately similar names <b>with</b> overlapping or similar strengths or doses.	
	<p>Orthographic Checklist (Y/N to each question)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do the names begin with different first letters? Note that even when names begin with different first letters, certain letters may be confused with each other when scripted.</li> <li>• Are the lengths of the names dissimilar* when scripted? *FDA considers the length of names different if the names differ by two or more letters.</li> <li>• Considering variations in scripting of some letters (such as <i>z</i> and <i>f</i>), is there a different number or placement of upstroke/downstroke letters present in the names?</li> <li>• Is there different number or placement of cross-stroke or dotted letters present in the names?</li> <li>• Do the infixes of the name appear dissimilar when scripted?</li> <li>• Do the suffixes of the names appear dissimilar when scripted?</li> </ul>	<p>Phonetic Checklist (Y/N to each question)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do the names have different number of syllables?</li> <li>• Do the names have different syllabic stresses?</li> <li>• Do the syllables have different phonologic processes, such vowel reduction, assimilation, or deletion?</li> <li>• Across a range of dialects, are the names consistently pronounced differently?</li> </ul>

**Table 5: Low Similarity Name Pair Checklist (i.e., combined score is  $\leq 54\%$ ).**

Names with low similarity are generally acceptable unless there are data to suggest that the name might be vulnerable to confusion (e.g., prescription simulation study suggests that the name is likely to be misinterpreted as a marketed product). In these instances, we would reassign a low similarity name to the moderate similarity category and review according to the moderately similar name pair checklist.

**Appendix B:** Prescription Simulation Samples and Results

**Figure 1. Tegsedi Study (Conducted on November 27, 2017)**

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
<p>Medication Order:</p> <p><i>Tegsedi 284mg/1.5ml subq</i> (b) (4)</p> <p>(b) (4) <i>once weekly</i></p>	<p>“Tegsedi – 284 mg/1.5 mL. Inject once weekly on Mondays. Dispense #4.”</p>
<p>Outpatient Prescription:</p> <p><i>Tegsedi 284mg/1.5ml</i>  <i>Inject once weekly</i>  <i>on Mondays</i>  <i>#4</i></p>	

**FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate 1 Rx Studies Report)**

<p>Study Name: Tegsedi</p> <p style="text-align: right;">295 People Received Study 107 People Responded</p>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>	
<b>INTERPRETATION</b>	<b>OUTPATIENT</b>	<b>VOICE</b>	<b>INPATIENT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
TACITY	0	1	0	1
TAGSEDI	0	0	5	5
TAGSIDI	0	0	14	14
TAQSIDI	0	0	3	3
TECSEDY	0	1	0	1
TECZEDE	0	1	0	1
TEGREDI	1	0	0	1
TEGSEDEE	0	1	0	1

TEGSEDI	28	2	2	32
TEGSETI	0	1	0	1
TEGSIDE	0	0	1	1
TEGSIDI	5	0	12	17
TEGSISI	0	0	1	1
TEGZEDI	0	1	0	1
TEKSEDY	0	1	0	1
TEQSEDI	1	1	0	2
TEQSIDI	0	0	3	3
TEXADY	0	1	0	1
TEXCETY	0	1	0	1
TEXEDDY	0	1	0	1
TEXEDE	0	1	0	1
TEXEDEY	0	1	0	1
TEXEDI	0	9	0	9
TEXEDIE	0	1	0	1
TEXEDY	0	2	0	2
TEXETI	0	1	0	1
TEXSEDI	0	1	0	1
TEXSETTY	0	1	0	1
TOGSIDI	0	0	1	1

**Appendix C:** Highly Similar Names (e.g., combined POCA score is  $\geq 70\%$ )

No.	Proposed name: Tegsedi Established name: inotersen Dosage form: injection Strength(s): 284 mg/ 1.5 mL Usual Dose: (b) (4) 284 mg once weekly.	POCA Score (%)	Orthographic and/or phonetic differences in the names sufficient to prevent confusion  Other prevention of failure mode expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names.
1.	Tegsedi	100	Subject of this review.

**Appendix D:** Moderately Similar Names (e.g., combined POCA score is  $\geq 55\%$  to  $\leq 69\%$ ) with no overlap or numerical similarity in Strength and/or Dose

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	(b) (4)***	64
2.	Tresiba	62
3.	Tagrisso	56
4.	Tecfidera	56
5.	Remsed	56
6.	(b) (4)***	56
7.	Pexeva	55
8.	Toctino***	51

**Appendix E:** Moderately Similar Names (e.g., combined POCA score is  $\geq 55\%$  to  $\leq 69\%$ ) with overlap or numerical similarity in Strength and/or Dose

No.	Proposed name: Tegsedi Established name: inotersen Dosage form: injection Strength(s): 284 mg/ 1.5 mL Usual Dose: (b) (4) 284 mg once weekly.	POCA Score (%)	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
1.	Testred	67	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
2.	Zenedi	65	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
3.	Testim	62	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
4.	Tencet	60	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.

No.	<b>Proposed name:</b> Tegsedi <b>Established name:</b> inotersen <b>Dosage form:</b> injection <b>Strength(s):</b> 284 mg/ 1.5 mL <b>Usual Dose:</b> <span style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px;">(b) (4)</span> <span style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px;">284 mg once weekly.</span>	<b>POCA Score (%)</b>	<b>Prevention of Failure Mode</b>  <b>In the conditions outlined below, the following combination of factors, are expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names</b>
5.	Tegretol	60	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p> <p>Orthographically, the suffixes of this name pair (-di versus -tol) are sufficiently different. Tegretol ends in the upstroke letter ‘l’ making the name pair different in shape when scripted.</p> <p>Phonetically, the second syllable (-SED-) and third syllable (-ee) in Tegsedi sound different than the second syllable (-ret-) and third syllable (-ol) in Tegretol.</p>
6.	Tusscidin	59	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p>
7.	Triposed	58	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p>
8.	Tri-Pseudo	58	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p>
9.	Versed	58	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p>
10.	Pedi-Dri	57	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p>
11.	Plegridy	56	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p> <p>Orthographically, the prefixes (Te- versus Pl) and suffixes of this name pair (-di versus -dy) are sufficiently different. Plegridy ends in the downstroke letter ‘y’ making the name pair different in shape when scripted.</p> <p>Phonetically, the first syllable “Teg-” and second syllable “-SED-” in Tegsedi sound different than the first syllable “PLEGG-” and second syllable “-rih-” in Plegridy.</p> <p>There is no direct overlap in strength or dose with Tegsedi.</p>

No.	<b>Proposed name:</b> Tegsedi <b>Established name:</b> inotersen <b>Dosage form:</b> injection <b>Strength(s):</b> 284 mg/ 1.5 mL <b>Usual Dose:</b> (b) (4) 284 mg once weekly.	<b>POCA Score (%)</b>	<b>Prevention of Failure Mode</b>  <b>In the conditions outlined below, the following combination of factors, are expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names</b>
12.	(b) (4) ***	56	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
13.	Tussi-Bid	56	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
14.	Tibsovo***	53	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
15.	(b) (4) ***	52	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p> <p>Orthographically, the first letters (T versus (b) (4) and the suffixes of this name pair (-di versus - (b) (4) are sufficiently different. Tegsedi contains the upstroke letter ‘d’ in the suffix whereas, (b) (4) *** does not contain any upstroke letters.</p> <p>Phonetically, the first syllable “Teg-” in Tegesdi sounds different than the first syllable (b) (4),” in (b) (4) ***.</p>

No.	<b>Proposed name:</b> Tegsedi <b>Established name:</b> inotersen <b>Dosage form:</b> injection <b>Strength(s):</b> 284 mg/ 1.5 mL <b>Usual Dose:</b> (b) (4) 284 mg once weekly.	<b>POCA Score (%)</b>	<b>Prevention of Failure Mode</b>  <b>In the conditions outlined below, the following combination of factors, are expected to minimize the risk of confusion between these two names</b>
16.	Exidine	50	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p> <p>Orthographically, the prefixes of this name pair (Te- versus Ex-), infixes of this name pair (-gse- versus -idi-), and suffixes of this name pair (-di versus -ne) are sufficiently different. Tegsedi contains the downstroke letter ‘g’ in the infix (-gse-) whereas, Exidine does not contain any downstroke letters. Additionally, Exidine contains the upstroke letter ‘d’ in the infix (-idi-) whereas, Tegsedi contains contains the upstroke letter ‘d’ in the suffix (-di) making the name pair different in shape when scripted.</p> <p>Phonetically, the first syllable (Teg-), second syllable (-SED-), and third syllable (-ee) in Tegsedi sound different than the first syllable (Ex-), second syllable (-uh-), and third syllable (-dene) in Exidine.</p>
17.	(b) (4) ***	46	<p>This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.</p>

**Appendix F:** Low Similarity Names (e.g., combined POCA score is  $\leq 54\%$ )

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	N/A	

**Appendix G:** Names not likely to be confused or not used in usual practice settings for the reasons described.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
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No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
1.	Tegaserod	65	Nonproprietary name previously marketed under the proprietary name, Zelnorm (NDA 021200). On March 30, 2007, the FDA asked Novartis to suspend its U.S. marketing and sales because a safety analysis found a higher chance of heart attack, stroke, and unstable angina (heart/chest pain) in patients treated with Zelnorm compared with treatment with an inactive substance (placebo). Zelnorm has not been marketed in the U.S. since and there are no generics available.
2.	Sedivet	64	Veterinary product.
3.	Tegison	62	Brand discontinued with no generic equivalent available. NDA 019369 withdrawn FR effective 09/10/2003.
4.	Tegopen	62	NDA 050192 discontinued with no generic equivalent available.
5.	T-Gesic	61	This multi-ingredient product is discontinued. It contained acetaminophen 500 mg. In January 2011, the FDA asked manufacturers of prescription combination drug products containing acetaminophen to limit the amount of acetaminophen to no more than 325 mg in each tablet or capsule by January 14, 2014
6.	(b) (4) ***	61	Proposed proprietary name for IND (b) (4) found unacceptable by DMEPA (OSE# 2016-2565760). NDA 209241 approved under new proprietary name Ingrezza.
7.	Peg-Lyte	60	ANDA 073098 withdrawn FR effective 06/11/1998.
8.	Sanfed A	60	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used databases
9.	Tensium	60	International product marketed in the UK and Argentina.
10.	(b) (4) ***	60	Proposed proprietary name for NDA 208743 found unacceptable by DMEPA (OSE #2016-8278936). NDA 208743 approved under new proprietary name Tymlos.
11.	Pepsin A	59	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
12.	Noctesed	58	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
13.	Pre sed	58	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used databases
14.	Tedrigen	58	Name identified in RxNorm database. Brand deactivated with no generic equivalent available.
15.	Teebacin	58	NDA 007320 discontinued with no generic equivalent available.
16.	Tungsten	58	Name identified in RxNorm database. Brand deactivated with no generic equivalent available.
17.	Tissue Goo	57	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
18.	Tussend	57	Name identified in RxNorm database. Brand deactivated with no generic equivalent available.
19.	Tanafed	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Brand deactivated with no generic equivalent available.
20.	Teczem	56	Brand discontinued with no generic equivalent available. NDA 020507 withdrawn FR effective 06/08/2011.
21.	Teldrin	56	Brand discontinued with no generic equivalent available. NDA 017369 withdrawn FR effective 12/29/1997.
22.	Tisept	56	International product marketed in Great Britain, Singapore, and formerly marketed in Israel.
23.	Trexima	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
24.	Trisofed	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
25.	Tussi-12D	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Brand deactivated with no generic equivalent available.
26.	Cetiedil	55	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
27.	(b) (4) ***	55	Proposed proprietary name for NDA 206940 found unacceptable by DMEPA (OSE #2014-46331). NDA 206940 approved under new proprietary name Viberzi.
28.	Nexcede	54	Brand discontinued with no generic equivalents available. NDA 022470 withdrawn FR effective 12/05/2014

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
29.	(b) (4) ***	53	Proposed proprietary name for ANDA (b) (4) found to be conditionally acceptable (OSE # 2016-2502032 dated 04/27/2016). Entire application withdrawn by the Applicant on 06/20/2017.
30.	Excede	50	Veterinary product.

**Appendix H:** Names not likely to be confused due to absence of attributes that are known to cause name confusion<sup>e</sup>.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	Desitin	61
2.	Degest	60
3.	Degest 2	60
4.	Kg-Fed	60
5.	Detussin	59
6.	Degen Ii	58
7.	Otic Edge	58
8.	Pennsaid	58
9.	Pentids '200'	58
10.	Pentids '250'	58
11.	Pentids '400'	58
12.	Pentids '800'	58
13.	Sinufed	58
14.	Decofed	57
15.	Gg-Pse Pd	57
16.	Ditate-Ds	56
17.	Edsivo***	56
18.	Ketaset	56
19.	Kgs-Pe	56
20.	Otigesic	56
21.	Pedesil	56
22.	Pegasys	56
23.	Saxenda	56
24.	Sudafed	56
25.	Defend Ii	55
26.	Pepcid	55

<sup>e</sup> Shah, M, Merchant, L, Chan, I, and Taylor, K. Characteristics That May Help in the Identification of Potentially Confusing Proprietary Drug Names. Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science, September 2016

**Appendix I:** Names identified in the eDRLS database not likely to be confused due to notable spelling, orthographic and phonetic differences.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name</b>
1.	N/A

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/s/  
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