

**CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND
RESEARCH**

APPLICATION NUMBER:

211746Orig1s000

PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW(S)

PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW

Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis 1 (DMEPA 1)
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:	September 27, 2021
Application Type and Number:	NDA 211746
Product Name and Strength:	Ryaltris (olopatadine HCl and mometasone furoate) nasal spray, 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray
Product Type:	Combination Product (Drug-Device)
Rx or OTC:	Prescription (Rx)
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Glenmark Specialty, S.A. (Glenmark)
PNR ID #:	2021-1044724111
DMEPA 1 Safety Evaluator:	Sarah K. Vee, PharmD
DMEPA 1 Team Leader:	Idalia E. Rychlik, PharmD
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1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Ryaltris, 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. Glenmark submitted an external name study, (b) (4), for this proposed proprietary name.

1.1 REGULATORY HISTORY

The Applicant previously submitted the proposed proprietary name, Ryaltris, on October 4, 2016. We found the name conditionally acceptable under the IND 123164 on March 22, 2017^a. On May 22, 2018, the Applicant submitted the name, Ryaltris, for review under NDA 211746^b. However, NDA 211746 received a complete response on June 21, 2019.

Thus, Glenmark responded to the complete response on July 13, 2021 and resubmitted the name, Ryaltris, for review on July 13, 2021.

1.2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following product information is provided in the proprietary name submission received on July 13, 2021.

- Intended Pronunciation: (b) (4)
- Active Ingredient: olopatadine HCl and mometasone furoate
- Indication of Use: for the treatment of symptoms associated with seasonal allergic rhinitis in patients 12 years of age and older (b) (4).
- Route of Administration: intranasal
- Dosage Form: nasal spray
- Strength: 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray
- Dose and Frequency: 2 sprays in each nostril twice daily
- How Supplied: 1 unit of HDPE bottle per carton
- Storage: Store RYALTRIS upright with the dust cap on at room temperature (see USP Controlled Room Temperature, between (b) (4) °C and 25°C, or between (b) (4) °F and 77°F, with excursions permitted between 15°C to 30°C or between 59°F to 86°F). Do not store in a freezer or refrigerator.

^a Abraham, S. Proprietary Name Review for Ryaltris (IND 123164). Silver Spring (MD): FDA, CDER, OSE, DMEPA (US); 2017 MAR 22. PNR ID No. 2016-10574192.

^b Abraham, S. Proprietary Name Review for Ryaltris (NDA 211746). Silver Spring (MD): FDA, CDER, OSE, DMEPA (US); 2018 JUL 25. PNR ID No. 2018-23255997.

2 RESULTS

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

2.1 MISBRANDING ASSESSMENT

The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) determined that Ryaltris would not misbrand the proposed product. The Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis 1 (DMEPA 1) and the Division of Pulmonology, Allergy, and Critical Care (DPACC) concurred with the findings of OPDP's assessment for Ryaltris.

2.2 SAFETY ASSESSMENT

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

2.2.1 United States Adopted Names (USAN) Search

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

2.2.2 Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name

Glenmark did not provide a derivation or intended meaning for the proposed proprietary name, Ryaltris, 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

On August 23, 2021, the Division of Pulmonology, Allergy, and Critical Care (DPACC) did not forward any comments or concerns relating to Ryaltris at the initial phase of the review.

2.2.4 FDA Name Simulation Studies

One-hundred and eighteen (118) practitioners participated in DMEPA's prescription studies for Ryaltris. One participant's CPOE response overlapped with currently marketed product, Ryzolt. However, it appears that the participant entered the proprietary name 'Ryzolt' when searching for the study name. As a result, the CPOE generated a pick list that did not contain Ryaltris as a choice. The participant proceeded to incorrectly select Ryzolt as their response. This name pair has sufficient phonetic and orthographic differences, with a combined POCA score of 50%, suggesting low similarity between Ryaltris and Ryzolt (see Appendix F). Thus, in this case, it appears the participant attempted to select the only choice to the response needed given the goal of the simulated study. Based on these factors, we determined the risk for a medication error between this name pair is adequately minimized.

^c USAN stem search conducted on August 16, 2021.

The remaining responses did not overlap with any currently marketed products nor did the responses sound or look similar to any currently marketed products or any products in the pipeline. Appendix B contains the results from the prescription simulation studies.

2.2.5 Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA) Search Results

Our POCA search^d identified 98 names with the combined score of $\geq 55\%$ or individual orthographic or phonetic score of $\geq 70\%$. We had identified and evaluated some of the names in our previous proprietary name review. We re-evaluated the previously identified names of concern considering any lessons learned from recent post-marketing experience, which may have altered our previous conclusion regarding the acceptability of the name. We note that none of the product characteristics have changed and we agree with the findings from our previous review for the names evaluated previously. Therefore, we identified 17 names not previously analyzed. 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 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 $\geq 70\%$	1
Moderately similar name pair: combined match percentage score $\geq 55\%$ to $\leq 69\%$	16
Low similarity name pair: combined match percentage score $\leq 54\%$	9

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

Our analysis of the 26 names contained in Table 1 determined none of the names will pose a risk for confusion with Ryaltris as described in Appendices C through H.

^d POCA search conducted on August 16, 2021 in version 4.4.

2.2.8 Communication of DMEPA's Analysis at Midpoint of Review

DMEPA 1 communicated our findings to the Division of Pulmonology, Allergy, and Critical Care (DPACC). At that time we also requested additional information or concerns that could inform our review. On September 27, 2021, the Division of Pulmonology, Allergy, and Critical Care (DPACC) stated no additional concerns with the proposed proprietary name, Ryaltris.

3 CONCLUSION

The proposed proprietary name, Ryaltris, is acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Cristina Attinello, OSE project manager, at 301-796-3986.

3.1 COMMENTS TO GLENMARK SPECIALTY, S.A.

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

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your submission, received on July 13, 2021, are altered prior to approval of the marketing application, the name must be resubmitted for review.

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.^e

^e National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention. <https://www.nccmerp.org/about-medication-errors> Last accessed 10/05/2020.

*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^f. 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

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

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.

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 $\geq 70\%$).

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>	
Y/N	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>	Y/N	Do the names have different number of syllables?
Y/N	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>	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 as 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	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 <u>with</u> overlapping or similar strengths or doses.

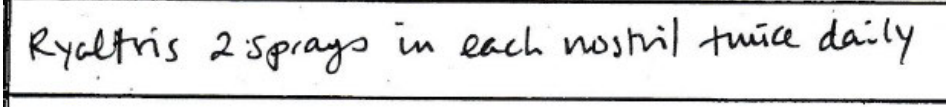
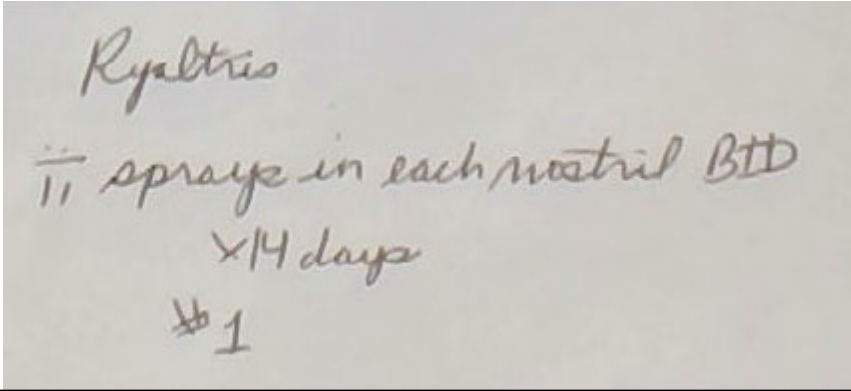
	Orthographic Checklist (Y/N to each question) - Do the names begin with different first letters? Note that even when names begin with different first letters, certain letters may be confused with each other when scripted. - Are the lengths of the names dissimilar* when scripted? *FDA considers the length 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?	Phonetic Checklist (Y/N to each question) - 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. Ryaltris Study (Conducted on August 23, 2021)

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
<u>Medication Order:</u> 	Ryaltris 2 sprays in each nostril BID for 14 days Dispense: #1
<u>Outpatient Prescription:</u> 	
CPOE Study Sample (displayed as sans-serif, 12-point, bold font)	
Ryaltris	

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate Report)

Study Name: Ryaltris

262 People Received Study

118 People Responded

Total

	28	35	25	30	
INTERPRETATION	OUTPATIENT	CPOE	VOICE	INPATIENT	TOTAL
BRIALTRIS	0	0	1	0	1
RAYALLTRIS	0	0	1	0	1
REALTRACE	0	0	1	0	1
REALTRIS	0	0	10	0	10
REALTRISS	0	0	3	0	3
REULTRACE	0	0	1	0	1
REULTRESS	0	0	1	0	1
RIALTRESS	0	0	1	0	1
RIALTRIS	0	0	2	0	2

RIALTRUS	0	0	2	0	2
RYALTRES	1	0	0	0	1
RYALTRIO	1	0	0	0	1
RYALTRIS	25	34	2	28	89
RYALTSIS	0	0	0	1	1
RYLATRIS	1	0	0	0	1
RYLTRIS	0	0	0	1	1
RYZOLT	0	1	0	0	1

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

No.	Proposed name: Ryaltris Established name: olopatadine HCl and mometasone furoate Dosage form: nasal spray Strength(s): 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray Usual Dose: 2 sprays in each nostril twice 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.	Ryaltris***	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 (%)
2.	(b) (4) ***	62
3.	(b) (4) ***	62
4.	Rybelsus	60
5.	(b) (4) ***	58
6.	Rezipres	57
7.	(b) (4) ***	56
8.	Rozlytrek	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: Ryaltris Established name: olopatadine HCl and mometasone furoate Dosage form: nasal spray Strength(s): 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray Usual Dose: 2 sprays in each nostril twice 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
9.	(b) (4) ***	64	The additional letters 'Ry' at the beginning of Ryaltris provide some orthographic differences. This name pair has sufficient phonetic differences.
10.	Multrys***	61	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.

No.	Proposed name: Ryaltris Established name: olopatadine HCl and mometasone furoate Dosage form: nasal spray Strength(s): 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray Usual Dose: 2 sprays in each nostril twice 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
11.	(b) (4) ***	56	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.	Rytary	54
13.	Reyataz	53
14.	Ritalin	53
15.	Cialis	52
16.	Ryzolt	50
17.	Synagis	44
18.	Bystolic	42
19.	Raxar	40
20.	Shingrix	34

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
21.	(b) (4) ***	64	Proposed proprietary name for IND (b) (4) found unacceptable by DMEPA (OSE# (b) (4) dated (b) (4)). IND (b) (4) is on inactive status as of (b) (4).
22.	(b) (4) ***	62	Proposed proprietary name for IND (b) (4) found unacceptable by DMEPA (OSE# (b) (4) dated (b) (4)). Subsequently, the proposed proprietary name (b) (4) *** was found conditionally acceptable for IND (b) (4).

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
23.	(b) (4) ***	57	Proposed proprietary name for IND 124813 found unacceptable by DMEPA (OSE# 2020-10847435 dated 09/16/2020). Another proprietary name ((b) (4) ***) was submitted for review under IND 124813 and NDA 215430; however, it was found unacceptable by OPDP (OSE# 2021-1044723772 and 2021-1044723822 dated 04/06/2021).

Appendix H: Names not likely to be confused due to absence of attributes that are known to cause name confusion⁹.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
24.	(b) (4) ***	60
25.	Azstarys	57
26.	(b) (4) ***	56

⁹ 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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PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW

Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis (DMEPA)
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Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

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

Date of This Review:	July 25, 2018
Application Type and Number:	NDA 211746
Product Name and Strength:	Ryaltris (olopatadine hydrochloride and mometasone furoate monohydrate) Nasal Spray 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray
Product Type:	Multi-ingredient, drug-device combination product
Rx or OTC:	Rx
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Glenmark Speciality SA
Panorama #:	2018-23255997
DMEPA Safety Evaluator:	Sherly Abraham, R.Ph.
DMEPA Team Leader:	Sarah K. Vee, Pharm.D.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Ryaltris, 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 submitted an external name study conducted (b) (4) under IND 123164 which was reviewed in OSE-review # 2016-10574192^a.

1.1 REGULATORY HISTORY

The Applicant previously submitted the proposed proprietary name, Ryaltris, on October 4, 2016. We found the name conditionally acceptable under the IND 123164 on March 22, 2017^a. On May 22, 2018, the Applicant submitted the name, Ryaltris, for review under NDA 211746.

1.2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following product information is provided in the May 22, 2018 proprietary name submission and May 21, 2018, prescribing information.

- Intended Pronunciation: rye al' tris
- Active Ingredient: olopatadine hydrochloride and mometasone furoate monohydrate
- Indication of Use: Treatment of symptoms associated with Allergic Rhinitis in patients 12 years of age and older
- Route of Administration: Intranasal
- Dosage Form: Nasal Spray
- Strength: 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray
- Dose and Frequency: 2 sprays per nostril twice a day
- How Supplied: Ryaltris is supplied in a white plastic bottle fitted with a metered- dose spray pump unit. Each bottle contains a net fill weight of 29 g and will deliver 240 metered sprays after priming. After priming, each spray delivers a volume of 0.1 mL suspension as a fine mist, containing 665 mcg of olopatadine hydrochloride and 25 mcg of mometasone furoate (665 mcg/25 mcg). The correct amount of medication in each spray cannot be assured before the initial priming and after 240 sprays have been used, even though the bottle is not completely empty. The bottle should be discarded after 240 sprays have been used.

^aAbraham, S. Proprietary Name Review for Ryaltris (IND 123164) Silver Spring (MD): Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology, Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis (US); 2017 Mar 22 Panorama No. 10574192

- Storage: Store Ryaltris upright with the dust cap on at room temperature (see USP Controlled Room Temperature, between (b)(4)°C to 25°C (b)(4)°F to 77°F) with excursions permitted between 15°C to 30°C (59°F to 86°F). Do not store in a freezer or refrigerator.

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 Pulmonary, Allergy, and Rheumatology Products (DPARP) 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^b.

2.2.2 *Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name*

The Applicant did not provide a derivation or intended meaning for the proposed name, Ryaltris 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 June 6, 2018 e-mail, 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*

Fifty-two (n=52) practitioners participated in DMEPA's prescription studies. The responses did not overlap with any currently marketed products nor did the responses sound or look similar to any currently marketed products or any products in the pipeline. Appendix B contains the results from the verbal and written prescription studies.

^bUSAN stem search conducted on June 27, 2018.

2.2.5 Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA) Search Results

Our POCA search^c identified 76 names with a combined phonetic and orthographic score of $\geq 55\%$ or an individual phonetic or orthographic score $\geq 70\%$. We had identified and evaluated some of the names in our previous proprietary name review^a. We re-evaluated the previously identified names of concern considering any lessons learned from recent post-marketing experience, which may have altered our previous conclusion regarding the acceptability of the name. We note that none of the product characteristics have changed and we agree with the findings from our previous review for the names evaluated previously. Therefore, we identified 12 names not previously analyzed. 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. These name pairs are organized as highly similar, moderately similar or low similarity for further evaluation.

Table 1. 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 $\leq 69\%$	4
Low similarity name pair: combined match percentage score $\leq 54\%$	7

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

Our analysis of the 12 names contained in Table 1 determined that none of the names will pose a risk for confusion 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 Pulmonary, Allergy, and Rheumatology Products (DPARP) via e-mail on July 17, 2018. At that time we also requested additional information or concerns that could inform our review. Per e-mail correspondence from the DPARP on July 25, 2018, they stated no additional concerns with the proposed proprietary name, Ryaltris.

3 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed proprietary name is acceptable.

^cPOCA search conducted on June 27, 2018, in version 4.2.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Michal Sinks, OSE project manager, at (240) 402-2684 .

3.1 COMMENTS TO THE APPLICANT

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

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your May 22, 2018, 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).

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.^d

***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

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

	(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).

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

- 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>

Y/N	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>	Y/N	Do the names have different number of syllables?
Y/N	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>	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?		

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.
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	- 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.	
	Orthographic 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?	Phonetic Checklist (Y/N to each question) - 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?

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. Ryaltris Study (Conducted on June 22, 2018)

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
<u>Medication Order:</u> <i>Ryaltris Use as directed</i>	Ryaltris 2 sprays in each nostril twice daily
<u>Outpatient Prescription:</u> <i>Ryaltris</i> <i>2 sprays in each nostril twice daily</i>	

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate 1 Rx Studies Report)

-

306 People Received Study

52 People Responded

Study Name: Ryaltris

<u>Total</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	-
<u>INTERPRETATION</u>	<u>OUTPATIENT</u>	<u>VOICE</u>	<u>INPATIENT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
RAYALTREZ	0	1	0	1
RAYELTRIS	0	1	0	1
RHIALTRIS	0	1	0	1
RHINOLTRESS	0	1	0	1
RIALTRESS	0	1	0	1
RIALTRIS	0	4	0	4
RIALTRISS	0	2	0	2
RIALTRIZ	0	1	0	1
RYALTIRIS	0	0	1	1
RYALTRESS	0	1	0	1
RYALTRIS	19	2	14	35
RYALTRIX	0	1	0	1
RYALTSIS	0	0	1	1
RYELTRIS	0	1	0	1

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

No.	Proposed name: Ryaltris Established name: olopatadine hydrochloride and mometasone furoate monohydrate Route of Administration: nasal Dosage form: nasal spray Strength: 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray Usual Dose: Two sprays per nostril twice 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.	Ryaltris	100	This name is the 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-N/A

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: Ryaltris Established name: olopatadine hydrochloride and mometasone furoate monohydrate Route of Administration: nasal Dosage form: nasal spray Strength: 665 mcg/25 mcg per spray Usual Dose: Two sprays per nostril twice 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.
2.	(b) (4) ***	56	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
3.	Artiss	54	This name pair has sufficient orthographic differences. Phonetically, Ryaltris has an additional syllable 'Ry' at the beginning of the name. Dosage form: nasal spray vs. frozen solution and lyophilized powder for solution Route of administration: nasal vs. topical

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
4.	Aralast	54
5.	(b) (4) ***	54
6.	Allerhist-1	52
7.	Gralise	52
8.	Bryhali***	50
9.	Tysabri	49

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
10.	(b) (4) ***	59	Proposed proprietary name withdrawn by the Applicant under IND (b) (4). IND is active and no new names have been submitted.
11.	Altren	57	International product formerly marketed in Belgium.

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 (%)
12.	Sarclisa***	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

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/

SHERLY ABRAHAM
07/25/2018

SARAH K VEE
07/25/2018