

**CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND
RESEARCH**

APPLICATION NUMBER:

217564Orig1s000

PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW(S)

PROPRIETARY NAME REVIEW

Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis 2 (DMEPA 2)
Office of Medication Error Prevention and Risk Management (OMEPRM)
Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology (OSE)
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

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

Date of This Review:	May 30, 2023
Application Type and Number:	IND 131038 and NDA 217564
Product Name and Strength:	Fruzaqla (fruquintinib) capsules, 1 mg and 5 mg
Product Type:	Single Ingredient Product
Rx or OTC:	Prescription (Rx)
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Hutchmed Limited (Hutchmed)
PNR ID #:	2022 – 1044724707 2023 – 1044725024
DMEPA 2 Safety Evaluator:	Ngoc-Linh Do, PharmD
DMEPA 2 Team Leader:	Ashleigh Lowery, PharmD
DMEPA 2 Deputy Director:	Chi-Ming (Alice) Tu, PharmD, BCPS

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1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Fruzaqla, 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. Hutchmed 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 March 2, 2023.

- Intended Pronunciation: froo-ZACK-luh.
- Active Ingredient: fruquintinib
- Indication of Use: treatment of patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) who have been previously treated with fluoropyrimidine-, oxaliplatin- and irinotecan-based chemotherapy, an anti-VEGF biological therapy, and, if RAS wild-type, an anti-EGFR therapy.
- Route of Administration: oral
- Dosage Form: capsules
- Strength: 1 mg and 5 mg
- Dose and Frequency:
 - The recommended starting dose is 5 mg taken orally once daily for the first 21 days followed by 7 days off treatment for each 28-day cycle.
 - The recommended dose reductions and dose modifications for adverse reactions are provided in the table below.

Dose Level	Fruzaqla
First dose reduction	4 mg orally once daily
Second dose reduction	3 mg orally once daily
Permanently discontinue Fruzaqla in patients unable to tolerate 3 mg orally daily.	

- How Supplied: 21-count bottles
- Storage: (b) (4)

2 RESULTS

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

2.1 MISBRANDING ASSESSMENT

The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) determined that Fruzaqla would not misbrand the proposed product. The Division of Medication Error Prevention and Analysis 2 (DMEPA 2) concurred with the findings of OPDP's assessment for Fruzaqla. The Division of Oncology 3 (DO3) concurred with the findings of OPDP's assessment for Fruzaqla.

2.2 SAFETY ASSESSMENT

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

2.2.1 *United States Adopted Names (USAN) Search*

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

2.2.2 *Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name*

Hutchmed did not provide a derivation or intended meaning for the proposed proprietary name, Fruzaqla, in their submission. The proprietary name is comprised of a single word. We note that the proposed name contains the medical abbreviations 'aq' and 'la'. Although we typically discourage the inclusion of medical abbreviations in proprietary names, we evaluate these medical abbreviations below.

The proposed name contains the letter string 'aq' which is the abbreviation for aqueous. Since the "aq" letter string in the infix position, it is unlikely to be separated from the surrounding letters or capitalized or bolded in a manner that could make the letter string more prominent than the rest of the name.

Additionally, the proposed name contains the letter string "la", an abbreviation for long acting. Thus, the proposed name Fruzaqla could be interpreted as "Fruzaq LA", with 'LA' as a modifier. A POCA search of the name "Fruzaq" did not identify any names that would pose a risk of confusion. The letters "la" are not separated from the name, capitalized, or bolded to make the letter pair more prominent in the name. Moreover, we did not identify any names that would pose a risk for confusion even if the 'la' were to be separated from the root name. Therefore, we determined it is unlikely that the 'la' suffix would lead to confusion in this case.

Thus, we do not object to the inclusion of the letter strings 'aq' and 'la' in the proposed proprietary name.

Other than the abbreviations 'aq' and 'la', the proposed name, Fruzaqla, does not contain any other components (i.e., a modifier, route of administration, etc.) that can contribute to medication error.

^a USAN stem search conducted on April 21, 2023.

2.2.3 Comments from Other Review Disciplines at Initial Review

On March 17, 2023, the Division of Oncology 3 (DO3) did not forward any comments or concerns relating to Fruzaqla at the initial phase of the review.

2.2.4 FDA Name Simulation Studies

Ninety (90) practitioners participated in DMEPA's prescription studies for Fruzaqla. 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 prescription simulation studies.

2.2.5 Phonetic and Orthographic Computer Analysis (POCA) Search Results

Our POCA search^b identified thirty-one (31) 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 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 $\leq 69\%$	31
Low similarity name pair: combined match percentage score $\leq 54\%$	8

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

Our analysis of the forty (40) names contained in Table 1 determined none of the names will pose a risk for confusion with Fruzaqla as described in Appendices C through H.

2.2.8 Communication of DMEPA's Determination

On May 30, 2023, DMEPA 2 communicated our determination to the Division of Oncology 3 (DO3).

^b POCA search conducted on March 3, 2023 in version 5.2.

3 CONCLUSION

The proposed proprietary name, Fruzaqla, is conditionally acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Latonia Ford, OSE project manager, at 301-796-4901.

3.1 COMMENTS TO HUTCHMED LIMITED

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

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your submission, received on March 2, 2023, 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. ^c

^c 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, Cerner RxNorm, 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^d. We evaluate all moderately similar names retrieved from POCA to identify the above attributes. These names are further evaluated to identify overlapping or similar strengths or doses.
 - Product attributes: Moderately similar names of products that have overlapping or similar strengths or doses represent an area for concern for FDA. The dose and strength information is often located in close proximity to the drug name itself on prescriptions and medication orders, and the information can be an important factor that either increases or decreases the potential for confusion between similarly named drug pairs. The ability of other product characteristics to mitigate confusion (e.g., route, frequency, dosage form) may be limited when the strength or dose overlaps. DMEPA reviews such names further, to determine whether sufficient differences exist to prevent confusion. (See Table 4).
- Names with low similarity that have no overlap or similarity in strength and dose are generally acceptable (See Table 5) unless there are data to suggest that the name might be vulnerable to confusion (e.g., prescription simulation study suggests that the name is likely to be misinterpreted as a marketed product). In these instances, we would reassign

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

a low similarity name to the moderate similarity category and review according to the moderately similar name pair checklist.

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

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.

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. Fruzaqla Study (Conducted on March 14, 2023)

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
Medication Order: <i>Fruzaqla 5mg po once daily</i>	Fruzaqla Take one tablet by mouth once daily.
Outpatient Prescription:  <i>Fruzaqla</i> <i>1 tab po once daily</i> <i>#1 bottle</i>	
CPOE Study Sample (displayed as sans-serif, 12-point, bold font)	
Fruzaqla	

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate Report)

Study Name: Fruzaqla

258 People Received Study

90 People Responded

Total	23	22	20	25	
INTERPRETATION	INPATIENT	CPOE	VOICE	OUTPATIENT	TOTAL
BRUSACLA	0	0	1	0	1
BRUZACKLA	0	0	1	0	1
BRUZACTLA	0	0	1	0	1
BRUZAKLA	0	0	1	0	1
FLUJAKRA	0	0	1	0	1
FRUZAQLA	0	0	0	1	1
FRUSACKLA	0	0	1	0	1
FRUSACLA	0	0	1	0	1
FRUZACKLA	0	0	3	0	3
FRUZACLA	0	0	2	0	2
FRUZAGLA	11	0	0	1	12
FRUZAKLA	0	0	4	0	4
FRUZAPLA	0	0	1	0	1
FRUZAQLA	3	22	0	12	37
FRUZAYLA	0	0	0	11	11
IMZAGLA	1	0	0	0	1
INIZAGLA	4	0	0	0	4
INZAGLA	1	0	0	0	1
IRUZAGLA	1	0	0	0	1
PRUZAKLA	0	0	1	0	1
TRUZAGLA	1	0	0	0	1
TRUZAZLA	1	0	0	0	1
VRUZACLA	0	0	2	0	2

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

No.	Proposed name: Fruzaqla Established name: fruquintinib Dosage form: capsules Strength(s): 1 mg and 5 mg Usual Dose: 5 mg by mouth once daily for 21 days followed by 7 days off	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.	Fruzaqla***	100%	Subject of this review

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	Drizalma	61
2.	Fludara	61
3.	Flura-Loz	60
4.	(b) (4)***	59
5.	Furalan	59
6.	Profen La	59
7.	Florical	58
8.	Formalaz	58
9.	Formula 21	58
10.	Frusol	58
11.	(b) (4)***	58
12.	Probalan	56
13.	Pradaxa	56
14.	Frusetic	56
15.	Probeta La	56
16.	Pradaxa	56
17.	Rescula	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: Fruzaqla Established name: fruquintinib Dosage form: capsules Strength(s): 1 mg and 5 mg Usual Dose: 5 mg by mouth once daily for 21 days followed by 7 days off	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.	FazaClo	64	Orthographically, Fruzaqla contains a downstroke letter ‘q’ in the sixth position, not seen in FazaClo. Phonetically, the first syllable (froo vs ‘faz) and the last syllable (‘luh vs ‘kloe’) sound different. Although both products may overlap in dose (1 pill), both products are multi-strength products where a specific strength or dose in milligram must be indicated on a prescription to enable dispensing. However, there is no overlap in strength (1 mg and 5 mg vs oral tablets: 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg and disintegrating tablets: 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 100 mg, 150 mg, 200 mg), and dose in milligram (5 mg vs initially at 12.5 mg then titrate to a max of 900 mg as tolerated). Furthermore, FazaClo active ingredient, clozapine, is under the Clozapine REMS program which will provide additional differentiation. Notable requirements of the clozapine REMS Program include the following: - Patients must be enrolled in the clozapine REMS by a certified doctor. - Pharmacies must be certified clozapine REMS to receive and dispense clozapine. - Prescribers must be certified in the clozapine REMS to

No.	Proposed name: Fruzaqla Established name: fruquintinib Dosage form: capsules Strength(s): 1 mg and 5 mg Usual Dose: 5 mg by mouth once daily for 21 days followed by 7 days off	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
			prescribe clozapine for outpatient use. When all of the aforementioned mitigations are considered in totality, we find the risk of confusion is adequately minimized in this case.
2.	Fulyzaq	62	This name pair has sufficient orthographic differences. Phonetically, the second syllables ('ZACK' vs 'ah') and last syllables ('luh' vs 'zac') provide some differentiation. When considering metathesis of the proposed name from Fruzaqla to Fulazaq, the second syllable ('la' vs 'ah') of Fulazaq and Fulyzaq provide some phonetic differences. Although both products may overlap in dose (1 pill), Fruzaqla is proposed to be supplied in multiple strengths where a specific strength or dose in milligram must be indicated on a prescription to enable dispensing. However, there is no overlap in strength (1 mg and 5 mg vs 125 mg) and dose in milligram (5 mg vs. 125 mg). Furthermore, there is no overlap in frequency (once daily vs twice daily).

No.	Proposed name: Fruzaqla Established name: fruquintinib Dosage form: capsules Strength(s): 1 mg and 5 mg Usual Dose: 5 mg by mouth once daily for 21 days followed by 7 days off	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
			In addition, we note that the name Fulyzaq has been changed to Mytesi for business reasons^e. When all of the aforementioned mitigations are considered in totality, we find the risk of confusion is adequately minimized in this case.
3.	Finzala	58	Orthographically, Fruzaqla contains a downstroke letter ‘q’ in the 6th letter position that is not seen in Finzala, which provides some difference in the shape of the name pair. Phonetically, the ending sounds of the first syllables (‘froo’ vs ‘fin’) provide some phonetic differences. Although both products may overlap in dose (1 pill), Fruzaqla is proposed to be supplied in multiple strengths where a specific strength or dose in milligram must be indicated on a prescription to enable dispensing. However, there is no overlap in strength (1 mg and 5 mg vs 1 mg/20 mcg and 75mg) and dose in milligram (5 mg vs 1 mg/20 mcg and 75mg). Furthermore, Finzala is an oral contraceptive available in a 28-day calendarized blister pack whereas Fruzaqla will be supplied in 21-count bottles. If the proprietary names were

^e Barlow, M. Proprietary Name Review for Mytesi (NDA 202292). Silver Spring (MD): FDA, CDER, OSE, DMEPA (US) 2017 NOVEMBER 22. Panorama#: 2017-18755314

No.	Proposed name: Fruzaqla Established name: fruquintinib Dosage form: capsules Strength(s): 1 mg and 5 mg Usual Dose: 5 mg by mouth once daily for 21 days followed by 7 days off	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
			to be confused, it is likely that any such error would be intercepted given consumer familiarity with the calendarized dispensing packaging and labeling conventionally associated with oral contraceptives. Moreover, a prescription for Finzala is likely to indicate a dispensing quantity of 1 to 3 packs, which is a common quantity specified for oral contraceptive packs. In contrast, a prescription for Fruzaqla would require the specification of a quantity which would be greater than 1 to 3, and dispensing units (for example, 21 tablets).
4.	(b) (4) ***	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.	Prozac	54
2.	Farxiga	46
3.	Furadantin	44
4.	Faslodex	42
5.	Fluconazole	40
6.	Allegra	38
7.	Onglyza	23

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.	Frumax	62	International product formerly marketed in United Kingdom.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
2.	Farlital	61	International product marketed in multiple countries (e.g., Australia, Turkey, UK).
3.	(b) (4) ***	58	Proposed proprietary name withdrawn by the Applicant. ANDA 207585 approved under the proprietary name, Rhuzdah.
4.	Frenadol	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Per Redbook, drug product is deactivated with no generic equivalents available.
5.	Flura-Tab	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.
6.	(b) (4) ***	56	Proposed proprietary name withdrawn by the Applicant. NDA 215341 approved under the proprietary name, Kerendia.
7.	Sur-Q-Lax	55	Name identified in RxNorm database. Product is deactivated and no generic equivalents are available.
8.	(b) (4) ***	49	Proposed proprietary name withdrawn by the Applicant under IND 117847. Subsequently, the proprietary name, Kerendia submitted and approved under NDA 215341.

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 (%)
1.	Truvada	58
2.	L-Formula	55

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

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NGOC - LINH DO
05/30/2023 11:03:52 AM

ASHLEIGH V LOWERY
05/30/2023 12:09:25 PM

CHI-MING TU
05/30/2023 12:21:07 PM