CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:

761263Orig1s000

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:	June 7, 2022
Application Type and Number:	BLA 761263
Product Name and Strength:	Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab-axgb) injection 1 mg/mL and 30 mg/30 mL (1 mg/mL)
Product Type:	Single Ingredient Product
Rx or OTC:	Prescription (Rx)
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Genentech, Inc. (Genentech)
PNR ID #:	2022-1044724511
DMAMES Safety Evaluator:	Carlos M Mena-Grillasca, BS Pharm
DMEPA 2 Team Leader:	Hina Mehta, PharmD
DMEPA 2 Associate Director for Nomenclature and Labeling:	Chi-Ming (Alice) Tu, PharmD

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Lunsumio, 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. Genentech submitted a self-conducted name study for this proposed proprietary name. The submitted self-conducted name study was previously reviewed under IND 120651 (see Section 1.1 below).

1.1 REGULATORY HISTORY

The following table summarizes the proprietary name history for mosunetuzumab-axgb during the IND and BLA.

IND 120651	
7/17/20	Proposed proprietary name (b) (4) *** submitted.
10/13/20	(b) (4) *** found unacceptable due to orthographic similarities and shared product characteristics with the proprietary name, Tobi[a].
11/9/20	Proposed proprietary name (b) (4) *** submitted.
3/29/21	(b) (4) *** found unacceptable due to orthographic similarities and shared product characteristics with the proposed proprietary name, Sunlenca***[b].

[a] Iverson, N. Proprietary Name Review for (b) (4) (IND 120651). Silver Spring (MD): FDA, CDER, OSE, DMEPA (US); 2020 OCT 13. Panorama No. 2020-41433839.

[b] Mena-Grillasca, C. Proprietary Name Review for (b) (4) (IND 120651). Silver Spring (MD): FDA, CDER, OSE, DMEPA (US); 2021 MAR 29. Panorama No. 2020-43841715.

5/27/21	Proposed proprietary name [redacted](b) (4)*** was withdrawn.
5/27/21	Proposed proprietary name Lunsumio submitted.
8/18/21	Lunsumio found conditionally acceptable[c].
12/23/21	Proposed proprietary name Lunsumio was withdrawn.
BLA 761263	
12/28/21	Proposed proprietary name [redacted](b) (4)*** submitted.
3/25/22	[redacted](b) (4)*** found unacceptable due to orthographic similarities and shared product characteristics with the proposed proprietary name, Sunlenca***[d].
3/28/22	Proposed proprietary name [redacted](b) (4)*** withdrawn.
3/29/22	Proposed proprietary name Lunsumio submitted.

1.2 PRODUCT INFORMATION

The following product information is provided in the proprietary name submission received on March 29, 2022.

- Intended Pronunciation: lun-SUM-mee-oh
- Nonproprietary Name: mosunetuzumab-axgb
- Indication of Use: Adult patients with relapsed or refractory follicular lymphoma after at least two prior systemic therapies.
- Route of Administration: Intravenous

[c] Iverson, N. Proprietary Name Review for [redacted](b) (4) (IND 120651). Silver Spring (MD): FDA, CDER, OSE, DMEPA (US); 2021 Aug 18. Nexus ID. 2021-1044723993.

[d] Iverson, N. Proprietary Name Review for [redacted](b) (4) (IND 120651). Silver Spring (MD): FDA, CDER, OSE, DMEPA (US); 2021 Aug 18. Nexus ID. 2022-10447724416.

- Dosage Form: injection
- Strength: 1 mg/mL and 30 mg/30 mL (1 mg/mL)
- Dose and Frequency: o Cycle 1 Day 1 – 1 mg

  o Cycle 1 Day 8 – 2 mg

  o Cycle 1 Day 15 – 60 mg

  o Cycle 2 Day 1 – 60 mg

  o Cycle 3+ Day 1 – 30 mg
- How Supplied: single-dose vials
- Storage: 2°C to 8°C (36°F to 46°F)
- Reference Listed Drug/Reference Product: n/a

2 RESULTS

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

2.1 MISBRANDING ASSESSMENT

The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) determined that Lunsumio 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 Lunsumio. The Division of Hematologic Malignancies 2 (DHM 2) did not comment on the findings of OPDP's assessment for Lunsumio.

2.2 SAFETY ASSESSMENT

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

2.2.1 United States Adopted Names (USAN) Search

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

2.2.2 Components of the Proposed Proprietary Name

Genentech did not provide a derivation or intended meaning for the proposed proprietary name, Lunsumio, 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 can contribute to medication error.

2.2.3 Comments from Other Review Disciplines at Initial Review

As of May 25, 2022, the Division of Hematologic Malignancies 2 (DHM 2) did not forward any comments or concerns relating to Lunsumio at the initial phase of the review.

2.2.4 FDA Name Simulation Studies

One hundred practitioners participated in DMEPA's prescription studies for Lunsumio. The outpatient/inpatient/voice 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. However, in the computerized provider order entry (CPOE) study, one participant only entered the two letter sequence 'lu' when searching for the study name. After 20 seconds (this participant's response time ranged from 3 seconds to 7 seconds for other names in the study), the participant then incorrectly selected the name 'Lumasiran', suggesting that the participant selected a random name in order to proceed with the simulation study. Another participant entered an incorrect sequence of letters, 'lum' instead of 'lun', when searching for the study name, which generated a pick list that did not contain the proposed study name Lunsumio. After 44 seconds passed (this participant's response time ranged from 5 seconds to 8 seconds for other names in the study), the participant then incorrectly selected the name 'Lumizyme', suggesting that the participant selected a random name in order to proceed with the simulation study. Thus, in this cases, the study responses

[e] USAN stem search conducted on May 23, 2022.

are unlikely to be representative of a plausible CPOE based risk. We note that the name Lumizyme was retrieved during the POCA search and evaluated during our initial review. We evaluate the remaining name, lumasiran, in name in 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 38 names with the combined score of ≥55% or individual orthographic or phonetic score of ≥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. We note that no new names were identified.

2.2.6 Names Retrieved for Review Organized by Name Pair Similarity

Table 1 lists the new name retrieved from the FDA Prescription Simulation Study. This name pair is organized as highly similar, moderately similar or low similarity for further evaluation.

Table 1. Names Retrieved for Review Organized by Name Pair Similarity

Similarity Category	Number of Names
Highly similar name pair: combined match percentage score ≥70%	0
Moderately similar name pair: combined match percentage score ≥55% to ≤ 69%	0

[f] POCA search conducted on May 23, 2022 in version 4.4.

Low similarity name pair: combined match percentage score ≤54%	1

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

Our analysis of the name contained in Table 1 determined that it will not pose a risk for confusion with Lunsumio as described in Appendix F.

2.2.8 Communication of DMEPA's Determination

On June 7, 2022, DMEPA 2 communicated our determination to the Division of Hematologic Malignancies 2 (DHM 2).

3 CONCLUSION

The proposed proprietary name, Lunsumio, is acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Frances Fahnbulleh, OSE project manager, at 301-796-0942.

3.1 COMMENTS TO GENENTECH, INC.

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

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your submission, received on March 29, 2022, 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 ≥70%.
- Moderately similar pair: combined match percentage score ≥55% to ≤ 69%.
- Low similarity: combined match percentage score ≤54%.

Using the criteria outlined in the check list (Table 3-5) that corresponds to each of the three categories (highly similar pair, moderately similar pair, and low similarity), DMEPA evaluates the name pairs to determine the acceptability or non-acceptability of a proposed proprietary name. The intent of these checklists is to increase the transparency and predictability of the safety determination of whether a proposed name is vulnerable to confusion from a look-alike or sound-alike perspective. Each bullet below corresponds to the name similarity category cross-references the respective table that addresses criteria that DMEPA uses to determine whether a name presents a safety concern from a look-alike or sound-alike perspective.

- For highly similar names, differences in product characteristics often cannot mitigate the risk of a medication error, including product differences such as strength and dose. Thus, proposed proprietary names that have a combined score of ≥ 70 percent

are at risk for a look-alike sound-alike confusion which is an area of concern (See Table 3).

- Moderately similar names are further evaluated to identify the presence of attributes that are known to cause name confusion.
    - Name attributes: We note that the beginning of the drug name plays a significant role in contributing to confusion. Additionally, drug name pairs that start with the same first letter and contain a shared letter string of at least 3 letters in both names are major contributing factor in the confusion of drug names[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 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

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

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.

   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 ≥ 70%).

Answer the questions in the checklist below. Affirmative answers to some of these questions suggest that the pattern of orthographic or phonetic differences in the names may render the names less likely to confusion, provided that the pair does not share a common strength or dose.			
Orthographic Checklist		Phonetic Checklist	
Y/N	Do the names begin with different first letters? *Note that even when names begin with different first letters, certain letters may be confused with each other when scripted.*	Y/N	Do the names have different number of syllables?
Y/N	Are the lengths of the names dissimilar* when scripted? **FDA considers the length of names different if the names differ by two or more letters.*	Y/N	Do the names have different syllabic stresses?
Y/N	Considering variations in scripting of some letters (such as *z* and *t*), is there a different number or	Y/N	Do the syllables have different phonologic processes, such

	placement of upstroke/downstroke letters present in the names?		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.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">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</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Step 2</td><td colspan="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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>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</td><td>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?</td></tr>
</table>

	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?	• 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.

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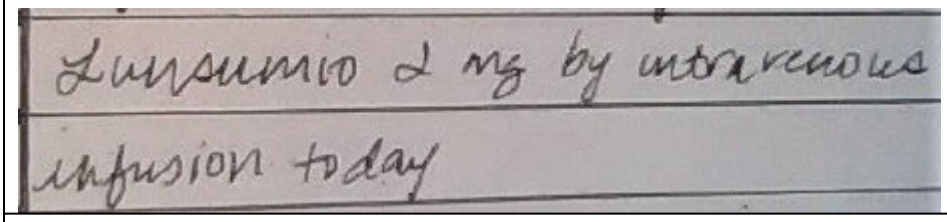
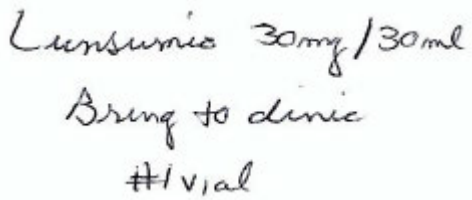
Appendix B: Prescription Simulation Samples and Results

Figure 1. Lunsumio Study (Conducted on April 22, 2022)

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
Medication Order:  	Lunsumio 30 mg/30 mL Bring to Clinic. Dispense 1 vial
Outpatient Prescription:  	
CPOE Study Sample (displayed as sans-serif, 12-point, bold font)	
Lunsumio	

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate Report)

As of Date 5/25/2022

262 People Received Study

100 People Responded

Study Name: Lunsumio

Total	25	22	28	25	
INTERPRETATION	OUTPATIENT	CPOE	VOICE	INPATIENT	TOTAL
LANSAMIO	0	0	1	0	1
LEMSENIO	0	0	1	0	1
LENSAMIO	0	0	1	0	1
LEURSUMIO	0	0	0	1	1
LOMSOMIO	0	0	1	0	1
LONGSOMIO 30 MG/30ML	0	0	1	0	1
LONSOMIO	0	0	1	0	1
LUERSUMIO	0	0	0	3	3
LUIRSUMIO	0	0	0	2	2
LUMASIRAN	0	1	0	0	1
LUMIZYME	0	1	0	0	1
LUMSOMIO	0	0	1	0	1
LUMSUMIO	0	0	1	1	2
LUNSIMIO	1	0	0	0	1
LUNSOMIO	0	0	4	1	5
LUNSONIO	0	0	1	0	1

LUNSUMIA	3	0	0	0	3
LUNSUMIC	2	0	0	0	2
LUNSUMIO	12	20	6	17	55
LUNSUMYO	0	0	1	0	1
LUNSURMIC	1	0	0	0	1
LUNSURMIO	3	0	0	0	3
LUNSURNIO	3	0	0	0	3
LUNZSOMIO	0	0	1	0	1
ONESOMEO	0	0	1	0	1
ONESUMIO	0	0	1	0	1
ONESUMMIO	0	0	1	0	1
RENSEMIO	0	0	1	0	1
WANSUMIO	0	0	1	0	1
WONSOMEO	0	0	1	0	1
WONSOMIO	0	0	1	0	1

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

None

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

None

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

None

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	lumasiran	53

Appendix G: Names not likely to be confused or not used in usual practice settings for the reasons described.

None

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

None

[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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/s/

CARLOS M MENA-GRILLASCA
06/07/2022 11:30:49 AM

HINA S MEHTA
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CHI-MING TU
06/08/2022 08:50:16 AM

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:	March 21, 2022
Application Type and Number:	BLA 761263
Product Name and Strength:	(b) (4) (mosunetuzumab-xxxx)[a] Injection, 1 mg/mL, 30 mg/30 mL (1 mg/mL)
Product Type:	Single Ingredient Product
Rx or OTC:	Prescription (Rx)
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Genentech, Inc. (Genentech)
PNR ID #:	2022-10447724416
DMEPA 2 Safety Evaluator:	Nicole Iverson, PharmD, BCPS
DMEPA 2 Team Leader:	Hina Mehta, PharmD
DMEPA 2 Associate Director for Nomenclature and Labeling:	Chi-Ming (Alice) Tu, PharmD, BCPS

[a] The nonproprietary name suffix has not been designated; -xxxx is used throughout this review as a placeholder.

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HINA S MEHTA
03/24/2022 12:04:16 PM

CHI-MING TU
03/25/2022 11:53:43 AM

SUFFIX REVIEW FOR NONPROPRIETARY NAME

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)

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Date of This Review:	3/11/2022
Responsible OND Division:	Division of Hematologic Malignancies 2 (DHM 2)
Application Type and Number:	IND 120651
	BLA 761263
Product Name and Strength:	(mosunetuzumab-axgb) injection
	1 mg/ mL and 30 mg/30 mL (1 mg/mL)
Product Type:	Single Ingredient Product
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Genentech, Inc. (Genentech)
FDA Received Date:	May 25, 2021 (IND)
	December 28, 2021 (BLA)
Nexus NPNS ID #:	2021-32 (IND)
	2021-77 (BLA)
DMAMES Biologics Suffix Specialist:	Carlos M Mena-Grillasca, BS Pharm
DMEPA 2 Director:	Danielle Harris, PharmD

1 PURPOSE OF REVIEW

This review summarizes our evaluation of the four-letter suffixes proposed by Genentech for inclusion in the nonproprietary name and communicates our recommendation for the nonproprietary name for BLA 761263.

2 ASSESSMENT OF THE NONPROPRIETARY NAME

On May 25, 2021 (IND) and December 28, 2021 (BLA), Genentech submitted a list of 10 suffixes, in their order of preference, to be used in the nonproprietary name of their product[a]. Genentech also provided findings evaluating the proposed four-letter suffixes in conjunction with the nonproprietary name, for our consideration. Table 1 presents a list of suffixes submitted by Genentech:

Table 1. Suffixes submitted by Genentech***

1.	axgb
2.	(b) (4)
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

[a] Request for Review of Proposed Suffixes BLA 761263. South San Francisco (CA): Genentech, Inc.; 2021 Dec 28. Available from: \\CDSESUB1\evsprod\bla761263\0006\m1\us\request-review-suffixes.pdf

We reviewed Genentech's proposed suffixes in the order of preference listed by Genentech, along with the supporting data they submitted, using the principles described in the applicable guidance.[a]

2.1 mosunetuzumab-axgb

Genentech's first proposed suffix, -axgb, is comprise of 4 distinct letters.

We determined that the proposed suffix -axgb, is not too similar to any other products' suffix designation, does not look similar to the names of other currently marketed products, that the suffix is devoid of meaning, does not include any abbreviations that could be misinterpreted, and does not make any misrepresentations with respect to safety or efficacy of this product.

3 COMMUNICATION OF DMEPA 2 ANALYSIS

These findings were shared with OPDP. On March 9, 2022, OPDP did not identify any concerns that would render this proposed suffix unacceptable. DMEPA 2 also communicated our findings to the Division of Hematologic Malignancies 2 (DHM 2) on March 11, 2022.

4 CONCLUSION

We find Genentech's proposed suffix -axgb acceptable and recommend the nonproprietary name be revised throughout the draft labels and labeling to mosunetuzumab-axgb. DMEPA 2 will communicate our findings to the Applicant via letter.

4.1 Recommendations for Genentech, Inc.

We find the nonproprietary name, mosunetuzumab-axgb, conditionally acceptable for your proposed product. Should your 351(a) BLA be approved during this review cycle, mosunetuzumab-axgb will be the proper name designated in the license. You should revise your proposed labels and labeling accordingly and submit the revised labels and labeling to your BLA for our review. However, please be advised that if your application receives a complete response, the acceptability of your proposed suffix will be re-evaluated when you respond to the deficiencies. If we find your suffix unacceptable upon our re-evaluation, we will inform you of our finding.

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[a] Guidance for Industry: Nonproprietary Naming of Biological Products. 2017. Available from: http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM459987.pdf

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/s/

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03/11/2022 08:56:57 PM

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