

**CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND
RESEARCH**

APPLICATION NUMBER:

213051Orig1s000

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*****

Date of This Review:	May 8, 2019
Application Type and Number:	IND 114464, NDA 213051, NDA 213182
Product Name and Strength:	Rybelsus (semaglutide) tablet, 3 mg, 7 mg, and 14 mg
Product Type:	Single Ingredient Product
Rx or OTC:	Prescription (Rx)
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Novo Nordisk Inc. (Novo)
Panorama #:	2018-27266112, 2019-30202491, 2019-30252981
DMEPA Safety Evaluator:	Ariane O. Conrad, PharmD, BCACP, CDE
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1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Rybelsus, from a safety and misbranding perspective. The sources and methods used to evaluate the proposed proprietary name are outlined in the reference section and Appendix A respectively. Novo submitted an external name study, conducted by [REDACTED] (b) (4) for this proposed proprietary name.

1.1 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following product information is provided in the proprietary name submissions received on November 13, 2018 under IND 114464 and on March 20, 2019 under NDA 213051 and NDA 213182:

- Intended Pronunciation: rye bel' sus
- Active Ingredient: semaglutide
- Indication of Use:
 - an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes (NDA 213051)
 - to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes and established cardiovascular [REDACTED] (b) (4) disease (NDA 213182)
- Route of Administration: oral
- Dosage Form: tablet
- Strength: 3 mg, 7 mg, and 14 mg
- Dose and Frequency: The usual dosage for this product is 3 mg, 7 mg or 14 mg once daily. The maximum daily dose is 14 mg.
- How Supplied: 30-day supply (3x10) of 3 mg, 7 mg, or 14 mg blister pack (Trade Packs); also 30-day supply (3x10) of 3 mg in blister pack (Sample Pack)
- Storage: Do not store above 30°C (86°F). Do not freeze. [REDACTED] (b) (4)

2 RESULTS

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

2.1 MISBRANDING ASSESSMENT

The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) determined that Rybelsus would not misbrand the proposed product per their November 27, 2018 email. The Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis (DMEPA) and the Division of Metabolism and Endocrinology Products (DMEP) concurred with the findings of OPDP's assessment for Rybelsus.

2.2 SAFETY ASSESSMENT

The following aspects were considered in the safety evaluation of the proposed proprietary name, Rybelsus.

2.2.1 *United States Adopted Names (USAN) Search*

There is no USAN stem present in the proposed proprietary name^a.

2.2.2 *Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name*

Novo indicated in their submission that the proposed proprietary name, Rybelsus, is a “blank canvas”. This proprietary name is comprised of a root name, Rybelsus, 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 27, 2018 email, the Division of Metabolism and Endocrinology Products (DMEP) did not forward any comments or concerns relating to Rybelsus at the initial phase of the review.

2.2.4 *FDA Name Simulation Studies*

Thirty-eight practitioners participated in DMEPA’s prescription studies for Rybelsus. The responses did not overlap with any currently marketed products. However, one voice study participant interpreted the name as ‘Rivelsus’, which sounds like the currently marketed product Rivelsa. Orthographically, the prefixes of the name pair (‘Ryb’ *versus* ‘Riv’) look different. Phonetically, the last syllables (‘sus’ *versus* ‘sa’) sound different. Rivelsa is an oral contraceptive, available as a dose pack containing varying strengths of levonorgestrel-ethinyl estradiol and ethinyl estradiol (0.15 mg/0.02 mg, 0.15 mg/0.025 mg, 0.15 mg/0.03 mg and 0.01 mg ethinyl estradiol). Rybelsus will be available as 3 mg, 7 mg, or 14 mg tablets. We note that the product strength would have to be specified on a prescription or medication order for Rybelsus and the product strengths of Rybelsus and Rivelsa do not overlap. See Appendix E for our evaluation of this name pair.

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^b identified 39 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.

^a USAN stem search conducted on January 18, 2019.

^b POCA search conducted on January 18, 2019 in version 4.3.

2.2.6 Names Retrieved for Review Organized by Name Pair Similarity

Table 1 lists the 56 names retrieved from our POCA search and the (b) (4) external study. These name pairs are organized as highly similar, moderately similar or low similarity for further evaluation.

Table 1. Names Retrieved for Review Organized by Name Pair Similarity	
Similarity Category	Number of Names
Highly similar name pair: combined match percentage score $\geq 70\%$	1
Moderately similar name pair: combined match percentage score $\geq 55\%$ to $\leq 69\%$	37
Low similarity name pair: combined match percentage score $\leq 54\%$	18

2.2.7 Safety Analysis of Names with Potential Orthographic, Spelling, and Phonetic Similarities

Our analysis of the 56 names contained in Table 1 determined none of the names will pose a risk for confusion with Rybelsus as described in Appendices C through H.

2.2.8 Discussion of Dual Proprietary Name

Novo currently markets Ozempic (semaglutide) injection which is indicated as an adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes (NDA 209637). Novo proposes to introduce a tablet dosage form of semaglutide under the proprietary name Rybelsus. Rybelsus will be indicated for the treatment of type 2 diabetes (NDA 213051) and to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes and established cardiovascular (b) (4) disease (NDA 213182). Table 2 provides relevant product information for Ozempic and Rybelsus.

Table 2. Comparison of Rybelsus and Ozempic		
Product Name	Rybelsus (IND 114464, NDA 213051, NDA 213182)	Ozempic^c (NDA 209637)
Initial Approval Date	n/a	December 5, 2017
Active Ingredient	semaglutide	

^c Ozempic [Prescribing Information]. Drugs@FDA. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. 2017 Dec. Available from: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2017/2096371bl.pdf.

Indication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes (NDA 213051) • to reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes and established cardiovascular (b) (4) disease (NDA 213182) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjunct to diet and exercise to improve glycemic control in adults with type 2 diabetes
Route of Administration	Oral	Subcutaneous
Dosage Form	Tablet	Injection
Strength	3 mg, 7 mg, 14 mg	2 mg per 1.5 mL
Dose and Frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 mg, 7 mg or 14 mg by mouth once daily at least 30 minutes before first food, beverage, or other medications • 3 mg once daily for 1 month, then increase to 7 mg daily. If additional benefit is needed after 1 month on the 7 mg dose, then can increase to 14 mg daily. • The maximum daily dose is 14 mg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inject subcutaneously in the abdomen, thigh, or upper arm once weekly at any time of the day, with or without meals • 0.25 mg once weekly then increase to 0.5 mg once weekly after 4 weeks; if after 4 weeks on the 0.5 mg dose, increase to 1 mg once weekly
How Supplied	30-day supply (3x10) of 3 mg, 7 mg, or 14 mg blister pack (Trade Packs); also 30-day supply (3x10) of 3 mg in blister pack (Sample Pack)	<p>Single use pens containing a total of 2 mg/1.5 mL and delivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.25 mg or 0.5 mg per injection OR • 1 mg per injection

We have evaluated the risks associated with this naming strategy and do not object to the use of a dual proprietary name in this case.

2.2.9 Communication of DMEPA's Analysis at Midpoint of Review

DMEPA communicated our findings to the Division of Metabolism and Endocrinology Products (DMEP) via email on May 6, 2019. At that time, we also requested additional information or concerns that could inform our review. Per email correspondence from the Division of Metabolism and Endocrinology Products (DMEP) on May 8, 2019, they stated no additional concerns with the proposed proprietary name, Rybelsus.

3 CONCLUSION

The proposed proprietary name, Rybelsus, is acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Terrolyn Thomas, OSE project manager, at 240-402-3981.

3.1 COMMENTS TO NOVO NORDISK INC.

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

A request for proprietary name review for Rybelsus should be submitted once the NDA is submitted.

4 REFERENCES

1. USAN Stems (<https://www.ama-assn.org/about/united-states-adopted-names-approved-stems>)

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).

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.

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.^d

^d 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.
Y/N	Is the proposed name obviously similar in spelling and pronunciation to other names?
	Proprietary names should not be similar in spelling or pronunciation to proprietary names, established names, or ingredients of other products.
Y/N	Are there inert or inactive ingredients referenced in the proprietary name?
	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)).
Y/N	Does the proprietary name include combinations of active ingredients?
	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)).
Y/N	Is there a United States Adopted Name (USAN) stem in the proprietary name?
	Proprietary names should not incorporate a USAN stem in the position that USAN designates for the stem.
Y/N	Is this proprietary name used for another product that does not share at least one common active ingredient?
	Drug products that do not contain at least one common active ingredient should not use the same (root) proprietary name.
Y/N	Is this a proprietary name of a discontinued product?
	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 ≥ 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^e. 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., 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

^e Shah, M, Merchant, L, Characteristics That May Help in the Identification of Potentially Confusing Proprietary Drug Names. Therapeutic Innovation & Regulatory Science, September 2016

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 $\geq 70\%$).

<p>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.</p>			
<u>Orthographic Checklist</u>		<u>Phonetic Checklist</u>	
Y/N	<p>Do the names begin with different first letters?</p> <p><i>Note that even when names begin with different first letters, certain letters may be confused with each other when scripted.</i></p>	Y/N	<p>Do the names have different number of syllables?</p>
Y/N	<p>Are the lengths of the names dissimilar* when scripted?</p> <p><i>*FDA considers the length of names different if the names differ by two or more letters.</i></p>	Y/N	<p>Do the names have different syllabic stresses?</p>
Y/N	<p>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?</p>	Y/N	<p>Do the syllables have different phonologic processes, such vowel reduction, assimilation, or deletion?</p>
Y/N	<p>Is there different number or placement of cross-stroke or dotted letters present in the names?</p>	Y/N	<p>Across a range of dialects, are the names consistently pronounced differently?</p>
Y/N	<p>Do the infixes of the name appear dissimilar when scripted?</p>		
Y/N	<p>Do the suffixes of the names appear dissimilar when scripted?</p>		

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">• 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.• Trailing or deleting zeros: 10 mg is similar in appearance to 100 mg which may potentiate confusion between a name pair with moderate similarity.• Similar sounding doses: 15 mg is similar in sound to 50 mg
Step 2	<p>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 with overlapping or similar strengths or doses.</p>

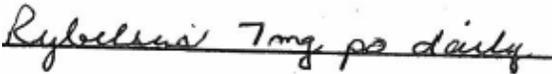
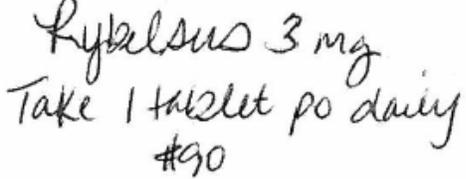
	<p>Orthographic Checklist (Y/N to each question)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the names begin with different first letters? Note that even when names begin with different first letters, certain letters may be confused with each other when scripted. • Are the lengths of the names dissimilar* when scripted? *FDA considers the length of names different if the names differ by two or more letters. • 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? • Is there different number or placement of cross-stroke or dotted letters present in the names? • Do the infixes of the name appear dissimilar when scripted? • Do the suffixes of the names appear dissimilar when scripted? 	<p>Phonetic Checklist (Y/N to each question)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the names have different number of syllables? • Do the names have different syllabic stresses? • Do the syllables have different phonologic processes, such as vowel reduction, assimilation, or deletion? • Across a range of dialects, are the names consistently pronounced differently?
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Table 5: Low Similarity Name Pair Checklist (i.e., combined score is ≤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. Rybelsus Study (Conducted on December 7, 2018)

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
<p>Medication Order:</p> 	<p>Rybelsus 3 mg Take 1 tablet by mouth daily</p>
<p>Outpatient Prescription:</p> 	<p>Dispense 90</p>

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate Report)

Study Name: Rybelsus

As of Date 2/13/2019

252 People Received Study

38 People Responded

Study Name: Rybelsus

Total	16	12	10	TOTAL
INTERPRETATION	OUTPATIENT	VOICE	INPATIENT	TOTAL
RIBELSIS	0	3	0	3
RIBELSUS	0	1	0	1
RIBELSYS	0	1	0	1
RIVELSUS	0	1	0	1
RYALSUS	2	0	0	2
RYBELBAUR	0	0	1	1
RYBELIUS	0	0	3	3
RYBELSAS	0	1	0	1
RYBELSUA	0	0	1	1
RYBELSUS	12	2	3	17
RYBILISA	0	0	1	1
RYBILSUS	1	1	1	3
RYLALSUS	1	0	0	1
RYVELSUS	0	2	0	2

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

No.	Proposed name: Rybelsus Established name: semaglutide Dosage form: tablet Strength(s): 3 mg, 7 mg, and 14 mg Usual Dose: 1 tablet by mouth once daily	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.	Rybelsus***	100	This name is subject of the 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 (%)
2.	Regulax Ss	62
3.	Ryaltris***	60
4.	Remular-S	59
5.	Xtreelus	58
6.	Rebetol	57
7.	(b) (4)***	56
8.	Readyflush	56
9.	Revive Plus	56
10.	(b) (4)***	56
11.	Replesta	56
12.	Reclast	55
13.	Restasis	55

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: Rybelsus Established name: semaglutide Dosage form: tablet Strength(s): 3 mg, 7 mg, and 14 mg Usual Dose: 1 tablet by mouth once daily	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
14.	Rivelsa***	62	Orthographically, the prefixes of the name pair ('Ryb' <i>versus</i> 'Riv') look different. Phonetically, the last syllables ('sus' <i>versus</i> 'sa') sound different. Rivelsa is an oral contraceptive, available as a dose pack containing

No.	Proposed name: Rybelsus Established name: semaglutide Dosage form: tablet Strength(s): 3 mg, 7 mg, and 14 mg Usual Dose: 1 tablet by mouth once daily	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
			varying strengths of levonorgestrel-ethinyl estradiol and ethinyl estradiol (0.15 mg/0.02 mg, 0.15 mg/0.025 mg, 0.15 mg/0.03 mg and 0.01 mg ethinyl estradiol). Rybelsus will be available as 3 mg, 7 mg, or 14 mg tablets. We note that the product strength would have to be specified on a prescription or medication order for Rybelsus; the product strengths of Rybelsus and Rivelsa do not overlap.
15.	(b) (4)***	60	(b) (4)
16.	Envarsus	55	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
17.	Bayer Plus	54

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
18.	Ryzolt	48
19.	Risperdal	46
20.	Kybella	44
21.	Resveratrol	41
22.	Riluzole	40
23.	Ritalin	38
24.	Reyataz	35
25.	Bydureon	34
26.	Selenium	34
27.	Terbutaline	34
28.	Sulpiride	32
29.	Rifadin	31
30.	Rivaroxaban	28
31.	Fluorouracil	22
32.	Norfloxacin	22
33.	Stanozolol	20
34.	Ketoconazole	12

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
35.	Renaplus	64	Veterinary product.
36.	Rubella Virus	62	Product formerly available under the name Meruvax II but has been unavailable since November 2008 following the ACIP recommendation against use.
37.	(b) (4) ***	60	Proposed proprietary name for BLA 125590/0 found unacceptable by CBER's Advertising and Promotional Labeling Branch (APLB) on 9/16/2015. The Applicant submitted the proposed name, (b) (4) ***, which was found unacceptable by APLB on 1/28/2016. Subsequently, the Applicant submitted the proposed name, Asceniv***, which was found acceptable by APLB on 5/13/2016. The application later received a complete response (CR) on 7/29/2016.
38.	Rybix	60	Brand discontinued with no generic equivalents available. NDA 021693 withdrawn FR effective 11/3/2016.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
39.	Reversol	60	Brand discontinued with no generic equivalents available. ANDA 089624 withdrawn FR effective 4/18/2012.
40.	Eperbel-S	58	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
41.	Bellaspas	58	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
42.	Rendells	58	International product marketed in China.
43.	Ramysis	57	International product formerly marketed in the UK.
44.	Rynessa	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
45.	Rev-Eyes	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
46.	Bel-Tabs	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
47.	Rolatuss	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
48.	Rybix Odt	56	Brand discontinued with no generic equivalents available. NDA 021693 withdrawn FR effective 11/3/2016.
49.	Rabies Virus	55	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.

Appendix H: Names not likely to be confused due to absence of attributes that are known to cause name confusion^f.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
50.	Tribulus	68
51.	(b) (4) ***	59
52.	Prepulsid	58
53.	Uroplus	56
54.	Amylases	56
55.	Uroplus Ss	55
56.	(b) (4) ***	55

^f 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

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