

**CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND
RESEARCH**

APPLICATION NUMBER:

216099Orig1s000

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**

Date of This Review:	October 7, 2022
Application Type and Number:	NDA 216099
Product Name and Strength:	Phyrago (dasatinib) tablets, 20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg, and 140 mg
Product Type:	Single Ingredient Product
Rx or OTC:	Prescription (Rx)
Applicant/Sponsor Name:	Nanocopoeia, LLC (Nanocopoeia)
PNR ID #:	2022-1044724700
DMEPA 2 Safety Evaluator:	Nicole Iverson, PharmD, BCPS
DMEPA 2 Team Leader:	Hina Mehta, PharmD
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1 INTRODUCTION

This review evaluates the proposed proprietary name, Phyrago, 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. Nanocopoeia 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 August 5, 2022.

- Intended Pronunciation: FYE-rah-go
- Active Ingredient: dasatinib
- Indication of Use: Phyrago is a kinase inhibitor indicated for the treatment of
 - o newly diagnosed adults with Philadelphia chromosome-positive (Ph+) chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) in chronic phase.
 - o adults with chronic, accelerated, or myeloid or lymphoid blast phase Ph+ CML with resistance or intolerance to prior therapy including imatinib.
 - o adults with Philadelphia chromosome-positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Ph+ ALL) with resistance or intolerance to prior therapy.
- Route of Administration: Oral
- Dosage Form: tablets
- Strength: 20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg, and 140 mg
- Dose and Frequency:
 - o Chronic phase CML in adults: 100 mg once daily
 - o Accelerated phase CML, myeloid or lymphoid blast phase CML, or Ph+ ALL in adults: 140 mg once daily

Dose modifications

Strong CYP3A4 Inducers

Avoid the use of concomitant strong CYP3A4 inducers and (b) (4). If patients must be coadministered a strong CYP3A4 inducer, consider a Phyrago dose increase. If the dose of Phyrago is increased, monitor the patient carefully for toxicity.

Strong CYP3A4 Inhibitors

Avoid the use of concomitant strong CYP3A4 inhibitors and grapefruit juice. Recommend selecting an alternate concomitant medication with no or minimal enzyme inhibition potential, if possible. If Phyrago must be administered with a strong CYP3A4 inhibitor, consider a dose decrease to:

- 40 mg daily for patients taking Phyrago 140 mg daily.
- 20 mg daily for patients taking Phyrago 100 mg daily.
- 20 mg daily for patients taking Phyrago 70 mg daily.

For patients taking Phyrago 60 mg or 40 mg daily, consider interrupting Phyrago until the inhibitor is discontinued. Allow a washout period of approximately 1 week after the inhibitor is stopped before reinitiating Phyrago.

Dose Escalation in Adults with CML and Ph+ ALL

For adult patients with CML and Ph+ ALL, consider dose escalation to 140 mg once daily (chronic phase CML) or 180 mg once daily (advanced phase CML and Ph+ ALL) in patients who do not achieve a hematologic or cytogenetic response at the recommended starting dosage.

Neutropenia and Thrombocytopenia in Adults with Chronic Phase CML (starting dose 100 mg once daily)

1. Stop Phyrago until $\text{ANC} \geq 1.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ and platelets $\geq 50 \times 10^9/\text{L}$.
2. Resume treatment with Phyrago at the original starting dose if recovery occurs in ≤ 7 days.
3. If platelets $< 25 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ or recurrence of $\text{ANC} < 0.5 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ for > 7 days, repeat Step 1 and resume Phyrago at a reduced dose of 80 mg once daily for second episode. For third episode, further reduce dose to 50 mg once daily (for newly diagnosed patients) or discontinue Phyrago (for patients resistant or intolerant to prior therapy including imatinib).

Neutropenia and Thrombocytopenia in Adults with Accelerated Phase CML, Blast Phase CML and Ph+ ALL (starting dose 140 mg once daily)

1. Check if cytopenia is related to leukemia (marrow aspirate or biopsy).
2. If cytopenia is unrelated to leukemia, stop Phyrago until $\text{ANC} \geq 1.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ and platelets $\geq 20 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ and resume at the original starting dose.
3. If recurrence of cytopenia, repeat Step 1 and resume Phyrago at a reduced dose of 100 mg once daily (second episode) or 80 mg once daily (third episode).
4. If cytopenia is related to leukemia, consider dose escalation to 180 mg once daily.

- How Supplied:
 - o 60-count bottles containing 20 mg, 50 mg, or 70 mg tablets.

- o 30-count bottles containing 80 mg, 100 mg, or 140 mg tablets.
- Storage: Stored at 20°C to 25°C (68°F to 77°F) with excursions permitted between 15°C and 30°C (59°F and 86°F).

2 RESULTS

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

2.1 MISBRANDING ASSESSMENT

The Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP) determined that Phyrago 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 Phyrago. The Division of Hematologic Malignancies 1 (DHM 1) concurred with the findings of OPDP's assessment for Phyrago.

2.2 SAFETY ASSESSMENT

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

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

Nanocopoeia did not provide a derivation or intended meaning for the proposed proprietary name, Phyrago, 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

On September 13, 2022, the Division of Hematologic Malignancies 1 (DHM 1) expressed concerns that Phyrago seems similar to Phirago. After they conducted a Google search, the product appeared to be a supplement; however it was not clear this product is marketed in the United States. We are unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases. Per our Google and Amazon searches for "Phirago" on October 5, 2022, we were not able to identify a drug or dietary supplement product (or any product) marketed under the name Phirago. Per Google, Phirago is a supplement not available in the United States.

2.2.4 FDA Name Simulation Studies

Ninety-nine (n = 99) practitioners participated in DMEPA's prescription studies for Phyrago. In the voice study, three participants misinterpreted Phyrago for 'Thyrogog', which is a close

^a USAN stem search conducted on September 17, 2022.

variation to the currently marketed product, Thyrogen. Given the responses in the FDA Name Simulation Study, we evaluated the name pair, Phyrago and Thyrogen, below:

Orthographically, the name pair has sufficient orthographic differences.

Phonetically, the ending sounds of the second ('rah' vs. 'ro') and third ('go' vs. 'gen') syllables sound different. We note that Phyrago is proposed in multiple strengths (20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg and 140 mg) which a strength would need to be specified on a prescription/medication order and does not overlap with the single strength of Thyrogen (0.9 mg/vial). Additionally, Phyrago does not overlap with Thyrogen in route of administration (oral vs. intramuscular), dose (100 mg or 140 mg or 40 mg or 20 mg or 180 mg vs. 0.9 mg), and dosage form (tablets vs. For injection). Thus, the risk of name confusion between the name pair is minimized. We evaluate this name pair in Appendix D.

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 30 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. 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 $\leq 69\%$	26
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 32 names contained in Table 1 determined none of the names will pose a risk for confusion with Phyrago as described in Appendices C through H.

^b POCA search conducted on August 12, 2022 in version 4.4.

2.2.8 *Communication of DMEPA's Determination*

On October 7, 2022, DMEPA 2 communicated our determination to the Division of Hematologic Malignancies 1 (DHM 1).

3 CONCLUSION

The proposed proprietary name, Phyrago, is acceptable.

If you have any questions or need clarifications, please contact Linda Wu, OSE project manager, at 240-402-5120.

3.1 COMMENTS TO NANOCOPOEIA, LLC

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

If any of the proposed product characteristics as stated in your submission, received on August 5, 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.^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, 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^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.

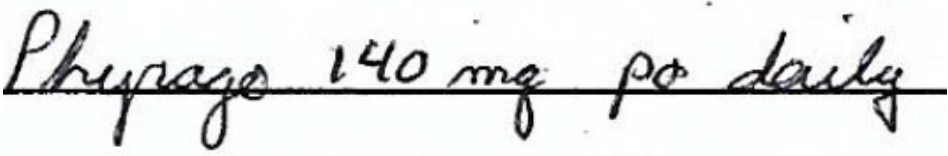
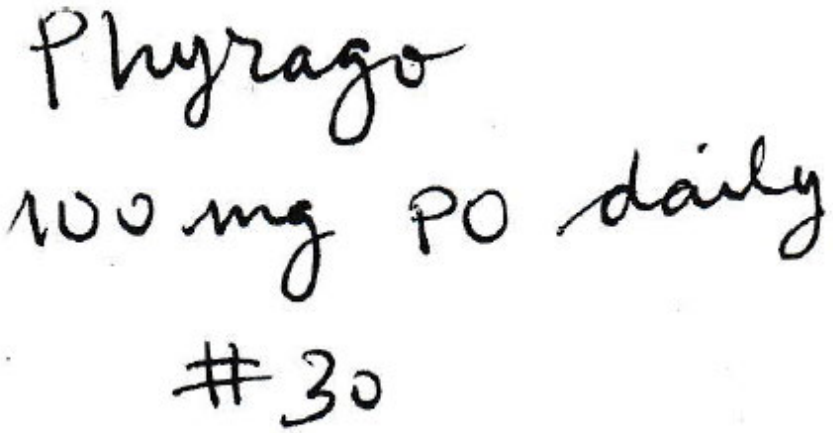
	Orthographic Checklist (Y/N to each question) - Do the names begin with different first letters? Note that even when names begin with different first letters, certain letters may be confused with each other when scripted. - Are the lengths of the names dissimilar* when scripted? *FDA considers the length 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. Phyrago Study (Conducted on August 19, 2022)

Handwritten Medication Order/Prescription	Verbal Prescription
<u>Medication Order:</u> 	Phyrago Take 100 mg po daily #30
<u>Outpatient Prescription:</u> 	
CPOE Study Sample (displayed as sans-serif, 12-point, bold font)	
Phyrago	

FDA Prescription Simulation Responses (Aggregate Report)

265 People Received Study
99 People Responded

Study Name: Phyrago

Total	25	26	21	27	
INTERPRETATION	INPATIENT	CPOE	VOICE	OUTPATIENT	TOTAL
BIRAGO	0	0	1	0	1
BYRAGOU	0	0	1	0	1
PHYRAGO	22	26	0	22	70
PHYRAGO 100 MG	0	0	0	1	1
PHYRAZO	3	0	0	0	3
PHYRZGO	0	0	0	1	1
PHYZAGO	0	0	0	3	3
THIRAGO	0	0	1	0	1
THYROGO	0	0	3	0	3
VIDARO	0	0	1	0	1
VIRADO	0	0	1	0	1
VIRAGO	0	0	7	0	7
VIROGO	0	0	1	0	1
VYRAGO	0	0	2	0	2
VYRALGO	0	0	1	0	1
VYRAUGO	0	0	1	0	1
VYROGO	0	0	1	0	1

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

No.	Proposed name: Phyrago Established name: dasatinib Dosage form: tablets Strength(s): 20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg, and 140 mg Usual Dose: 100 mg once daily or 140 mg or 40 mg once daily or 20 mg once daily or 180 mg once 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.	Phyrago***	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.	Phesgo	60
2.	Tyruko***	60
3.	Fergon	58
4.	Firmagon	58
5.	Paragard	55
6.	Thyrogen	54

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: Phyrago Established name: dasatinib Dosage form: tablets Strength(s): 20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg, and 140 mg Usual Dose: 100 mg once daily or 140 mg or 40 mg once daily or 20 mg once daily or 180 mg once 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.	Thera-D	58	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
2.	Thyrox	58	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
3.	Paramol	56	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.
4.	Thyroid	56	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences.

No.	Proposed name: Phyrago Established name: dasatinib Dosage form: tablets Strength(s): 20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg, and 140 mg Usual Dose: 100 mg once daily or 140 mg or 40 mg once daily or 20 mg once daily or 180 mg once 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
5.	Xadago	56	Orthographically, the prefixes, ('Phy-' vs. 'Xa-') and the first letter of the infixes ('-ra-' vs. '-da-') provides sufficient orthographic differences. Phonetically, the onset of the first syllables ('Fye-' vs. 'Za-') and beginning of the second syllables, ('-rah-' vs. '-da-') provides sufficient phonetic differences between the name pair when spoken. Thus, the risk of name confusion between the name pair is minimized.
6.	Phenazo	55	This name pair has sufficient orthographic and phonetic differences. Phenazo (phenazopyridine HCl) tablet, 95 mg, is a deactivated OTC drug (last price history is 2/1/1999) per RedBook. Although both Phyrago and Phenazo overlap in dose (1 tablet), Phyrago is proposed in multiple strengths (20 mg, 50 mg, 70 mg, 80 mg, 100 mg and 140 mg) which a strength would need to be specified on a prescription/medication order and does not overlap with the single strength of Phenazo (95 mg). When written, the product characteristic provides additional differentiation.

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	Pro-Hyo	54
2.	Hydro Gp	53
3.	Phoslyra	51
4.	Hydro Par	48
5.	Phenergan	47

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.	Pyrazon	66	Product is not a drug. It is an herbicide.
2.	Choragon	62	International product marketed in Hong Kong, India, Mexico, Poland, Russia, Turkey, UK, and Ukraine.
3.	Dragon	62	International product formerly marketed in Israel.
4.	(b) (4)***	60	Proposed proprietary name for IND (b) (4) found unacceptable by DMEPA (OSE# (b) (4) dated (b) (4)) due to conflict with another name also under review at that time. Thus, the ultimate acceptability of the proposed names depended upon which underlying application was approved first. We note that the application (NDA 205580) for the proposed name Belrapzo*** that conflicted with the proposed name (b) (4)*** received approval first. We note that the sponsor submitted the proposed proprietary name (b) (4)***, which was found conditionally acceptable for IND (b) (4) (OSE # (b) (4)).
5.	Puregon	60	International product marketed in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Canada, Italy, Russia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Ukraine.
6.	Progan	58	International product formerly marketed in Australia.

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)	Failure preventions
7.	(b) (4)***	58	Proposed proprietary name for NDA #211109 withdrawn by the Applicant. NDA #211109 was approved under the proprietary name Xerava on 8/27/2018.
8.	Pyrogallol	56	Name identified in RxNorm database. Unable to find product characteristics in commonly used drug databases.

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

No.	Name	POCA Score (%)
1.	(b) (4)***	58
2.	Threda	56
3.	Xyrosa	56
4.	Thoracol	56
5.	Ceradon	55
6.	Cytra-K	55

^e 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/

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