CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:

213702Orig1s000

<u>PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW(S)</u>

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 20, 2020
Application Type and Number:	NDA 213702
Product Name and Strength:	Zepzelca (lurbinectedin) For Injection, 4 mg/vial
Product Type:	Single Ingredient Product
Rx or OTC:	Prescription (Rx)
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Pharma Mar USA, Inc. (Pharma Mar)
Panorama #:	2020-38769269
DMEPA Safety Evaluator:	Janine Stewart, PharmD
DMEPA Associate Director of Nomenclature and Labeling:	Chi-Ming (Alice) Tu, PharmD, BCPS

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Zepzelca, 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. Pharma Mar submitted an external name study, conducted by (b) (4), for this proposed proprietary name.

1.1 REGULATORY HISTORY

Pharma Mar previously submitted the proposed proprietary name, Zepsyre*** on July 16, 2019. However, we found the name, Zepsyre*** unacceptable based on 21 CFR 201.10(c)(5) due to similarity in pronunciation to the proprietary name, Zipsor under IND 127944 on January 10, 2020.[a]

Thus, Pharma Mar submitted the name, Zepzelca, for review on March 27, 2020.

1.2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following product information is provided in the proprietary name submission received on March 27, 2020.

- Intended Pronunciation: zep zel' kah

- Active Ingredient: lurbinectedin

- Indication of Use: _____   (b) (4)
  _____.

- Route of Administration: Intravenous infusion

- Dosage Form: For Injection

- Strength: 4 mg/vial

- Dose and Frequency: The recommended dose is 3.2 mg/m^2 by intravenous infusion over 60 minutes (b) (4) every 21 days.

- How Supplied: Zepzelca 4 mg is supplied as a single dose clear glass vial (package of 1)

- Storage: Store at 2-8°C (36-46°F)

2 RESULTS

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

2.1 MISBRANDING ASSESSMENT

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

---

[a] Stewart, J. Proprietary Name Review for Zepsyre (IND 127944). Silver Spring (MD): FDA, CDER, OSE, DMEPA (US); 2020 JAN 10. Panorama No. 2019-33148014.

(DMEPA) and the Division of Oncology 2 (DO2) concurred with the findings of OPDP's assessment for Zepzelca.

2.2   SAFETY ASSESSMENT

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

2.2.1   United States Adopted Names (USAN) Search

There is no USAN stem present in the proposed proprietary name[b].

2.2.2   Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name

Pharma Mar did not provide a derivation or intended meaning for the proposed proprietary name, Zepzelca, 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, May 7, 2020 e-mail, the Division of Oncology 2 (DO2) did not forward any comments or concerns relating to Zepzelca at the initial phase of the review.

2.2.4   FDA Name Simulation Studies

Ninety-four practitioners participated in DMEPA's prescription studies for Zepzelca. One participant entered an incorrect sequence of letters, 'zel' instead of 'zep', when searching for the study name and incorrectly selected the name Zelapar when searching the drug name using the first three letters.

We determined the Zepzelca vs. Zelapar name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences, and has a combined POCA score of 53, suggesting low similarity between the names. Further, there is no overlap in strength (4 mg/vial vs. 1.25 mg), dose (3.2 mg/m^2 vs. 1.25 mg to 2.5 mg), dosage form (for injection vs. tablet), route of administration (intravenous infusion vs. oral), or frequency of administration (every 21 days vs. daily). These non-overlapping product characteristics further help to prevent name confusion when included on a medication order. Furthermore, because injectable oncology drugs administered by healthcare professionals typically undergo independent double checks by 2 pharmacists in the usual clinical setting, the likelihood of both pharmacists overlooking the difference in dosing (Zepzelca dosing is weight-based where pharmacist will verify a patient's weight vs. Zelapar dosing is fixed), dosage form, routes of administration, and frequency of administration is minimized. When the above is considered in totality, we find low the potential for name confusion with this name pair to be minimal.

Appendix B contains the results from the prescription simulation studies.

---

[b] USAN stem search conducted on March 30, 2020.

2

2.2.5   Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA) Search Results

Our POCA search[c] identified 34 names with a combined phonetic and orthographic score of ≥55% or an individual phonetic or orthographic score ≥70%. These names are included in Table 1 below.

2.2.6   Names Retrieved for Review Organized by Name Pair Similarity

Table 1 lists the number of names retrieved from our POCA search, FDA Prescription Simulation Study, and (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 ≥70%	1
Moderately similar name pair: combined match percentage score ≥55% to ≤ 69%	32
Low similarity name pair: combined match percentage score ≤54%	5

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

Our analysis of the 38 names contained in Table 1 determined none of the names will pose a risk for confusion with Zepzelca as described in Appendices C through H.

2.2.8   Communication of DMEPA's Analysis at Midpoint of Review

DMEPA communicated our findings to the Division of Oncology 2 (DO2) via e-mail on May 20, 2020. At that time we also requested additional information or concerns that could inform our review. Per e-mail correspondence from the Division of Oncology 2 (DO2) on May 20, 2020, they stated no additional concerns with the proposed proprietary name, Zepzelca.

3   CONCLUSION

The proposed proprietary name, Zepzelca, is acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Latonia Ford, OSE project manager, at 301-796-4910.

---

[c] POCA search conducted on April 3, 2020 in version 4.3.

3.1 COMMENTS TO PHARMA MAR USA, INC.

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

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your submission, received on March 27, 2020, are altered prior to approval of the marketing application, the name must be resubmitted for review.

4

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.

6

*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 ≥70%.

• Moderately similar pair: combined match percentage score ≥55% to ≤ 69%.

• Low similarity: combined match percentage score ≤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 a low similarity name to the moderate similarity category and review according to the moderately similar name pair checklist.

---

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

c. FDA Prescription Simulation Studies: DMEPA staff also conducts a prescription simulation studies using FDA health care professionals.

Four 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, verbal pronunciation of the drug name or during computerized provider order entry. 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 vulnerability of the proposed name to be misinterpreted by healthcare practitioners during written, verbal, or electronic prescribing.

In order to evaluate the potential for misinterpretation of the proposed proprietary name during written, verbal, or electronic prescribing of the name, written inpatient medication orders, written outpatient prescriptions, verbal orders, and electronic orders are simulated, each consisting of a combination of marketed and unapproved drug products, including the proposed name.

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 ≥ 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.

	Orthographic Checklist		Phonetic Checklist
Y/N	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.*	Y/N	Do the names have different number of syllables?
Y/N	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.*	Y/N	Do the names have different syllabic stresses?
Y/N	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?	Y/N	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?		

10

Table 4: Moderately Similar Name Pair Checklist (i.e., combined score is ≥55% to ≤69%).

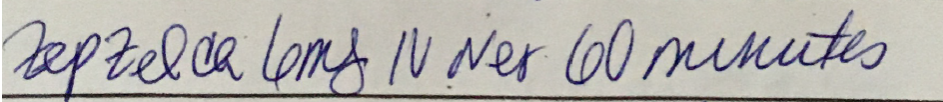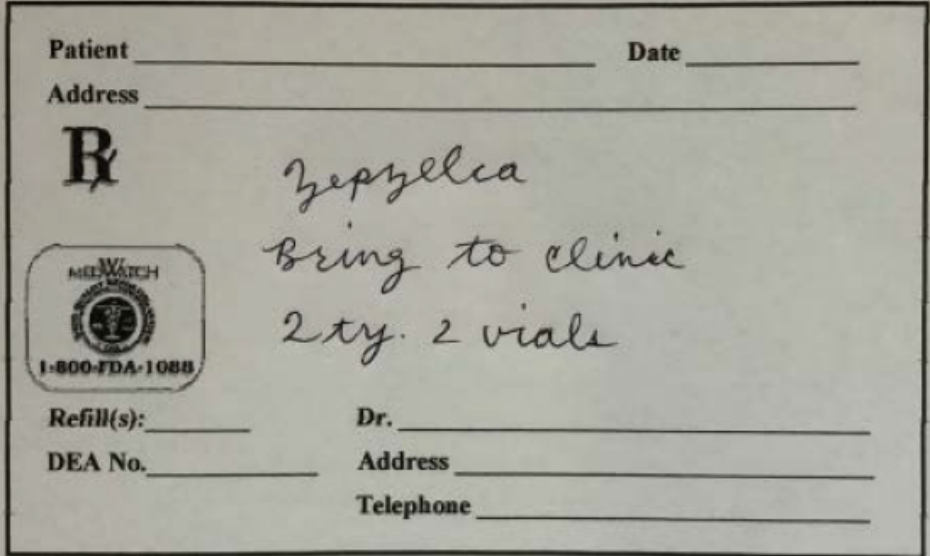| Step 1	Review the DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION and HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING sections of the prescribing information (or for OTC drugs refer to the Drug Facts label) to determine if strengths and doses of the name pair overlap or are very similar. Different strengths and doses for products whose 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.
	For single strength products, also consider circumstances where the strength may not be expressed.
	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.
	To determine whether the strengths or doses are similar to your proposed product, consider the following list of factors that may increase confusion:
	• 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	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.

11

Orthographic Checklist (Y/N to each question)	Phonetic Checklist (Y/N to each question)
- 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 *z* and *f*), 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?	- Do the names have different number of syllables? - Do the names have different syllabic stresses? - Do the syllables have different phonologic processes, such vowel reduction, assimilation, or deletion? - Across a range of dialects, are the names consistently pronounced differently?

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. Zepzelca Study (Conducted on April 3, 2020)

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
Medication Order:	Zepzelca Bring to clinic. Dispense 2 vials
Outpatient Prescription:	
CPOE Study Sample (displayed as sans-serif, 12-point, bold font)	
Zepzelca	

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate Report)

Study Name: Zepzelca

As of Date 5/4/2020

209 People Received Study
94 People Responded

Study Name: Zepzelca

Total	19	35	20	20	
INTERPRETATION	OUTPATIENT	CPOE	VOICE	INPATIENT	TOTAL
ZEBZELKA	0	0	2	0	2
ZELAPAR	0	1	0	0	1
ZEPYELBRA	1	0	0	0	1
ZEPYELCA	2	0	0	0	2
ZEPYELIA	2	0	0	0	2
ZEPZALCA	0	0	1	0	1
ZEPZALKA	0	0	1	0	1
ZEPZELCA	9	34	3	19	65
ZEPZELCH	0	0	0	1	1
ZEPZELIA	5	0	0	0	5
ZEPZELKA	0	0	12	0	12
ZEPZELKAV	0	0	1	0	1

14

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

No.	Proposed name: Zepzelca **Established name:** lurbinectedin **Dosage form:** For Injection **Strength(s):** 4 mg/vial **Usual Dose:** 3.2 mg/m² by intravenous infusion over 60 minutes; every 21 days	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.	Zepzelca	100	The subject of this review.

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
2.	Zavesca	62
3.	Zejula	56
4.	Zelapar	53

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

No.	Proposed name: Zepzelca **Established name:** lurbinectedin **Dosage form:** For Injection **Strength(s):** 4 mg/vial **Usual Dose:** 3.2 mg/m² by intravenous infusion over 60 minutes; every 21 days	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**
5.	(b) (4) ***	56	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
6.	(b) (4) ***	55	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
7.	Zebeta	56	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
8.	Zemplar	58	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
9.	(b) (4) ***	64	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
10.	Zeposia	60	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences. Although Zepzelca and Zeposia overlap in numerical similarity in dose

No.	Proposed name: Zepzelca **Established name:** lurbinectedin **Dosage form:** For Injection **Strength(s):** 4 mg/vial **Usual Dose:** 3.2 mg/m^2 by intravenous infusion over 60 minutes; every 21 days	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**
			(4.6 mg in a patient with BSA of 1.45 m^2 vs. 0.46 mg), the name pair do not overlap in strength (4 mg/vial vs. 0.23 mg, 0.46 mg, and 0.92 mg), dosage form (for injection vs. capsules), routes of administration (intravenous infusion vs. oral), and frequency of administration (every 21 days vs. once daily). When these non-overlapping product characteristics are included on prescriptions, they providing additional product differentiating. Thus, the risk of name confusion between the name pair is minimized.
11.	Zyprexa	60	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
12.	Cymbalta	52
13.	Zenpep	50
14.	Zepatier	50
15.	Zinbryta	40
16.	Zinplava	54

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
17.	Benzyl Pca	68	Product is not a drug. It is an ingredient found in cosmetics.

16

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
18.	(b) (4)***	54	Name identified in Names Entered by Safety Evaluator database. Unable to find product characteristics in internal databases.
19.	Zaptec	64	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
20.	Zaptec Pse	58	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated per RedBook and no generic equivalents are available.
21.	Zepsyre***	58	Proposed proprietary name found unacceptable under IND 127944 in Panorama# 2019-33148014. The Sponsor submitted an alternate name, Zepzelca, which is the subject of this review.
22.	Zervalx	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated per RedBook and no generic equivalents are available.
23.	(b) (4)***	62	Proposed proprietary name found unacceptable under IND (b) (4) in Panorama# (b) (4). The Sponsor submitted an alternate name, (b) (4)***, under IND (b) (4) on April 3, 2020. The name is currently under review.

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 (%)
24.	Azficel-T	55
25.	Benzac Ac	58
26.	Caprelsa	64
27.	Cefzil	57
28.	Cephulac	55
29.	Cerdelga	60
30.	Heptalac	58
31.	(b) (4)***	56
32.	(b) (4)***	64
33.	Naprelan	55
34.	Pepcid Ac	56

[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

17

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
35.	Pepcid Ac	56
36.	Pepcid Ac	56
37.	Replesta	60
38.	Special C	60

This is a representation of an electronic record that was signed electronically. Following this are manifestations of any and all electronic signatures for this electronic record.

/s/

JANINE A STEWART
05/20/2020 06:41:20 PM

CHI-MING TU
05/21/2020 11:09:33 AM