

**CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND
RESEARCH**

APPLICATION NUMBER:

215760Orig1s000

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:	December 29, 2021
Application Type and Number:	NDA 215760
Product Name and Strength:	Cuvrior (Trientine tetrahydrochloride) tablet, 300 mg
Product Type:	Single Ingredient Product
Rx or OTC:	Prescription (Rx)
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Orphalan SA (Orphalan)
PNR ID #:	2021-1044724228
DMEPA 1 Safety Evaluator:	Sofanit Getahun, PharmD. BCPS
DMEPA 1 Associate Director for Nomenclature and Labeling:	Mishale Mistry, PharmD. MPH

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following product information is provided in the proprietary name submission received on October 7, 2021.

- Intended Pronunciation: koov' ree or
- Active Ingredient: Trientine tetrahydrochloride
- Indication of Use: Copper chelating agent indicated for the first-line treatment of Wilson's disease (b) (4)
- Route of Administration: Oral
- Dosage Form: tablet
- Strength: 300 mg
- Dose and Frequency:
 - Adults: Starting total daily dose is (b) (4); may be increased to a maximum of (b) (4) administered in two divided doses.
 - (b) (4)
- How Supplied: 72-tablet carton (NDC 81802-001-72) which consists of 9 child-resistant cartons (NDC 81802-001-08), each containing a blister pack of 8 x 300 mg tablets.
- Storage: Controlled room temperature 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F); excursions between 15°C and 30°C (59°F and 86°F) permitted [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].
- Reference Product: Syprine (Trientine hydrochloride) NDA# 019194

2 RESULTS

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

2.1 MISBRANDING ASSESSMENT

The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) determined that Cuvrior would not misbrand the proposed product. The Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis 1 (DMEPA 1)

and the Division of Hepatology and Nutrition (DHN) concurred with the findings of OPDP's assessment for Cuvrior.

2.2 SAFETY ASSESSMENT

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

2.2.1 United States Adopted Names (USAN) Search

The proposed proprietary name, Cuvrior, contains the United States Adopted Name (USAN) stem '-io-' in the infix position of the name. The USAN stem '-io-' is used by the USAN Council to indicate iodine-containing contrast media products.^a Proprietary names should not incorporate USAN stems in the position that USAN designates for the stem.^b The use of a USAN stem within proprietary names, even when used consistently with the USAN meaning, can result in multiple similar proprietary names and proprietary names that are similar to established names, thus increasing the chance of confusion among those drugs, which may compromise patient safety. To reduce the potential for confusion, USAN stems should not be incorporated into proprietary names.

However, we determine that the two-letter stem 'io' is often not distinct enough to be recognized as an USAN stem. We also note that USAN has used the stem 'io' in established names (e.g., vortioxetine) as well as in other USAN stems (-tioxetine). This has resulted in conflicting stems, and therefore in those instances, the stem does not support the USAN Council naming system or accurately indicate the pharmacological or chemical trait of the drug. Additionally, based on our post marketing experience, we do not have the same safety concerns with the two-letter stems, including 'io', that we have identified with three or more letter USAN stems.^{c,d}

Therefore, we do not object to the inclusion of the two-letter USAN stem 'io', incorporated into the proposed proprietary name Cuvrior.

2.2.2 Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name

Orphalan did not provide a derivation or intended meaning for the proposed proprietary name, Cuvrior, in their submission. This proprietary name is comprised of a single word.

We note that Cuvrior contains the letter strings 'cu', 'io', and 'or' in the prefix, infix and suffix respectively. The letter string 'io' is a medical abbreviation for intraosseous, which may be used on a prescription to direct that the product is to be administered intraosseous. The proposed drug product is administered orally, and thus is inconsistent with the meaning of the medical

^a USAN stem search conducted on October 29, 2021.

^b Guidance for Industry: Developing Proprietary Names for Human Prescription Drug Products. Guidance December 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/best-practices-developing-proprietary-names-human-prescription-drug-products-guidance-industry>.

^c Institute for Safe Medication Practices. Safety briefs: Aripiprazole or rabeprazole? ISMP Med Saf Alert Acute Care. 2003;8(8):1-3.

^d Institute for Safe Medication Practices. Safety Briefs. ISMP Med Saf Alert Acute Care. 2002;7(17):1-2.

abbreviation ‘io’. However, the location of the letters ‘io’ in the infix of the name is unlikely to be separated or misinterpreted as separate from the rest of the name. The letter string ‘cu’ is a medical abbreviation for copper. The letter string ‘or’ is a medical abbreviation for operating room. In some circumstances, the incorporation of medical abbreviations in proprietary names can inadvertently be a source of error. For more information see, *Best Practices in Developing Proprietary Names for Human Prescription Drug Products*.^e Although we typically discourage the inclusion of medical abbreviations in proprietary names, we determined the location of the abbreviations, ‘cu’, ‘io’ and ‘or’ within the name are unlikely to be separated from the surrounding letters or interpreted in a manner that would lead to confusion. Thus, in this case, we do not object to the inclusion of the letter strings ‘cu’, ‘io’ and ‘or’ in the proposed proprietary name.

2.2.3 Comments from Other Review Disciplines at Initial Review

On November 1, 2021, the Division of Hepatology and Nutrition (DHN) did not forward Safety Concerns for the proposed Proprietary Name Cuvrior. However, DHN commented that they note *“some modest similarity between Cuvrior and one other drug product currently approved for treatment of Wilson’s: Cuprimine (penicillamine). DHN defers to DMEPA to determine if the similarity is enough to be a cause for concern (in regard to potential for dispensing errors).”*

We evaluated this name pair and determined that the risk of confusion will be mitigated because there are sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences which is further supported by FDA’s Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA) program, which calculates a combined orthographic and phonetic score of 50% suggesting that there is low similarity between these names.

(See Appendix F.)

2.2.4 FDA Name Simulation Studies

One hundred-eight (108) practitioners participated in DMEPA’s prescription studies for Cuvrior. Two participants in the computerized provider order entry (CPOE) simulation study entered an incorrect sequence of letters when searching for the study name, which generated a pick list that did not contain the proposed study name “Cuvrior”.

One of the participants from the CPOE simulation study entered incorrect sequence of letters, ‘cuvr’, and after 84 seconds passed, the participant incorrectly selected “Cuvitru”. Thus, it appears the participant attempted to select an answer that was closest to the response needed given the goal of the simulation study. “Cuvitru” is a currently marketed product and was retrieved in our POCA search results. We evaluated this name pair and determined that the risk of confusion is mitigated due to differences in route of administration (oral *versus* subcutaneous infusion), strength (300 mg *versus* 20% (200 mg/mL) available as [1000 mg/5mL, 2,000 mg/10mL, 4,000 mg/20 mL, 8,000 mg/40 mL and 10,000 mg/50 mL]), dose (600 mg to 1,800 mg *versus* individualized based on patient’s pharmacokinetic and clinical response), frequency

^e Guidance for Industry: Best Practices in Developing Proprietary Names for Human Prescription Drug Products. 2020. Available from: <https://www.fda.gov/media/88496/download>

(divided in two doses daily *versus* 2 to 7 times per week) and dosage form (tablet *versus* injection), making it unlikely that an error would reach the patient (see Appendix D).

The other participant from the CPOE simulation study entered incorrect letters, ‘curv’, and after 75 seconds passed the participant incorrectly selected “Curvularia Extract”. Thus, it appears the participant attempted to select an answer that was closest to the response needed given the goal of the simulation study. Despite this, we further evaluated this name pair and note that “Curvularia” the root name is deactivated, and no generic equivalents are available; therefore, this name pair would not coexist on the market (See Appendix F).

Appendix B contains the results from the prescription simulation studies.

2.2.5 Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA) Search Results

Our POCA search^f identified 42 names with a combined phonetic and orthographic score of $\geq 55\%$ or an individual phonetic or orthographic score $\geq 70\%$. These names are included in Table 1 below.

2.2.6 Names 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 and DHN. 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 $\geq 70\%$	2
Moderately similar name pair: combined match percentage score $\geq 55\%$ to $\leq 69\%$	39
Low similarity name pair: combined match percentage score $\leq 54\%$	5

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

Our analysis of the 46 names contained in Table 1 determined none of the names will pose a risk for confusion with Cuvrior as described in Appendices C through H.

2.2.8 Communication of DMEPA’s Analysis at Midpoint of Review

DMEPA 1 communicated our findings to the Division of Hepatology and Nutrition (DHN).

3 CONCLUSION

^f POCA search conducted on October 29, 2021 in version 4.4.

The proposed proprietary name, Cuvrior, is acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Shawnetta Jackson, OSE project manager, at 301-796-4952.

3.1 COMMENTS TO ORPHALAN SA

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

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your submission, received on October 7, 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. ^g

^g 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^h. 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 ‘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.

^h 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 $\geq 70\%$).

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.

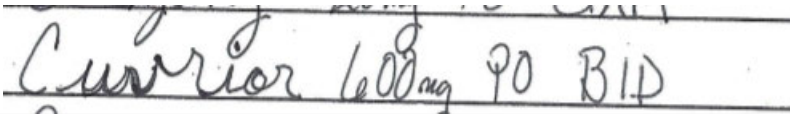
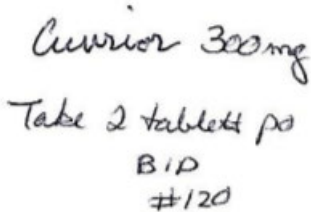
	Orthographic Checklist (Y/N to each question) - Do the names begin with different first letters? Note that even when names begin with different first letters, certain letters may be confused with each other when scripted. - Are the lengths of the names dissimilar* when scripted? *FDA considers the length 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 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 $\leq 54\%$).

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

Appendix B: Prescription Simulation Samples and Results

Figure 1. Cuvrior Study (Conducted on November 5, 2021)

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
Medication Order: 	Cuvrior Take 2 tablets by mouth twice daily
Outpatient Prescription: 	
CPOE Study Sample (displayed as sans-serif, 12-point, bold font) Cuvrior	

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate Report)

263 People Received Study

108 People Responded

Study Name: Cuvrior

Total	34	26	20	28	
INTERPRETATION	OUTPATIENT	CPOE	VOICE	INPATIENT	TOTAL
AUVRIOR	1	0	0	0	1
COOVRIOR	0	0	1	0	1
COUVREOR	0	0	1	0	1
COUVRIOR	0	0	1	0	1
CUMIOR	0	0	0	1	1
CURERIOR	1	0	0	0	1
CURSIOR	1	0	0	0	1

CURVIOR	1	0	0	1	2
CURVRIOR	0	0	0	1	1
CURVULARIA EXTRACT	0	1	0	0	1
CUURIOR	1	0	0	0	1
CUVERIYRO	0	0	1	0	1
CUVITRU	0	1	0	0	1
CUVRIOR	27	24	4	23	78
CUVRIOR 300 MG	1	0	0	0	1
CUVRIORQ	1	0	0	0	1
CUVRIOZ	0	0	0	1	1
CUVTIOR	0	0	0	1	1
KUFEOR	0	0	1	0	1
KUFREEYOR	0	0	1	0	1
KUFREOR	0	0	1	0	1
KUFREORR	0	0	1	0	1
KUVREOR	0	0	2	0	2
KUVRIOR	0	0	3	0	3
KUVRIORE	0	0	1	0	1
KUVRYOR	0	0	1	0	1
QUVRIOR	0	0	1	0	1

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

No.	Proposed name: Cuvrior Established name: Trientine tetrahydrochloride Dosage form: tablet Strength(s): 300 mg Usual Dose: 600 mg by mouth 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.	Cuvrior***	100	Name is subject of this review.
2.	(b) (4)	70	(b) (4)

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	Cuvitru	65
2.	Gocovri	60
3.	Cozaar	56
4.	(b) (4)	56

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: Cuvrior Established name: Trientine tetrahydrochloride Dosage form: tablet Strength(s): 300 mg Usual Dose: 600 mg by mouth 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
1.	Curosurf	60	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
2.	Carnitor	59	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
3.	(b) (4)	58	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
4.	Combivir	57	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
5.	Corlanor	56	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
6.	Covera	56	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 (%)
1.	Crestor	54
2.	Cuprimine	50
3.	Cutivate	38
4.	Curvularia Extract	35

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
1.	(b) (4)	64	(b) (4)
2.	Curaler	62	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
3.	Ocu-Flur 10	60	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
4.	Codar Ar	59	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
5.	(b) (4)	58	(b) (4)
6.	Cosuric	58	International product marketed in the United Kingdom.
7.	Curasore	58	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
8.	(b) (4)	58	(b) (4)
9.	Cordron Nr	57	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
10.	Codrix	56	Product withdrawn from the market due to safety concerns ANDA 040441; ANDA 040447; and ANDA 0404881. FR Effective 03/27/2014.
11.	(b) (4)	56	Proposed proprietary name for NDA 209483 found unacceptable by DMEPA (OSE# 2017-12886345 dated 04/10/2017). NDA 209483 approved under proprietary name, Impoyz.
12.	Cortril	56	Brand discontinued with no generic equivalent available. NDA 009127 withdrawn FR effective 09/17/2001. NDA 009164 withdrawn FR effective 11/05/1992. NDA 009176 withdrawn FR effective 06/16/2006. NDA 009796 withdrawn FR effective 11/05/1992.
13.	Dovaril	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
14.	Ocu-Chlor	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
15.	(b) (4)	56	Proposed proprietary name withdrawn by the Applicant. ANDA 209584 approved without a proprietary name.
16.	Advicor	55	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
17.	Primor	55	Veterinary Product.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
18.	Primor 120	55	Veterinary Product.
19.	Primor 1200	55	Veterinary Product.
20.	Primor 240	55	Veterinary Product.
21.	Primor 600	55	Veterinary Product.
22.	Virovir	54	International product marketed in the United Kingdom.

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	Fibricor	62
2.	Ocu-Trol	60
3.	Tricor	60
4.	Accupril	58
5.	Ocu-Phrin	58
6.	Trivora	55
7.	Trivora-21	55
8.	Trivora-28	55

ⁱ 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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