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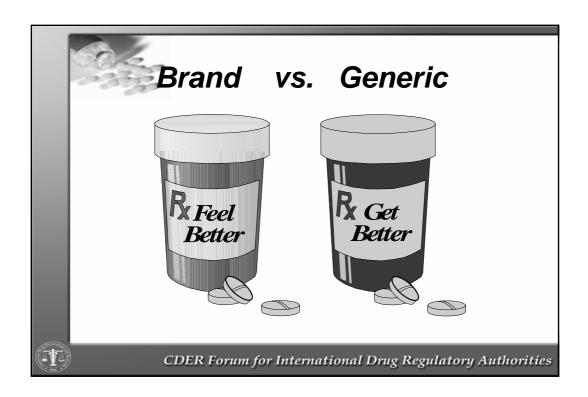
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Generic Drugs: Overview of ANDA Review Process

Ted Sherwood
Office of Pharmaceutical Science





What is the Main Consumer Concern Regarding Generics?

 Do the quality and performance of generic drugs compare to brand drugs?

Often triggered by brand companies and physicians

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Legislative History

- 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act establishes regulation of Food and Drugs
- 1938 Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act introduced safety standards
- 1962 Kefauver-Harris Amendments to the FDA&C Act tightened safety standards and introduced requirement that drugs must be effective
- 1984 Hatch-Waxman Act created an abbreviated mechanism for approval of generic copies of all drugs originally approved after 1962, by stating that pre-clinical and clinical testing did not have to be repeated for generics



Definition of a Generic Drug

A drug product that is comparable to a brand/reference listed drug product in dosage form, strength, route of administration, quality and performance characteristics, and intended use.



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When can a Generic Drug be Marketed?

- After patent & exclusivity protection ends, or
- · patent owner waives its rights, and
- FDA requirements are met





Patent Protection

- 17 years from the date the patent was issued or
- 20 years from the date the patent was submitted (to the Patent Office, not FDA)

Equates to approximately 12 years of marketing protection.

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Patent Filing

- Granted by U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
- Submitted to/for NDAs only
- Covers
 - Drug Substance Active Ingredient
 - Method of Use Indication
 - Drug Product Formulation, Composition
- Published in Orange Book
- Delays final approval date of ANDAs

 Approximately 240 patents listed in Orange Bi

Approximately 240 patents listed in Orange Book will expire in the next 5 years





Patent Certification

- I Patent Not Submitted to FDA approval effective after OGD scientific determination
- II Patent Expired approval effective after OGD scientific determination
- III Patent Expiration Date (honored) tentative approval after OGD scientific determination, final approval when patent expires
- IV Patent Challenge tentative approval after OGD science determination, final approval when challenge won



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Patent Challenge Process

- Paragraph IV certification by ANDA holder declaring patent invalid, not infringed, or not enforceable
- Notification provision on ANDA holder
- 45-Day clock
 - ■No lawsuit challenge successful
 - Lawsuit 30 months (risk of marketing after meeting FDA approval criteria) or final court decision, whichever earlier





Patent Challenge Successful – Award of 180-Day Exclusivity Period

- Awarded to first ANDA holder to file a complete application with patent challenge
- Protection from other generic competition blocks approval of subsequent ANDAs
- Protection triggered by:
 - ■First commercial marketing
 - ■Forfeiture provisions



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Exclusivity

FDA controlled reward primarily to brand name/new drug companies for continued development





- Orphan drug refers to a product that treats a rare disease - affecting fewer than 200,000 Americans
- 7 years exclusivity
- Granted on approval of designated orphan drug
- OGD works with the Office of Orphan Products



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New Chemical Entity (NCE)

- 5 years exclusivity
- Applies to NCEs approved after September 24, 1984





"Other"/Waxman-Hatch

- 3 years exclusivity
- Applies to "significant" approved change where new clinical studies (other than bioavailability studies) were conducted by the NDA holder and were essential for FDA's approval.
- Changes include new: dosage form, strength, route of administration, indication, dosing regimen, Rx to OTC switch



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Pediatric

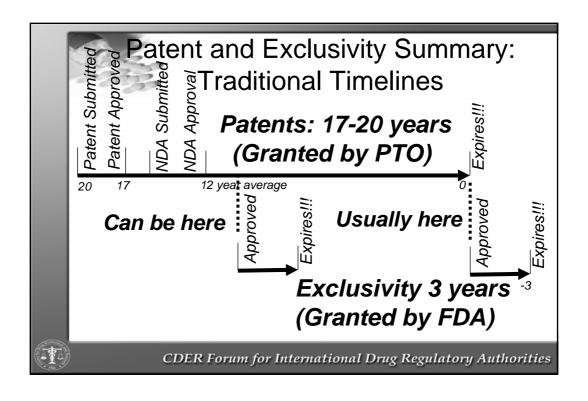
- 6 months of exclusivity
- Additive to patent or other exclusivity protection
- Applies to all applications held by the NDA holder for that active moiety

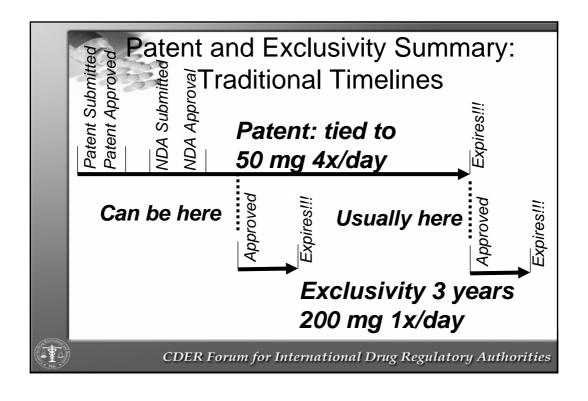


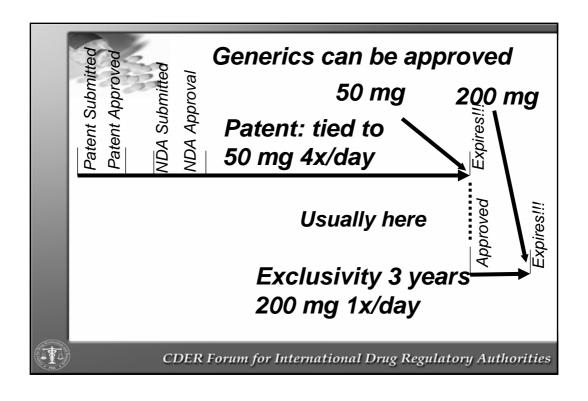


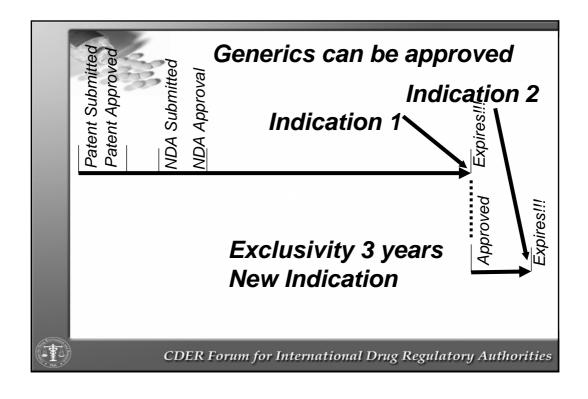
Patent and Exclusivity Questions

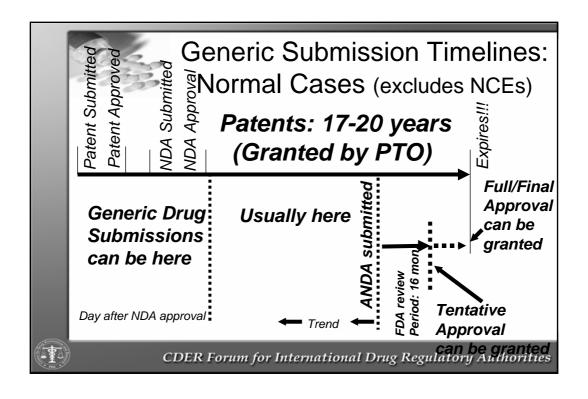
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What are the Basic Generic Drug Requirements?

- Same active ingredient(s)
- Same route of administration
- Same dosage form
- Same strength
- Same conditions of use
- Inactive ingredients already approved in a similar NDA

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NDA vs. ANDA Review Process

(NDA) Requirements (ANDA) Requirements

- 1. Labeling
- 2. Pharm/Tox
- 3. Chemistry
- 4. Manufacturing
- 5. Controls
- 6. Microbiology
- 7. Inspection
- 8. Testing
- 9. Animal Studies -
- 10. Clinical Studies
- 11. Bioavailability

- 1. Labeling
- 2. Pharm/Tox
- 3. Chemistry
- 4. Manufacturing
- 5. Controls
- 6. Microbiology
- 7. Inspection
- 8. Testing
- –9. Bioequivalence

Dioavallability



Labeling

- "Same" as brand name labeling
- May delete portions of labeling protected by patent or exclusivity (i.e., an indication)
- May differ in excipients and product description (i.e., colors, shapes)



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Pharm/Tox

- All inactive ingredients must be approved in either the reference listed drug or similar NDA in same or higher levels. (FDA publishes the ingredient and highest approved levels.)
- Generic focus is there anything unique to using this ingredient in the proposed generic



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Chemistry, Manufacturing and Controls (CMC)

- Components and composition
- Manufacturing and Controls
- Batch formulation and records
- Description of facilities
- Specifications and testing
- Packaging
- Stability

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Microbiology

■ Assure the sterility of the product through the manufacturing process – especially important with injectable drug products



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Inspections/Testing

- Assure adherence to and authenticity of data submitted in the application
- Assure manufacturing facilities are in compliance with current good manufacturing practices (CGMPs)
- Assure bioequivalence sites are in compliance with current good clinical practices (CGCPs)
- Conducted primarily by Field/Office of Regulatory Affairs with support from Center (Office of Compliance) and assigned geographically



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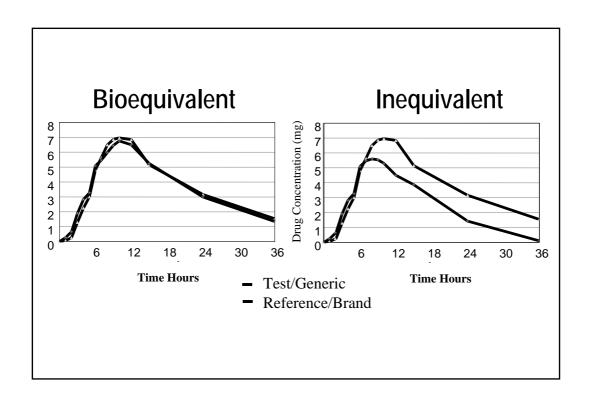


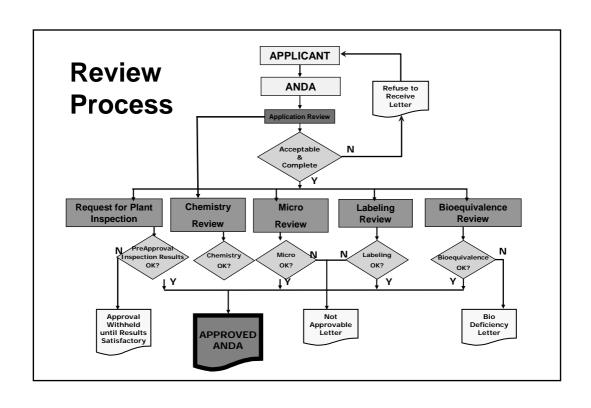
What is Bioequivalence?

A generic drug is considered to be bioequivalent to the brand name drug if:

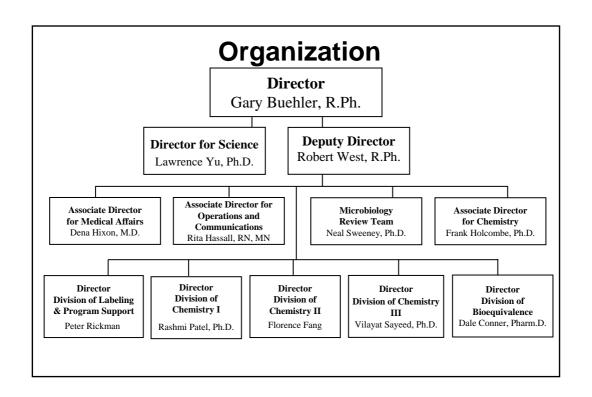
- The rate and extent of absorption do not show a significant difference from listed drug, or
- The extent of absorption does not show a significant difference and any difference in rate is intentional or not medically significant







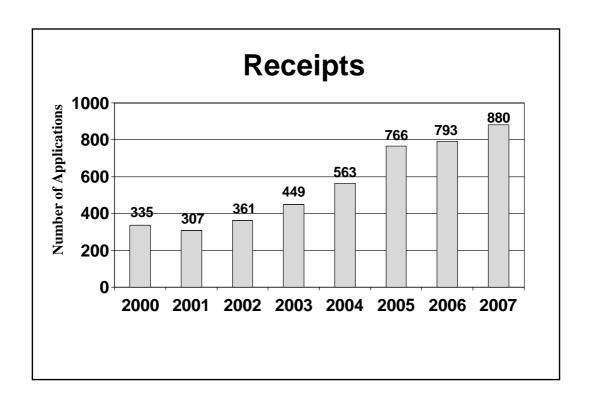
OGD Staff		
<u>Total</u>	<u>240</u>	
Chemist	105	
Bioequivalence/	35	
Pharmacologists		
Project Managers/	65	
Pharmacists		
Microbiologists	11	
Medical Officers	2	
Math Statisticians	2	
IT Specialists	3	
Admin/Support Staff	17	
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Generic Drug Review Process Issues

- Consistency between reviews of multiple applications for the same drug
- Fairness in timing of reviews
- Patent/exclusivity issues
- Demonstration of Bioequivalence

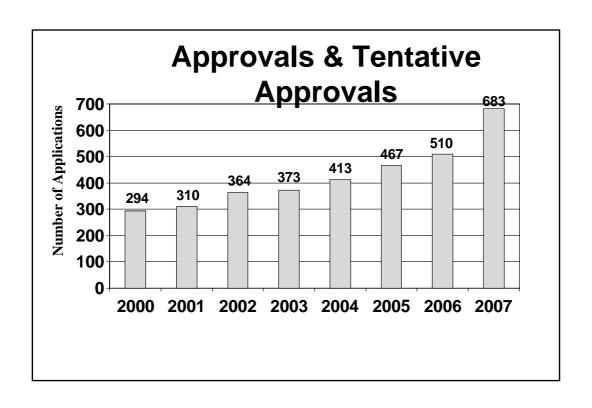


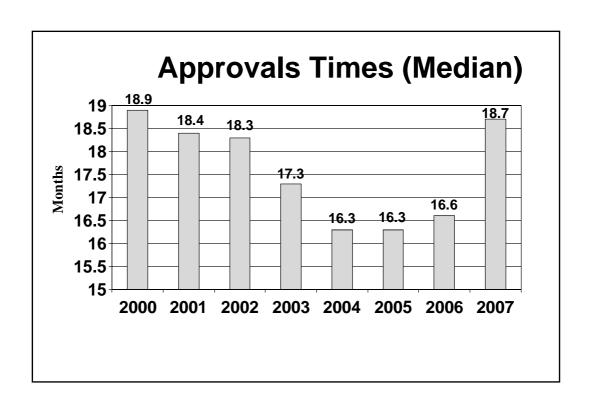


Communications with ANDA Holders

- Acknowledgement of Receipt Letter
 - States date of application filing
- Refuse to Receive (82/year)
- Deficiency Actions (Bio and Labeling)
- Not Approvable Actions (CMC) (944/year)
 - Minor deficiencies 60-day review clock
 - Major deficiencies 180-day review clock
- Tentative Approval approval pending patent expiration/resolution
- Approval drug product can be marketed









Post Marketing

- Changes to an approved ANDA (21 CFR 314.70)
 - ■Supplements (3500 received/year)
 - →Changes Being Effective (CBE)
 - →Changes Being Effective in 30-days (CBE-30)
 - → Prior Approval Supplement (PAS)
 - ■Annual Report (6000 received/year)
 - →Summary of product
 - →(current) Labeling
 - → Distribution data



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Post Marketing (cont.)

- Reporting of Adverse Drug Events (21 CFR 314.80 and 314.98)
 - ■15-Day "Alert Reports" (both serious and unexpected)
 - ■Periodic Adverse Drug Experience Reports quarterly for the first three years post-approval and annually thereafter





Post Marketing (cont.)

- Manufacturing Compliance Programs
 - Purpose to assure quality of marketed drug products
 - Mechanisms
 - →Surveillance
 - Manufacturing/testing plant inspections to assess ANDA holder's continued compliance with good manufacturing practices



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Post Marketing (cont.)

- Therapeutic Inequivalence Action Coordinating Committee
 - ■Evaluates reports and related information on possible therapeutic failures and toxicity that are attributed to inequivalence for drug products
 - Recommendations regarding appropriate regulatory actions to be taken based on a scientific evaluation and risk assessment





Post Marketing (cont.)

- Promotional Materials for all brand and generic drug prescription products
- Product quality surveys a recent review of 1,159 studies submitted to OGD revealed that the average difference between generics and their respective brand drugs was 3%



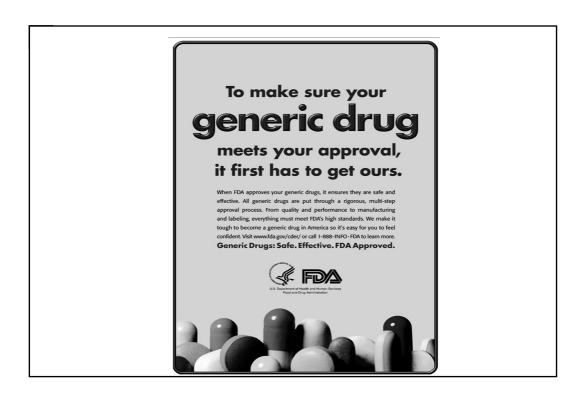
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How is Generic Drug Quality Assured?

- First 8 steps of review process identical to NDA process
- Bioequivalence requirements for ANDA's same as NDA's
- FDA has experience with the product
- Product is known to be safe
- Scientific literature published
- Over half are produced by brand name manufactures
- Post-approval product surveys









Critical Path Initiative

- Medical product development path is becoming increasingly challenging, inefficient and costly
- Need to update tools used to assess safety and efficacy
- "Toolkit" should contain powerful new scientific and technical methods to improve predictability and efficiency along the critical path from laboratory concept to commercial product



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Question Based Review

- Keep review up to date with advances in manufacturing and formulation science
 - Quality by Design
 - Process Analytical Technology
- Specifications based on benefit to the consumer eliminate non-scientific controls with no value to product quality
- Product specific risk assessment
 - Reduce supplements
 - Use FDA resources effectively





Quality by Design

- Understanding the product as it is developed and designed
- Understanding critical attributes
- Designing product and process to be robust with regard to these attributes
- Knowing what happens to those attributes if changes are made in production
- Provide the tools to utilize risk based approaches



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Process Analytical Technology

■ A system for designing, analyzing, and controlling manufacturing through timely measurements (i.e., during processing) of critical quality and performance attributes of raw and in-process materials and processes with the goal of ensuring final product quality.



International Conference on Harmonization (ICH)

- To harmonize the interpretation and application of technical guidelines and requirements
- To reduce or eliminate duplicate testing during research and development in participating countries

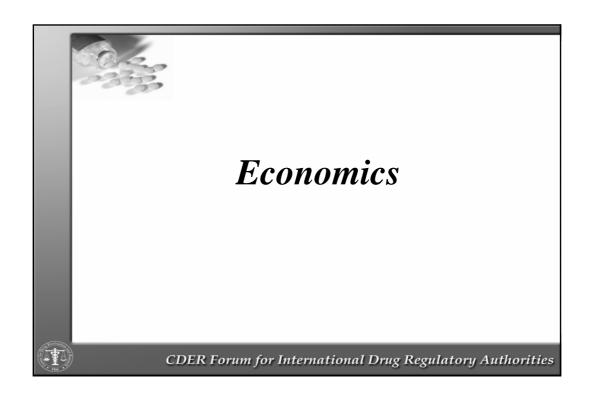


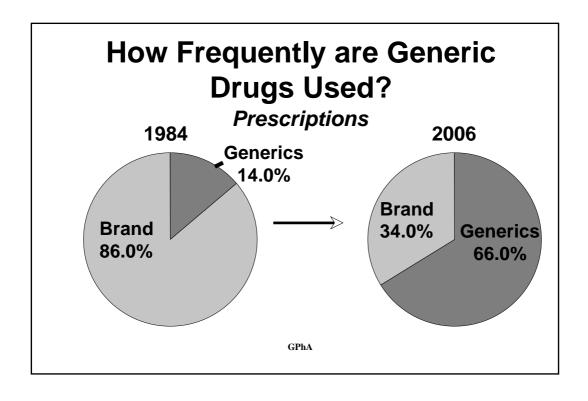
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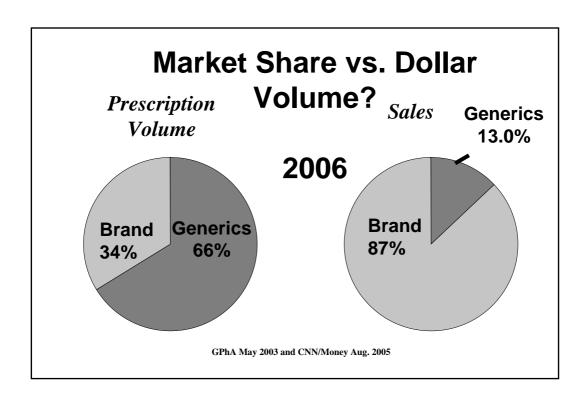
President's Emergency Plan for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Relief (PEPFAR)

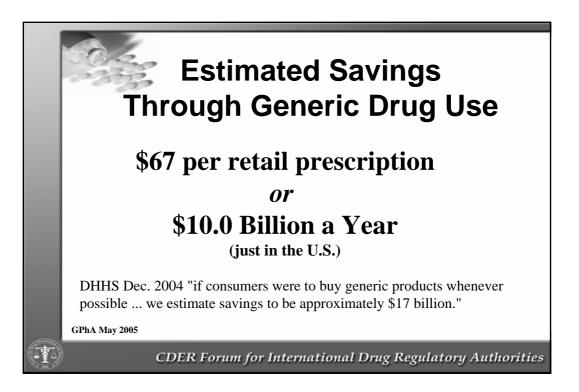
- Standard but expedited ANDA review
- Several ANDAs approved

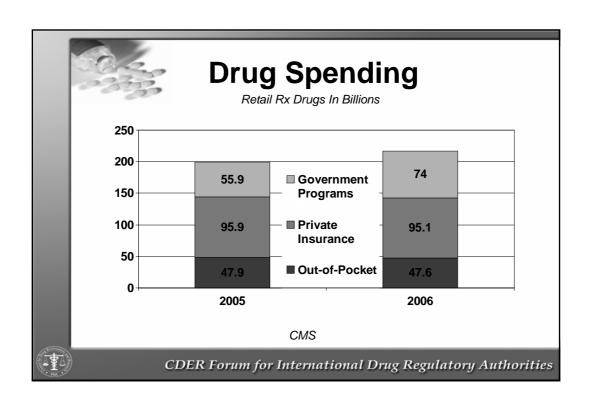












Drug	Generic Price \$/30	Brand Price \$/30
Lisinopril (Zestril®) 20 mg	20.69	46.69
Citalopram (Celexa®) 20 mg	52.99	100.99
Ciprofloxacin (Cipro®) 500 mg	88.59	215.99
Metformin (Glucophage®) 1000 mg	30.69	71.59
Fluconazole (Diflucan®) 200 mg	372.99	609.99
Fluoxetine (Prozac®) 20 mg	32.29	139.99



Future

■ Over a \$50 billion worth of drug products losing protection in the next five years

August 3, 2005: 5:52 PM EDT By Aaron Smith, CNN/Money staff writer

Smith, CNN/Money staff writer

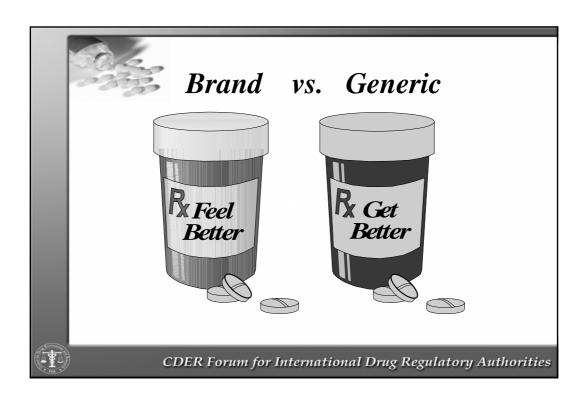
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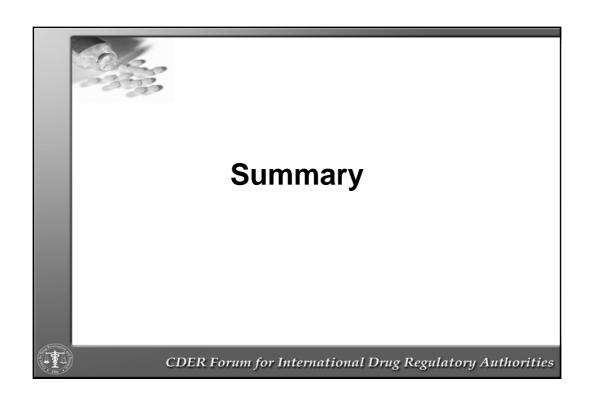


Value of Generics

- Reduce Drug Costs
- Increase Drug Use
- Prevent Drug Shortages
 - Product rationalization
 - Supply disruption









APPROVED DRUG PRODUCTS

WITH
THERAPEUTIC EQUIVALENCE EVALUATIONS

27 TH EDITION

THE PRODUCTS IN THIS LIST HAVE BEEN APPROVED UNDER SECTIONS 505 AND 507 OF THE FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF DATABASE MANAGEMENT

2007

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"Orange Book"

- All FDA approved drug products listed (NDA's, ANDA's and non-monograph OTC's)
- Therapeutic equivalence codes: NDAs & ANDAs
 - "A" = Substitutable
 - "B" = Inequivalent, NOT substitutable
- Expiration dates: patent and exclusivity
- Reference Listed Drugs brand drugs identified by FDA for generic companies to compare their proposed products with



http://www.fda.gov/cder/orange/default.htm

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Other Generic Drug Links

- Office of Generic Drugs Home Page: http://www.fda.gov/cder/ogd/index.htm
- On line training program:

 http://www.fda.gov/cder/learn/CDERLearn/gen

 DrugProcess/transcript.htm

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Questions:

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