

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

Approval Package for:

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

Name: Lidocaine (patch), 5%

Sponsor: Institute Biochimique SA

Approval Date: April 30, 2020

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA209190Orig1s000
CONTENTS

Reviews / Information Included in this Review
--

Approval Letter	X
Tentative Approval Letter	
Labeling	X
Labeling Review(s)	X
Proprietary Name Review(s)	
Medical Review(s)	X
Chemistry Review(s)	X
Bio Pharm/Tox Review	X
Bioequivalence Review(s)	X
Statistical Review(s)	X
Microbiology Review(s)	
Other Review(s)	X
Administrative & Correspondence Documents	X

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

APPROVAL LETTER



ANDA 209190

ANDA APPROVAL

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
498 Washington Street
Coventry, RI 02816
Attention: Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D.
Director Regulatory Affairs

Dear Sir:

This letter is in reference to your abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) received for review on April 14, 2016, submitted pursuant to section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

Reference is also made to the complete response letter issued by this office on May 3, 2019, and to any amendments thereafter.

We have completed the review of this ANDA and have concluded that adequate information has been presented to demonstrate that the drug meets the requirements for approval under the FD&C Act. Accordingly, the ANDA is **approved**, effective on the date of this letter. We have determined your Lidocaine Patch 5% to be bioequivalent and therapeutically equivalent to the reference listed drug (RLD), Lidoderm Patch 5%, of Teikoku Pharma USA, Inc.

Under section 506A of the FD&C Act, certain changes in the conditions described in this ANDA require an approved supplemental application before the change may be made.

Please note that if FDA requires a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for a listed drug, an ANDA citing that listed drug also will be required to have a REMS. See section 505-1(i) of the FD&C Act.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Postmarketing reporting requirements for this ANDA are set forth in 21 CFR 314.80-81 and 314.98 and at section 506I of the FD&C Act. The Agency should be advised of any change in the marketing status of this drug or if this drug will not be available for sale after approval. In particular, under section 506I(b) of the FD&C Act, you are required to notify the Agency in writing within 180 days from the date of this letter if this drug will not be available for sale within 180 days from the date of approval. As part of such written notification, you must include (1) the identity of the drug by established name and proprietary name (if any); (2) the ANDA number; (3) the strength of the drug; (4) the

date on which the drug will be available for sale, if known; and (5) the reason for not marketing the drug after approval.

PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

You may request advisory comments on proposed introductory advertising and promotional labeling materials prior to publication or dissemination. Please note that these submissions are voluntary. To do so, submit, in triplicate, a cover letter requesting advisory comments, the proposed materials in draft or mock-up form with annotated references, and the package insert (PI), Medication Guide, and patient PI (as applicable) to:

OPDP Regulatory Project Manager
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
Office of Prescription Drug Promotion
5901-B Ammendale Road
Beltsville, MD 20705

Alternatively, you may submit a request for advisory comments electronically in eCTD format. For more information about submitting promotional materials in eCTD format, see the draft Guidance for Industry (available at: <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM443702.pdf>).

You must also submit final promotional materials and package insert(s), accompanied by a Form FDA 2253, at the time of initial dissemination or publication [21 CFR 314.81(b)(3)(i)]. Form FDA 2253 is available at <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/AboutFDA/ReportsManualsForms/Forms/UCM083570.pdf>. Information and Instructions for completing the form can be found at <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/AboutFDA/ReportsManualsForms/Forms/UCM375154.pdf>. For more information about submission of promotional materials to the Office of Prescription Drug Promotion (OPDP), see <http://www.fda.gov/AboutFDA/CentersOffices/CDER/ucm090142.htm>.

ANNUAL FACILITY FEES

The Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2012 (GDUFA) (Public Law 112-144, Title III) established certain provisions¹ with respect to self-identification of facilities and payment of annual facility fees. Your ANDA identifies at least one facility that is subject to the self-identification requirement and payment of an annual facility fee. Self-identification must occur by June 1st of each year for the next fiscal year. Facility fees must be paid each year by the date specified in the Federal Register notice announcing facility fee amounts.

All finished dosage forms (FDFs) or active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) manufactured in a facility that has not met its obligations to self-identify or to pay fees when they are due will be deemed misbranded. This means that it will be a violation of federal law to ship these products in interstate commerce or to import them into the United States. Such violations can result in prosecution of those responsible, injunctions, or seizures of misbranded products. Products misbranded because of failure to self-identify or pay facility fees are subject to being denied entry into the United States.

CONTENT OF LABELING

As soon as possible, but no later than 14 days from the date of this letter, submit, using the FDA automated drug registration and listing system (eLIST), the content of labeling [21 CFR 314.50(l)] in structured product labeling (SPL) format, as described at <http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/DataStandards/StructuredProductLabeling/default.htm>, that is identical in content to the approved labeling (including the package insert, and any patient package insert and/or Medication Guide that may be required). Information on submitting SPL files using eLIST may be found in the guidance for industry titled “SPL Standard for Content of Labeling Technical Qs and As” at <https://www.fda.gov/media/71211/download>. The SPL will be accessible via publicly available labeling repositories.

Sincerely yours,

{See appended electronic signature page}

For Vincent Sansone, PharmD
CAPT, USPHS
Deputy Director
Office of Regulatory Operations
Office of Generic Drugs
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research

¹ Some of these provisions were amended by the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2017 (GDUFA II) (Public Law 115-52, Title III).



Catherine
Poole

Digitally signed by Catherine Poole

Date: 4/30/2020 12:20:59PM

GUID: 5407887a000a1c0c26055eafb8e3258a

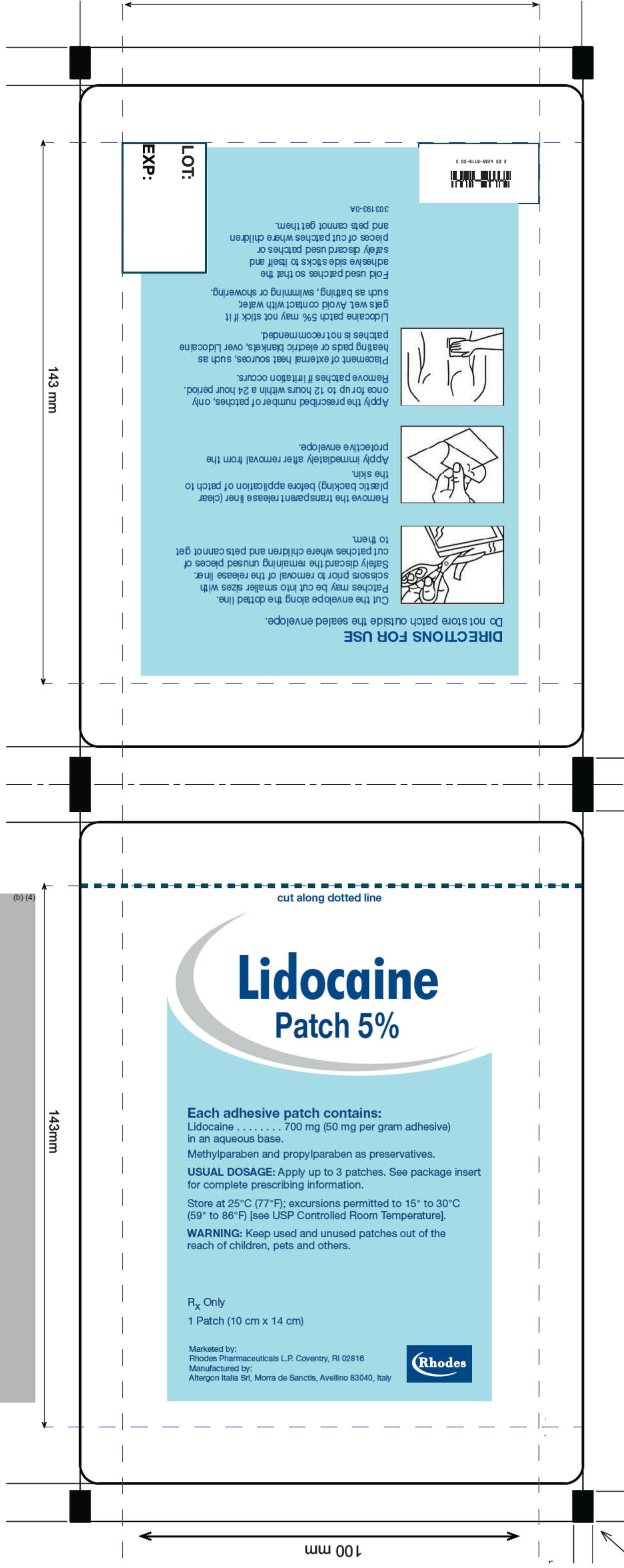
CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

LABELING

Lidocaine Patch 5 % - Patch Label





LOT:
EXP:



303189-0A

Fold used patches so that the adhesive side sticks to itself and safely discard used patches where children and pets cannot get them.

Lidocaine patch 5% may not stick if it gets wet. Avoid contact with water, such as bathing, swimming or showering.

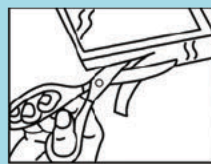
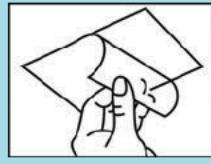
Placement of external heat sources, such as heating pads or electric blankets, over Lidocaine patches is not recommended.

Remove patches if irritation occurs. Apply the prescribed number of patches, only once for up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period.

Remove the transparent release liner (clear plastic backing) before application of patch to the skin.

Apply immediately after removal from the protective envelope.

Do not store patch outside the sealed envelope. Cut the envelope along the dotted line. Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner. Safely discard the remaining unused pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not store patch outside the sealed envelope.

cut along dotted line

Lidocaine Patch 5%

Each adhesive patch contains:

Lidocaine 700 mg (50 mg per gram adhesive) in an aqueous base.

Methylparaben and propylparaben as preservatives.

USUAL DOSAGE: Apply up to 3 patches. See package insert for complete prescribing information.

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

WARNING: Keep used and unused patches out of the reach of children, pets and others.

R_x Only
1 Patch (10 cm x 14 cm)

Marketed by:
Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. Coventry, RI 02816
Manufactured by:
Altergon Italia Srl, Morra de Sanctis, Avellino 83040, Italy

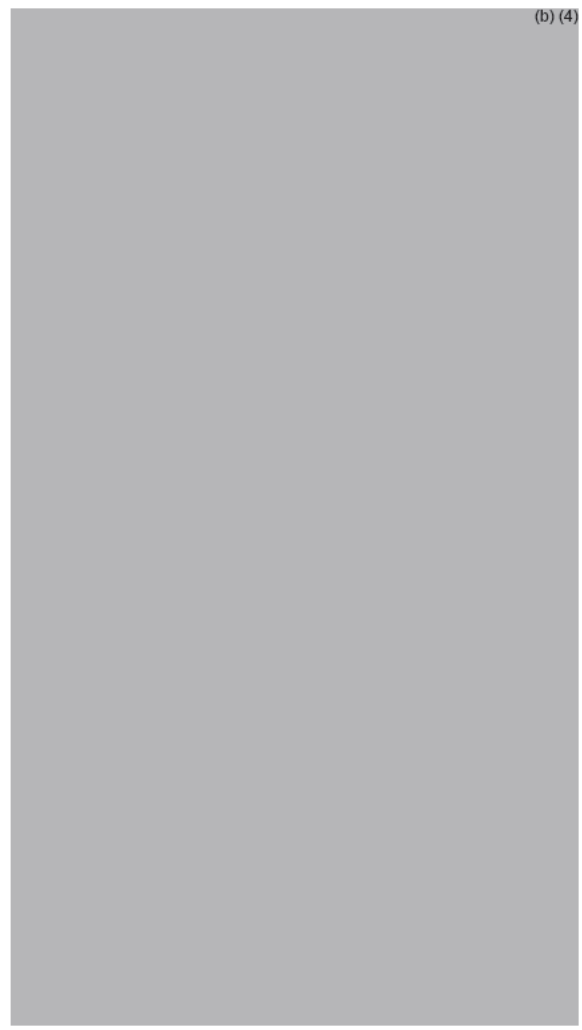


143 mm

143mm

100 mm

(b) (4)



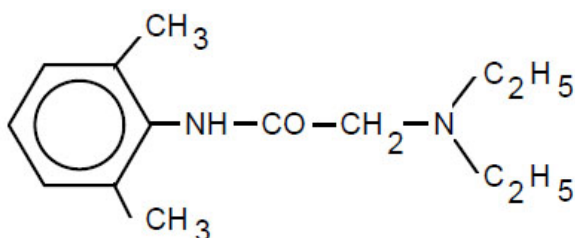
Lidocaine Patch 5%

Rx only

DESCRIPTION

Lidocaine patch 5% is comprised of an adhesive material containing 5% lidocaine, which is applied to a non-woven polyester felt backing and covered with a polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film release liner. The release liner is removed prior to application to the skin. The size of the patch is 10 cm x 14 cm.

Lidocaine is chemically designated as acetamide, 2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl), has an octanol:water partition ratio of 43 at pH 7.4, and has the following structure:



Each adhesive patch contains 700 mg of lidocaine (50 mg per gram adhesive) in an aqueous base. It also contains the following inactive ingredients: purified water, glycerin, sorbitol, polyacrylic acid, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium polyacrylate, propylene glycol, urea, kaolin, tartaric acid, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, edetate disodium, methylparaben, and propylparaben.

CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmacodynamics

Lidocaine is an amide-type local anesthetic agent and is suggested to stabilize neuronal membranes by inhibiting the ionic fluxes required for the initiation and conduction of impulses.

The penetration of lidocaine into intact skin after application of a lidocaine patch 5% is sufficient to produce an analgesic effect, but less than the amount necessary to produce a complete sensory block.

Pharmacokinetics

Absorption

The amount of lidocaine systemically absorbed from lidocaine patch 5% is directly related to both the duration of application and the surface area over which it is applied. In a pharmacokinetic study, three lidocaine patches were applied over an area of 420 cm² of intact skin on the back of normal volunteers for 12 hours. Blood samples were withdrawn for determination of lidocaine concentration during the application and for 12 hours after removal of patches. The results are summarized in Table 1.

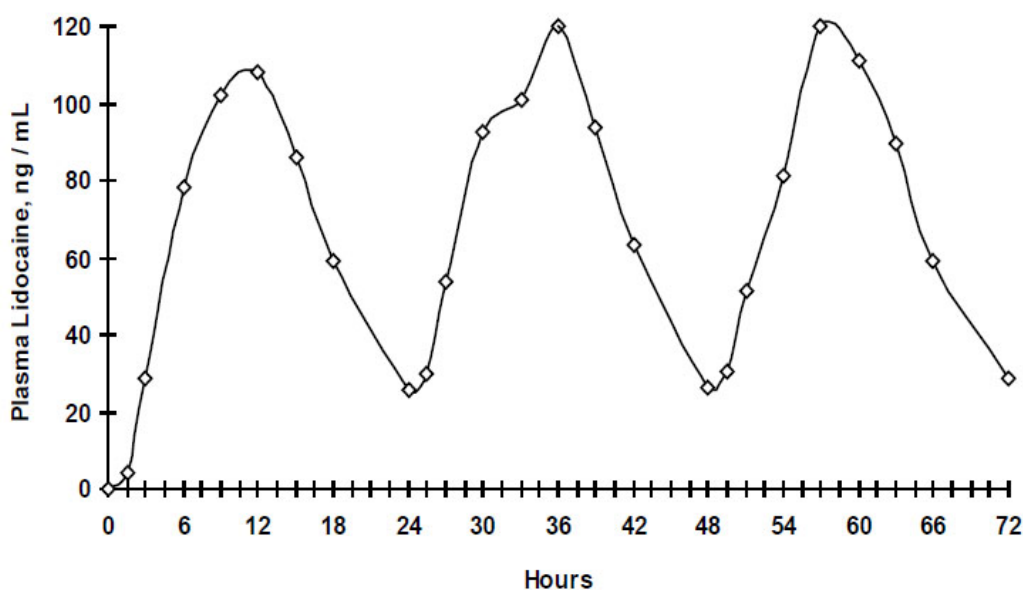
Table 1
Absorption of lidocaine from Lidocaine Patch 5%
Normal volunteers (n=15, 12-hour wearing time)

Lidocaine Patch 5%	Application Site	Area (cm ²)	Dose Absorbed (mg)	C _{max} (mcg/mL)	T _{max} (hr)
3 patches (2100 mg)	Back	420	64 ± 32	0.13 ± 0.06	11 hr

When lidocaine patch 5% is used according to the recommended dosing instructions, only 3 ± 2% of the dose applied is expected to be absorbed. At least 95% (665 mg) of lidocaine will remain in a used patch. Mean peak blood concentration of lidocaine is about 0.13 mcg/mL (about 1/10 of the therapeutic concentration required to treat cardiac arrhythmias). Repeated application of three patches simultaneously for 12 hours (recommended maximum daily dose), once per day for three days, indicated that the lidocaine concentration does not increase with daily use. The mean plasma pharmacokinetic profile for the 15 healthy volunteers is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Mean lidocaine blood concentrations after three consecutive daily applications of three lidocaine patches simultaneously for 12 hours per day in healthy volunteers (n = 15).



Distribution

When lidocaine is administered intravenously to healthy volunteers, the volume of distribution is 0.7 to 2.7 L/kg (mean 1.5 ± 0.6 SD, n = 15). At concentrations produced by application of lidocaine patch 5%, lidocaine is approximately 70% bound to plasma proteins, primarily alpha-1-acid glycoprotein. At much higher plasma concentrations (1 to 4 mcg/mL of free base), the plasma protein binding of lidocaine is concentration dependent. Lidocaine crosses the placental and blood brain barriers, presumably by passive diffusion.

Metabolism

It is not known if lidocaine is metabolized in the skin. Lidocaine is metabolized rapidly by the liver to a number of metabolites, including monoethylglycinexylidide (MEGX) and glycinexylidide (GX), both of which have pharmacologic activity similar to, but less potent than that of lidocaine. A

minor metabolite, 2,6-xylidine, has unknown pharmacologic activity but is carcinogenic in rats. The blood concentration of this metabolite is negligible following application of lidocaine patch 5%. Following intravenous administration, MEGX and GX concentrations in serum range from 11 to 36% and from 5 to 11% of lidocaine concentrations, respectively.

Excretion

Lidocaine and its metabolites are excreted by the kidneys. Less than 10% of lidocaine is excreted unchanged. The half-life of lidocaine elimination from the plasma following IV administration is 81 to 149 minutes (mean 107 ± 22 SD, $n = 15$). The systemic clearance is 0.33 to 0.90 L/min (mean 0.64 ± 0.18 SD, $n = 15$).

CLINICAL STUDIES

Single-dose treatment with lidocaine patch 5% was compared to treatment with vehicle patch (without lidocaine), and to no treatment (observation only) in a double-blind, crossover clinical trial with 35 post-herpetic neuralgia patients. Pain intensity and pain relief scores were evaluated periodically for 12 hours. Lidocaine patch 5% performed statistically better than vehicle patch in terms of pain intensity from 4 to 12 hours.

Multiple-dose, two-week treatment with lidocaine patch 5%, was compared to vehicle patch (without lidocaine) in a double-blind, crossover clinical trial of withdrawal-type design conducted in 32 patients, who were considered as responders to the open-label use of lidocaine patch 5% prior to the study. The constant type of pain was evaluated but not the pain induced by sensory stimuli (dysesthesia). Statistically significant differences favoring lidocaine patch 5% were observed in terms of time to exit from the trial (14 versus 3.8 days at p -value <0.001), daily average pain relief, and patient's preference of treatment. About half of the patients also took oral medication commonly used in the treatment of post-herpetic neuralgia. The extent of use of concomitant medication was similar in the two treatment groups.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Lidocaine patch 5% is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia. It should be applied only to **intact skin**.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Lidocaine patch 5% is contraindicated in patients with a known history of sensitivity to local anesthetics of the amide type, or to any other component of the product.

WARNINGS

Risk of Methemoglobinemia

Cases of methemoglobinemia have been reported in association with local anesthetic use. Although all patients are at risk for methemoglobinemia, patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency, congenital or idiopathic methemoglobinemia, cardiac or pulmonary compromise, infants under 6 months of age, and concurrent exposure to oxidizing agents or their metabolites are more susceptible to developing clinical manifestations of the condition. If local anesthetics must be used in these patients, close monitoring for symptoms and signs of methemoglobinemia is recommended.

Signs of methemoglobinemia may occur immediately or may be delayed some hours after exposure, and are characterized by a cyanotic skin discoloration and/or abnormal coloration of the blood. Methemoglobin levels may continue to rise; therefore, immediate treatment is required to avert

more serious central nervous system and cardiovascular adverse effects, including seizures, coma, arrhythmias, and death. Discontinue lidocaine patch 5% and any other oxidizing agents. Depending on the severity of the signs and symptoms, patients may respond to supportive care, i.e., oxygen therapy, hydration. A more severe clinical presentation may require treatment with methylene blue, exchange transfusion, or hyperbaric oxygen.

Accidental Exposure in Children

Even a *used* lidocaine patch 5% contains a large amount of lidocaine (at least 665 mg). The potential exists for a small child or a pet to suffer serious adverse effects from chewing or ingesting a new or used lidocaine patch 5%, although the risk with this formulation has not been evaluated. It is important for patients **to store and dispose of lidocaine patch 5% out of the reach of children, pets, and others** (see HANDLING AND DISPOSAL).

Excessive Dosing

Excessive dosing by applying lidocaine patch 5% to larger areas or for longer than the recommended wearing time could result in increased absorption of lidocaine and high blood concentrations, leading to serious adverse effects (see ADVERSE REACTIONS, Systemic Reactions). Lidocaine toxicity could be expected at lidocaine blood concentrations above 5 mcg/mL. The blood concentration of lidocaine is determined by the rate of systemic absorption and elimination. Longer duration of application, application of more than the recommended number of patches, smaller patients, or impaired elimination may all contribute to increasing the blood concentration of lidocaine. With recommended dosing of lidocaine patch 5%, the average peak blood concentration is about 0.13 mcg/mL, but concentrations higher than 0.25 mcg/mL have been observed in some individuals.

PRECAUTIONS

General

Hepatic Disease

Patients with severe hepatic disease are at greater risk of developing toxic blood concentrations of lidocaine, because of their inability to metabolize lidocaine normally.

Allergic Reactions

Patients allergic to para-aminobenzoic acid derivatives (procaine, tetracaine, benzocaine, etc.) have not shown cross sensitivity to lidocaine. However, lidocaine patch 5% should be used with caution in patients with a history of drug sensitivities, especially if the etiologic agent is uncertain.

Non-intact Skin

Application to broken or inflamed skin, although not tested, may result in higher blood concentrations of lidocaine from increased absorption. Lidocaine patch 5% is only recommended for use on intact skin.

External Heat Sources

Placement of external heat sources, such as heating pads or electric blankets, over lidocaine patch 5% is not recommended as this has not been evaluated and may increase plasma lidocaine levels.

Eye Exposure

The contact of lidocaine patch 5% with eyes, although not studied, should be avoided based on the findings of severe eye irritation with the use of similar products in animals. If eye contact occurs, immediately wash out the eye with water or saline and protect the eye until sensation returns.

Information for Patients

Methemoglobinemia

Inform patients that use of local anesthetics may cause methemoglobinemia, a serious condition that must be treated promptly. Advise patients or caregivers to stop use and seek immediate medical attention if they or someone in their care experience the following signs or symptoms: pale, gray, or blue colored skin (cyanosis); headache; rapid heart rate; shortness of breath; lightheadedness; or fatigue.

Drug Interactions

Antiarrhythmic Drugs

Lidocaine patch 5% should be used with caution in patients receiving Class I antiarrhythmic drugs (such as tocainide and mexiletine) since the toxic effects are additive and potentially synergistic.

Local Anesthetics

When lidocaine patch 5% is used concomitantly with other products containing local anesthetic agents, the amount absorbed from all formulations must be considered.

Drugs That May Cause Methemoglobinemia When Used with Lidocaine Patch 5%

Patients who are administered local anesthetics are at increased risk of developing methemoglobinemia when concurrently exposed to the following drugs, which could include other local anesthetics:

Examples of Drugs Associated with Methemoglobinemia:

Class	Examples
Nitrates/Nitrites	nitric oxide, nitroglycerin, nitroprusside, nitrous oxide
Local anesthetics	articaine, benzocaine, bupivacaine, lidocaine, mepivacaine, prilocaine, procaine, ropivacaine, tetracaine
Antineoplastic agents	cyclophosphamide, flutamide, hydroxyurea, ifosfamide, rasburicase
Antibiotics	dapsone, nitrofurantoin, para-aminosalicylic acid, sulfonamides
Antimalarials	chloroquine, primaquine
Anticonvulsants	Phenobarbital, phenytoin, sodium valproate
Other drugs	acetaminophen, metoclopramide, quinine, sulfasalazine

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility

Carcinogenesis

A minor metabolite, 2,6-xylidine, has been found to be carcinogenic in rats. The blood concentration of this metabolite is negligible following application of lidocaine patch 5%.

Mutagenesis

Lidocaine HCl is not mutagenic in Salmonella/mammalian microsome test nor clastogenic in chromosome aberration assay with human lymphocytes and mouse micronucleus test.

Impairment of Fertility

The effect of lidocaine patch 5% on fertility has not been studied.

Pregnancy

Teratogenic Effects

Pregnancy Category B.

Lidocaine patch 5% has not been studied in pregnancy. Reproduction studies with lidocaine have been performed in rats at doses up to 30 mg/kg subcutaneously and have revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus due to lidocaine. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, lidocaine patch 5% should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Labor and Delivery

Lidocaine patch 5% has not been studied in labor and delivery. Lidocaine is not contraindicated in labor and delivery. Should lidocaine patch 5% be used concomitantly with other products containing lidocaine, total doses contributed by all formulations must be considered.

Nursing Mothers

Lidocaine patch 5% has not been studied in nursing mothers. Lidocaine is excreted in human milk, and the milk:plasma ratio of lidocaine is 0.4. Caution should be exercised when lidocaine patch 5% is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Application Site Reactions

During or immediately after treatment with lidocaine patch 5%, the skin at the site of application may develop blisters, bruising, burning sensation, depigmentation, dermatitis, discoloration, edema, erythema, exfoliation, irritation, papules, petechia, pruritus, vesicles, or may be the locus of abnormal sensation. These reactions are generally mild and transient, resolving spontaneously within a few minutes to hours.

Allergic Reactions

Allergic and anaphylactoid reactions associated with lidocaine, although rare, can occur. They are characterized by angioedema, bronchospasm, dermatitis, dyspnea, hypersensitivity, laryngospasm, pruritus, shock, and urticaria. If they occur, they should be managed by conventional means. The detection of sensitivity by skin testing is of doubtful value.

Other Adverse Events

Due to the nature and limitation of spontaneous reports in postmarketing surveillance, causality has not been established for additional reported adverse events including:

Asthenia, confusion, disorientation, dizziness, headache, hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia, lightheadedness, metallic taste, nausea, nervousness, pain exacerbated, paresthesia, somnolence, taste alteration, vomiting, visual disturbances such as blurred vision, flushing, tinnitus, and tremor.

Systemic (Dose-Related) Reactions

Systemic adverse reactions following appropriate use of lidocaine patch 5% are unlikely, due to the small dose absorbed (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, Pharmacokinetics). Systemic adverse effects of lidocaine are similar in nature to those observed with other amide local anesthetic agents, including CNS excitation and/or depression (lightheadedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria,

confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, tinnitus, blurred or double vision, vomiting, sensations of heat, cold, or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, respiratory depression and arrest). Excitatory CNS reactions may be brief or not occur at all, in which case the first manifestation may be drowsiness merging into unconsciousness. Cardiovascular manifestations may include bradycardia, hypotension, and cardiovascular collapse leading to arrest.

OVERDOSAGE

Lidocaine overdose from cutaneous absorption is rare, but could occur. If there is any suspicion of lidocaine overdose (see ADVERSE REACTIONS, Systemic Reactions), drug blood concentration should be checked. The management of overdose includes close monitoring, supportive care, and symptomatic treatment. Dialysis is of negligible value in the treatment of acute overdose with lidocaine.

In the absence of massive topical overdose or oral ingestion, evaluation of symptoms of toxicity should include consideration of other etiologies for the clinical effects, or overdosage from other sources of lidocaine or other local anesthetics.

The oral LD₅₀ of lidocaine HCl is 459 (346 to 773) mg/kg (as the salt) in non-fasted female rats and 214 (159 to 324) mg/kg (as the salt) in fasted female rats, which are equivalent to roughly 4000 mg and 2000 mg, respectively, in a 60 to 70 kg man based on the equivalent surface area dosage conversion factors between species.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

Apply lidocaine patch 5% to intact skin to cover the most painful area. Apply the prescribed number of patches (maximum of 3), only once for up to 12 hours within a 24-hour period. Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner (see HANDLING AND DISPOSAL). Clothing may be worn over the area of application. Smaller areas of treatment are recommended in a debilitated patient, or a patient with impaired elimination.

If irritation or a burning sensation occurs during application, remove the patch(es) and do not reapply until the irritation subsides.

When lidocaine patch 5% is used concomitantly with other products containing local anesthetic agents, the amount absorbed from all formulations must be considered.

Lidocaine patch 5% may not stick if it gets wet. Avoid contact with water, such as bathing, swimming, or showering.

HANDLING AND DISPOSAL

Hands should be washed after the handling of lidocaine patch 5%, and eye contact with lidocaine patch 5% should be avoided. Do not store patch outside the sealed envelope. Apply immediately after removal from the protective envelope. Fold used patches so that the adhesive side sticks to itself and safely discard used patches or pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them. Lidocaine patch 5% should be kept out of the reach of children.

HOW SUPPLIED

Lidocaine patch 5% is available as the following:

Carton of 30 patches..... NDC 42858-118-30
(packaged in individual child-resistant envelopes)

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

For more information, call Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. at 1-888-827-0616.

Marketed by:

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.

Coventry, RI 02816, USA

Manufactured by:

Altergon Italia Srl

Zona Industriale ASI, Morra de Sanctis

Avellino, 83040, Italy

303194-0A

Revised 01/2019

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

LABELING REVIEW(s)

LABELING REVIEW

Division of Labeling Review
 Office of Regulatory Operations
 Office of Generic Drugs (OGD)

Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

A

Date of Review	3/16/2020
NDANumber()	209190
Review Number	3
Applicant Name	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
Label Name & Strength () [Add "(OTC)" after strength if applicable]	Lidocaine Patch 5%
Proprietary Name	NA
Submission Received Date	2/27/2020
Primary Labeling Reviewer	Rita Lindie
Secondary Labeling Reviewer	Refer to signature page
<p>Review Conclusion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTABLE – No Comments</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTABLE – Include Post Approval Comments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Minor Deficiency* – Refer to Labeling Deficiencies and Comments for Letter to Applicant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Major Deficiency† – Refer to Labeling Deficiencies and Comments for Letter to Applicant</p> <p>†Theme - Choose an item.</p> <p>Justification for Major Deficiency - Choose an item.</p> <p>*Please Note: The Regulatory Project Manager (RPM) may change the recommendation from Minor Deficiency to Discipline Review Letter/Information Request (DRL/IR) if all other OGD reviews are acceptable. Otherwise, the labeling minor and major deficiencies will be included in the Complete Response Letter (CRL) letter to the applicant.</p>	
<p>On Policy Alert List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Combined Insert/Outsert <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (If yes, indicate ANDA number)</p>	

A

1 Labeling Comments

1.1 Labeling Deficiencies and Comments for Return to Preclinical

Labeling deficiencies determined on (add date) based on your submission(s) received (add date):

1. GENERAL COMMENTS
Comment
2. CONTAINER LABEL
a. Comment
b. Comment
3. CARTON LABELING
4. PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
a. Comment
b. Subheading
i. Comment
ii. Comment
5. MEDICATION GUIDE
6. STRUCTURED PRODUCT LABELING (SPL)

Submit your revised labeling electronically. The prescribing information and any patient labeling should reflect the full content of the labeling as well as the planned ordering of the content of the labeling. The container label and any outer packaging should reflect the content as well as an accurate representation of the layout, color, text size, and style.

To facilitate review of your next submission, please provide a side-by-side comparison of your proposed labeling with [Choose an item](#). all differences annotated and explained. We also advise that you only address the deficiencies noted in this communication.

Additionally, we remind you that it is your responsibility to continually monitor available labeling resources such as DRUGS@FDA, the Electronic Orange Book, and the United States Pharmacopeia – National Formulary (USP-NF) online for recent updates and make any necessary revisions to your labels and labeling.

It is also your responsibility to ensure your ANDA addresses all listed exclusivities that claim the approved drug product. Please ensure that all exclusivities and patents listed in the electronic OB are addressed and updated in your application. Ensure your labeling aligns with your patent and exclusivity statements.

1.2 Comments for Return to Preclinical with Incomplete

The Division of Labeling has no further questions/comments at this time based on your labeling submission (s) received (add date)

Additionally, we remind you that it is your responsibility to continually monitor available labeling resources such as DRUGS@FDA, the Electronic Orange Book, and the United States Pharmacopeia – National Formulary (USP-NF) online for recent updates and make any necessary revisions to your labels and labeling.

I . o your re pon .b .y o en ure your ANDA ddre .e . .ed excu .v .e h .c .m he .
pproved drug produc . Pe . e en ure h . . excu .v .e nd p .en . .ed n he e ec ron c OB re .
ddre .ed nd upd .ed n your pp c .on En ure your be ng .gn w.h your p .en nd .
exc u .v y . emen . .

1.3 POST APPROVAL REVISIONS .

The e commen . w . be ddre .ed po . pprov . (n he fr be ng upp emen rev ew) .

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION .

Remove the “Pregnancy Category B” per the Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule (79 FR 72064). .

2. PREVIOUS LABELING REVIEW, DEFICIENCIES, FIRM'S RESPONSE, AND REVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT

In this section, we include any previous labeling review deficiencies, the firm's response and reviewer's assessment to firm's response as well as any new deficiencies found in this cycle. Include the previous review cycle and the review's submission date(s) [e.g. "The below comments are from the labeling review C3 based on the submission dated 7/4/15"].

Reviewer Comments:

Labeling was found to be acceptable in C2 review (1/23/2017 submission). Applicant submitted the following amendment

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. (Rhodes) is herein submitting a Labeling Amendment to the pending application to update the proposed product labeling to align with changes to the RLD. These changes are being made in accordance with 21 CFR 314.60.

2.1 CONTAINER AND CARTON LABELS

Did the firm submit container and/or carton labels that were **NOT** requested in the previous labeling review?
NO

If yes, state the reason for the submission, and comment below whether the proposed revisions are acceptable or deficient.

Reviewer Comments: Container and carton labeling were found to be acceptable in C2 review. Post approval comment from C2 (add the NDC number to the top third portion of the principal display panel per 21 CFR 207.35(b)(3) is no longer applicable per regulations.

2.2 ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE REVIEW

In this section, include any correspondence or internal information pertinent to the review. Include the correspondence(s) and/or information date(s) [e.g. resolution of any pending chemistry review or issue].

Reviewer Comments:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

3. LABELING REVIEW INFORMATION AND REVIEWER ASSESSMENT

3.1 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Are there any pending issues in [DLR's SharePoint Drug Facts](#)? YES

If Yes, please explain in section 2.2 Additional Background Information Pertinent to the Review

SLC to add language for Methemoglobinemia associated with the use of local anesthetics.

Is the drug product listed in the Policy Alert Tracker on [OGD's SharePoint](#)? YES

If Yes, please explain.

Is the drug product listed on the [Susceptibility Test Interpretive Criteria web page](#)? NO

3.2 MODEL LABELING

Table 1: Review Model Labeling
(Check the box used as the Model Labeling)

MOST RECENTLY APPROVED NDA MODEL LABELING

(If NDA is listed in the discontinued section of the Orange Book, indicate whether the application has been withdrawn and if so enter the most recently approved ANDA labeling information as applicable.)

NDA# /Supplement# (S-000 if original): 020612/S-014

Supplement Approval Date: 11/2/2018

Proprietary Name: Lidoderm®

Established Name: lidocaine patch

Description of Supplement:

This supplemental new drug application provides for revisions to the labeling for LIDODERM consistent with our May 21, 2018, Safety Labeling Change Notification letter.

MOST RECENTLY APPROVED ANDA MODEL LABELING

ANDA#/Supplement# (S-000 if original): Click here to enter text.

Supplement Approval Date: Click here to enter text.

Proprietary Name: Click here to enter text.

Established Name: Click here to enter text.

Description of Supplement:

TEMPLATE (e.g., BPCA, PREA, Carve-out): Click here to enter text.

OTHER (Describe): Click here to enter text.

Reviewer Assessment:

Is the Prescribing Information or Drug Facts Labeling (OTC) same as the model labeling, except for differences allowed under [21 CFR 314.94\(a\)\(8\)](#)? **YES**

Are the specific requirements for format met under [21 CFR 201.57\(new\)](#) or [201.80\(old\)](#), or [201.66 \(OTC\)](#)? **YES**

Does the Model Labeling have combined insert labeling for multiple dosage forms? **NO**

Reviewer Comments: Applicant revised labeling to be in accordance with RLD, NDA 020612/S-014 approved 11/2/2018. Changes are acceptable.

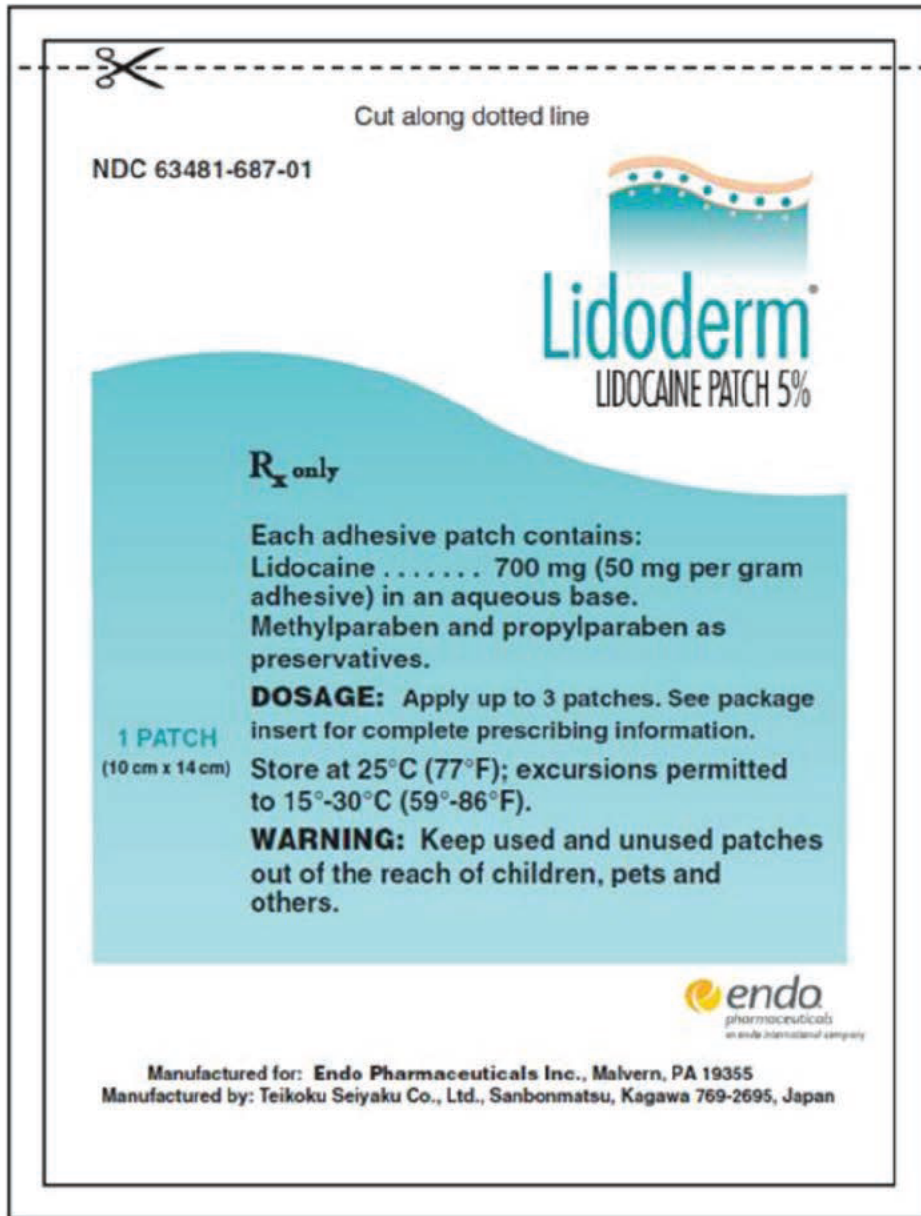
Post-approval comments (can be send out on 1st labeling revision if still applicable).

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Remove the “Pregnancy Category B” per the Pregnancy and Lactation Labeling Rule (79 FR 72064).

3.3 MODEL CONTAINER LABELS

Model container/carton/blister labels [Source: DARRTS S-012 approval letter]



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not store patch outside the sealed envelope.



Cut the envelope along the dotted line. Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner. Safely discard the remaining unused pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.



Remove the transparent release liner (clear plastic backing) before application of patch to the skin. Apply immediately after removal from the protective envelope.



Apply the prescribed number of patches, only once for up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period. Remove patches if irritation occurs.

Placement of external heat sources, such as heating pads or electric blankets, over LIDODERM patches is not recommended.

LIDODERM may not stick if it gets wet. Avoid contact with water, such as bathing, swimming or showering.



211374

Fold used patches so that the adhesive side sticks to itself and safely discard used patches or pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.

LOT:
EXP:

1 Page has been withheld in full as b4 draft labeling immediately following this page

3.4 UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA (USP)

The [USP](#) was searched on 3/16/2020.

Table 2: United States Pharmacopeia (USP)				
	YES or NO	Date	Monograph Title (NA if no monograph)	Packaging and Storage/Labeling Statements (NA if no monograph)
Currently Official	No		Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Not Yet Official	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter the date when the monograph becomes official.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Reviewer Assessment:

Are the required USP recommendations and/or differences in test methods (e.g., dissolution, organic impurities, assay) reflected in the labeling and labels? **NA**

Reviewer Comments:

Click here to enter text.

3.5 PATENTS AND EXCLUSIVITIES

The Orange Book was searched on 3/16/2020.

Table 3 provides Orange Book patents for the Model Labeling [Click here to enter NDA number](#) and ANDA patent certifications. (For applications that have no patents, N/A is entered in the patent number column)

Table 3: Impact of Model Labeling Patents on ANDA Labeling						
Patent Number	Patent Expiration	Patent Use Code	Patent Use Code Definition	Patent Certification	Date of Patent Cert Submission	Labeling Impact (enter Carve-out or None)
Click here to enter text.						

Reviewer Assessment:

Is the applicant’s “patent carve out” acceptable? **NA**

Reviewer Comments:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Table 4 provides Orange Book exclusivities for the Model Labeling and ANDA exclusivity statements.

Table 4: Impact of Model Labeling Exclusivities on ANDA Labels and Labeling					
Exclusivity Code	Exclusivity Expiration	Exclusivity Code Definition	Exclusivity Statement	Date of Exclusivity Submission	Labeling Impact (enter Carve-out or None)
Click here to enter text.					

Reviewer Assessment:

Is the applicant’s “exclusivity carve out” acceptable? **NA**

Reviewer Comments:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

4. DESCRIPTION, HOW SUPPLIED AND MANUFACTURED BY STATEMENT

Tables 5, 6, and 7 describe any changes in the inactive ingredients, dosage form description, package sizes, and manufacturer/distributor/packer statements of the Prescribing Information or Drug Facts for OTC products when compared to the previous labeling review.

Reviewer Assessment:

Are there changes to the inactives in the DESCRIPTION section or Inactive Ingredients (OTC)? **NO**
 Are there changes to the dosage form description(s) or package size(s) in HOW SUPPLIED or package size(s) for OTC? **NO**
 Are there changes to the manufacturer/distributor/packer statements? **NO**
 If yes, then comment below in Tables 5, 6, and 7.

Table 5: Comparison of DESCRIPTION Section or Inactive Ingredients Subsection (OTC)		
Previous Labeling Review	Currently Proposed	Assessment

Table 5: Comparison of DESCRIPTION Section or Inactive Ingredients Subsection (OTC)		
inactive ingredients: purified water, glycerin, sorbitol, polyacrylic acid, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium polyacrylate, propylene glycol, urea, kaolin, tartaric acid, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, disodium edetate, methylparaben and propylparaben.	inactive ingredients: purified water, glycerin, sorbitol, polyacrylic acid, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium polyacrylate, propylene glycol, urea, kaolin, tartaric acid, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, edetate disodium, methylparaben, and propylparaben.	No changes

Table 6: Comparison of HOW SUPPLIED Section or Packaging Sizes for OTC Products		
Previous Labeling Review	Currently Proposed	Assessment
Lidocaine patch 5% is available as the following: Carton of 30 patches..... NDC 42858-118-30 (packaged in individual child-resistant envelopes)	Lidocaine patch 5% is available as the following: Carton of 30 patches..... NDC 42858-118-30 (packaged in individual child-resistant envelopes)	No changes

Table 7: Manufacturer/Distributor/Packer Statements		
Previous Labeling Review	Currently Proposed	Assessment
Marketed by: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P Coventry, RI 02816 Manufactured by: Altergon Italia Srl, Morra de Sanctis Avellino 83040, Italy	Marketed by: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. Coventry, RI 02816, USA Manufactured by: Altergon Italia Srl Zona Industriale ASI, Morra de Sanctis Avellino, 83040, Italy	No changes

5. COMMENTS/CONSULTS FOR OTHER DISCIPLINES

Describe questions, issues and consults sent to and/or received from other discipline(s) (e.g., OPQ, OB, DCR):

Refer to the [Consult Screening flow chart](#) to determine any necessary consults.

(For Issues, include the following information: discipline and description of issue, issue reference number or link, and date of issue). Reminder: Refer to chemistry review to verify labeling section (per Chemistry-Labeling MOU) is complete. Refer to DCR review for combination product to verify if labeling comments were communicated to applicant.

Reviewer Comments:

From CMC review finalized 3/3/2020

LABELING

{For ANDA only}

R Regional Information

1.14 Labeling

Labeling & Package Insert

DESCRIPTION section

Is the information accurate? Yes No

If "No," explain.

Is the drug product subject of a USP monograph? Yes No

If "Yes," state if labeling needs a special USP statement in the Description. (e.g., USP test pending. Meets USP assay test 2. Meets USP organic impurities test 3.)

Note: If there is a potential that USP statement needs to be added or modified in the Description, alert the labeling reviewer.

HOW SUPPLIED section

i) Is the information accurate? Yes No

If "No," explain.

ii) Are the storage conditions acceptable? Yes No

If "No," explain.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION section, for injectables, and where applicable:

Did the applicant provide quality data to support in-use conditions (e.g. diluent compatibility studies)? Yes No N/A

If "No," explain.

Is tamper evident feature provided in the container/closure? Yes No

If "No," explain.

For solid oral drug products, only: drug product length(s) of commercial batch(es):

ANDA Strength	Length (mm)	Imprint Code

Describe issue(s) sent to and/or received from the OGD Labeling Reviewer:

None

List of Deficiencies:

N/A

6. OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF MATERIALS REVIEWED

Tables 8 and 9 provide a summary of recommendations for all labeling pieces for this application.

For each row, you **MUST** choose an item "Final, Draft, or "NA". If you enter "NA" under the second column, you do NOT need to enter "NA" for the remaining columns.

Table 8: Review Summary of Container Label and Carton Labeling				
	Final or Draft or NA	Packaging Sizes	Submission Received Date	Recommendation
Container (patch)	Final	1 patch	1/23/2017	Satisfactory
Patch envelope	Final	1 envelope containing 1 patch	1/23/2017	Satisfactory
Carton	Final	30 patches (1 patch per envelope)	1/23/2017	Satisfactory
(Other – specify)	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Table 9 Review Summary of Prescribing Information and Patient Labeling				
	Final or Draft or NA	Revision Date and/or Code	Submission Received Date	Recommendation
Prescribing Information	Draft	1/2019	2/27/2020	Satisfactory
Medication Guide	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Patient Information	Choose an item.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
SPL Data Elements		Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.



Rita 9
Lindie 9

i ita 9 si ned b 9Rita Lindie 9
ate: 3/16/2020 02:52:38PM 9
GUI : 53c57083000163 fca7572eedfad43b0 9



Theresa 9
Liu 9

i ita 9 si ned b 9Theresa Liu 9
ate: 3/18/2020 11:56:07AM
GUI : 508da70a00028d58 11de18a5 8cda6f 9

LABELING REVIEW

Division of Labeling Review
 Office of Regulatory Operations
 Office of Generic Drugs (OGD)
 Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

Date of Review	2/27/2017
NDANumber()	209190
Review Number	2
Applicant Name	ARhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
Label Name & Strength ()	Lidocaine Patch 5%
Proprietary Name	NA
Submission Received Date	1/23/2017
Labeling Reviewer	Rita Lindie
Labeling Team Leader	Theresa Liu
<p>Review Conclusion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTABLE – No Comments.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTABLE – Include Post Approval Comments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Minor Deficiency* – Refer to Labeling Deficiencies and Comments for the Letter to Applicant.</p> <p>*Please Note: The Regulatory Project Manager (RPM) may change the recommendation from Minor Deficiency to Easily Correctable Deficiency if all other OGD reviews are acceptable. Otherwise, the labeling minor deficiencies will be included in the Complete Response (CR) letter to the applicant.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On Policy Alert List</p>	

1 GENERAL COMMENTS

1.1 DEFICIENCIES AND COMMENTS FOR APPROVAL

Deficiencies determined on (add date) based on your submission(s) dated (add date):

1. GENERAL COMMENTS
Comment
2. CONTAINER LABEL
a. Comment
b. Comment
3. CARTON LABELING
4. PRESCRIBING INFORMATION
a. Comment
b. Subheading
i. Comment
ii. Comment
5. MEDICATION GUIDE
6. STRUCTURED PRODUCT LABELING (SPL)

Submit your revised labeling electronically. The prescribing information and any patient labeling should reflect the full content of the labeling as well as the planned ordering of the content of the labeling. The container label and any outer packaging should reflect the content as well as an accurate representation of the layout, color, text size, and style.

To facilitate review of your next submission, please provide a side-by-side comparison of your proposed labeling with Choose an item. all differences annotated and explained. We also advise that you only address the deficiencies noted in this communication.

However, prior to the submission of your amendment, please check labeling resources, including DRUGS@FDA, the electronic Orange Book and the NF-USP online, for recent updates and make any necessary revisions to your labels and labeling.

In order to keep ANDA labeling current, we suggest that you subscribe to the daily or weekly updates of new documents posted on the CDER web site at the following address –

http://service.govdelivery.com/service/subscribe.html?code=USFDA_17

1.2 COMMENTS FOR APPROVAL

The Division of Labeling has no further questions/comments at this time based on your labeling submission (s) dated (add date)

1.3 POST APPROVAL REVISIONS

These comments will NOT be sent to the applicants at this time.
These comments will be addressed post approval (in the first labeling supplement review).

1 P i ENVELOPE i

Please add the ND i number to the top th rd port on of the pr nc pal d splay panel per 21 FR i
207 35(b)(3) i

2. PREVIOUS LABELING REVIEW DEFICIENCIES, DEFICIENTS, FIRM'S RESPONSES AND REVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT

In this section, we include any previous labeling review deficiencies, the firm's response and reviewer's assessment to firm's response as well as any new deficiencies found in this cycle. Include the previous review cycle and the review's submission date(s) [e.g. "The below comments are from the labeling review C3 based on the submission dated 7/4/15"].

Reviewer Comments:

The below comments are from the labeling review C1 based on the submission dated 4/14/16.

1. GENERAL COMMENTS

Include the country of origin on all your labeling pieces.

2. PATCH LABEL

We note that final printed labeling (FPL) for the patch was not submitted for this application. Please ensure to include the established name and strength of the drug product, Lidocaine Patch 5%, on the patch when submitting FPL of the patch.

3. PATCH ENVELOPE

- a. Please ensure that the dotted line for cutting is only present on the top (as one single straight line), as opposed to along all four sides.
- b. We recommend revising the presentation of the established name from all upper case letters to title case (i.e., Established Name) to improve its readability.
- c. Relocate “Rx Only” symbol and net quantity statement to the lower portion of principal display panel and remove the bold facetype.
- d. Revise “DOSAGE” to read as (b) (4)
- e. Add the following statement to appear in conjunction with the storage statement: “[see USP Controlled Room Temperature]”.

4. CARTON LABELING

See applicable patch envelope comments.

5. PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Please replace the abbreviation (b) (4) with “mcg” for clarity.

6. STRUCTURED PRODUCT LABELING (SPL)

Revise the list of the inactive ingredients to reflect the list of the inactive ingredients in your package insert and consistent with your submission.

Applicant responded to all of the above comments. Per applicant, “please note that the dotted line for cutting will only be present on the top as one single straight line per FDA Easily Correctable Deficiency comment, Labeling: (3) (a) Patch Envelope. The light dotted lines, shown on the label, are for die line purposes to show the layout of the envelope heat seal to the back panel.”

2.1 CONTAINER AND CARTON LABELS

Did the firm submit container and/or carton labels that were **NOT** requested in the previous labeling review?
NO

If yes, state the reason for the submission, and comment below whether the proposed revisions are acceptable or deficient.



Comments to applicant:

- Please add the NDC number to the top third portion of the principal display panel per 21 CFR 207.35(b)(3).

2.2 ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE REVIEW

In this section, include any correspondence or internal information pertinent to the review. Include the correspondence(s) and/or information date(s) [e.g. resolution of any pending chemistry review or issue].

Reviewer Comments:

NA to enter text.

3. LABELING REVIEW INFORMATION AND REVIEWER ASSESSMENT

3.1 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Are there any pending issues in **DLR's SharePoint Drug Facts**? **NO**

If Yes, please explain in section 2.2 Additional Background Information Pertinent to the Review

Is the drug product listed in the Policy Alert Tracker on **OGD's SharePoint**? **NO**

If Yes, please explain.

DEL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

**Table 1: Review Model Labeling for Prescribing Information and Patient Labeling
(Check the box unless as the Model Labeling)**

MOST RECENTLY APPROVED NDA MODEL LABELING

(If NDA is listed in the discontinued section of the Orange Book, also enter ANDA model labeling information.)

NDA# /Supplement# (S-000 if original): 020612/S-012

Supplement Approval Date : 1/7/2015

Proprietary Name: Lidoderm®

Establishment Name: lidocaine patch

Description of Supplement:

This supplemental application, submitted as a "Changes Being Effected in 30 days" supplement, provides for the addition of the statements "Lidoderm may not stick if it is wet. Avoid contact with water such as bathing, swimming or showering." to the DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION section of the Package Insert, Overwrap Envelope, and Carton labeling.

MOST RECENTLY APPROVED ANDA MODEL LABELING

ANDA#/Supplement# (S-000 if original): NA to enter text.

Supplement Approval Date : NA to enter text.

Proprietary Name: NA to enter text.

Establishment Name: NA to enter text.

Description of Supplement:

TEMPLATE (e.g., BPCA, PREA, Carveout): NA to enter text.

OTHER (Describe): NA to enter text.

Reviewer Assessment:

Is the Prescribing Information same as the model labeling, except for differences allowed under [21 CFR 314.94\(a\)\(8\)](#)? **YES**

Are the specific requirements for format met under [21 CFR 201.57\(new\)](#) or [201.80\(old\)](#)? **YES**

Does the Model Labeling have combined insert labeling for multiple dosage forms? **NO**

Reviewer Comments: Acceptable

NA to enter text.

DEL CONTAINER LABELS

o del container/carton/blister labels [Source: DARRTS S-012 approval letter]



Cut along dotted line

NDC 63481-687-01



R_x only

Each adhesive patch contains:
Lidocaine 700 mg (50 mg per gram
adhesive) in an aqueous base.
Methylparaben and propylparaben as
preservatives.

DOSAGE: Apply up to 3 patches. See package
insert for complete prescribing information.

1 PATCH
(10 cm x 14 cm)

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted
to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F).

WARNING: Keep used and unused patches
out of the reach of children, pets and
others.



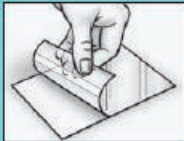
Manufactured for: **Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc., Malvern, PA 19355**
Manufactured by: Teikoku Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Sanbonmatsu, Kagawa 769-2695, Japan

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not store patch outside the sealed envelope.



Cut the envelope along the dotted line. Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner. Safely discard the remaining unused pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.



Remove the transparent release liner (clear plastic backing) before application of patch to the skin. Apply immediately after removal from the protective envelope.



Apply the prescribed number of patches, only once for up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period. Remove patches if irritation occurs.

Placement of external heat sources, such as heating pads or electric blankets, over LIDODERM patches is not recommended.

LIDODERM may not stick if it gets wet. Avoid contact with water, such as bathing, swimming or showering.



211374

Fold used patches so that the adhesive side sticks to itself and safely discard used patches or pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.

LOT:
EXP:

3.5 UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA (USP) & PHARMACOPEIA FOR CHILDREN (PF)

We searched the USP and PF to determine if the drug product under review is the subject of a USP monograph or proposed USP monograph.

Table 2: USP and PF Search Results

	Date Searched	Monograph ? YES or NO	Monograph Title (NA if no monograph)	Packaging and Storage/Labeling Statements (NA if no monograph)
USP	3/8/2017	No	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.
PF	3/1/2017	No	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.

Reviewer Comments:

NA to enter text.

3.5 PATENTS AND EXCLUSIVITIES

The Orange Book was searched on 3/1/2017.

Table 3 provides Orange Book patents for the Model Labeling NDA 020612 and ANDA patent certifications.

(For applications that have no patents, N/A is entered in the patent number column)

Table 3: Impact of Model Labeling Patents on ANDA Labeling

Patent Number	Patent Expiration	Patent Use Code	Patent Use Code Definition	Patent Certification	Date of Patent Certification Submission	Labeling Impact (enter "Carve-out" or "None")
NA to enter text.						

r Ass ssm ent: r

Is the applicant's "patent carve out" acceptable? **NA** r

Reviewer Comments: r

NA to ente text. r

Table 4 provides Orange Book exclusivities for the Model Labeling and ANDA exclusivity statements. r

Table 4: Impact of Model Labeling Exclusivities on ANDA Labels and Labeling r					
Exclusivity Code r	Exclusivity Expiration r	Exclusivity Code Definition r	Exclusivity Statement r	Date of Exclusivity Submission r	Labeling Impact (enter "Carve-out" or "None") r
NA to enter text. r					

r Ass ssm ent: r

Is the applicant's "exclusivity carve out" acceptable? **NA** r

Reviewer Comments: r

NA to ente text. r

4. DESCRIPTION, HOW SUPPLIED AND MANUFACTURED BY STATEMENT r

Tables 5, 6, and 7 describe any changes in the inactive ingredients, dosage form description, package sizes, and manufacture /distribution /package statements of the Prescribing Information or Drug Facts for OTC products when compared to the previous labeling review. r

r Ass ssm ent: r

Are there changes to the inactives in the DESCRIPTION section or Inactive Ingredients (OTC)? **NO** r
 Are there changes to the dosage form description(s) or package size(s) in HOW SUPPLIED or package size(s) for OTC? **NO** r
 Are there changes to the manufacture /distribution /package statements? **YES** r
 If yes, then comment below in Tables 5, 6, and 7. r

Table 5: Comparison of DESCRIPTION Section or Inactive Ingredients Subsection (OTC) r		
Previous Labeling Review r	Currently Proposed r	Assessment r
Each adhesive patch contains 700 mg of lidocaine (50 mg per gram adhesive) in an aqueous base. It also contains the following inactive ingredients: purified water, sorbitol, glycerin, polyacrylic acid, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, propylene glycol, sodium polyacrylate, urea, kaolin, tartaric acid, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, disodium edetate, methylparaben and propylparaben. r	Each adhesive patch contains 700 mg of lidocaine (50 mg per gram adhesive) in an aqueous base. It also contains the following inactive ingredients: purified water, glycerin, sorbitol, polyacrylic acid, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium polyacrylate, propylene glycol, urea, kaolin, tartaric acid, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, disodium edetate, methylparaben and propylparaben. r	No changes r

6: Comparison of HOW SUPPLIED Section or Packaging Sizes for OTC Products		
Previous Labeling Review	Current Proposal	Assessment
Lidocaine patch 5% is available as the following: Carton of 30 patches..... NDC 42858-118-30 (packaged in individual child-resistant envelopes)	Lidocaine patch 5% is available as the following: Carton of 30 patches..... ... NDC 42858-118-30 (packaged in individual child-resistant envelopes)	No changes

7: Manufacturer/Distributor/Packer Statements		
Previous Labeling Review	Current Proposal	Assessment
Marketed by: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P Coventry, RI 02816	Marketed by: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P Coventry, RI 02816 Manufactured by: Altergon Italia Srl, Morra de Sanctis Avellino 83040, Italy	Updated to include "manufactured by" information as requested by Agency.

5. COMMENTS FOR CHEMISTRY REVIEWER

Describe issue(s) sent to and/or received from the chemistry (also known as drug product quality) reviewer:

Reviewer Comments:

NA to enter text.

6. COMMENTS FOR OTHER REVIEW DISCIPLINES

Describe questions/issue(s) sent to and/or received from other discipline reviewer(s):

Reviewer Comments:

7. OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF MATERIALS REVIEWED

Tables 8 and 9 provide a summary of recommendations for all labeling pieces for this application.

For each row, you **MUST** choose an item "Final, Draft, or "NA". If you enter "NA" under the second column, you do NOT need to enter "NA" for the remaining columns.

8: Review Summary of Content and Carton Labeling				
	Final or Draft or NA	Packaging Sizes	Submission Received Date	Recommendation
Content (patch)	Final	1 patch	1/23/2017	Satisfactory
Patch envelop	Final	1 envelope containing 1 patch	1/23/2017	Satisfactory
Bistr	Choose an item.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.
Carton	Final	30 patches (1 patch per envelope)	1/23/2017	Satisfactory

<p> r – specify) </p>	<p> Choose an item . </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>
<p> Table 9 Review Summary of Prescribing Information and Patient Labeling </p>				
	<p> Final or Draft or NA </p>	<p> Revision Date and/or Code </p>	<p> Submission Review Date </p>	<p> Recommendation </p>
<p> Prescribing Information </p>	<p> Final </p>	<p> 1/2017 </p>	<p> 1/23/2017 </p>	<p> Satisfactory </p>
<p> Medication Guide </p>	<p> Choose an item . </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>
<p> Patient Information </p>	<p> Choose an item . </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>	<p> NA to enter text. </p>
<p> SPL Data Elements </p>		<p> 1/2017 </p>	<p> 1/23/2017 </p>	<p> Satisfactory </p>



Theresa I
Lindie I

Digitally signed by Theresa Lindie I
Date: 3/02/2017 10:33:58AM
GUI : 508da70a00028d58911de18a598cda6f I



Ri a I
Lindie I

Digitally signed by Ri a Lindie I
Date: 3/01/2017 11:16:48AM
GUI : 53c570830001639fca7572eedfad43b0 I

LABELING REVIEW

Division of Labeling Review
 Office of Regulatory Operations
 Office of Generic Drugs (OGD)
 Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

Date of Review	1/4/2017
ND Number ()	209190
Review Number	1
Applicant Name	ARhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
Label Name & Strength ()	Lidocaine Patch 5%
Proprietary Name	NA
Submission Received Date	4/14/2016
Labeling Reviewer	Rita Lindie
Labeling Team Leader	Theresa Liu
<p>Review Conclusion</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTABLE – No Comments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ACCEPTABLE – Include Post Approval Comments</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor Deficiency* – Refer to Labeling Deficiencies and Comments for Letter to Applicant.</p> <p>*Please Note: The Regulatory Project Manager (RPM) may change the recommendation from Minor Deficiency to Easily Correctable Deficiency if all other OGD reviews are acceptable. Otherwise, the labeling minor deficiencies will be included in the Complete Response (CR) letter to the applicant.</p>	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> On Policy Alert List</p>	

T D F C O N T E N T S D

1. D LABELING COMMENTS D

- 1.1 D LABELING EFFICIENCIES AND COMMENTS FOR LETTER TO APPLICANT D
- 1.2 D POST APPROVAL REVISIONS D

2. D LABELING REVIEW INFORMATION D

- 2.1 D REGULATORY INFORMATION D
- 2.2 D MODEL LABELING D

- 2.2.1 D MODEL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION D
- 2.2.2 D MODEL CONTAINER LABELS D

- 2.3 D UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA (USP) & PHARMACOPEIA FORUM (PF) D
- 2.4 D PATENTS AND EXCLUSIVITIES D
- 2.5 D MANUFACTURING FACILITY D

3. D ASSESSMENT OF AN AND LABELING AND LABELS D

3.1 D RX (PRESCRIPTION) DRUG PRODUCT D

- 3.1.1 D RX: PRESCRIBING INFORMATION D
- 3.1.2 D RX: MEDICATION GUIDE D
- 3.1.3 D RX: OTHER PATIENT LABELING D
- 3.1.4 D RX: CONTAINER LABEL D
- 3.1.5 D RX: UNIT DOSE BLISTER LABEL D
- 3.1.6 D RX: CARTON (OUTER OR SECONDARY PACKAGING) LABELING D

3.2 D OTC (OVER THE COUNTER) DRUG PRODUCT D

- 3.2.1 D OTC: LABELING THAT INCLUDES DRUG FACTS INFORMATION D
- 3.2.2 D OTC: OTHER PATIENT LABELING D

- 3.3 D CONTAINER/CLOSURE D
- 3.4 D CALCULATIONS FOR CONTENTS IN LABELING D
- 3.5 D STRUCTURE DRUG LABELING (SPL) DATA ELEMENTS D

4. D COMMENTS FOR CHEMISTRY REVIEWER D

5. D COMMENTS FOR OTHER REVIEW DISCIPLINES D

6. D SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS D

7. D OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF MATERIALS REVIEWER D

D

1 GENERAL COMMENTS

1.1 Labeling Deficiencies Determined on January 5, 2017 based on your submission dated April 14, 2016:

Labeling Deficiencies determined on January 5, 2017 based on your submission dated April 14, 2016:

1. GENERAL COMMENTS

Include the country of origin on all your labeling pieces.

2. PATCH LABEL

We note that final printed labeling (FPL) for the patch was not submitted for this application. Please ensure to include the established name and strength of the drug product, Lidocaine Patch 5%, on the patch when submitting FPL for the patch.

3. PATCH ENVELOPE

- Please ensure that the dotted line for cutting is only present on the top (as one single straight line), as opposed to along all four sides.
- We recommend revising the presentation of the established name from all upper case letters to title case (i.e., Established Name) to improve its readability.
- Relocate “Rx Only” symbol and net quantity statement to the lower portion of principal display panel and remove the bold typeface.
- Revise “DOSAGE” to read a (b) (4).
- Add the following statement to appear in conjunction with the storage statement: “[see USP Controlled Room Temperature]”.

4. CARTON LABELING

See applicable patch envelope comments.

5. PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Please replace the abbreviations (b) (4) with “mcg” for clarity.

6. STRUCTURED PRODUCT LABELING (SPL)

Revise the list of the inactive ingredients to reflect the list of the inactive ingredients in your package insert and consistent with your submission.

Submit your revised labeling electronically. The prescribing information and any patient labeling should reflect the full content of the labeling as well as the planned ordering of the content of the labeling. The container label and any outer packaging should reflect the content as well as an accurate representation of the layout, color, text size, and style.

To facilitate review of your next submission, please provide a side-by-side comparison of your proposed labeling with your last submitted labeling with all differences annotated and explained. We also advise that you only address the deficiencies noted in this communication.

However, prior to the submission of your amendment, please check labeling resources, including DRUGS@FDA, the electronic Orange Book and the NF-USP online, for recent updates and make any necessary revisions to your labels and labeling.

I Ee keep ANDA labeli g cu e Ewe sugges ha y u subsc ibe he aily weekly up a es f ew E
cume Es p se E he CD ER web si e a he f ll wi g a Eess – E

[h p://se vice.g v elive y.c m/se vice/subsc ibe.h ml?c Fe=USFDA_17](http://sevice.gv.elive.y.c.m/sevice/subscibe.html?cFe=USFDA_17) E

1.2 COMMENTS FOR LETTER TO APPLICANT WHEN LABELING IS ACCEPTABLE E

The Divisi E f Labeli g has Efu he ques i Es/c mme Es a his ime base Ey u labeli g submissi Es) E
a e (a E a e). E

1.3 POST APPROVAL REVISIONS E

These c mme Es will NOT be se E he applica Es a his ime. E

These c mme Es will be a Esse p s app Eval (i he fi s labeli g suppleme E eview). E

NA e Es ex. E

2. LABELING REVIEW INFORMATION

2.1 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Has the ANDA beEn accepted for filing? YES E

Are there any pending issues in DLR's SharePoint Drug Facts? NO E

If Yes, please explai . E

Is the drug product listed in the Policy Alert Tracker on OGD's SharePoint? NO E

If Yes, please explai . E

2.2 MODEL LABELING E

2.2.1 MODEL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION E

Table 1: Review Model Labeling for Prescribing Information and Patient Labeling E
(Check the box used as the Model Labeling) E

MOST RECENTLY APPROVED NDA MODEL LABELING E

(If NDA is listed in the discontinued section of the Orange Book, also enter ANDA RLD information.) E

NDA#/Supplement# (S-000 if original): 020612/S-012 E

Supplement Approval Date: 1/7/2015 E

Proprietary Name: Lidoderm®E

Established Name: lidocaine patch E

Description of Supplement: E

This supplemental application, submitted as a "Changes Being Effected in 30 days" supplement, E
provides for the addition of the statements "Lidoderm may not stick if it is wet. Avoid contact with water E
such as bathing, swimming or showering." to the DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION section of the E
Package Insert, Overwrap Envelope, and Carton labeling. E

Text: Review Model Labeling for Prescribing Information and Patient Labeling (Check the box that shows the Model Labeling)

MOST RECENTLY APPROVED ANDA RLD LABELING
ANDA#/Supplement# (S-000 if originator): NA to enter text.
Supplement Approval Date: NA to enter text.
Proprietary Name: NA to enter text.
Establishment Name: NA to enter text.
Description of Supplement: NA to enter text.

TEMPLATE (e.g., BPCA, PREA, Contractual): NA to enter text.

OTHER (Description): NA to enter text.

2.2.2 MODEL CONTAINER LABELS

Model container/carton/blister labels (Source: DARRTS S-012 approval letter)



Cut along dotted line

NDC 63481-687-01



R_x only

Each adhesive patch contains:
Lidocaine 700 mg (50 mg per gram
adhesive) in an aqueous base.
Methylparaben and propylparaben as
preservatives.

DOSAGE: Apply up to 3 patches. See package
insert for complete prescribing information.

1 PATCH
(10 cm x 14 cm)

Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted
to 15°-30°C (59°-86°F).

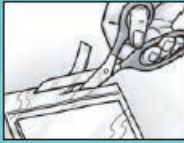
WARNING: Keep used and unused patches
out of the reach of children, pets and
others.



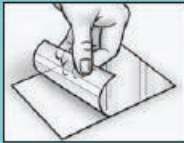
Manufactured for: **Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc., Malvern, PA 19355**
Manufactured by: **Teikoku Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Sanbonmatsu, Kagawa 769-2695, Japan**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not store patch outside the sealed envelope.



Cut the envelope along the dotted line. Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner. Safely discard the remaining unused pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.



Remove the transparent release liner (clear plastic backing) before application of patch to the skin. Apply immediately after removal from the protective envelope.



Apply the prescribed number of patches, only once for up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period. Remove patches if irritation occurs.

Placement of external heat sources, such as heating pads or electric blankets, over LIDODERM patches is not recommended.

LIDODERM may not stick if it gets wet. Avoid contact with water, such as bathing, swimming or showering.



211374

Fold used patches so that the adhesive side sticks to itself and safely discard used patches or pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.

LOT:
EXP:

2 UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIA (USP) & PHARMACOPEIA FOR MONOGRAPH (PF)

We searched the USP and PF to determine if the drug product under review is the subject of a USP monograph or proposed USP monograph.

Table 2: USP and PF Search Results				
	Date Searched	Monograph ? YES or NO	Monograph Title (NA if no monograph)	Packaging and Storage/Labeling Statements (NA if no monograph)
USP	1/6/2017	NO	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.
PF	1/5/2017	NO	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.

2.4 PATENTS AND EXCLUSIVITIES

The [Orange Book](#) was searched on 1/5/2017.

Table 3 provides Orange Book patents for the Model Labeling (NDA 020612) and ANDA patent certifications. (For applications that have no patents, N/A is entered in the patent number column.)

Table 3: Impact of Model Labeling Patents on ANDA Labeling						
Patent Number	Patent Expiration	Patent Use Code	Patent Use Code Definition	Patent Certification	Date of Patent Certification Submission	Labeling Impact (enter Carve-out or None)
NA to enter text.						

Table 4 provides Orange Book exclusivities for the Model Labeling and ANDA exclusivity statements.

Table 4: Impact of Model Labeling Exclusivities on ANDA Labels and Labeling					
Exclusivity Code	Exclusivity Expiration	Exclusivity Code Definition	Exclusivity Statement	Date of Exclusivity Submission	Labeling Impact (enter Carve-out or None)
NA to enter text.					

2.5 MANUFACTURING FACILITY

Table 5 provides a description of the drug product manufacturing facility.

Table 5: Comparison of Manufacturer/Distributor/Packer Labeling Statements		
Name and Address of ANDA Manufacturer/Distributor/Packer (cite source as applicable)	Name and Address on ANDA Container/Carton	Name and Address on ANDA Prescribing Information
3.2.P.3 Altergon Italia S.r.l. (Altergon), Zona Industriale A.S.L. Morra De Sanctis Avellino 83040 Ital (b) (4)	Container (envelope) Marketed by: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P Coventry, RI 02816 Carton Marketed by: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P Coventry, RI 02816	Marketed by: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P Coventry, RI 02816

3. ASSESSMENT OF ANDA LABELING AND LABELS

The results for each material reviewed in this section provide the basis for the labeling comments to the applicant.

Is this product Rx or OTC? Please check one.

- Rx Product (If Rx, skip 3.2 OTC DRUG PRODUCT and go to 3.3 CONTAINER/CLOSURE.)
 OTC Product (If OTC, skip 3.1 RX DRUG PRODUCT and go to 3.3 CONTAINER/CLOSURE)

3.1 RX (PRESCRIPTION) DRUG PRODUCT

3.1.1 RX: PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Reviewer Assessment:

Is the Prescribing Information same as the model labeling, except for differences allowed under [21 CFR 314.94\(a\)\(8\)](#)? **YES**

Are the specific requirements for format met under [21 CFR 201.57\(new\)](#) or [201.80\(old\)](#)? **YES**

Is the established name for this ANDA acceptable? **YES**

Does the Model Labeling have combined insert labeling for multiple NDAs or dosage forms? **NO**

Are the required USP recommendations reflected in the labeling? **NA**

Is the applicant's "patent carve out" acceptable? **NA**

Is the applicant's "exclusivity carve out" acceptable? **NA**

Is the Manufacturer statement acceptable? **NO**

Reviewer Comments:

Comments to applicant:

- Please replace the abbreviations "µg" with "mcg" for clarity.
- Include the country of origin on all your labeling pieces.

3.1.1.1 RX: DESCRIPTION

We reviewed the DESCRIPTION section for accuracy (with input from the chemistry review, if appropriate) and acceptability from Labeling perspective. We compared the list of inactive ingredients contained in this product to those contained in the Model Labeling.

Table 6: Comparison of Inactive Ingredients Contained in Model Product and ANDA Description Section

Model Labeling Inactive Ingredients	ANDA Labeling Inactive Ingredients
inactive ingredients: dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, disodium edetate, gelatin, glycerin, kaolin, methylparaben, polyacrylic acid, polyvinyl alcohol, propylene glycol, propylparaben, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium polyacrylate, Dsorbitol, tartaric acid, and urea.	inactive ingredients: purified water, sorbitol, glycerin, polyacrylic acid, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, propylene glycol, sodium polyacrylate, urea, kaolin, tartaric acid, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, disodium edetate, methylparaben and propylparaben.

Reviewer Assessment:

Does the chemistry review follow the [Chemistry/Labeling Memorandum of Understanding](#) (MOU)?

YES, chemistry review pending

(Note: The MOU became effective on November 1, 2014. MOU does not apply to amendment reviews for ANDAs originally reviewed before November 1, 2014.)

If the chemistry review follows the MOU, labeling reviewer is not responsible for reviewing for accuracy of the DESCRIPTION section for chemical properties, system components of the drug product, etc. Please refer to the MOU, Appendix A, DESCRIPTION section for delineation of responsibilities. If chemistry review does NOT follow the MOU, labeling reviewer will follow the traditional review approach of reviewing the entire DESCRIPTION section.)

Are the inactive ingredients information consistent with "Components and Composition" information as provided in Module 3.2.P.1? (If Chemistry follows the MOU, refer to the Labeling section of Chemistry review.) **YES**

For products required to be qualitatively and quantitatively the same in regards to active and inactive ingredients (Q1/Q2), are the ANDA ingredients consistent with the Model Labeling? **NA**

Does any inactive ingredient require special warnings, precautions, or labeling statements? **NO (See comment under Section 4)**

If the labeling includes a "Does not contain..." statement, is it acceptable/allowed? **NA** Has the statement been verified by chemistry? **NA**

Reviewer Comments: Acceptable

NA to enter text.

3.1.1.2 RX: HOW SUPPLIED/STORAGE AND HANDLING

We compared the descriptions of the model product to the ANDA finished product. Product differences, such as scoring configuration and storage conditions, are highlighted in Table 7 and will be referred to the appropriate review discipline for evaluation.

Table 7: Comparison of Model Labeling to ANDA Labeling	
Model Labeling	LIDODERM (lidocaine patch 5%) is available as the following: Carton of 30 patches, packaged into individual child-resistant envelopes NDC 63481-687-06 Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15o-30oC (59o-86oF). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].
ANDA Labeling	Lidocaine patch 5% is available as the following: Carton of 30 patches.....NDC 42858-118-30 (packaged in individual child-resistant envelopes) Store at 25°C (77°F); excursions permitted to 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F). [See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Reviewer Assessment

Does the chemistry review follow the Chemistry/Labeling MOU? **YES, chemistry review pending**
 If the chemistry review does NOT follow the MOU, is the description (scoring, color and imprint) of the finished product in the HOW SUPPLIED section consistent with the information in Module 3.2.P.5.1 or Drug Product Specification? **NA**
 Does the ANDA require the same color coding as the Model Labeling? **NO**
 Is there any difference in scoring configuration between the ANDA and the Model Labeling? **NA**
 Are the packaging sizes and configurations acceptable as compared to the Model Labeling? **YES**
 If the packaging configuration is different than the Model Labeling, does it require addition or deletion of labeling statements? **NA**
 Is the storage or dispensing statement acceptable as compared to the Model Labeling? **YES**
 Is the storage or dispensing statement acceptable as compared to the USP? **NA**

Reviewer Comments: Acceptable

3.1.2 RX: MEDICATION GUIDE

Is Medication Guide required? **NO**
 If YES go to Reviewer Assessment below, if NO go to section 3.1.3.

Reviewer Assessment

Was Medication Guide submitted? **NA**
 Is the Medication Guide same as the model labeling, except for allowable differences? **NA**
 Does the Medication Guide meet the requirements of 21 CFR 208.20? **NA**
 Has the Applicant committed to provide a sufficient number of medication guides? **NA**
 Is the phonetic spelling of the proprietary or established name present? **NA**
 Is FDA 1-800-FDA-1088 phone number included? **NA**

Reviewer Comments:

NA to enter text.

3.1.3 RX: OTHER PATIENT LABELING

Are other patient labeling required? **NO**
 If YES go to Reviewer Assessment below, if NO go to section 3.1.4.

Reviewer Assessment

Was other patient labeling submitted? **NA**
 Is the patient labeling the same as the model labeling, except for allowable differences? **NA**

Reviewer Comments:

NA to enter text.

3.1.4 RX: CONTAINER LABEL

Was container label (other than Blisters) submitted? **YES**
(For BLISTER labels go to section 3.1.5.)

We evaluated the container labels for the inclusion of all required statements and safety considerations.

Reviewer Assessment:

Is the established name acceptable? **YES**

Is title case used in expressing the established name? **NO**

Does labeling comply with Tall Man lettering recommendations found on [FDA webpage](#)? **NA**

Is container label too small to contain all required information? **NO** If yes, does the container meet the “too small” exemption found in [21 CFR 201.10\(i\)](#)? **NA**

Are established name (proprietary name, if applicable) and strength the most prominent information on the Principal Display Panel? **YES**

Is the following information properly displayed?

Net quantity statement: **YES**

Route(s) of administration (other than oral): **YES**

Warnings (if any) or cautionary statements (if any): **NA**

Medication Guide Pharmacist instructions per [21 CFR 208.24\(d\)](#): **NA**

[Controlled substance symbol](#): **NA**

Usual Dosage statement: **YES**

Product strength equivalency statement: **NA**

NDC: **YES**

Bar code per [21 CFR 201.25\(c\)\(2\)](#): **YES**

Is the Manufacturer/Distributor/Package statement acceptable? **YES**

For foreign manufacturers, does the labeling have the country of origin? **NO**

Are the required USP recommendations reflected on the label(s)? **NA**

Is the storage or dispensing statement consistent with the How Supplied section of the insert? **YES**

Does any inactive ingredient require special warnings, precautions, or labeling statements? **NA**

Are multiple strengths differentiated by use of different color or other acceptable means? **NA**

Are the labels of related products differentiated to avoid selection errors? **NA**

Does the ANDA require the same color coding as the Model Labeling? **NO**

Are the requirements of [21 CFR 201.15](#) met for all required label statements? **YES**

Are the requirements of [21 CFR 201.100](#) met for all required label statements? **YES**

Reviewer Comments:

Comments to applicant:

-We note that final printed labeling (FPL) for the patch was not submitted for this application. Please ensure to include the established name and strength of the drug product, Lidocaine Patch 5%, on the patch when submitting FPL of the patch.

- Please ensure that the dotted line for cutting is only present on the top (as one single straight line), as opposed to along all four sides.

-We recommend revising the presentation of the established name from all upper case letters to title case (i.e., Established Name) to improve its readability.

-Relocate “Rx Only” symbol and net quantity statement to the lower portion of principal display panel and remove the bold facetype.

-Revise “DOSAGE” to read as (b) (4)

- Add the following statement to appear in conjunction with the storage statement: “[see USP Controlled Room Temperature]”.

-Include the country of origin.

3.1.4.1 RX: CONTAINER LABEL FOR PARENTERAL SOLUTIONS

Is the information provided sufficient? **NO**
If YES, the Reviewer A believes it is, if NO, the reviewer is not sure. b3.1.4.2. b

Reviewer Assessment: b

Is the product strength expressed as a total quantity per total volume of liquid by the container per milliliter (mL), as defined in the USP, General Chapter <1>? **NA**
If volume is less than 1 mL, is the strength per fraction of a milliliter the same as the strength? **NA**
Is the quantity reported for all active ingredients listed on the label required under [21 CFR](#) **201.100.(5)(iii)**? **NA** b

Reviewer Comments: b

Not a text. b

3.1.4.2 RX: CONTAINER LABEL FOR SOLID INJECTABLE b

Is the information provided sufficient? **NO**
If YES, the Reviewer A believes it is, if NO, the reviewer is not sure. b3.1.4.3. b

Reviewer Assessment: b

Is the strength in terms of the total amount of drug per vial? **NA**
Are there any other requirements for the label, if permitted? **NA**
Is the quantity reported for all active ingredients listed on the label required under [21 CFR](#) **201.100.(5)(iii)**? **NA** b

Reviewer Comments: b

Not a text. b

3.1.4.3 RX: CONTAINER LABEL FOR PHARMACY BULK PACKAGE b

Is the information provided sufficient? **NO**
If YES, the Reviewer A believes it is, if NO, the reviewer is not sure. b3.1.5. b

Reviewer Assessment: b

Is the strength in terms of the total amount of drug per vial? **NA**
Is there a primary label, boxed or labeled "Pharmacy Bulk Package – Not for Direct Use" on the primary display panel of the container? **NA**
Does the information provided include the graduation mark? **NA**
Are there any other requirements for the label, if permitted? **NA**
Does the label provide the required information for the preparation of the dose? **NA**
Is the quantity reported for all active ingredients listed on the label required under [21 CFR](#) **201.100.(5)(iii)**? **NA** b

Reviewer Comments: b

Not a text. b

3.1.5 RX: UNIT DOSE BLISTER LABEL b

Is the information provided sufficient? **NO**
If YES, the Reviewer A believes it is, if NO, the reviewer is not sure. b3.1.6. b

Reviewer Assessment: b

Does each blister pack have a label (e.g., tablet, capsule)? **NA**
Does the label include the name, strength, and manufacturer information? **NA**
Is the quantity reported for all active ingredients listed on the label required under [21 CFR](#) **201.100.(5)(iii)**? **NA** b

Reviewer Comments: b

NA to enter text.

3.1.6 RX: CARTON (OUTER OR SECONDARY PACKAGING) LABELING

Was carton labeling submitted? **YES**

If YES go to Reviewer Assessment below, if NO go to section 3.3.

Reviewer Assessment:

Are the answers to the Container Label questions the same for the Carton Labeling? **YES** If no, please explain the differences in the Reviewer Comments section.

If container is too small or otherwise unable to accommodate a label with enough space to include all required information, is all required information present on the carton labeling? **NA**

If country of origin is not on Container, does it appear on outer packaging labeling? **NO**

Reviewer Comments:

Comments to applicant:

-See container label comments.

3.2 OTC (OVER THE COUNTER) DRUG PRODUCT

3.2.1 OTC: LABELING THAT INCLUDES DRUGS FACTS INFORMATION

Reviewer Assessment:

Is Drug Facts Labeling format acceptable per [21 CFR 201.66](#)? **NA**

Does “Questions?” have a toll-free number no less than 6 pt. font size per [21 CFR 201.66\(c\)\(9\)](#) or “1-800-FDA-1088” per [21 CFR 201.66 \(c\)\(5\)\(vii\)](#)? **NA**

Did firm submit a Labeling Format Information Table to evaluate the font size? **NA**

Is the applicant’s “patent carve out” acceptable? **NA**

Is the applicant’s “exclusivity carve out” acceptable? **NA**

Is the established name for this ANDA acceptable? **NA**

Is title case used in expressing the established name? **NA**

Are established name (proprietary name, if applicable) and strength the most prominent information on the Principal Display Panel? **NA**

Is the following information properly displayed?

Pharmacological category: **NA**

Net quantity statement: **NA**

Route(s) of administration (other than oral): **NA**

Warnings (if any) or cautionary statements (if any): **NA**

NDC: **NA**

Bar code per [21 CFR 201.25\(c\)\(2\)](#): **NA**

Is the Manufacturer/Distributor/Packager statement acceptable? **NA**

For foreign manufacturers, does the labeling have the country of origin? **NA**

Are the required USP recommendations reflected in the labeling? **NA**

Is the storage statement acceptable? **NA**

Does any inactive ingredient require special warnings, precautions, or labeling statements? **NA**

Are multiple strengths differentiated by use of different color or other acceptable means? **NA**

Are the labels of related products differentiated to avoid selection errors? **NA**

Reviewer Comments:

NA to enter text.

3.2.1.1 OTC: INACTIVE INGREDIENTS COMPARISON

We compared the list of inactive ingredients contained in this product to those contained in the Model Labeling.

8: Comparison of Inactive Ingredients Contained in Model Product and ANDA Description Section	
Model Product Inactive Ingredients	ANDA Inactive Ingredients
NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.

Reviewer Assessment:

Are the inactive ingredients information consistent with “Components and Composition” information as provided in Module 3.2.P.1? **NA**

Are the inactive ingredients listed in alphabetical order? **NO**

For products required/recommended to be qualitatively and quantitatively the same in regards to active and inactive ingredients (Q1/Q2), are the ANDA ingredients consistent with the Model Labeling? **NA**

Does any inactive ingredient require special warnings, precautions, or labeling statements? **NA**

If the labeling includes a “Does not contain...” statement, is it acceptable/allowed? **NA** Has the statement been verified by chemistry? **NA**

Reviewer Comments:

NA to enter text.

3.2.1.2 OTC: HOW SUPPLIED AND STORAGE INFORMATION

We compared the descriptions of the model product to the ANDA finished product. Product differences, such as scoring configuration and storage conditions, are highlighted in Table 9 and will be referred to the appropriate review discipline for evaluation.

9: Comparison of Model Product to ANDA finished product	
Model Product	<p>Description of Finished Product (Source: NA to enter text.)</p> <p>NA to enter text.</p> <p>Check Configurations (Source: NA to enter text.)</p> <p>NA to enter text.</p> <p>Storage Conditions (Source: NA to enter text.)</p> <p>NA to enter text.</p>
ANDA	<p>Description of Finished Product (Source: NA to enter text.)</p> <p>NA to enter text.</p> <p>Check Configurations (Source: NA to enter text.)</p> <p>NA to enter text.</p> <p>Storage Conditions (Source: NA to enter text.)</p> <p>NA to enter text.</p>

Reviewer Assessment:

Is the description ([scoring](#), color and [imprint](#)) of the finished product consistent with the Drug Product Quality submission? **NA**

Is there any difference in scoring configuration between the ANDA and the Model Labeling? **NA**

Are the packaging sizes and configurations acceptable as compared to the Model Labeling? **NA**

the packaging configuration is different than the Model Labeling, does it require addition or deletion of labeling statements? **NA**

Is the storage statement acceptable as compared to the Model Labeling? **NA**

Is the storage statement acceptable as compared to USP? **NA**

Reviewer Comments: **A**

NA on enter text. **A**

3.2.2 OTC: PATIENT LABELING **A**

Is patient labeling required? **A**

YES go to Reviewer Assessment below, if NO go to section 3.3. **A**

Reviewer Assessment: **A**

Was patient labeling submitted? **NA**

Is the patient labeling the same as the model labeling, except for allowable differences? **NA**

Reviewer Comments: **A**

NA on enter text. **A**

3.3 CONTAINER/CLOSURE **A**

We evaluated the container/closure system of this product to determine if special child-resistant packaging is required based on packaging configuration. Additionally, we evaluated the container closure relationship, dosage form, product formulation, and product class. Below is a description of the container/closure for the ANDA product. **A**

Reviewer Assessment: **A**

Describe container closure (e.g., 30s CRC, 100s non-CRC) and cite source of information in **Reviewer Comments** box. **A**

Does the container require a child-resistant closure (CRC) as described in the [Poison Prevention Act and regulations](#)? **YES** **A**

Are there any pre-emptive requirements for [OTC](#) and [Controlled Substances](#)? (Quality review follows the [Committee on Prescription Drug Review \(CDR\)](#) MOU, obtain answer from [Appendix D](#) of [Committee on Prescription Drug Review](#); if quality review does not follow the MOU, labeling reviewer is responsible for assessing or amending evidence) **NA**

For ophthalmic products: **A**

Does this ophthalmic product color match the [American Academy of Ophthalmology \(AAO\) packaging color-coding](#) scheme? **NA**

For parenteral products: **A**

Is there an error/erratum/insertion in the product labeling? **NA**

YES, does the error/erratum/insertion in USP General Chapter [<1>](#)? **NA**

What is the color? **NA to enter text.** **A**

NOTE: Black closure system is prohibited, except for Potassium Chloride for Injection Concentrate. **A**

Reviewer Comments: **A**

From 3.2.P.7 QOS: **A**

1 Page has been withheld in full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this page

3.4 CALCULATIONS FOR CONTENTS IN LABELING

Is calculation of ingredient(s) required? **NO**

If YES, go to Table 10 and Reviewer Assessment below, if NO go to section 3.5.

We verified the calculation on the following content.

Table 10: Ingredients		
Ingredient	Stated Content	Location of the Information
NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.

(Note: For Rx products, if chemistry review follows the MOU, chemistry reviewer will verify the accuracy of the active and inactive ingredient amount(s) if information is in the DESCRIPTION and HOW SUPPLIED sections for all products, and additionally, DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION section for parenteral products. See Chemistry-Labeling MOU, Appendix A, Miscellaneous section for discussion on calculations.)

Reviewer Assessment:

Does the chemistry review follow the Chemistry/Labeling MOU? **NA**

Are the stated contents in the table above acceptable? **NA**

Aluminum content in small volume parenterals, large volume parenterals, and pharmacy bulk packages, which are used in TPNs, need to be in the labeling per [21 CFR 201.323](#).

Did the chemistry reviewer verify the aluminum content? **NA**

Are the labeling requirements met per [21 CFR 201.323](#)? **NA**

Reviewer Comments:

NA to enter text.

3.5 STRUCTURED PRODUCT LABELING (SPL) DATA ELEMENTS

Was SPL submitted? **YES**

We evaluated the [SPL data elements](#) to ensure they are consistent with the information submitted in the ANDA.

Table 11: ANDA Tablet/Capsule Size and Imprint		
Tablet/Capsule Strength	ANDA Tablet/Capsule Size (mm) and imprint code from SPL	ANDA Tablet/Capsule Size (mm) and imprint code (Cite source of information such as the chemistry review that follows the MOU, Product Specification in 3.2.P.5.1, Commercial Batch Record in 3.2.P.3.3. etc.)
NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.

Reviewer Assessment:

For solid oral dosage forms: Do size and imprint code from the SPL data elements match the information provided in the quality submission? **NA**

Are all the other data elements (strength, inactive ingredients, product characteristics, packaging etc.) consistent with the information submitted in the ANDA labeling? **NO**

Reviewer Comments:

Comments to applicant:

-Revise the list of the inactive ingredients to reflect the list of the inactive ingredients in your package insert and consistent with your submission.

MENTS FROM CHEMISTRY REVIEWER (

Describe issue(s) sent to and/or received from the chemistry (also known as drug product quality) reviewer: (

(b) (4)

5 (MENTS FROM OTHER REVIEW DISCIPLINES (

Describe questions/issue(s) sent to and/or received from other review discipline reviewer(s): (

Reviewer comments: (

6 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (

NA to enter text. (

RALL ASS ESSMENT F MAT RIALS R d I WED

Tables 12 and 13 provide a summary of recommendations for each labeling piece analyzed in this review.

Table 12: Review Summary of Container Label and Carton Labeling				
	Final or Draft or NA	Packaging Sizes	Submission Received Date	Recommendation
Container (Patch envelope)	Draft	1 envelope containing 1 patch	4/14/2016	Revise
Blister	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.
Carton	Draft	30 patches (1 patch per envelope)	4/14/2016	Revise
(Other – Patch)	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.
Table 13 Review Summary of Prescribing Information and Patient Labeling				
	Final or Draft or NA	Revision Date and/or Code	Submission Received Date	Recommendation
Prescribing Information	Draft	3/2016	4/14/2016	Satisfactory
Medication Guide	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.
Patient Information	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.	NA to enter text.
SPL Data Elements	NA to enter text.	3/2016	4/14/2016	Revise



Theresa 5
Li 5

Submitted by Theresa Li 5
Date: 1/09/2017 09:18:02AM 5
GUID : 08da70a00028d 8911de18a 98cda6f 5



Ria 5
Lindie 5

Submitted by Ria Lindie 5
Date: 1/09/2017 04:40:32AM 5
GUID : 3c 70830001639fca7 72eedfad43b0 5

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

MEDICAL REVIEW(s)

**Clinical Review of Comparative (Threshold) Analyses
for Drug-Device Combination Products**
Division of Clinical Review (DCR)
Office of Bioequivalence (OB), Office of Generic Drugs (OGD)
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research (CDER)

ANDA#	209190
Drug Product	Lidocaine Patch
Strength(s)	5%
ANDA Applicant	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals LP
Reference Listed Drug (RLD)	Lidoderm (lidocaine) Patch, 5%
RLD#	020612
RLD Approval Date	3/19/1999
RLD Sponsor	Teikoku Pharma USA, Inc.
Primary Reviewer	Sunny Tse, PhD Clinical Reviewer, DCR/OB/OGD
Secondary Reviewer	Ying Fan, PhD Team Leader, ANDA Team, DCR/OB/OGD
Submission Date	4/14/2016
Materials Reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Guidance “Comparative Analyses and Related Comparative Use Human Factors Studies for a Drug-Device Combination Product Submitted in an ANDA” (01/2017) • RLD labeling dated 1/2019 • Proposed generic product (ANDA) labeling dated 1/2019 • Test product and RLD samples provided by the Applicant: 9/4/2019
Date of Review	10/23/2019
GDUFA Goal Date	3/29/2020
Comparative Threshold Analyses Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> No Design Differences - Acceptable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor Design Differences <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Not acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Other Design Differences <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable <input type="checkbox"/> Not acceptable

ANDA 209190
Lidocaine Patch, 5%

Deficiency Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Review is Adequate) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments to the Office of Pharmaceutical Quality (OPQ) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments to the Division of Labeling Review (DLR)
----------------------------------	--

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Summary of Drug Product Information Pertinent to Review

This is a comparative analysis of Rhos Pharmaceuticals P's ("Applicant") proposed generic a ne Pat h (5%) subm ite under ANDA 209190 and the Reference Drug (RD), (l a ne) Pat h, 5%. The RD was appr ve un er NDA 020612 f r rel ef f pa n ass Oate Ov th p t-ho p e ne oral. The RD s uer Oe f Oa O m n strat O n by the Ouse O O The pr p se an RD rug pr t s are el vere t the user v a pat h O ta n ng O a ne, (5%) an there re, t s O s O e a O m plex rug- ev O O m b nat n pr t. There are O urrently 2 gener vers O s f the O a ne Pat h (ANDAs 200675 an 202346).

This review evaluates the el very ev O O st tuent part f the O m b nat n pr t nten e t a m n ster the rug pr t an any ass Oate pr t label ng an pa kag ng. Th s rev ew O f Oses n the analys s f the user nterfa e¹ f r the rug- ev O O m b nat n pr t O mpar ng O the pr p se gener an the RD.

1.2 Other Relevant Information

All O mparat ve thresh l analyses rev ew s that have been O mplete f r the pr p se gener O pr t (subm ite O by ther appl ants un er separate ANDAs) have been rev ewe O There are O n pre-ANDA meet ng pa kages r ntr lle O resp n en es f r th s rug pr t, referr ng t NDA 020612 as an RD, that relate t rug- ev O es gn evaluat n r O mparat ve thresh l analyses rev ew.

2 COMPARATIVE (THRESHOLD) ANALYSES REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

DCR O u te a O mparat ve analys s f the user nterfa e f the pr p se gener O m b nat n pr t an t s RD, O a ne Pat h (NDA 020612).

2.1 Labeling Comparison: RLD vs. Proposed Generic Product

S O-by-s O, l ne-by-l ne label ng O mpar s n f the *Directions For Use* was O u te between O the RD an the pr p se gener pr t. Ex ept f r the el very ev O O st tuent part O label ng, the rev ew f the rema n er f the label s efferre t the D v s O f label ng Rev ew O (D O). The RD label was r g nally appr ve n 3/19/19 O. The m O st O urrent RD label was O rev se 1/2019.² The RD label ng n lu es Pres r b ng Inf rmat n (PI) an D re t ns f r Use.

¹ User nterfa e refers t all O mponents f the O m b nat n pr t w th wh O a user ntera ts.

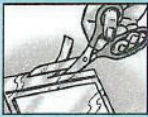
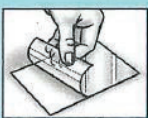







² NDA 020612 O erm (l O a ne) Pat h, 5% label, rev se 1/2019.

<https://el.st.f.a.g.v/prpllr/publ /spl/7 6 Osee-72e5-4f a-9966-2975a96 9465/7 6 Osee-72e5-4f a-9966-2975a96 9465.v ew>

Table 1: Labeling Comparison: RLD vs. Proposed Generic Product

Delivery device constituent part labeling: RLD vs. Proposed Generic Product	Yes/No/NA
(1) Any difference in the description/design ?	No
(2) Any difference in the administration ?	No
(3) Any difference in the illustration(s)/figure(s) ?	Yes-Minor
(4) Any differences in the end-user Directions for Use?	Yes-Minor

Table 2: Comparison of RLD and Proposed Generic Product Directions for Use

RLD	Proposed Generic Product
<p>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</p> <p>Do not store patch outside the sealed envelope.</p>  <p>Cut the envelope along the dotted line. Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner. Safely discard the remaining unused pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.</p>  <p>Remove the transparent release liner (clear plastic backing) before application of patch to the skin. Apply immediately after removal from the protective envelope.</p>  <p>Apply the prescribed number of patches, only once for up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period. Remove patches if irritation occurs.</p> <p>Placement of external heat sources, such as heating pads or electric blankets, over LIDODERM patches is not recommended.</p> <p>LIDODERM may not stick if it gets wet. Avoid contact with water, such as bathing, swimming or showering.</p>  <p>3 63481 68701 7 211374</p> <p>LOT: Y7208 EXP: 10 2020</p>	<p>DIRECTIONS FOR USE</p> <p>Do not store patch outside the sealed envelope.</p>   <p>Cut the envelope along the dotted line. Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner. Safely discard the remaining unused pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get to them.</p>  <p>Remove the transparent release liner (clear plastic backing) before application of patch to the skin. Apply immediately after removal from the protective envelope.</p>  <p>Apply the prescribed number of patches, only once for up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period. Remove patches if irritation occurs.</p> <p>Placement of external heat sources, such as heating pads or electric blankets, over Lidocaine patches is not recommended.</p> <p>Lidocaine patch 5% may not stick if it gets wet. Avoid contact with water, such as bathing, swimming or showering.</p> <p>Fold used patches so that the adhesive side sticks to itself and safely discard used patches or pieces of cut patches where children and pets cannot get them.</p>  <p>(01)20 3 42858-118-30 3</p> <p>303193-0A</p> <p>LOT: L1803155 EXP: 03.2021</p>

Reviewer's Comments: There were acceptable minor design differences identified in the Directions for Use between the proposed generic product and RLD. Text in the Directions for Use is the same for the RLD and proposed generic products. The figures in the IFU are similar. However, RLD figures have shading, whereas the proposed generic product figures do not. This difference is minor and acceptable.

Overall, the labeling comparison supports that the proposed generic product can be substituted for the RLD without the intervention of a health care provider and/or without additional training prior to use of the proposed generic product.

2.2 Comparative task analysis: RLD vs. Proposed Generic Product

DCR examined the dosing delivery tasks of the proposed generic product compared to the RLD.

Reviewer's Comments: There were no design differences identified in the tasks of administering/using the proposed drug product compared to the RLD product. The steps for using the generic product are the same as the steps for using RLD.

Overall, the task analysis comparison supports that the proposed generic product can be substituted for the RLD without the intervention of a health care provider and/or without additional training prior to use of the proposed generic product.

2.3 Physical comparison of the delivery device constituent part: RLD vs. Proposed Generic Product

DCR examined the delivery device constituent part of the RLD and proposed generic product using samples provided by the Applicant. Representative photos are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Comparison of Actual Samples – Photos of RLD and Proposed Generic Product



Photos taken by Reviewer on 9/12/2019

Reviewer's Comments: The brand name Lidoderm® is printed on the RLD patch, and the generic name, Lidocaine Patch 5%, is printed on the proposed generic product. This is an acceptable minor design difference.

Overall, the physical comparison of the delivery device constituent part supports that the proposed generic product can be substituted for the RLD without the intervention of a health care provider and/or without additional training prior to use of the proposed generic product.

3 APPLICANT'S THRESHOLD ANALYSES

ANDA 209190 is a GDUFA I ANDA. Therefore, the applicant's submitted threshold analyses are consistent with current submissions.

4 CONCLUSION

From a clinical safety perspective, there are no acceptable differences between the RLD and proposed generic product. Therefore, DCR concludes this generic product can be substituted for the RLD without the intervention of a health care provider and/or without additional training prior to use of the generic product, provided that the differences do not alter the safety or efficacy of the proposed ANDA product under the intended use as specified in the labeling. In summary, DCR finds the proposed delivery device user interface for the proposed generic product acceptable.

ANDA 209190 N
a ne Pat h, 5% N

5 RECOMMENDATION N

The Cl n Nl D s pl ne has Nplete ts rev ew f the Nparat ve (thresh l) analyses an N
has: N

N

No comments at this time. N



Sunny f
Tse f

D f y s f n e d by Sunny Tse f
D f e: 10/23/2019 06:36:36PM f
GUID: 508d 6 0002855c7d 84880bd716ed2 f



Y n f
F n f

D f y s f n e d by Y n f F n f
D f e: 10/24/2019 08:22:10AM f
GUID: 507d9e07000062 f73c410 f 19b793c f

Clinic I Review of Skin Irritation, Sensitization and Adhesion Studies
Division of Clinic I Review (DCR) a
Office of Bioequivalence (OB), Office of Generic Drugs (OGD) a
Center for Drug Evaluation & Research (CDER) a

ANDA number a	209190 a
Drug Product L a	ca ne T p cal Patch, 5% a
Strength(s) a	5% a
Applic nt Name a	Rh aes Pharmaceuticals .P. a
Treatment Indication a	Relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia a
Reference Listed Drug (RLD) L a	L a erm® (l aca ne) T p cal Patch, 5% a
Reference Standard (RS) L a	erm® (l aca ne) T p cal Patch, 5% a
NDA number for RLD a	020612 a
RLD Applicant Name a	Tek hu Pharma USA, Inc. a
Original Submission Date a	04/14/2016 a
Materials Reviewed a	FDA Statistical review by S anesh Chatt opal, PhD a complete a n 06/06/2017 a FDA Statistical Assessment by Stella Gr azer, PhD a complete a n 06/15/2017 a OSIS inspect a report: 12/08/2016 a Draft Product Specific Guidance for a ca ne Patch, a 5%, rec ommen a n 12/2006; Rev se a 05/2007, a 07/2014, 01/2016 a
Primary Reviewer a	Sunay Tse, PhD a Clinical Reviewer, ANDA Team a
Secondary Reviewer a	Carl Y. Kim, PharmD a Acting Team eader, ANDA Team a
Tertiary Reviewer a	Sarah Y an, MD a Director a
Date of Completion a	06/19/2017 a
GDUFA DATE a	07/02/2017 a

DCR Conclusion	<p>The application is recommended for approval from the Division of Clinical Review (DCR) perspective. The analyses of data from PK/analyses study RP- ID-PK001 are acceptable. The skin irritation and sensitization studies RP- ID-SSI have multiple discrepancies in datasets which make it difficult to have confidence in the study results. However overall, the minor differences in test formulation compared to the reference product were not expected to pose any greater safety concern for irritation and sensitization potential of the test product; no were differences in irritation and sensitization suggested in RP- ID-PK001. Therefore DCR concludes the totality of the information in the application supports approval. OSIS inspecting for the application is acceptable.</p>
-----------------------	---

Table of Contents e

1 e	Executive Summary -e-----	4 e
1.1 e	<i>Approval Recommendation -e-----</i>	4 e
1.2 e	<i>Summary of Clinical Findings -e-----</i>	4 e
1.2.1	<i>Brief Overview of Clinical Program -e-----</i>	4 e
1.2.2	<i>Comparative Irritation -e-----</i>	4 e
1.2.3	<i>Comparative Sensitization -e-----</i>	5 e
1.2.4	<i>Comparative Adhesion -e-----</i>	5 e
1.2.5	<i>Comparative Safety -e-----</i>	5 e
2 e	Clinical Review -e-----	6 e
2.1 e	<i>Introduction and Background -e-----</i>	6 e
2.1.1	<i>Summary of Drug Information -e-----</i>	6 e
2.1.2	<i>Regulatory Background -e-----</i>	8 e
2.1.3	<i>Other Relevant Information -e-----</i>	11 e
2.2 e	<i>Description of Clinical Data and Sources -e-----</i>	11 e
2.3 e	<i>Clinical Review Methods -e-----</i>	11 e
2.3.1	<i>Overview of Materials Consultation Review -e-----</i>	11 e
2.3.2	<i>Overview of Methods Used to Evaluate Data Quality and Integrity -e-----</i>	12 e
2.3.3	<i>Were Trials Conducted in Accordance with Accepted Ethical Standards -e-----</i>	13 e
2.3.4	<i>Evaluation of Financial Disclosure -e-----</i>	13 e
2.4 e	<i>Review of Skin Irritation, Sensitization, and Adhesion -e-----</i>	13 e
2.4.1	<i>General Approach to Review of Skin Irritation, Sensitization and Adhesion -e-----</i>	13 e
2.4.2	<i>Detailed Review of Skin Irritation, Sensitization and Adhesion Studies -e-----</i>	13 e
2.4.3	<i>Brief Statements of Skin Irritation, Sensitization and Adhesion Conclusions -e-----</i>	30 e
2.5 e	<i>Comparative Review of Safety -e-----</i>	31 e
2.5.1	<i>Description of Adverse Events -e-----</i>	31 e
2.5.2	<i>Brief Statement of Safety Conclusions -e-----</i>	35 e
2.6 e	<i>Relevant Findings From Other Consultant Reviews -e-----</i>	35 e
2.6.1	<i>Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance -e-----</i>	35 e
2.6.2	<i>Office of Biostatistics -e-----</i>	35 e
2.7 e	<i>Formulation -e-----</i>	36 e
2.7.1	<i>Product Design -e-----</i>	36 e
2.7.2	<i>Generic and RDC Components and Composition -e-----</i>	36 e
2.8 e	<i>Relevant findings from Secondary and Tertiary Reviewers -e-----</i>	38 e
2.9 e	<i>Conclusion and Recommendation -e-----</i>	39 e
2.9.1	<i>Conclusions -e-----</i>	39 e
2.9.2	<i>Recommendations -e-----</i>	39 e
3 e	CLINICAL COMMENTS TO BE PROVIDED TO THE APPLICANT -e-----	40 e

Clinic I Review of Skin Irritation, Sensitization and Adhesion Studies for a ANDA 209190 a

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY a

1.1 Approval Recommendation a

The Division of Clinical Review (DCR) recommends approval of this application, contingent on a approval recommendation from the therapeutic products in the review team. OSIS inspection a findings are acceptable. a

1.2 Summary of Clinic I Findings

1.2.1 Brief Overview of Clinic I Program a

This review focuses on two studies submitted to ensure that the skin irritation and sensitization a potential of the applicant's a ca ne Topical Patch, 5% (test product) are not greater than those a of the reference Iste rug (R aD) a term Topical Patch, 5%, and that the test product adheres a to the skin as well as the R aD over the intended duration of wear. Two studies are skin irritation a and sensitization study (RP- ID-SSI) and pharmacokinetic/aesthetic study (RP- ID-PK001). a The pharmacokinetic data and formulation are aequivalent by the Division of a Biologics Equivalence II (DBII). a

1.2.2 Comparative Irritation a

The applicant conducted the comparative skin irritation and sensitization study (RP- ID-SSI). a Study RP- ID-SSI was a randomized, single-center, controlled, evaluation, repeat result a patch test study to evaluate the potential for skin irritation and sensitization of a ca ne a Patch, 5% compared to the reference a term® (a ca ne Patch, 5%) the Reference ste a Drug (R aD), in 248 healthy adult subjects. Both treatments (1/4 patch of test and reference a products) were placed simultaneously for a 2-3 day wear cycle per application over a total of 9 a applications (21 days of Induction Phase), followed by a 12-14 day Rest Phase and subsequent a 48-hr Challenge phase, followed by a 3-day observation and irritation evaluation. Dermal a irritation was assessed 0.5, 24, 48, and 72 hours after patch removal during the Challenge Phase. a Ninety subjects participated in a re-challenge phase. a

According to the FDA analysis, the study RP- ID-SSI (test product, n=182, reference, n=180) a demonstrates that the irritation potential of the test product is not inferior to the reference. Using a the least available number of study population number available based on further exclusion of a subjects due to non-compliance study assigned by the FDA statistical reviewer, the FDA's upper a bound of the one-sided a 95% confidence interval of the test mean -1.25 reference mean is -0.041, a with the non-inferiority margin of ≤ 0 . However, the FDA statistical reviewer concludes that a the study data are not reliable to ensure aequivalent interpretation of the study results. The primary a clinical reviewer also agrees that data integrity is in question. As a result, FDA statistical analysis a DCR clinical reviewers had a meeting on June 8, 2017. At this meeting, DCR secondary and a tertiary reviewers discussed the rationale for DCR recommendation and approval of this application a based on a weight of evidence approach, supported by therapeutic information available with the a submission; i.e., the difference in formulation (see Section 2.7) is not expected to be associated a

with a change in rritat n r sens t zat n p tent a , an the bserve safety pr f e has n t ra se | 1
 unexpecte c ncerns (see Sect n 2.5 be lw). | 1

1.2.3 Comparative Sensitization | 1

Of 227 subjects eva uate fr m the same rritat n/sens t zat n stu y RP- ID-SSI, n patch ha | 1
 ev lence f p tent a sens t zat n react n t e ther the test r the reference pr luct. A s refer | 1
 t Sect n 1.2.2 ab ve. | 1

1.2.4 Comparative Adhesion | 1

The a hes ve pr pert es f Rh l es Pharmaceut ca s .P.'s | 1 ca ne T p ca Patch, 5% an the | 1
 reference were assesse n the pharmac k net c/a hes ln stu y (RP- ID-PK001) wh ch was | 1
 c ns stent w th the raft pr luct spec f c gu lance. Stu y RP- ID-PK001 was a ran l m ze , | 1
 pen- abe , tw l-per l , cr ds ver, s ng e lse b lequ va ence an patch a hes ln stu y enr l ng | 1
 48 subjects. Dur ng each per l , each subject rece ve a s ng e 12 h ur app cat n f 3 test | 1
 pr lucts r reference pr lucts. After a rest per l f 7 ays, each subject rece ve a s ng e 12 | 1
 h ur app cat n f the ther treatment arm. C lns stent w th the raft pr luct spec f c gu lance, | 1
 patch a hes ln f r each patch was assesse ur ng each per l at 6 h urs (± 30 m n) f l w ng | 1
 patch app cat n an pr r t patch rem oval . | 1

Acc r ng t the FDA's ana yses f a hes n perf rmance between test pr luct an the | 1
 reference, the a hes n ata fr m stu y RP- ID-PK001 em onstrate n n- nfer r ty f the test | 1
 pr luct c mpare t the reference us ng the current FDA stat st ca meth l (Test-Reference \leq | 1
 0.15). The upper b un f ne- s le 95% c nf ence nterva f Test mean m nus Reference | 1
 mean s -0.4075, wh ch s w th n n- nfer r ty marg n f ≤ 0.15 . The stu y utc me s the | 1
 same us ng the tra l t na FDA meth l (Test-1.25 Reference ≤ 0). | 1

1.2.5 Comparative Safety | 1

In rritat n an sens t zat n stu y RP- ID-SSI (n=248), 129 (52.0%) subjects rep rte at east | 1
 ne a verse event. Most a verse events were m i l r m o drate n ntens ty. Three subjects | 1
 exper ence ser us a verse events unre ate t the stu y rug an sc nt nue the stu y. Three | 1
 subjects rep rt ng a ser us a verse event (SAE) ha asthmat c br nch t s an acute upper | 1
 resp rat ry nfect l (b) (6) my car a nfect l (b) (6) an eft s e ra cu lpath (b) (6) | 1
 One subjec (b) (6) ha a papu ar rash n the back an ab l men pr r t patch app cat n f r the | 1
 cha nge phase. N l eath was rep rte . The m ostlfrequent y rep rte a verse events were | 1
 app cat n s te prur tus (42.3%), hea ache (6.9%), app cat n s te pa n (5.2%), an back pa n | 1
 (3.6%). Because the app cant c l ecte app cat n s te react ns w th ut spec fy ng treatment | 1
 arm, t was n t p bs b e t c mpare the nc lence f app cat n s te a verse events betden test | 1
 an reference pr lucts. | 1

In pharmac k net c/sk n a hes ln stu y RP- ID-PK001 (n=48), 2 subjects wh app e the test | 1
 pr luct ha treatment emergent a verse events (TEAEs). Subjec (b) (6) rep rte trans ent | 1
 zz ness. Subjec (b) (6) rep rte hea ache, nausea, an v m i ng. N l TEAEs were rep rte | 1
 f l w ng a m i n strat n f the reference. N l subject sc nt nue the stu y ue t an a verse | 1
 event. There were n SAEs rep rte . Th s stu y sh we n c n ca y s gn f cant fference n | 1
 safety pr f es betden the test an reference pr lucts. | 1

2 CLINICAL REVIEW N

2.1 Introduction and Background N

2.1.1 Summary of Drug Information N

Reference Listed Drug L	NIDODERM® ^N
RLD Applicant name N	Te k ku Pharma USA, Inc. N
RLD DA umber N	020612 N
Date of RLD Approval	03/19/1999 N
Current Label¹	01/2015 N
Approved Indication N	rel ef f pa n ass c ate w th p st-herpet c neuralg a N
Recommended N Dose/Administration N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the prescr be number f patches (max mum f 3), N nly nce f r up t 12 h urs w th n a 24 h ur per N. N Patches may be cut nt smaller s zes w th sc s s r s pr Nt N rem ovaN f the release l ner. N • L NIDODERM may n t st ck f t gets wet. Av N c ntact w th N water, such as bath ng, sw mminN r sh wer ng. N
Application site N	Apply IDODERM t ntact sk n t c ver the m ost N a nful area. N
Boxed Warnings N	N Ne N
Commonly reported N Adverse Events N	<p>Application Site Reactions: bl sters, bru s ng, burn ng N sensat N, ep gmentat N, ermat t s, N l rat N, e ema, N erythema, ex f l at N, rr tat N, papules, petech a, prur tus, N ves cles, r may be the l cus f abn rmal sensat N. These N react Ns are generally m l N n trans ent, res lv ng N sp ntane usly w th n a few m inNes t h urs N</p> <p>Allergic Reactions: Allerg c an anaphylact N react Ns N ass c ate w th l Nca ne, alth ough rare, can dur. They are N character ze by ang N ema, br nch spasm, ermat t s, N yspnea, hypersens t v ty, laryng spasm, prur tus, sh ck, an N urt car a. N</p>
Contraindications L N	IDODERM s c ntra n Nate n pat ents w th a kn wn h st ry N f sens t v ty t l cal anesthet cs f the am i eN type, r t any N ther c mp Nent f the pr Nct. N
Prominent Warnings/ N Precautions N	<p>Accidental Exposure in Children N</p> <p>Even a use IDODERM patch c nta ns a large am unN f N l Nca ne (at least 665 mg). The p tent al ex sts f r a small ch l N r a pet t suffer ser Ns a verse effects fr m chew ng r N ngest ng a new r use IDODERM patch, alth ough the r sk N</p>

¹ <http://www.access data.f a.g v/ rugsatf a Ncs/label/2015/020612s012lbl.p f N>

	<p>with this formulation has not been evaluated. It is important for patients to strictly adhere to the use of IDODERM to achieve the full benefits and avoid side effects.</p> <p>Excessive Dosing</p> <p>Excessive dosing by applying IDODERM to larger areas or for longer than the recommended wear time can result in an increase in absorption of lidocaine and high blood concentrations, leading to serious adverse effects. Systemic adverse effects of lidocaine are similar to those observed with other local anesthetic agents, including CNS excitation and depression (lightheadedness, nervousness, apprehension, euphoria, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, tremor, ataxia, blurred vision, vomiting, sensation of heat, clonus, numbness, twitching, tremulousness, convulsions, convulsion, respiratory depression and arrest). Excitatory CNS reactions may be brief or persistent, in which case the first manifestation may be drowsiness merging into convulsions. Cardiovascular manifestations may include bradycardia, hypotension and/or cardiovascular collapse leading to arrest. The maximum expected lidocaine blood concentration is about 5 µg/mL. The blood concentration of lidocaine is determined by the rate of systemic absorption and elimination. Under normal use of application, application of more than the recommended number of patches, smaller patients, or impaired elimination may all contribute to increasing the blood concentration of lidocaine. With recommended use of IDODERM, the average peak blood concentration is about 0.13 µg/mL, but blood concentrations higher than 0.25 µg/mL have been observed in unusual circumstances.</p>
<p>Mechanism of Action</p>	<p>Lidocaine is an amine-type local anesthetic agent and is suggested to stabilize neuronal membranes by inhibiting the influx of sodium ions required for the initiation and conduction of impulses.</p>
<p>Absorption</p>	<p>When IDODERM is used according to the recommended instructions, only 3 ± 2% of the dose applied is expected to be absorbed.</p>

2.1.2 Regulatory Background

2.1.2.1 Guidance on Drug Product e

A raft pr uct spec f c gu ance f r e ca ne T p cal Patch, 5% s ava lable. Table 2.1 e pr v aes a br ef verv ew f the raft pr uct spec f c gu ance rec mmen at ns. e

Tabl 2.1: Drug Product Guidanc e

Draft Product e Specific Guidanc e	Draft Gu ance n e ca ne ²
Dat Post d	Rec mmen e d2/2006; Rev se 05/2007, 07/2014, 10/2016 e
R ecommend d e Studi s e	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fasting B eequ valence (BE) Stu y e 2. Adhes n Stu y e 3. Sk n Irr tat a an eSens t zat a Stu y e
Fasting BE Study e	<p>D sign: S ngle- ese, n v v eus ng three t p cal patches e</p> <p>Subj ct population: N eormal healthy males an efemales, general e p pulat a e</p> <p>Tr atm ent dosing: Apply three t p cal patches s multane usly ver a e 12-h ur per e</p> <p>P etin at additional comments: e</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use fewer patches, pr v e the plasma c ncentrat as fl eca ne e are measurable t a equately character ze the pharmac k net c e pr fle fl eca ne f r b eequ valence (BE) assessment base e n the e 90% c nf ence nterval cr ter a. e • Inclu e a 24-h ur p st- ese sampl ng t me n the BE stu y. e • In a et at pharmac k net c ata, rep at the "apparent ese" e el vere . The apparent ese can be eterm nee by subtract ng the e rema n ng am curt fl eca ne n each patch (use patch) fr m the e manufacture am curt. Analyze an enclu e n the calculat a the e am curt f a hes ve res ue fr m each patch left n the sk n. e
Adh sion Study e	<p>D sign: Ran em zee, s ngle- ese, tw etreatment n v v e</p> <p>Subj ct population: Healthy males an efemales, general p pulat a e</p> <p>Tr atm ent dosing: Adhes n perf rmance f the ntact test an eR eD e patches must be f rmally evaluate an emay be c mpare n the e pharmac k net c (PK) BE stu y r n a separate parallel r cr as ver e a hes n stu y f s ngle 12-h ur patch appl cat as f the act ve test e pr uct versus the R eD. e</p> <p>P etin at additional comments: e</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N patch re nf rcement s all we e when the stu y s be ng use t e establ sh a equate a hes n perf rmance t supp at pr uct e appr val. Adhes n sc eng st be perf rme eat least a ly, n th s e case just pr et rem ovd at the en e f a 12-h ur appl cat a. F e e patches that c mpletely etach, a sc e f 4 sh ul be carr e e f rwar n the a hes n analys s f r all rema n ng bservat as n the e

² <http://www.f a.g v/ucm/gr ups/f ag v-publ c/@f ag v- rugs-gen/ euments/ eument/ucm086293.p f e>

<p>Skin Irritation and Sensitization Study</p>	<p>appl cat n per k. k</p> <p>Design: Randomized, evaluator-blinded, non-vehicle with non-subject repeat test k</p> <p>Strength: 5% (amount in sterile as ne-furth f the test and ne-furth f k the reference) k</p> <p>Subject population: Healthy males and females, general population k</p> <p>Treatment dosing: k</p> <p>In Unit Phase - During the induction phase, all test articles (.e., ne-furth f test product, ne-furth f the RFD, ne-furth f the potential vehicle patch, and potential negative control) are to be applied simultaneously to each subject at different sites. The test articles to be used are as follows: k</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One-furth f test product (the test product evaluate should be the actual patches to be marketed.) k 2. One-furth f the RFD k 3. One-furth f the potential vehicle patch (the potential vehicle patch should have all of the inactive ingredients and be identical to the test product in every manner except for the absence of the active.) k 4. Potential negative control (an example of the potential negative control is an occlusive type evace with normal saline applied on a polyester patch with the evace chamber.) k <p>Sequential patch applications are to be applied to the same skin sites every 48-72 hours and to have each of them remain in place for 48-72 hours, fractional of 21 days altogether. k</p> <p>Rest period – no patch application for 14-17 days k</p> <p>Challenge phase – a single 48-hour application of ne-furth f the test product, ne-furth f the RFD, ne-furth f the potential vehicle patch, and the potential negative control to a naïve site k</p> <p>Pertinent additional comments: k</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hypersensitivity should be evaluated prior to patch removal through the entire study period to ensure adequate skin contact for maximal induction of irritation and sensitization. k • Irritation evaluation: In Unit Phase – at the time of each patch change; Challenge phase – 30 minutes and at 24, 48, and 72 hours after challenge patch removal. k • For subjects who experience irritation consistent with a common score of ≥ 3, or who experience symptomatic intolerable irritation, the patch may be removed to assess the severity. In Unit Phase and concurrent with the sensitization part of the study. k • If a patch completely detaches, it should be replaced within 24 hours and the subject should continue in the study. During the 21-day In Unit Phase, if a patch completely detaches from a site within 24 k
---	--

	<p>hours (unless the patch was removed for an unacceptable degree of irritation), the subject should be excluded from both the irritation and sensitization analyses for that product. During the 48-hr Challenge Phase, a patch should be completely detached from a subject no more than 24 hours, the subject should be excluded from the sensitization analyses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to safety concerns, it is not recommended to simultaneously apply two patches, active, placebo Patch 5% patches in the same subject during the 21-day skin irritation and sensitization study. The treatment groups for this study will be in the design of the test product patch. Since the RPD has a matrix design that can be safely cut, in-furth of the patch can be used for these studies. If the test product patch also has a design that can be cut to a smaller size, it should also be cut in-furth and in-furth of the test product patch as well as simultaneously with in-furth of a RPD patch (to separate skin sites). It will not be acceptable to manufacture a separate batch for product in order to use a smaller patch in this study.
--	--

Guidance for Industry p

On 6/1/2016, the FDA posted a draft guidance for industry entitled *Assessing Adhesion with Transdermal Delivery Systems and Topical Patches for ANDAs (June 2016)*³ (“Adhes Guidance”). This Adhes Guidance provides updated recommendations for the design and conduct of adhes studies. The Adhes Guidance also includes updated statistical analysis methods to evaluate adhesion performance. p

2.1.2.2 Generic Product Development p

The applicant should submit a controlled clinical trial for this application. p

2.1.2.3 Relevant Communications with Other Generic Applicants p

Merca searches yielded 25 results, none of which were relevant to the skin irritation, p sensitization, and adhes studies evaluate for this current application. p

2.1.2.4 Other ANDA submissions for same or related product p

ANDA p	Applicant p	Current Status p	Status Date p
200675 p	ACTAVIS LABORATORIES UT INC p	Approved p	8 /23/2012 p
202346 p	MY PAN TECHNOLOGIES INC p	Approved p	8 /7/2015 p
(b) (4)			
203265 p	NOVEN PHARMACEUTICALS INC p	Complete Response Issue – p Adequate DCR review p	09/13/2016 p
(b) (4)			

³ <http://www.fda.gov/oc/ohrt/andacandidateguidanceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/UCM504157.pdf> p

ANDA i	Appl cant i	Current Status i	Status Date i
205882	KREMERS URBAN MANUFACTURING INC i	Pen ing - DCR i rec mmen e i appr val i	10/26/2016 i
206463 i	AMNEA i PHARMACEUTICA iS i	Pen ing - DCR i rec mmen e i appr val i	07/20/2016 i

(b) (4)

2.1.3 Other Relevant Informat on i

n ne i

2.2 Descr pt on of Cl n cal Data and Sources i

The appl cant c n ucte ne c mb ne sk n rr tat n an sens t zat n stu y (RP- ID-SSI) an i pharmac k net c/sk n a hes n stu y (RP- ID-PK001). i

Table 2.2: Source of Cl n cal Data i

Study # i	RP-LID-SSI i	RP-LID-PK001 i
Study Type i	sk n rr tat n an sens t zat n i	pharmac k net c/a hes n i
CRO i	Fr ntage Cl n cal Serv ces Inc. i	Fr ntage Cl n cal Serv ces Inc. i
Study Per od i	08/12/2013 t 12/16/2013 i	08/22/2013 t 09/18/2013 i
Study Center	Fr ntage Cl n cal Serv ces Inc. i 241 Ma n Street i Hackensack, New Jersey 07601 i	Fr ntage Cl n cal Serv ces Inc. i 241 Ma n Street i Hackensack, New Jersey 07601 i
Enrollment i	248 i	48 i

2.3 Cl n cal Rev ew Methods i

2.3.1 Overv ew of Mater als Consulted n Rev ew i

ANDA Subm iss on(s) i	<p>04/14/2016 (eCTD Sequence 0000): Or g nal i Subm iss i n i</p> <p>05/23/2016 (eCTD Sequence 0001): Resp nse t i Inf rmat n Request fr m D v s n f Fl ng i Rev ew – atasets i</p> <p>08/15/2016 (eCTD Sequence 0003): Resp nse t i ECD fr m Stat st cs ate 08/30/2016 f r rr tat n i an sens t zat n stu y RP- ID-SSI – quest ns i regar ng sk ppe v s ts, patch a hes n, make-up i patches i</p> <p>09/06/2016 (eCTD Sequence 0004): Resp nse t i ECD fr m DCR ate 08/23/2016 f r rr tat n an sens t zat n stu y RP- ID-SSI – quest ns i</p>
-----------------------	---

	<p>regar 0g patch re nf rcement an 0a verse events 0 9/29/2 06 (eCTD Sequence 0 5): Resp use t 0 ECD fr m DCR ate 09/16/2016 f r rr tat 0 an 0 0 sens t zat 0 stu 0 RP- ID-SSI – quest 0s 0 regar 0g rr tat 0 assessment, patch a hes 0, an 0 0 appl cat 0 s te a 0erse events 0 1 021/2 06 (eCTD Sequence 0 6): Resp use t 0 ECD fr m Stat st cs ate 10/03/2016 f r rr tat 0 0 an 0sens t zat 0 stu 0 RP- ID-SSI – quest 0s 0 regar 0g ataset 0crepanc es 0 12/ 9/2 06 (eCTD Sequence 0 7): Resp use t 0 ECD fr m Stat st cs ate 11/18/2016 f r rr tat 0 0 an 0sens t zat 0 stu 0 RP- ID-SSI – ssues 0 regar 0g atasets an 0stu 0 pr ce ure 0 Th s ANDA s subm ite00n eCTD f rmat an 0 0 ent rely electr n c. The ANDA subm iss 00s 0 arch ve at the f 0 w 0g l cat 0: 0 \\c sesub1\evspr 0ANDA209190\209190.enx 0</p>
FDA Statistical Review	<p>ANDA 209190 Stat st cal Pr mary Rev ew 0 (“A209190_stat st cal. 0”) by S 0mesh 0 Chatt pa hyay, PhD, C 0mplete n 06/06/2017 0</p>

2.3.2 Overview of Methods Used to Evaluate Data Quality and Integrity 0

Study # 0	RP-LID-SSI 0	RP-LID-PK 0 1 0
Office of Study 0 Integrity and 0 Surveillance 0	<p>Establ shment Inspect 0 Rep 0t 0 rev ew subm ite0 12/08/2016. 0 Please see sect 0 2.6.1 f r 0 eta ls. 0</p>	<p>Decl ne t Inspect Mem os00bm ite0 0 05/19/2016. Please see sect 0 2.6.1 f r 0 eta ls. 0</p>
Blinding 0	<p>Irr tat 0 an 0sens t zat 0 0 evaluat r bl n 0 0</p>	<p>Evaluat 0 f 0ermal react 0s at the 0 appl cat 0 s tes was cl n cally assesse 0 0 n a bl n 0 fash 0n 30 m nu0es an 02 0 h 0rs after patch rem ova0 0</p>
Randomization 0	<p>s te f patch appl cat 0: ne s 0 f the nfrascapular area f the 0 back; 2-1 cat 0 (up0er/l wer) 0 ran 0m za0 0 0</p>	<p>0w 0treatment sequences (T-R, R-T) 0</p>
Retention of 0 Reserve Samples 0	<p>n/a 0</p>	<p>Retent 0 (reserve) samples f the 0 reference an 0est f rmulat 0 were 0 selecte an 0eta ne by the Pr nc pal 0 Invest gat r (r es gne0) n a l cke , 0 secure pharmacy cab net n c mpl ance 0 w 0 0 (b) (4) Stan 0r Operat ng Pr ce ures. 0</p>

Reviewer's comments: w

- The irritation/sensitization evaluator was blinded for study RP-LID-SSI. The applicant's method of blinding is acceptable. w
- Randomization is acceptable for both studies RP-LID-SSI and RP-LID-PK001. w
- OSIS indicated the study data for study RP-LID-SSI were acceptable. w
- OSIS declined to inspect study RP-LID-PK001 clinical site due to acceptable inspection history. w

2.3.3 Were Trials Conducted in Accordance with Accepted Ethical Standards w

Studies RP- ID-SSI and RP- ID-PK001 appear to have been conducted in accordance with accepted ethical standards. The IRB approved the original protocol and the Inform Consent Form prior to the start of the study for both studies. w

2.3.4 Evaluation of Financial Disclosure w

For studies RP- ID-SSI and RP- ID-PK001, a Form FDA 3454 (dated 03/04/2016) is submitted for all investment grants. The applicant has no financial arrangements with the investment grant sponsor. w

2.4 Review of Skin Irritation, Sensitization, and Adhesion w

2.4.1 General Approach to Review of Skin Irritation, Sensitization and Adhesion w

Study RP- ID-SSI was reviewed to verify that test product is more irritating and sensitizing than the reference. RP- ID-PK001 was reviewed to verify that the adhesives performance of the test product is worse than that of the reference. w

2.4.2 Detailed Review of Skin Irritation, Sensitization and Adhesion Studies w

2.4.2.1 Skin Irritation and Sensitization Study (RP-LID-SSI) w

Applicant's Study #:	RP- ID-SSI w
Title w	A Randomized, Controlled Study to Evaluate the Skin Irritation and Sensitization Potential of a Test w ca ne 5% Topical Patch w Compare to w erm 5% Topical Patch Using a Repeat Insult w Patch Test Design in Healthy Adults w

Objectives	<p>The primary objectives of this study were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To evaluate the skin irritation incidence by topical application of the test lot [redacted] 5% patch compared to the [redacted] 5% lot [redacted] patch following 21 days of exposure in healthy adult male and female subjects. To evaluate the skin sensitization incidence by topical application of the test lot [redacted] 5% patch compared to the [redacted] 5% lot [redacted] patch after a 21-day Induction Phase, followed by a 48-hour Challenge Phase in healthy adult male and female subjects. <p>The secondary objective of this study was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the safety and tolerability of a test lot [redacted] 5% topical patch compared to the [redacted] 5% lot [redacted] patch in healthy adult male and female subjects.
-------------------	---

2.4.2.1.1 Protocol Review

Protocol Version	Protocol Date	IRB Approval Date
1.0	07/25/2013	07/31/2013

Reviewer's comments:

The protocol was approved prior to study initiation (study period: 08/12/2013 to 12/16/2013).

2.4.2.1.2 Study Design

Overall Study Design

Study RP- ID-SSI was a two-treatment, single site, multiple-application, evaluator-blinded, three-phase, randomized study in 248 healthy adults. Cumulative skin irritation and sensitization potentials of the test product were compared reference by repetitive placement of each treatment to the same skin site. Both treatments (1/4 test product patch and 1/4 reference product) were placed simultaneously and replaced 3 times weekly at the study site for a total of 9 applications (21 days of Induction Phase). If patch adhesion was assessed as <50% adherence but not detached (more than half the system lifting off of the skin without falling off), the subject was scheduled for a make-up patch application. The skin irritation assessment for the patch with adherence <50% was not included in the irritation analyses. Subjects who did not return for next visit to the study site during the Induction Phase were instructed to keep the patches in place. They were scheduled to receive a make-up patch application at the last visit during the Induction Phase. The make-up patches were removed 48 hours later and the patch sites were assessed. There was a 12-14-day rest phase. Then followed a subsequent 48-hr Challenge phase, with a 3-day observation and irritation evaluation. Dermal irritation was assessed 0.5, 24, 48, and 72 hours after patch removal during the Challenge Phase. There were 2 cohorts. The Cohort 1 treatment start date was 08/20/2013. The last Cohort 1 treatment exposure date was 09/26/2013. The Cohort 2 treatment start date was 11/05/2013. The last Cohort 2 treatment exposure date was 12/13/2013.

Table .3: Overall Study Design 2

Study/Protocol Number 2	RP- ID-SSI 2		
Subject Population 2	Healthy, a ult subjects wh met the nclus 2/exclus 2 cr ter a f r th s 2 stu y 2		
Blinding 2	Th s stu y was bl n e t the stu y staff perf rm ng2he rr tat 2 an 2 sens t zat 2 assessments. 2		
Randomization 2	Appl cat 2 s tes were es gnate as “upper” an “l wer” n the 2 ran 2m za2 2 sche ule, wh ch perta ne t the relat ve p s t 2 ng f 2 the test an reference stu y pr 2ucts t each ther. 2		
Treatment arms	Test 2	Reference 2	
Reinforced 2	Yes 2	Yes 2	
Number of period/phase 2	Induction 2	Rest 2	Challenge 2
Duration 2	21 ays 2	12-14 2 ays 2	5 ays 2
Dose administered 2	1/4 test patch 2 1/4 reference patch 2	n ne 2	1/4 test patch 2 1/4 reference patch 2
Dosing regimen 2	1/4 test patch 2 1/4 reference patch 2	n ne 2	1/4 test patch 2 1/4 reference patch 2
Number of applications	3 t mes/we2k appl cat 2s; 2 t tal f 9 f r test an 2 reference 2	n ne 2	1 f r test an reference 2
Application site 2	Stu y patches were appl e 2 s multane usly t the same 2 s tes n ne s 2 f the 2 nfrascapular area f the 2 back. Subjects returne t 2 the stu y s te at 48-h ur 2 ntervals t have the 1/4 2 patches rem ova 2 an 2 replace by stu y s te 2 pers 2nel. 1/4 patches 2 appl e n Fr 2y rema ne 2 n place f r 72 h urs unt l 2 Mon 2ay. 1/4 patches appl e 2 n Satur ay rema ne n 2 place f r 72 h urs unt l 2 Tues ay. 2	n ne 2	The test an reference stu y 2 patches were appl e t 2 naive s tes n the pp s te 2 s 2 f the sp ne n Day 36 2 f r 48 h urs r unt l rem ova 2 ue t excess ve l cal 2 rr tat 2. The respect ve s te 2 f appl cat 2 (“upper” r 2 “l wer”) was the same as 2 that use ur ng the 2 In uct 2 Phase. 2
Adhesion assessment times	pr 2t rem ova 2 f each 1/4 2 patch 2	n ne 2	pr 2t rem ova 2 f each 1/4 2 patch 2
Irritation assessment times	f 2w ng rem ova 2 f each 2 1/4 patch an pr 2t 1/4 2 patch replacement 2	n ne 2	0.5, 24, 48, an 72 h urs 2 after 1/4 patch rem ova 2 2

Reviewer’s comments: 2

*The applicant’s study design is different from the draft product specific guidance. The applicant 2
allowed an additional “make-up” patch if patch adhesion was less than 50%. In addition, the 2
applicant’s Other Effects scale for skin reactions included one additional “no other 2
observations”, which is not present in the product specific guidance. For Other Effects scale, the 2
applicant used continuous numerical scores of 0 to 6 whereas the drug specific guidance 2*

recomended numeric equivalent scores of 0 to 3 only. The FDA statistical analyses relied on the FDA-recommended scale and study design for the analyses of irritation and sensitization.

Treatment Arms

Table 2.4: Treatment Arms (Study # RP-LID-SSI)

Treatment arms	Test	Reference
Product Name	(b) (4) Patch, 5%	Term® (b) (4) Patch, 5%
Strength	5%	
Patch size	Length: 14 cm, Width 10 cm (1/4 patch of the test product was applied)	Length: 14 cm, Width 10 cm (1/4 patch of the reference product was applied)
Manufacturer	Allegro, Italy	(b) (4) Pharmaceuticals
Batch/ N L	1304191	Y2282
Manufacture Date	04/2013	n/a
Expiration Date	n/a	10/2015
Dosage Form	Topical patch	
Route of administration	Topical	
Reference with tape	Yes	

Study Population Selection

This study enrolled male and female subjects at least 18 years old. See applicant's study report, Section 9.6 (pages 29-30 of 149) for the full list of the applicant's inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Reviewer's comments:

The applicant's inclusion/exclusion criteria incorporated all the inclusion and exclusion criteria from the draft product specific guidance. All of the applicant's additional inclusion and exclusion criteria are acceptable. A key applicant inclusion criterion was that a subject was to be free of any systemic or dermatologic disorder, which, in the opinion of the investigator, would interfere with the study results or increase the risk of adverse event. Two of these key applicant exclusion criteria were: Not willing to refrain from swimming or bathing such that the patch will be submerged for the duration of the study and not willing to refrain from excessive exercise or physical activity for the duration of the study.

Restrictions during the study	Subjects could not use systemic analgesics (e.g. aspirin, Aleve, Motrin, Advil, Naproxen) for at least 72 hours prior and during the study. Subjects could take occasional acetaminophen as needed for headache or other pain. Subjects could not use systemic corticosteroids for at least 3 weeks prior and during the study. Subjects could not use systemic antihistamines for at least 72 hours prior and during the study. Other over-the-counter prescriptions were prohibited during the study, including during the Rest Phase, unless approved by the Sponsor and investigator on a case-by-case basis. Female subjects using hormonal
--------------------------------------	--

	<p>contraceptive treatment therapy during the study. Whereas bathing was allowed (with bathtub/shower), the patch area was not to be soaked and was to be kept as dry as possible, per the instructions given to each subject.</p>
<p>Treatment compliance</p>	<p>All patches were applied and removed by clinical study staff. Records of patch application and visit schedule compliance were reviewed in the subjects' source documents and CRFs.</p>

Reviewer comments

- *The restrictions on medication use during the study reflect the applicant's exclusion criteria and are acceptable. The RLD labeling recommended avoidance of patch contact with water, such as showering. The applicant's allowance of frontal showers was an acceptable compromise to maintain subject hygiene as the patch application site was on the back and the induction phase was 21 days.*
- *The applicant's measures to ensure treatment compliance are acceptable.*

Assessme ts n

The appl cant use the f ll w ng scales an sens t zat n ef n t n ur ng stu y RP- ID-SSI: n

Table 2.5: Dermal Respo se n

Score	Descriptio n
0 n	N nev rrence f rr tat n n
1 n	M m mal erythema, barely percept ble n
2 n	Def n te erythema, rea dy v s ble, m n mal e ema r m n mal papular resp nse n
3 n	Erythema an papules n
4 n	Def n te e ema n
5 n	Erythema w th e ema an papules n
6 n	Ves cular erupt n n
7 n	Str ng react n sprea mg bey n appl cat n s te n

Table 2.6: Other Effects n

Score n	Descriptio n
0 n	n nther bservat ns n
1 n	sl ghtly glaze appearance n
2 n	marke glaze appearance n
3 n	glaz ng w th peel ng an rcrack ng n
4 n	glaz ng w th f saures n
5 n	f lm f re ser us exu ntes c ver ng all r part f the n patch s te n
6 n	small petech al er s ms an h r scabs n

Sens t zat n Def n t n n

A sk n sens t zat n react n was ef ne as the evel pment, at the s te f re-exp sure t the n patch, f ef n te erythema c mb ne w th the presence f any f the f ll w ng s gns: papules, n e ema, ves cles, bullae, crack ng, f ssur ng, crust ng, peel ng, r sprea bey n the c nf nes f n patch appl cat n s te. Such react ns were requ re t have a t me c urse c mpat ble w th a n sens t zat n react n; that s, such a react n occurr ng at the beg m ng f the In uct n Phase n was come a s gn f pr r sens t zat n, an react ns wh ch marke ly mpr ve w th n a 72-96 n h ur t meframe were n t character st c f an allerg c resp nse, an were class fe as an rr tant n resp nse. Sk n sens t zat n react ns m ost lkely occur n the Challenge Phase, alth ough they n cul occur later n the In uct n Phase, an w nil have a t me c urse character st c f Type IV n elaye hypersens t v ty react ns. n

Reviewer's comments: n

- *The applicant's Dermal Response scale is the same as recommended by the draft product n specific guidance. n*
- *The applicant's Other Effects scale for skin reactions had an additional observation, "no n other observations", which was not present in the product specific guidance. Also, the n applicant's Other Effects scale numeric scoring was different than what is recommended n in the product specific guidance. The FDA statistical reviewer followed the draft product n specific guidance's numerical scale. n*

- The FDA statistician followed the draft product specific guidance sensitization criteria for the FDA analysis. [redacted]

Endpoints [redacted]

Primary Endpoints [redacted]	Dermal response scores and scores for other effects [redacted] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dermal response scores and scores for other effects collected during the Induction Phase to evaluate the skin irritation potential of the study product.• Dermal response scores and scores for other effects collected during the Challenge Phase to evaluate the skin sensitization potential of the study product.• The number of patches removed due to an unacceptable degree of irritation.• The number of days until sufficient irritation occurs to preclude patch application.
-------------------------------------	---

Reviewer's comments: [redacted]

The applicant's primary endpoints are acceptable. [redacted]

Statistical Analysis Plan [redacted]

See applicant's study report, Section 9.10 (page 37) and FDA Statistical Review, Section 3.2.7.2 – 3.2.7.4 (pages 34 - 38) for details of the statistical analysis plan. The applicant's analysis population definitions are provided below. [redacted]

Applicant's Irritation Analysis Population [redacted]

Irritation: [redacted]

The applicant's irritation analysis population include all subjects who receive test/reference patches such that sequential test/reference patch applications were not detached from the skin for longer than 24 hours during the 21-day Induction Phase (unless the patch was removed for an unacceptable degree of irritation). If a test/reference patch detached and could not be replaced within 24 hours, a subject is not known when a test/reference patch detached, the subject's patch was excluded from the test/reference irritation analysis population. [redacted]

Sensitization: [redacted]

All subjects who receive test/reference patches (Challenge Phase) and who have completed the Induction Phase, wearing the test/reference patches for the entire 21 days and completed the Rest Phase. Additionally the challenge test/reference patches must be attached for 48 hours (unless the challenge test/reference patch was removed due to a sensitization reaction) with the subject returning for evaluation at least 24 hours after removal of the challenge test/reference patch. [redacted]

Reviewer's comments: [redacted]

The applicant's irritation analysis population definition is consistent with the draft product specific guidance per-protocol population for irritation. [redacted]

The applicant's sensitization analysis population definition is different than the draft product specific guidance sensitization analysis population definition. The draft product specific guidance recommends the subject to return for at least one of the scheduled evaluations at 48 [redacted]

and 72 hours after removal of the challenge patch. However, the applicant's sensitization analysis population includes subjects who return for evaluation at least 24 hours after removal of the challenge patch. The FDA statistician used the definition specified in the drug specific guidance for the FDA analysis. [redacted]

2.4.2.1.3 Study Subjects [redacted]

Subject Disposition [redacted]

Two hundred forty-eight (248) healthy adult subjects were entered into this study and received at least one application of patches. A total of 227 subjects completed the study. [redacted]

Subjects Analyzed [redacted]

Of the 248 subjects randomized into the study, 228 test subjects and 228 reference subjects were included in the applicant's irritation PP population and 227 test subjects and 227 reference subjects were included in the applicant's sensitization PP population. [redacted]

Reviewer's comments: [redacted]

The FDA clinical reviewer did not recommend any changes to the applicant's irritation and sensitization PP populations for the FDA analysis.⁴ [redacted]

Demographics [redacted]

The demographics of the irritation and sensitization study RP- ID-SSI are as follows. [redacted]

Table 2.7: Demographic and Baseline Characteristics for Irritation and Sensitization Study: Gender, Race and Age [redacted]

		All Enrolled (N=248)
Gender	Female	184 (74.19%)
	Male	64 (25.81%)
Race	Asian	3 (1.21%)
	Black	135 (54.44%)
	White	110 (44.35%)
Age Group in Years	18-40	111 (44.76%)
	41-64	129 (52.02%)
	65-75	8 (3.23%)
Age in Years	Mean, SD	41.39, 12.22
	Min, Max	18, 69
	Q1, Median, Q3	33, 43, 49

Source: FDA Statistical Report Table 18 [redacted]

⁴ [redacted]
<http://panama.fda.gov/oc/document/prevew?versionID=5775b58a0093c7eb4704e2b302f4bb00&ID=5775b58a0093c7ea3a9a373c525c3883> [redacted]

Reviewer's comments:

There was a higher percentage of females in the study. Enrolled subjects consist mainly of black and white subjects. The age range of subjects is consistent with the applicant's inclusion criteria of ≥ 18 years of age. These demographics are acceptable and have no impact on the study outcome because both test and reference patches were applied simultaneously to the same subject.

2.4.2.1.4 Results

Irritation Results

The applicant's irritation analysis results are as follows.

Table 2.8: Applicant Irritation Analysis Results (Study RP-LID-SSI)

Variable	Hypotheses	LSmean Test	LSmean Reference	Estimate of $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B$	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound
Mean Irritation Score ("dermal response" + "other effects" scores from induction phase assessments)	H ₀ : $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B \geq 0$ H ₁ : $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B < 0$	0.212	0.212	-0.001	-0.015

Source: Applicant Study Report Table 9

Because the applicant's study design significantly different from the recommended protocol in the drug specific guidance for the topical dermal make-up patch use, FDA statistical reviewer performed 6 different study populations to evaluate whether these protocols are safe by the FDA statistical reviewer change the study outcome. FDA statistical reviewer identified multiple data inconsistencies in irritation scores from the original dataset subsequent datasets in response to the ECD requests.

The 6 variants of the PP population were for the FDA irritation analysis (PPPI1 – PPPI6) include adjustments which removed subjects that are significant protocol deviations. The definition for each study population and the summary results are listed below.

The patches excluded from PPPI1 are:

- A patch type that do not have all nine patch applications do not have all nine irritation assessments for a subject.
- All patches from Subject [redacted] (b) (6) This is based on the OSIS inspection report.

The patches excluded from PPPI2 are:

- All patches excluded from PPPI1.
- All patches from the subjects who skip a visit during the induction phase.

The patches excl u fr m PPPI3 are: u

- All patches excl u fr m PPPI1. u
- All patches that were etache u r ng the n uct n phase base n the patch etachment u flag b t n t kn wn t be replace w th n 24 h urs after etachment. The atasets u s bm iteu n December 9, 2016 were se f r th s eterm nat n. u

The patches excl u fr m PPPI4 are: u

- All patches excl u fr m PPPI3. u
- All patches fr m the s bjects wh sk ppe a v s t u r ng the n uct n phase. u

The patches excl u fr m PPPI5 are: u

- All patches excl u fr m PPPI1. u
- All patches that were etache u r ng the n uct n phase base n the a hes u sc res u b t n t kn wn t be replace w th n 24 h urs after etachment. The atasets s bm iteu u n December 9, 2016 were se f r th s eterm nat n. u

The patches excl u fr m PPPI6 are: u

- All patches excl u fr m PPPI5. u
- All patches fr m the s bjects wh sk ppe a v s t u r ng the n uct n phase. u

Tabl 2.9: Irritation Analysis Results (Study RP-LID-SSI) e

	Applicant e		FDA e											
	Test ¹	Reference ²	Test ¹	Reference ²	Test ¹	Reference ²	Test ¹	Reference ²	Test ¹	Reference ²	Test ¹	Reference ²	Test ¹	Reference ²
Irritation Analysis e PP P pulat n e	Applicant's FIAP e		PPPI1 e		PPPI2 e		PPPI3 e		PPPI4 e		PPPI5 e		PPPI5 e	
Variable e	CII ³		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴	
Number of Patches e	228 e	228 e	222 e	222 e	196 e	196 e	193 e	192 e	176 e	175 e	199 e	199 e	182 e	180 e
Mean e	0.211	0.212	0.206	0.210	0.209	0.214	0.220	0.224	0.223	0.227	0.216	0.226	0.218	0.227 e
SD e	0.354	0.344	0.323	0.345	0.341	0.354	0.336	0.350	0.345	0.360	0.333	0.354	0.341	0.362 e
Upper 95% UCB ⁵ e for Test – Reference ⁶	0.015 e													
Upper 95% UCB ⁵ e for Test - e 1.25*Reference ⁷	-0.034 e		-0.038 e		-0.038 e		-0.039 e		-0.041 e		-0.039 e		-0.039 e	
Conclusion: Is Test e Non-Inferior e Reference? e	Yes e		Yes e		Yes e		Yes e		Yes e		Yes e		Yes e	
Sensitization e Analysis e PP P pulat n e	Applicant's FSAP e		PPPS1 e		PPPS2 e		PPPS3 e		PPPS4 e		PPPS5 e		PPPS5 e	
Number of Patches e	225 e	225 e	217 e	215 e	191 e	189 e	187 e	186 e	170 e	169 e	192 e	193 e	175 e	174 e
Number of e Sensitization e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e	0 e

¹Test: e ca ne 5% t p cal patch (D str bute by Rh ees Pharmaceuticals .P. an manufacture by Alterg n, Ital a) e

²Reference: e erm® (l e ca ne patch 5%) (manufacture by Te k ku Se yaku C e, t . f r En e Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) e

³CII: Cumulative Irritancy Index e by the appl cant as the mean f the rrat n sc res (ermal resp nse + ther effects) ur ng the n uct n phase. e
Applicant's ther effects scale s eferent fr m FDA's. e

⁴MIS: Mean rrat n sc res the mean f the 9 rrat n sc res (ermal resp nse + ther effects) ur ng the n uct n phase. e

⁵UCB=Upper C nf e nce B an e

⁶Applicant's n n- nfer r ty cr ter n: 95% UCB f r Test – Reference <0.11; ⁷FDA's n n- nfer r ty cr ter n: 95% UCB f r Test – 1.25*Reference <0. e

S ource: FDA Stat st cal Rep rt Table 74 e

Reviewer's comments: r

The results of all six above-mentioned FDA irritation analyses demonstrate non-inferiority of the r test product to the reference product. However, due to inconsistency in irritation scores reported r in multiple datasets, DCR primary reviewer cannot make adequate conclusion of irritation r assessment from the irritation and sensitization study RP-LID-SSI. Please see FDA statistical r report for further details. r

Sensitization Results r

Table 2.10: Patche R Rh Rtat on Sco e ≥ 2 at 48 o 72 Hou Evaluat on n Challenge R Pha e R

Subject ID	Treatment*	Rtat on Sco e at R Max R				Appl cant' R	FDA R		
		R D Re ent T me afte Rtat o R						R Dete minat on R	R Dete minat R
		Challenge Pha e Patch R Sco e R							
30 Min R	R24 RH r R	R48 RH r R	R72 RH r R	Rnduct R	R Sen Rzat on n R	R Sen Rzat on R			
		R on R				R the Challenge R	R (Ye , No) R		
		Pha e R				R (Ye , No) R	R Ba ed on R		
		taton R				Sco e R			
(b) (6)	A R	1 R	2 R	2 R	1 R	2 R	No R	No R	
	B R	1 R	2 R	2 R	1 R	3 R	No R	No R	

*: A=Test, B=Reference. R

Source: FDA Statistical Report Table 60 R

Reviewer's comments: R

No subjects demonstrated a sensitization response during this study. However, due to same R reason as stated above, DCR primary reviewer cannot make adequate conclusion regarding R sensitization potential. Please see FDA statistical report for further details. R

2.4.2.2 Pharmacokinetic/Skin Adhesion Study (RP-LID-PK001) [redacted]

Applicant's Study #:	RP- LID-PK001 [redacted]
Title [redacted]	A Randomized, Open-label, Two-Period, Cross-over, Single Dose Bioequivalence Study of [redacted] 5% Topical Patch and [redacted] [redacted] in Healthy Adults under Fasting Conditions [redacted]
Objectives [redacted]	<p>The primary objectives of this study were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess the bioequivalence of a single 2100 mg dose (3 patches) of a test formulation of [redacted] 5% topical patch versus [redacted] after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasting conditions. • To assess the apparent elimination half-life of a single 2100 mg dose of a test formulation of [redacted] 5% topical patch versus [redacted] after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasting conditions. • To assess patch adhesion performance of a test formulation of [redacted] 5% topical patch versus [redacted] after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects. <p>The secondary objective of this study was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess the safety and tolerability of a single 2100 mg dose of a test formulation of [redacted] 5% topical patch versus [redacted] after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasting conditions.

Reviewer's comments: [redacted]

Only the adhesion data were evaluated in this clinical review. Per DBII, the pharmacokinetic study is acceptable. [redacted]

2.4.2.2.1 Protocol Review [redacted]

Protocol Version [redacted]	Protocol Date [redacted]	IRB Approval Date [redacted]
1 [redacted]	08/08/2013 [redacted]	08/16/2013 [redacted]

Reviewer's comments: [redacted]

The study began on 09/04/2013, after the approval of the protocol on 08/16/2013. [redacted]

2.4.2.2.2 Study Design [redacted]

Overall Study Design and Plan [redacted]

This is a randomized, open-label, two-period, cross-over, single-dose fasting bioequivalence study and patch adhesion study. The adhesion property of Rhases Pharmaceuticals, P.'s [redacted] 5% topical patches (test product) was compared to [redacted] (reference). During each period, three topical patches of an assigned treatment were applied simultaneously (2100 mg) to the infrascapular area of the back on either side of the spine, without occlusion, with approximately [redacted]

2.5 cm between each patch for a total of 12 hours. Following a wash out period of 7 days, p subjects crossed over to the alternate reference (R) or test (T) formulation and the same p procedure was performed at the same time points as noted for Period 1. p

Table 2.11: Overall Study Design p

Study/Protocol Number p	RP- HD-PK001 p		
Subject Population p	healthy adult male and female subjects p		
Blinding o p	en-label study p		
Randomization p	treatment sequence p		
Treatment arms p	Test p		Reference p
Reinforced p	n p		
Number of period/phase p	Period 1 p	Rest p	Period 2 p
Duration p	12 hours p	7 days p	12 hours p
Dose administered p	3 x 700 mg topical test or reference products applied simultaneously (2100 mg) p	n/a p	3 x 700 mg topical test or reference products applied simultaneously (2100 mg) p
Dosing regimen p	12 hours p	n/a p	12 hours p
Number of applications p	1 p	n/a p	1 p
Application site p	the infrascapular area of the back, either superior or inferior, with the patch applied approximately 2.5 cm between each patch p	n/a p	the infrascapular area of the back, either superior or inferior, with the patch applied approximately 2.5 cm between each patch p
Adhesion assessment times	6 hours (± 30 min) following patch application and prior to patch removal p	n/a p	6 hours (± 30 min) following patch application and prior to patch removal p

Reviewer’s comments: p

- The applicant’s study design is consistent with the draft product specific guidance. The draft product specific guidance recommends that adhesion scoring is to be done at least daily. p
- The FDA’s primary endpoint is the mean of adhesion scores at 6 hours (± 30 min) following patch application and prior to patch removal. p
- The treatment administrations are consistent with the draft product specific guidance. Per RLD label, up to maximum of 3 patches can be applied at once up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period. p

Trea men Arms t

Details of each treatment are provided in the table below.

Table 2.12: Trea men Arms (Study # RP-LID-PK001) t

Trea men arms t	Test	Reference t
Product Name t	ca ne T p cal Patch, 5% L t	erm® (l t ca ne) t T p cal Patch, 5% t
Strength t	5% t	
Patch size t	White patch: length: 14 cm, Width: 10 cm t	White patch: length: 14 cm, Width: 10 cm t
Manufacturer t	Altegra n t	(b) (4), f r t En t Pharmaceuticals t
Batch/ Lot N t L	1304191 t	Y2282 t
Manufacture Date t	04/2013 t	n/a t
Expiration Date t	n/a t	10/2015 t
Dosage Form t	t p cal patch t	
Route of Administration t	t p cal t	

Reviewer's comments: t

- Test product lot # L1304191 is also used in irritation/sensitization study RP-LID-SSI. t
- The composition and size of test product lot # L1304191 is the same as the to-be-marketed product. t

Study Population Selection t

Study RP- ID-PK001 enrolled healthy volunteers age 18 to 45 years of age. See applicant's study report, Section 9.2 (pages 23-25 of 143) for the full list of the applicant's inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Reviewer's comments: t

- The draft product specific guidance does not specify inclusion/exclusion criteria for the adherence study. The applicant's inclusion/exclusion criteria are acceptable. t

Restrictions during the study t	<p>Subjects were not to apply topical products to or wash the back, or engage in strenuous activity during the 12-hour patch application period.</p> <p>On the day of testing, subjects were not to consume any water within 1 hour before and 1 hour after patch application and were to remain fasted for at least 4 hours following patch application. Water was offered <i>ad libitum</i> after the 1-hour post-test blood sample was collected. Water, soft drinks (sodas) without caffeine and non-caffeinated fruit juices were offered with meals and <i>ad libitum</i> beginning 4 hours post-test.</p> <p>Subjects were to refrain from ingesting alcohol for caffeine within 24 hours prior to each test. Subjects were to refrain from ingesting grapefruit products and grapefruit-containing juices within 72 hours prior to each test.</p>
--	---

Treatment compliance	All patches were applied by clinical personnel. The date and time study drug was administered to each subject were documented. t
-----------------------------	--

Reviewer comments t

- *The applicant's restrictions during the study and treatment compliance assurance are acceptable.* t

Assessment

The following adherence scale was used during the study RP- ID-PK001: t

Table 2.13: Patch Adhesion Scoring System

0 = $\geq 90\%$ adherence (essentially no loss of the skin) t
1 = $\geq 75\%$ to $< 90\%$ adherence (some edges only lifting off the skin) t
2 = $\geq 50\%$ to $< 75\%$ adherence (less than half of the system lifting off the skin) t
3 = $< 50\%$ adherence by not attached (more than half the system lifting off the skin with up to falling off) t
4 = patch detached (patch completely off the skin) t

Reviewer's comments: t

The applicant's adhesion scale is consistent with the draft product specific guidance. t

Endpoint

Primary Endpoint	mean adherence scores t
-------------------------	-------------------------

Reviewer's comments: t

The FDA statistical analysis used adhesion scores at 6 hours (± 30 min) following patch application and prior to patch removal for assessment of the cumulative adhesion score during the 12 hour application period. This is acceptable as the draft product specific guidance recommends adhesion scoring to be performed at least daily and in this case, the applicant evaluated at 6 hours and just prior to removal at the end of a 12-hour application. t

Statistical Analysis Plan

See applicant's protocol, Section 13.1 (page 36-37 of 45) and FDA Statistical Review, Section 3.3.6.2 (pages 88 - 89) for details of the statistical analysis plan for details of the statistical analysis plan. t

Reviewer's comments: t

All 48 enrolled subjects completed the study and were included in the applicant and FDA adhesion analyses. t

This clinical reviewer did not recommend any changes to the applicant's adhesion population for the FDA analysis. t

2.4.2.2.3 Study Subjects t

Subject Disposition t

Fifty-eight (48) subjects, age 18-45 years, were enrolled in RP- LID-PK001. Fifty-eight (48) t subjects completed the study. t

Subjects Analyzed t

The analyses conducted on the 48 subjects enrolled. t

Demographics t

The demographics of the PK BE/analysis study RP- LID-PK001 are as follows. t

		All Enrolled t (N=48) t
Gender t	Female t	23 t (47.92%) t
	Male t	25 t (52.08%) t
Race t	Black t	19 t (39.58%) t
	White t	29 t (60.42%) t
Age Group in Years t	18-40 t	35 t (72.92%) t
	41-64 t	13 t (27.08%) t
Age in Years t	Mean, SD t	31.96, 9.22 t
	Min, Max t	18, 45 t
	Q1, Median, Q3 t	22, 31.5, 45 t

Source: FDA Statistical Report Table 63 t

Reviewer's comments: t

The demographic distributions for gender, race, and age should have no impact on the adhesion t of the test and reference products. t

2.4.2.2.4 Results t

Adhesion Results t

The analyses for each patch should be conducted over time. It is observed that out of a total of 288 patches in the PP population, 1 patch did not satisfy minimum efficacy of the adhesion t scores. The FDA statistical reviewer performed the analyses by minimizing the adhesion t scores where at each time point the adhesion score of a patch is replaced by the highest adhesion t score of the previous assessments if the current adhesion scores observed to be less than the adhesion score at any of the previous time points. This method is also known as the worst t observation carry forward (WOCF). t

Table 2.14: Primary Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Adhesion Score (Monotonized) for t Test vs. Reference Patches per FDA (RP-LID-PK001) t

Variable t	Hypotheses t	LSmean Test (SE) t	LSmean Reference (SE) t	Estimate of $\mu_T - \mu_R$ t	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound t
Mean Adhesion Score t	$H_0: \mu_T - \mu_R > \delta$ t $H_1: \mu_T - \mu_R \leq \delta$ t	0.5278 t (0.1257) t	1.1632 t (0.1257) t	-0.6354 t	-0.4075 t

S urce: DA Stat st cal Rep rt Table 68 F

Table 2.15: Number and Percent of Test and Reference Patches with Each Monotonized Adhesion Score at Each Assessment (RP-LID-PK001) F

Assessment Time	Treatment	Adhesion Score									
		0		1		2		3		4	
6 Hours	Test	109	(75.69%)	24	(16.67%)	9	(6.25%)	2	(1.39%)	0	(0.00%)
	Reference	79	(54.86%)	38	(26.39%)	9	(6.25%)	12	(8.33%)	6	(4.17%)
12 Hours	Test	86	(59.72%)	32	(22.22%)	11	(7.64%)	10	(6.94%)	5	(3.47%)
	Reference	44	(30.56%)	40	(27.78%)	22	(15.28%)	17	(11.81%)	21	(14.58%)

S urce: DA Stat st cal Rep rt Table 66 F

Reviewer’s comments: F

According to the FDA statistical review, the adhesion study RP-LID-PK001 demonstrates non-inferior adhesion performance of the test product to the reference product. F

2.4.3 Brief Statements of Skin Irritation, Sensitization and Adhesion Conclusions F

2.4.3.1 Irritation Conclusion F

The data submitted for study RP- ID-SSI demonstrate that the skin irritation potential of Rh Fes Pharmaceuticals .P.’s. F ca ne T p cal Patch, 5% s n w rse than that f the R D. Results F fr m RP- ID-SSI are supprte by ther ev fence fr m the appl cat n that supprts the F c nclus n that the sk n rr tat n p tent al f the Rh Fes F ca ne T p cal Patch, 5% s n F w rse than that f the R D; .e., the F ference n f rmulat n (see Sect n 2.7 bel w) s n t F expecte t be ass cate w th a change n rr tat n r sensitizat n p tent al, an the bserve F safety pr f le has n t ra se unexpecte c ncerns (see Sect n 2.5 bel w). F

2.4.3.2 Sensitization Conclusion F

N Fsubject ha p tent al sensitizat n react n t e ther the test r the reference pr duct n stu y F RP- ID-SSI. Als refer t Sect n 2.4.3.1. F

2.4.3.3 Adhesion Conclusion F

The data demonstrate that the adhesive performance of Rh Fes Pharmaceuticals .P.’s. F ca ne T p cal Patch, 5% s at least as g F as that f the R D. F

Tabl 2.16: Incid ne of Adv rs Ev nts – Applicant Saf ty Population e

Body System / Adverse Event	Reported Incidence by Cohort and Overall Study No. RP-LID-SSI		
	Cohort 1 N= 123 n (%)	Cohort 2 N= 125 n (%)	Overall N= 248 n (%)
Cardiac disorders	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)
Myocardial infarction	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)
Gastrointestinal disorders	3 (2.4)	3 (2.4)	6 (2.4)
Abdominal pain	2 (1.6)	0	2 (0.8)
Constipation	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Diarrhoea	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Dry mouth	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Flatulence	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Toothache	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	2 (0.8)
Vomiting	0	2 (1.6)	2 (0.8)
General disorders and administration site conditions	45 (36.6)	64 (51.2)	109 (44.0)
Application site pain	7 (5.7)	6 (4.8)	13 (5.2)
Application site pruritus	43 (35.0)	62 (49.6)	105 (42.3)
Fatigue	0	3 (2.4)	3 (1.2)
Immune system disorders	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Hypersensitivity	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Infections and infestations	1 (0.8)	8 (6.4)	9 (3.6)
Bronchitis	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Upper respiratory tract infection	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)
Viral infection	0	7 (5.6)	7 (2.8)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	5 (4.1)	10 (8.0)	15 (6.0)
Arthralgia	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)
Back pain	3 (2.4)	6 (4.8)	9 (3.6)
Muscle spasms	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Musculoskeletal discomfort	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Neck pain	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)
Pain in extremity	0	3 (2.4)	3 (1.2)
Nervous system disorders	9 (7.3)	10 (8.0)	19 (7.7)
Dizziness	2 (1.6)	1 (0.8)	3 (1.2)
Headache	8 (6.5)	9 (7.2)	17 (6.9)
Radiculopathy	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)

Psychiatric disorders	3 (2.4)	0	3 (1.2)
Dysphoria	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Euphoric mood	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Insomnia	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Mood swings	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Renal and urinary disorders	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)
Nephrolithiasis	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)
Reproductive system and breast disorders	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	2 (0.8)
Dysmenorrhoea	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	2 (0.8)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	2 (1.6)	3 (2.4)	5 (2.0)
Asthma	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Oropharyngeal pain	1 (0.8)	3 (2.4)	4 (1.6)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	2 (1.6)	2 (1.6)	4 (1.6)
Pruritus	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	2 (0.8)
Pruritus generalised	0	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)
Rash papular	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Vascular disorders	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Hot flush	1 (0.8)	0	1 (0.4)
Total	53 (43.1)	76 (60.8)	129 (52.0)

Source: Applicant Study Report Table 13

Reviewer's comments:

Application site related events occurred in 44% of enrolled subjects. Forty two percent of enrolled subjects had application site pruritus, which is expected from this type of study design. Because the applicant did not collect treatment arm information related to application site adverse events, this reviewer could not compare between products. Other systemic adverse events reported in this study have been reported similar to those in the RLD labeling.

SAEs, Including Death

No subjects died during this study. SAEs are listed below.

Table 2.17: Subjects Reporting an SAE

Subject	Cohort	Phase	SAE Reported	SAE Onset	SAE Resolution
(b) (6)	1	Induction	Asthmatic bronchitis and acute upper respiratory infection	(b) (6)	(b) (6)
	2	Challenge	Myocardial infarction		
	2	Induction	Left side radiculopathy		

Note: Cohort 1 was initiated in August and completed in September.

Cohort 2 was initiated in November and completed in December.

¹Clinic attempted to follow up after discharge from the hospital for 30 days with no success.

Source: Applicant Study Report Table 14 p

Reviewer’s comments: p

- Due to SAEs, three subjects were discontinued from the study. This reviewer agrees with the investigator’s assessment that those 3 SAE are not related to the study drug. p

Pregnancy p

No subject became pregnant during this study. p

2.5.1.2 Pharmacokinetic/Skin Adhesion Study (RP-LID-PK001) p

Of 48 subjects enrolled in pharmacokinetic/adhesion study, two (4.2%) subjects reported at least one TEAE following a minimum stratified test product and no subject reported any TEAE following a minimum stratified reference product. p

Subject (b) (6) reported pruritus and subject (b) (6) reported headache, nausea and vomiting. These AEs were considered mild in intensity, possibly related to study drug, and were resolved without medical effects or any action taken. p

There were no applications to related AEs reported in this study. p

Significant Adverse Events, Including Death p
none p

TEAEs that led to study drug discontinuation p
none p

Pregnancy p

There were no pregnancies reported for Study RP-LID-PK001. p

Table 2.18: Incidence of Adverse Events – Applicant’s Safety Population p

Body System / Adverse Event	Reported Incidence by Treatment Group Fasted Bioequivalence Study No. RP-LID-PK001	
	Test N=48 n (%)	Reference N=48 n (%)
Gastrointestinal disorders	2 (4.2)	0
Nausea	1 (2.1)	0
Vomiting	1 (2.1)	0
Nervous system disorders	2 (4.2)	0
Dizziness	1 (2.1)	0
Headache	1 (2.1)	0
Total	2 (4.2)	0

Source: Applicant Study Report Table 12-1

Reviewer's comment: *The incidence of adverse events reported in the test group is low and consistent with the RLD labeling. No application site related adverse events were observed from a single application 3 patches for 12 hours in both test and reference groups.*

2.5.2 Brief Statement of Safety Conclusions

The systemic AE profile for the test product is acceptable.

2.6 Relevant Findings From Other Consultant Reviews

2.6.1 Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance

A routine inspection was requested by OSIS on 04/20/2016 for irritation/sensitization study RP-LID-SSI. The OSIS inspection occurred from 10/17/2016 through 10/22/2016. Per OSIS memo dated 05/19/2016, OSIS declined to inspect the in vivo PK BE study with adhesion component based on acceptable inspection history. OSIS EIR dated 12/08/2016 observation #2 pertained to irritation and sensitization study RP-LID-SSI noted the following:

“An investigation was not conducted in accordance with the investigational plan. Specifically, in clinical study number RP-LID-SSI, 12 study subjects with patches that had completely fallen off (Class 4) were given Make-up Visits at the end of the study, when the study protocol only required study subjects that had greater than 50% of the patch fallen off, but not completely fallen off (Class 3), to have a make-up visit.”

OSIS recommended that clinical study data be accepted for further Agency review, except for subject (b) (6). OSIS recommended data from subject (b) (6) be excluded from per protocol analysis due to a protocol deviation. The inspection outcome was acceptable.

Due to applicant's protocol deviation related to “make-up” patches, FDA statistical reviewer performed subgroup analysis excluding all subjects who had the same issue as identified by the OSIS. Based on the FDA statistical result, the study outcome remained the same.

Reviewer's comments:

Although OSIS recommended accepting data for the review for study RP-LID-SSI, the FDA statistical reviewer identified numerous inconsistent irritation scores from the original dataset compared to subsequent datasets submitted in response to their ECD requests. Thus, DCR primary reviewer is concerned with data quality.

2.6.2 Office of Biostatistics

See FDA Statistical Review⁵

Reviewer's comments:

⁵ <http://panorama.fda.gov/task/view?ID=570ff5950007410d7a1b29ccd88d6ecc>

The CR primary reviewer agrees with the Office of Biostatistics conclusion. D

2.7 Formulation D

2.7.1 Product Design D

	Generic Drug Product D	RLD Product D
Polymeric adhesive D	S ngle p lymer a hes ve D	S ngle p lymer a hes ve D
Composition of D Unit per area D	Each a hes ve patch c nta ns 700 mg f1 Dca ne (50 mg per gram D a hes ve) n an aque us base. It als c nta ns ther nact ve ngre Dnts. D	
Type D	a (b)(4)	M (b)(4)
Size D	10 cm x 14 cm D	10 cm x 14 cm D
Shape D	rectangle D	rectangle D
Layers D	3 layers D	3 layers D
Figure D	N Df gure was f un n the D appl cant's subm iss D D	N Df gure was f un n the appr ve label ng f D erm® D
Dose delivered D	700mg f1 Dca ne D	700 mg f1 Dca ne D

2.7.2 Generic and RLD Components and Composition⁶ D

2.7.2.1 Test Formulation D

Ingredient D	Function D	% Formula D	Milligrams Per Patch D
ca ne D	Act ve ngre Dnt D	5.00 D	700 D
Pur fe Wate D			
Glycer n D			
S rb t l S lut I (b)(4)			
P lyacryl c Ac I (b)(4)			
S Dum P lyacrylate D			
S Dum Carb xymethylcellul se D			
Pr pylene Glyc D			
Urea D			
Ka l n D			
Tartar c Ac D			
Gelat n D			
P lyv nyl Alc h l (PVA) D			

⁶ OGD DBII rev ew ate 05/11/2017 pages 35-37 f 43 D

	(b) (4)		
Dihydroxyaluminium Aminoacetat			
Edetate Disodiu			
Methylparaben			
Propylparaben			
Total		100.0	

2.7.2.2 NDA 020612 Formulation

Ingredient	mg/g adhesive	mg/patch	(b) (4)	Purpose
Lidocaine	50	700	(b) (4)	active
Glycerin				(b) (4)
Sorbitol, 70%				(b) (4)
Polyacrylic acid 20% w/w				(b) (4)
Sodium polyacrylate				(b) (4)
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose				(b) (4)
Propylene glycol				(b) (4)
Urea				(b) (4)
Kaolin				(b) (4)
Tartaric acid				(b) (4)
Gelatin				(b) (4)
Polyvinyl alcohol				(b) (4)
Dihydroxyaluminium aminoacetate				(b) (4)
Disodium edetate				(b) (4)
Methylparaben				(b) (4)
Propylparaben				(b) (4)
Total				(b) (4)

Reviewer's comments:

The test product and the RLD are qualitatively the same but quantitatively different. Except for sodium carboxymethyl cellulose and dihydroxyaluminium aminoacetate, all other inactive ingredients present in the test product were the same or (b) (4) than those present in the RLD. According to DBII review dated 04/24/2017, a slight increase or (b) (4) for sodium carboxymethyl cellulose in the test formulation compared to that in the RLD is not a safety concern and is acceptable based on the pharmacology/toxicology consult response. Sodium carboxymethylcellulose is (b) (4) for example. In addition, for dihydroxy aluminum amino acetate, another ANDA 200675 (Lidocaine patch) approved on 08/23/2012 include (b) (4) amount than the level proposed in the test formulation

(b) (4). Thus, the DBII x
deems the test product acceptable. See DBII review for details. x

2.8 Relevant findings from Secondary and Tertiary Reviewers x

Base n ata screpances bserve by the FDA primary statistical reviewer for rrtat n x
scres n stu y RP- ID-SSI, DCR primary reviewer conclude that n a equate x
c nclus n can be made from this study. As a result, DCR secondary and tertiary reviewers x
c ns xere all relevant findings and base n weight f ev xence appr ach, supp rte by x
ther nf rmat n available with n submissions as f ll ws, DCR recommen s appr val f x
th s appl cat n: x

1. The applicant's test product s nly quantitatively fferent from the R xD. Except for x
tw x nact ve ngre xents, s xum carb xymethylcellul se an hy r xyalum num x
am n acetate, all the nact ve ngre xents present n the test f rmlat n are x
qual tatively the same and are at levels same r (b) (4) th se f the R xD. DBII x
eterm ne that the am unt f hy r xyalum num pr p se n the test pr xct s x
with n the level f an appr ve x ca ne patch f r an ther gener c appl cant (ANDA x
200675). A x t nally, while hy r xyalum num am n acetate s c ns xere a x
p tent al sk n rr tant, the fference between the test and R xD patch am unts s small x
(b) (4) an s n t expecte t be cl n cally s gn f cant. Regar ng th (b) (4) am unt x
(b) (4) f s xum carb xymethylcellul se present n the test pr xct c mpare t the x
R xD, DCR eterm ne that t s unl kely that th x (b) (4) w ul affect the safety x
pr f le, as s xum carb xymethylcellul se s c ns xere an n- rr tat ng an n n- x
sens t z ng substance that s even use as a (b) (4). Theref re, verall, DCR x
sec n ary and tert ary rev ewers c nclue that the m n r fferences n test x
f rmlat n c mpare t the reference pr xct x n t p se any greater safety c ncern x
f r rr tat n r sens t zat n p tent als f the test pr xct. x
2. Per DBII, the test product s xeme t be b xequivalent to the R xD base n a x
pharmac k net c stu y. In th s same stu y, a hes n perf rmane f the test pr xct x
was sh wn t be acceptable. x
3. Per FDA statistical reviewers, the applicant's atases ha nc ns stent rrtat n x
scres that raise c ncerns regar ng ata ntegr ty. Per OSIS, there were n x
s gn f cant f n xgs bserve f r the rrtat n/sens t zat n stu y and ata were x
c ns xere acceptable f r FDA rev ew. Theref re, while DCR ackn wle ges the x
stat st cal rev ew team's c ncerns with the ata f r m stu y RP- ID-SSI, the lack f x
c n b rat ng c ncerns f r OSIS nspect n makes t m xex ff cult t just fy x
c mpletely sregar ng stu y results. x
4. Because the applicant's stu y es gn s s gn f cantly fferent from the x
recommen at n pr v x n the rug spec f c gu xance f r th s pr xct ue t x
nc ns stent make-up patch use, FDA statistical reviewer perf rme 6 fferent stu y x
p pulat ns p st-h ct evaluate whether th se pr t c l v xlat ns ent fe by the x
FDA statistical reviewer cul change the stu y utc me. Base n FDA statistical x
reviewer's 6 fferent stu y p pulat ns analyze , the stu y utc me remane the x
same, meet ng n n- nfer r ty cr ter a. Alth ough the atases may appear t be x
unrel able n s me cases, verall assessment f atases x n't present any bas r x
better rrtat n resp nse t war the test pr xct c mpare t the reference pr xct. x

The data discrepancies were mainly due to poor quality control. Taking into account the results that there is a low pre-test concern for irritation/sensitization, and the serious irritation/sensitization events in the development program, DCR secondary and tertiary reviewers conclude that this is an equivalent support for approval.

2.9 Conclusion and Recommendation

2.9.1 Conclusion

There is an equivalent format in ANDA 209190 to conclude that the minor differences in test formulation of Rhinex Pharmaceuticals .P.'s w/ caine Topical Patch 5% compared to the reference product, w/ caine Topical Patch, 5%, do not present any greater safety concern for irritation or sensitization potential of the test product. The clinical data from Study RP- ID- w/ PK001 demonstrate that the adverse performance of Rhinex Pharmaceuticals .P.'s w/ caine Topical Patch, 5% is at least as good as that of the RWD, w/ caine® (l w/ caine) Topical Patch, w/ 5%.

2.9.2 Recommendations

DCR recommends approval of this application, contingent on approval recommendations from the therapeutic panel in the review team.

N n A n COMMENTS TO BE PROV DED TO THE APP n ANT n

The Cli ical Discipli e has completed its review o ANDA 209190 a d has o comme ts at this n time. n



Sunny 8
Tse 8

D 8 y s igned by Sunny Tse
D 8e: 6/19/2017 01:32:55PM 8
GUID: 50 8 8 f0002 85c7d 84 80bd716ed2



C 8o 8
K m 8

D 8 y s igned by C 8o K m
D 8e: 6/19/2017 02:11:16PM 8
GUID: 50 8 8 0002 8f52 8765 80 87f9 8 8



S 8 h 8
Y m 8

D 8 y s igned by S 8 h Y m
D 8e: 6/19/2017 02:39:19PM 8
GUID: 50 8 1 8900009e1fe2b0e31699e4e531 8

**Division of Clinical Review Consultation
Lidocaine Topical Patch, 5%**

Drug Product:	Lidocaine Topical Patch, 5%
ANDA:	209190
ANDA Applicant:	Rödes Pharmaceuticals, L.P.
Reference Listed Drug (RLD) NDA, Approved Date RLD Sponsor:	Lidoderm® (lidocaine) patch 5% NDA 020612, Approved on 03/19/1999 Teikoku Pharma, USA Inc.
Pharmacology-Toxicology Primary Reviewer:	Mi Young Yang, Pharm.D. Pharmacologist, Division Of Clinical Review (DCR) Office of Bioequivalence (OB) Office of Generic Drugs (OGD)
Medical Officer Primary Reviewer:	Mónica L. Fiszman, MD, Pharm.D. Clinical Review DCR,OB,OGD
Medical Officer Secondary Reviewer:	Lolita Lopez, MD Clinical Team Leader DCR,OB,OGD
Tertiary Reviewer	Daiva Sletty, MD Deputy Director DCR,OB,OGD
To:	Beena Mathew, Pharm.D. Division of Filing Review (DFR) Office of Regulatory Operations (ORO)
Reason for Consultation:	Assess the safety of the excipient carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) sodium in the drug product at the levels proposed.
Date of Submission:	04/13/2016
Date of Consultation:	04/28/2016
Date Assigned:	06/07/2016
Date of Completion:	05/10/2017
Conclusion:	DCR concludes that the (b) (4) CMC sodium (b) (4) in the proposed lidocaine patch is equivalent to the RLD despite additional safety concerns, and is acceptable from Clinical and Pharm/Toxicology perspectives.

1 Executive Summary:

This review addresses a consult from the Division of Filing Review (DFR) to evaluate the applicant's justification regarding the safety of the higher level of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) sodium in the proposed generic lidocaine 5% patch compared to the RLD, submitted under ANDA 209190 by Rödes Pharmaceuticals L.P. The RLD, Lidoderm® Topical Patch 5% was approved for the relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia on 03/19/1999 (NDA 020612, sponsor: Teikoku Pharma USA Inc.) Each patch contains 700 mg of lidocaine.

According to MRLD's label, patients may apply up to M grams in a 24-hour period. The proposed package contains CMC sodium (b) (4). The MRLD contains (b) (4). The formula for, amount of CMC sodium in the proposed formula is (b) (4) compared to MRLD. The MDE for the proposed product is also M (b) (4) than any product listed in the FDA database with similar conditions of use. M

DCR evaluated CMC sodium in the proposed lidocaine topical package from clinical safety and pharmacology/toxicology perspectives. The Applicant's justification, FDA database and other sources were reviewed for information relevant to the M's conclusion. M

CMC sodium is the sodium salt of a polycarboxylic acid. It is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as a miscellaneous and mineral purpose food additive with certain limitations when used in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practices (21 CFR 182.1745). When applied locally, CMC sodium is considered as a non-irritant and non-sensitizing substance. There are no published clinical studies reported in humans with CMC sodium applied topically on the skin. The World Health Organization (WHO) determined as "non-specific" M Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for oral cellulose derivatives because WHO considered M no M toxic effects may be expected in infants and children. M

The Applicant submitted two clinical studies to support approval of MANDA; a skin M irritation/sensitization study (Study RP-LID-SSI) was conducted and reviewed by MANDA reviewed M in DCR, and a bioequivalence study (Study RP-LID-PK001) is conducted and reviewed by M Division of Bioequivalence. The adequacy and acceptability of the study conducted and results are M pending M review. M

From a pharmacology/toxicology perspective, non-clinical data indicate M M M proposed level of sodium M CMC in the generic version of lidocaine package will be safe when compared to MRLD. M

Based on available information, it is unlikely that a (b) (4) in the amount of M CMC sodium in the proposed formula compared to MRLD would affect the safety profile of the proposed formula. M

2 Recommendation: M

From a clinical safety and Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective, DCR concludes M M amount of M carboxylic acid (CMC) sodium in the proposed generic lidocaine package is M acceptable. The amount of CMC sodium (b) (4) in the proposed package is unlikely to increase the safety risk M M package M in the drug product used as a representative equivalent to MRLD. M

DCR has no recommendations on behalf of the Applicant from a clinical safety and Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective. M

3 Background:

The RLD, Lidoderm (lidocaine patch 5%) was given orphan drug designation on 10/24/1995 for the indication of the relief of allodynia (painful hypersensitivity) and chronic pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia¹. It was subsequently approved by FDA for marketing for the relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia on 03/19/1999 (per Orange Book and DARRTS) under NDA 020612 (sponsor: Teikoku Pharma USA).

On 04/14/2016, Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. (Rhodes), the applicant, submitted ANDA 209190 for a generic lidocaine patch 5%, the RLD is Lidoderm. The application included two studies to support approval of the ANDA: a skin irritation/sensitization study (Study RP-LID-SSI) which is reviewed by the ANDA review team in DCR, and a pharmacokinetic (PK) bioequivalence (BE) study (Study RP-LID-PK001) is reviewed by the Division of Bioequivalence II (DB II). Both studies are currently under review.

The proposed patch contains the excipient carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) sodium that is (b) (4) than the amount present in the RLD. DFR sent a consult to DCR stating the amount of excipient in the proposed product could not be justified by the IIG database, MDD, or RLD formulation, and requested evaluation of the Pharm/Tox data submitted by the applicant.

3.1 Current Guidance

There is product specific bioequivalence guidance for lidocaine topical patch, 5% at the "Bioequivalence Recommendations for Specific Products" website: <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/ucm086293.pdf> (last revision, January 2016)

Active Ingredient: Lidocaine

Dosage Form: Route: Patch; topical

Recommended Studies: *Three* studies

1. Type of study: Fasting

Design: Single-dose, in vivo, using three topical patches

Strength: 5%

Subjects: Normal healthy males and females, general population.

Additional Comments:

- Apply three topical patches simultaneously over a 12-hour period.
- You may use fewer patches, provided the plasma concentrations of lidocaine are measurable to adequately characterize the pharmacokinetic profile of lidocaine for bioequivalence (BE) assessment based on the 90% confidence interval criteria.
- Please include a 24-hour post-dose sampling time in the BE study.
- In addition to pharmacokinetic data, please report the "apparent dose" delivered. The apparent dose can be determined by subtracting the remaining amount of lidocaine in each patch (used patch) from the manufactured amount. Analyze and include in the calculation the amount of adhesive residue from each patch left on the skin.

¹ FDA Intranet-Search Orphan Drug Designations and Approvals- Accessed on 08/08/2016 <http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/opdlisting/opd/detailedIndex.cfm?cfgridkey=92395>

2. Type Study: Adhesion Study
 Design: Randomized, single-dose, with 5 subjects in vivo
 Strength: 5%
 Subject: Healthy male and female, general population
 Additional comments: Specific recommendations are provided below.
3. Type Study: Irritation and Sensitization Study
 Design: Randomized, evaluator-blinded, in vivo within-subject repeated
 Strength: 5% (administered alternate sites and alternate sites reference)
 Subject: Healthy male and female, general population

Reviewer's comments: The product specific guidance for lidocaine 5% patch recommends three studies as listed above. As mentioned earlier, the firm conducted two (instead of three) studies as recommended by the guidance, a PK/BE study and an irritation and sensitization study. Instead of conducting a separate adhesion study (see item 2 above), the applicant included an adhesion assessment in their BE study RP-LIDPK001 study.

3.2 Orange Book Information

There are three marketed proprietary in the Orange Book Lidocaine, Topical Patch 5% (see Table 1 below). Lidocaine Patch 5%, NDA 020612 has RLD designation.

Table 1: Orange Book Currently Approved Applications for Lidocaine, Topical Patch 5% (n= 3)

App No	TE Class	RLD	Active Ingredient	Dosage Form; Route	Strength	Proprietary Name	Applicant
N020612	AB	Yes	Lidocaine	Patch; Topical	5%	Lidocaine	TEIKOKU PHARMAS USA
A202346	AB	No	Lidocaine	Patch; Topical	5%	Lidocaine	MYLAN TECHNOLOGIES
A200675	AB	No	Lidocaine	Patch; Topical	5%	Lidocaine	ACTAVI LABSUTS INC

Source: Search on 08/02/16 by this reviewer. Shown-line Orange Book
 TE=Therapeutic Equivalence
 RLD=Reference Listed Drug

3.3 RLD Formulation

The RLD, Lidocaine® patch (NDA 020612), formula is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Composition of Lidocaine Typical Patch 5%

Ingredients	Function	Potency (%)	Lidocaine® Weight (g)/Patch
Lidocaine, USP	Active	5.00 %	700
Gelatin, NF	(b) (4)		
Edetate Disodium, USP			
Glycerin, NF			
D-Sorbitol, NF			
Kaolin, NF			
Sodium Polyacrylate			
Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium, NF			
Polyacrylic Acid			
Dihydroxyaluminum Aminoacetate, USP			
Propylene Glycol, NF			
Polyvinyl Alcohol, NF			
Tartaric Acid, NF			
Methylparaben, NF			
Propylparaben, NF			
Urea			

3.4 Proposed Generic Composition

The proposed generic formulation was obtained from Section 3.2.P.1 in the application submission dated 04/13/2016⁴.

Table 3 Composition of Lidocaine Drug Product (ANDA 209190)

Ingredients	Function	Potency (%)	LIDODERM® Weight(g)/Patch
Lidocaine, USP	Active	5.00 %	700
Glycerin, NF	(b) (4)		
D-Sorbitol, NF			

² NDA 020612/ S10-DARRTS, 12/28/2006, CMC Review (Table 1)

³ ANDA 203265, DARRTS, 8/8/2012, CONSULT REV-NONCLINICAL-01- Emami, Armaghan

⁴ ANDA 209190 [\\cdsesub1\evsprod\anda209190\0000\m3\32-body-data\32p-drug-prod\lidocaine\32p1-desc-comp\description-and-composition.pdf](https://cdsesub1\evsprod\anda209190\0000\m3\32-body-data\32p-drug-prod\lidocaine\32p1-desc-comp\description-and-composition.pdf)

Polyacrylic Acid	(b) (4)
Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium, NF	
Sodium Polyacrylate Starch	
Propylene Glycol, NF	
Urea, USP	
Kaolin, NF	
Tartaric Acid, NF	
Gelatin, NF	
Polyvinyl Alcohol, NF	
Dihydroxyaluminum Aminoacetate, USP	
Edetate Disodium, USP	
Methylparaben, NF	
Propylparaben, NF	

Reviewer's comments: The proposed formulation is qualitatively the same, only the amounts for few ingredients differ in minor percentages; polyvinyl alcohol amount is slightl (b) (4) in the RLD (b) (4) compared t (b) (4) (proposed); dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate is slightl (b) (4) in the propose (b) (4) versus (b) (4) in the RLD. DCR is consulted for CMC sodium in the proposed formulatio (b) (4) the amount i (b) (4) (b) (4) than in the RLD Lidoderm 5% (700 mg patch).

4 Labeling:

The current product label for Lidoderm® (lidocaine) patch 5% was approved on 01/07/2015. See the full label for additional details⁵. There is no black box warning.

4.1 Indications

Relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia.

4.2 Off-Label Uses

A search of the NIH Clinical Trial Website⁶ retrieved the following off-label uses for lidocaine topical patch 5%: Neuropathic pain, low back pain, myofascial pain, osteoarthritis [OA], diabetic neuropathy, fractures, and carpal tunnel syndrome.

⁵ Lidoderm Patch , Label – S012, 01/07/2015

http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2015/020612s012lbl.pdf

⁶ <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?term=lidocaine+patch&Search=Search>

Reviewer's comment: In the majority of clinical trial the dose of lidocaine topical patch 5% was up to 4 patches applied topically once daily although the Lidoderm label recommend only up to 3 patches within 24 hour.

4.3 Dosage and Administration

Apply Lidoderm to intact skin to cover the most painful area. **Apply the prescribed number of patches (maximum of 3)**, only once for up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period. Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner. Clothing may be worn over the area of application. Smaller areas of treatment are recommended in a debilitated patient, or a patient with impaired elimination.

If irritation or a burning sensation occurs during application, remove the patch (es) and do not reapply until the irritation subsides.

When Lidoderm is used concomitantly with other products containing local anesthetic agents, the amount absorbed from all formulations must be considered. Lidoderm may not stick if it gets wet. Avoid contact with water, such as bathing, swimming or showering.

(b) (4)

4.4 Contraindications

Lidoderm is contraindicated in patients with a known history of sensitivity to local anesthetics of the amide type, or to any other component of the product.

4.5 Adverse Reactions

Application Site Reactions

During or immediately after treatment with Lidoderm (lidocaine patch 5%), the skin at the Site of application may develop blisters, bruising, burning sensation, depigmentation, dermatitis, discoloration, edema, erythema, exfoliation, irritation, papules, petechia, pruritus, vesicles, or may be the locus of abnormal sensation. These reactions are generally mild and transient, resolving spontaneously within a few minutes to hours.

Reviewer's comment: Per label, application site reaction are generally mild to moderate and resolve spontaneously.

Allergic Reactions

Allergic and anaphylactoid reactions associated with lidocaine, although rare, can occur. They are characterized by angioedema, bronchospasm, dermatitis, dyspnea, hypersensitivity, laryngospasm, pruritus, shock, and urticaria. If they occur, they should be managed by conventional means. The detection of sensitivity by skin testing is of doubtful value.

Other Adverse Events

Due to the nature and limitation of spontaneous reports in postmarketing surveillance, causality has not been established for additional reported adverse events including: Asthenia, confusion, disorientation, dizziness, headache, hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia,

lightheadedness, metallic taste, nausea, nervousness, pain, exacerbate, increase the risk of bleeding, and
alteration of vomiting, visual disturbances, such as blurred vision, high-titration, and
tremor. n

4.6 Use in Specific Populations n

Pregnancy/Labor and Delivery: The label states that Lioferm has not been studied in
pregnancy and it should be used only if clearly needed. Lioferm® has not been
studied in labor and delivery. Lioferm is not contraindicated in labor and delivery. Should
Lioferm be used concomitantly with other products containing lithium, the total dose
should be determined by all formulations combined. n

Pediatric Use: Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. n

Geriatric Use: The label makes no comment about geriatric use. n

5 Discussion : n

DCR was commented by DFR regarding the level of the excipient carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) in
the proposed generic lithium topical patch 5%. The proposed patch contains CMC no more than
(b) (4) per patch while the RLD contains (b) (4) per patch or a 1MDE. Therefore, the amount of
CMC no more than (b) (4) in the proposed formulation is (b) (4) than the amount present in the RLD. n

DFR's comment requests that *in-verbatim*: n

"The above excipient(s) could not be justified by the IIG database, MDD, or RLD formulation. n

Please evaluate the Pharm/Tox data submitted in section 2.6.6: "Toxicology Written Summary" to determine if these inactive ingredient(s) are safe for use in this drug product at the levels proposed." n

5.1 Applicant's Justification n

The Safety Assessment for CMC no more than submitted by Rho is included in preclinical data from the
public literature on PK and toxicity after local administration and systemic exposure. The
animal data are reviewed in Section 5.6 of this review. n

For the clinical safety assessment, Rho is referred to the results of the two clinical studies submitted
under ANDA 209190⁷. n

5.2 Brief Description of Excipient n

Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) is the sodium salt of a polycarboxymethyl ether of cellulose. It contains NLT 6.5% and NMT 9.5% of sodium (Na) calculated on the dry basis. n
CMC no more than is also known as cellulose gum (Cg). n

⁷ ANDA 209190-Section 2.6.6. CMC Safety Review-Page 10-11. <\\c:\pub1\ev\pro\la\ma209190\0000\m2\26-no-clin-um\o\cmc-af-rev.pdf> n

Cosmetics - The cellulose derivatives are used in a wide variety of cosmetics and toiletries as thickeners, suspending agents, film formers, stabilizers, emulsifiers, emollients, binders, or water retention agents. Generally, the majority of uses are in hair products, eye and facial makeup, and skin care preparations. The concentration of use can range up to 10%. However, the celluloses are most frequently used in concentrations of >0.1%. In 1991, CG was used in a total of 42 formulations, most of which were eye and skin makeup and skin care preparations. Of these 42, 11% incorporated CG at unreported concentrations; 73% at concentrations of >0.1%; 13% at concentrations <0.1%; and 3% at concentrations of > 1.5%.

Non-cosmetics - CG is used in the pharmaceutical industry as a tablet excipient, suspending and viscosity increasing agent, bulk laxative, demulcent, dental adhesive, and as an absorption medium.

Synonyms⁹ - Acukel; Aqualon CMC; Blanose; Carbose D; carmellosum natrium; **cellulose gum**; **CMC sodium**; Dyna el; E466; Finnfix; Kiolate; Nymcel-ZSB; SCMC; **sodium carboxymethylcellulose**; sodium cellulose glycolate; Sunrose; Tylose CB; Tylose MGA; Walo el C; Walo el CRT; Xylo Muine.

5.3 Maximal Daily Dose (MDD) and Maximal Daily Exposure (MDE) Calculations

MDD: According to the label, patients may apply up to **three patches** in a 24 hour period. The proposed patch contains 700 mg of lidocaine, which results in an MDD of 700 mg x 3 patches = 2100 mg.

(b) (4)

5.4 Excipient in FDA Approved Drug Products

Excipient CMC Sodium as Active Ingredient

CMC sodium is an active ingredient listed under 21 CFR 349.12 for as ophthalmic demulcent for over the counter (OTC) human use at concentrations between 0.2 to 2.5%¹⁰. CMC sodium ophthalmic solution is indicated ¹¹for the temporary relief of burning, irritation, and discomfort due to dryness of the eye or exposure to wind or sun. For use as a protectant against further irritation or to relieve dryness of the eye, for use as a lubricant to prevent further irritation or to

American College of Toxicology, Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Hydroxyethyl cellulose, Hydroxypropyl cellulose, Methyl cellulose, Hydroxypropyl Methyl cellulose, and Cellulose Gum, *International Journal of Toxicology*, 5, 159 (1996)

⁹ Carboxymethyl cellulose Sodium: Handbook of Inactive Ingredients, accessed on 9/2016 - https://www.medicinescomplete.com/mc/excipients/urrent/1001935347.htm?q=carbomellose&t=advanced&ss=mn&tot=23&p=3#_hit

¹⁰ 21 CFR §349.12 (Ophthalmic demulcents) http://www.e-fr.gov/gi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=1&SID=3609b77b54ae7a91253b759e0a-&h=L&mc=true&n=pt21.5.349&r=PART&ty=HTML#se21.5.349_112

¹¹ 21 CFR §349.60 Labeling of ophthalmic demulcent drug products http://www.e-fr.gov/gi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=1&SID=3609b77b54ae7a91253b759e0a-&h=L&mc=true&n=pt21.5.349&r=PART&ty=HTML#se21.5.349_112

relieve dryness of the eye¹². The dose and administration is to: *Instill 1 or 2 drops in the affected eye(s) as needed and discard container*. OTC labels do not list adverse events.

Reviewer's Comments: *Conditions of use of this product (ophthalmic drops) differs from the proposed product (topical). In addition, the concentration of CMC sodium in this product (b) (4) i (b) (4) than the CMC sodium concentration in the proposed formulation (b) (4)*

Excipient CMC Sodium as Inactive Ingredient

CMC sodium is an inactive ingredient used in FDA approved prescription drug products; the MDE in the proposed formulation for CMC sodium is (b) (4). An inactive ingredient search for CMC sodium was performed using the Inactive Ingredient Database (IID). There are three approved transdermal systems, including the RLD (Lidoderm®, NDA 20612), that contain CMC sodium. The MDE of CMC sodium in the proposed formulation (b) (4) the MDE for CMC sodium in the RLD and in FDA approved drug products as shown in Table 4. The proposed formulation has (b) (4) CMC sodium compared to the RLD, Lidoderm.

Table 4: Search Results from the FDA Internal IID for Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium

Product (Application No)	Maximum Daily Dose	Indication	CMC sodium in drug product	Maximum Daily Exposure (MDE) (b) (4)
<u>Proposed Formulation</u> (Lidocaine 5%; ANDA 209190)	3 patches	Pain in post-herpetic neuralgia	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
<u>RLD</u> Lidoderm® (Lidocaine 5%; NDA 20612) -	3 patches	Pain in post-herpetic neuralgia		
Lidocaine (Lidocaine 5%; ANDA 200675)	3 patches	Pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia		
Flector® (Diclofenac epolamine; NDA 21234)	2 patches	(b) (4)		

5.5 Clinical Evaluation

DCR reviewed the applicant's submission, FDA's Inactive Ingredient Database (IIG), Handbook of Inactive Ingredients, MERCADO, Code of Federal regulation (21 CFR), DARRTS, the Orange Book, the medical literature (Pubmed), RLD label and other databases for information relevant to this consult.

¹² Sodium CMC search in Dailymed (accessed on 8/9/2016)
<https://dailymed.nlm.nih.gov/dailymed/drugInfo.cfm?setid=b32ed9e8-d091-4f16-b416-5a62cdfec49a>

The Applicant submitted two studies to support approval of the ANDA: skin irritation study (Study RP-LID-SSI) under review by the ANDA reviewer and the DCR, and a subcutaneous study (Study RP-LID-PK001) under review by the Division of Biologics (DB II).

5.5.1 Clinical Evaluation of the Applicant's Justification

Rhodes justified the use of CMC sodium Gerly Reog (GRA) food grade (FAO/WHO) sodium formate. Rhodes also refers to the safety results from the irritation study conducted by the Applicant under ANDA 209190.

Rhodes states that SCMC commonly used sodium Gerly Reog solution (dermal) formulation is isolated sodium grade L doderm® (L dose 5%). The sodium CMC products have been reported to be safe. Sodium CMC is isolated GRA (Gerly Reog) grade food grade (21 CFR 182.1745) within the same manufacturing processes. The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA, 1990) and the EU Scientific Committee for Food (SCF, 1992) has established an ADI for cellulose derivatives for humans of 0.5 mg/kg body weight. The maximum daily dose of 3 mg/kg body weight of CMC should be used for the CMC release. For a 60 kg person, the maximum daily dose of CMC should be 180 mg.

Reviewer's comments: The applicant's justification based on WHO and GRAS information are reasonable.

The Applicant makes reference to the studies completed and submitted to the ANDA:

Irritation and Sensitization Study (RP-LID-SSI). This study evaluated the skin irritation and sensitization potential of the 5% L doderm product formulation in a human study following 21 days of exposure compared to the proposed product repeat study (248 subjects, 227 (91.5%) completed the study design). All subjects received the RLD product subcutaneously, with participants randomly assigned. All participants of the RLD product series of four of the product. Rhodes stated "There was no skin irritation observed, skin sensitization was not observed with the 5% L doderm product (Rhodes) L doderm product (RLD). Indeed, the study of the sodium Gerly Reog (L dose 5%) product in the L doderm product. No product was removed for either the skin irritation or serological studies. Three (1.2%) subjects reported one serious adverse event in the product of the Product Information, these AEs were unrelated to

¹³ ANDA 209191 \dsub1\evsprod\ 209190\0080\m2\26- o Sl -sum\sod- mesSf-rev.pdf. p.4

study to establish. The study concluded that, L doc at 5% topical patches were found to be generally well tolerated in these non-ophthalmic adult and pediatric populations.”

Bi equivalence Study Study RP-LID-PK001. The bioequivalence of single 2,100 mg doses of the proposed product was compared to the RLD product for 12-hour application in ophthalmic adult and pediatric subjects under fast conditions (n=48). A secondary objective of this study was to evaluate the safety and tolerability of the test formulation of L doc at 5% topical patches versus the RLD. The safety and tolerability of the L doc at 5% topical patches were evaluated by the incidence of treatment-related adverse events, study discontinuation information, clinical laboratory results, vital signs, skin reactions, and physical examination findings. The overall serious adverse events reported during the study and no test subject discontinued treatment due to adverse event. “It was concluded that, the test patches were generally safe and well-tolerated in these test populations”.

Overall, Rhodas concluded “Clinical information on the topical use of sodium CMC is comparable to formulations and tests that have been clinically used for ophthalmic use. Specially, sodium CMC products have been reported in the literature. Clinical information on the Rhodas L doc at (5%) patches is derived from the potential for local (and systemic) effects since different from other RLD ophthalmic solutions. The inclusion of sodium CMC in these test products do not present clinical risk. (Rhodas, 2013; 2014).”

Reviewer’s comments: As mentioned earlier, these studies are presently under review by OGD. The adequacy and acceptability of the study conduct and results will be determined by the review divisions in OGD.

5.5.2 Safety Information in Humans from Published Medical Literature

No safety information was identified for other published literature (PubMed) for carbocyclic carbonyl (CMC) sodium applied topically to the skin. The clinical safety of topical sodium CMC sodium ophthalmic solutions was well tolerated and effective for dry eye and postoperative ocular^{14,15,16}. Concentrations of CMC sodium in two products were 0.5 and 1%.

Reviewer’s comments: The use of CMC sodium as eye drops cannot be used to support the safety of CMC sodium when applied to the skin topically because conditions may differ from the proposed drug product. In addition, the concentration of CMC sodium for ophthalmic use is lower than in the proposed drug product.

5.5.3 Safety Information in Humans from Other Sources

WHO^{17,18}

¹⁴ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27422973>

¹⁵ <http://www.science.gov/oclc/0886335015008494>

¹⁶ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25880685>

¹⁷ WHO- Sodium Carbocyclic Carbonyl - http://www.who.org/docs/default-source/medicines/WHO-2013-14-Non-communicable-diseases-Global-action-plan-2013-2020-Secondary-prevention-and-management-of-nmcd-2013.pdf?sfvrsn=1_0

Humans . n . substantial body of human data . as availabl inv stigating th . laxativ . ff cts . of modifi d c llulos s . hich occurs in som esubj cts at l v ls as lo . as 5 g/p rson/day . t . high r dos s diarrh a has b . n r port d in som esubj cts, but in oth rs constipation d v lop d . Studi s in humans did not xc . d th . addition of 30 g/p rson/day . n intak . of 30 g/day has . b . n r commend d as th . upp r saf l v l of di tary fib r in g n ral .

cc ptabl Daily Intak .(DI) Th .WHO committ . initially .stablish d a group . DI of 25 . mg/kg b . Information on th .ch mical structur , absorption, tissu .distribution, xcr tion, . m etabolism and human .xposur tog th r .ith appropriat clinical obs rvations sugg st d, that . no tru .toxic ff cts could b . xp ct d .v n aft r high intak s, and th n a num erical limitation of th . DI b com s unn c ssary JECF . in 1990 th r for allocat d CMC, on th .basis of th s . argum ents, a group . DI of "not sp cifi d"¹⁹, as had b . n don . ith oth r bulking food additiv s, . to th s v n modifi d c llulos s valuat d in its 35th s ssion .

Th .committ . mad , a g n ral comment on th .n .d to consid r th .possibl laxativ . ff ct of . an .xc ssiv .total di tary consumption of all bulking ag nts, particularly in vi . of th .additivity . of this ff ct It th r for sugg st d that som econtrols to limit consumption should b . introduc d **The ability to produce laxation should be taken into account when using these substances as food additives.** .

Reviewer’s comment: *The concern for possible laxative effect described with CMC sodium administered orally will not impact the safety of the proposed formulation intended for topical use.* .

Cosmetic Ingredient Review .

Th . m end d Saf ty . ss ssm ent of c llulos and r lat d polym ers.as us d in cosm etics . (Cosm etic Ingr di nt R vi .²⁰ (CIR)) for CMC sodium (s arch t rm c llulos gum) stat s in . tabl 7 and pag .31 stat s that r p at d insult patch t sts (RIPTs), singl insult patch t sts . (SIPTs), cumulativ .irritancy t sts, and maximization t st hav .b . n conduct d in clinics using . C llulos Gum, ov rall, .as non-irritating and no s nsitizing Four hundr d subj cts . r t st d . and th .conc ntration . as 100% .

FDA .

ccording to th .Cod .of F d ral R gulations (CFR), 21CFR 182 1745, CMC sodium is . G n rally R ogniz d as Saf (GR .S) .h n us d in accordanc . ith good manufacturing . practic²¹ as a misc llan ous and g n ral purpos food additiv . Th s l ct Committ .on GR .S . Substanc s (SCOGS) stat d *there is no evidence in the available information on sodium carboxymethyl cellulose that demonstrates, or suggests reasonable grounds to suspect, a hazard* .

¹⁸Summary of Evaluations P rform ed by th .Joint F .O/WHO Exp rt Committ .on Food .dditiv s (1989) . [http // . inch m org/docum ents/j cfa/j c val/j c 1662 htm](http://.inch m org/docum ents/j cfa/j c val/j c 1662 htm) .

¹⁹ D .finition of “not sp cifi d” [http //apps .ho int/iris/bitstr am/10665/37651/1/WHO_TRS_789 pdf pag 45](http://apps .ho int/iris/bitstr am/10665/37651/1/WHO_TRS_789 pdf pag 45) .

DI **"not specified"** m ens that, on th .basis of th .availabl data (ch mical, bioch mical, toxicological, and oth r), . th total daily intak .of th substanc , arising from its us at th l v ls n c ssary to achi v th d sir d .ff ct and . from its acc ptabl background in food, do s not, in th .opinion of th .Committ ., r pr s nt a hazard to h alth For . that rason, and for th r asons stat d in th .individual valuations, th .stablishm ent.of an .DI xpr ss d in . num erical form is not d .m end c ssary .

²⁰ Cosm etic Ingr di nt R vi . (s arch t rm C llulos Gum) <http // . cir-saf ty org/ingr di nts> .

²¹ CFR Titl 21 - Chapt r I -Subchapt r B - Part 182 -Subpart B-§182 1745 <http // . cfr gov/cgi- . bin/r tri v ECFR?gp=1&SID=6c47aa 6cfff9271719814b805891815&ty=HTML&h=L&mc=tru &r=SECTION&n =s 21 3 182 11745> .

to the product when tested at levels that are now relevant or that might reasonably be expected to be

5.5.4 Summary Comments and Clinical Evaluation

- The content of CMC sodium in the proposed formulation is (b) (4) than the amount in the RLD (b) (4). It is also (b) (4) than any product listed in the FDA IIG Database with similar conditions of use.
- CMC sodium is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) as a miscellaneous and general purpose food additive when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice (21CFR 182.1745). Applied locally, CMC sodium is considered as a non-irritating and non-sensitizing substance. No publication from the literature reports safety issues for CMC sodium applied topically to the skin.
- The WHO determined as “not specified” the ADI for CMC sodium because no true toxic effects may be expected even after high intakes.
- The Applicant submitted two studies to support approval of the ANDA: a skin irritation/sensitization study (Study RP-LID-SSI) and a pharmacokinetic bioequivalence study (Study RP-LIDPK001). Both studies are currently under review.
- DCR considers that the (b) (4) difference in the amount of CMC sodium between the RLD and the proposed formulation is small. It is unlikely that a slight (b) (4) in the amount of CMC sodium in the proposed formulation compared to the RLD may affect the safety profile of the proposed formulation.
- The irritation and sensitization study results submitted under ANDA 209190 is still under review in OGD and should be considered when making a final safety determination about the proposed lidocaine patch.

5.6 Toxicology

The available FDA guidance, published information, and two safety review and assessment of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC) sodium reports provided by the applicant were reviewed from a Pharm/Tox perspective to assess the safety of (b) (4) of CMC sodium in the proposed generic lidocaine patch 5% (10 x 14 cm). CMC sodium is also known as cellulose gum (CG). This review evaluated the safety of CMC sodium based on the route of exposure. The nonclinical repeated dose toxicity studies using the oral route as well as dermal route were reviewed for system toxicity in the current review.

5.6.1 Acute Toxicology

Several studies have been performed in rats, guinea pigs and rabbits to assess the acute toxicity of CMC sodium with dermal and oral exposures²³. The acute LD₅₀ of CMC sodium by dermal application in rabbits was > 2000 mg/kg body weight. The acute oral LD₅₀ values of CMC

²² FDA GRAS Substances Database (Carboxymethylcellulose) accessed 08/08/2016 <http://www.fda.gov/food/ingredientspackaginglabeling/gras/scogs/ucm261244.htm>

²³ TOXNET at <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/rn/9004-32-4>

sodium in mice, rats, guinea pigs and rabbits was > 27000 mg/kg > 27000 mg/kg 16000 mg/kg and > 27000 mg/kg body weight respectively.

5.6.2 Skin Sensitization

CMC sodium was not sensitizing to guinea pig²⁴.

5.6.3 Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism and Excretion

Due to the lack of the dermal absorption studies of CMC sodium, the studies of orally administered CMC sodium and its derivatives were evaluated to address the absorption, distribution, metabolisms and excretion properties of CMC sodium. The published literature indicates that cellulose derivatives pass unchanged through the gastrointestinal tract following oral administration in rats, dogs and man⁸. Approximately 90% of fed CMC sodium was recovered in the rat feces²⁵. In another experiment, radio-labeled ¹⁴C-CMC sodium was administered by oral gavage in rats following 2 weeks of pre-treatment with unlabeled CMC sodium (500 mg/kg/day) administered. Approximately 97% of the radioactivity was excreted ($> 94%$ in the feces and $< 1.83%$ in the urine) and $< 1%$ of the radioactivity was retained in the body of rats²⁶. However, only 50% of CMC sodium was recovered in the rabbit feces when rabbits were fed the diet containing CMC sodium²⁵.

5.6.4 Genetic Toxicology

Several studies including Ames and chromosome aberration tests have been conducted to address the mutagenic potential of CMC sodium and all data indicate that CMC sodium is not mutagenic²⁵. Specifically, an Ames test with CMC sodium up to 5000 µg/plate was negative in *Salmonella typhimurium* with the presence or absence of a liver metabolism system. In the chromosome aberration assay with Chinese hamster fibroblasts, CMC sodium was not genotoxic.

No evidence of carcinogenicity was observed after oral CMC sodium exposure for 2 years in several studies in mice and rats. This is discussed in more detail in the following section.

5.6.5 Dermal Irritation

A primary skin irritation test data shows tolerance test of CG were conducted on albino rabbits⁸. For a primary skin irritation test 1 2 and 10% aqueous solutions of CG were applied on both flanks intact and abraded skins and the degrees of irritation were recorded after 23 hours of exposure. The primary irritation indices ranged from 0 (1% and 10% CG) to 0.08 (4% CG) (max = 8) were observed. For a tolerance test 1 2 and 10% aqueous solutions of CG were applied on the clipped right and left flanks. Each group had 3 rabbits.

²⁴ Avicel® RC-501 (microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose) Material Safety Data Sheet, 2010.

²⁵ WHO Food Additives Series 26 at <http://www.who.int/medicines/journals/foodadditives/26/v26j08.htm>.

²⁶ Bar et al. Metabolic disposition in rats of regular and zymatically derived sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, *Fd Chem. Toxicol.* **33**(11) 901-907 (1995).

Each sample was stored uniformly by hand and given a light 30 second assay. A Rationals R R a d fiv ti Rs R R k for 6 R ks. Recovery as observed for 7 days after the last R a Rication. The bioassay taken from each rabbit at 6 R ks R xai Rn d i crosco ica y. R Th R an maximum cutaneous irritation index was 1 (1% CG, lightly irritated gradually 4 w 4 t l at d), 0.67 (% CG, lightly irritated gradually 4 w 4 t l at d) and 0.3 (10% CG, 4 i itati g a d w 4 t l at d) (max = 8), indicated the 4 ampl w 4 w 4 t l at d. 4

In a 13-week irritability study, application of CG (up to 4 w 4 c 4 c 4 t at i 4) 4th hand 4 abdominal area of rabbit five times per 4 w 4 k f 4 w 4 k did 4 p 4 duc ki i itati 4. 4

5.6.6 Repeated Dose Toxicology 4

Due to the lack of the potential mal toxicity study of CMC diuretic, two 13-week potential 4 d mal t xicity tudy f p 4 duct f mati 4 c 4 tai i g CMC diuretic and the potential 4 t xicity tudy f CMC diuretic was evaluated to add 4 the y t mic t xicity f CMC diuretic. 4

In a 13-week potential mal toxicity study, 886 mg/kg of a w i k l m o t h 4 p 4 duct 4 c 4 tai i g 3% CMC diuretic was applied 4 a a t i d 4 al hav d it f ach at 5 day p 4 4 w 4 k f 13 w 4 k by ubbi g. Two 4 c 4 t l g 4 up , u t at d a d tha 4 l t at d g 4 up , w 4 4 c mpa 4 l t th t at d g 4 up. The potential wa wip d ff l h u aft applicati b cau 4 th 4 activ ag 4 t, diuretic ilicat , wa a k 4 w i ita t. N 4 ig ifica t adv 4 ff ct w 4 t d 4 ba 4 l 4 m o t a l l i t y , b d y w i g h t , h m a t l g i c a l a a l y i , a d g 4 a d 4 mic 4 c pic xami iati 4. 4

In a 4th 13-week potential mal toxicity study, 2900 mg/kg of a l t i c c 4 tai i g 1.1% 4 CMC diuretic was applied 4 a a t i d 4 al hav d it f ach at 5 day p w 4 k f 13 4 w 4 k by ubbi g. C 4 t l at w 4 t at d with di till d wat . N 4 ig ifica t adv 4 ff ct 4 w 4 b 4 v d ba 4 l 4 m o t a l l i t y , b d y w i g h t , h m a t l g i c a l v a l u 4 a d g 4 a d 4 mic 4 c pic xami iati 4. 4

Several potential toxicity studies with CMC diuretic have been performed at , gui 4 4 pig , abbit a d d g with du ati 4 a gi g f 4 m 21 day t l y a ²⁵. F 4 xampl , at 4 c iv d a d i t c 4 tai i g 5% CMC diuretic f 8 m o t h a d 4 t xic ff ct w 4 b 4 v d . 4 Rabbit w 4 f d with th di t c 4 tai i g .8% a d 9% f CMC diuretic f tw p i d f 15 4 day with ut a y 4 abl t xic ff ct . 4

In a potential toxicity study, 500 mg/kg and 1000 mg/kg of CMC diuretic was administered 4 t b th whit at a d d g f 6 m o t h while the same 4 c 4 f CMC diuretic was given 4 t 4 gui 4 pig f 6 m o t h a d l y a . Th 4 wa 4 t t ub ta c - lat d adv 4 ff ct i at 4 a d gui 4 pig which was treated for 46 m o t h ba 4 l 4 b d y w i g h t , h m a t l g i c a l a a l y i , 4 a d g 4 a d mic 4 c pic xami iati 4 N 4 ig ifica t adv 4 ff ct w 4 b 4 v d i gui 4 4 pig xp 4 d f 4 l y a a d d g xp 4 d f 46 m o t h ba 4 l 4 b d y w i g h t cha g 4 a d g 4 4 a d mic 4 c pic xami iati 4 ²⁷.

²⁷ Sh la ki a d Cla k, Phy i l gical acti f diuretic cab xym th 4 l l u l 4 lab 4 t y a imal a d huma 4. 4 *Food Res.*, 13, 29-35 (19 8). 4

In a 90-day oral toxicity study, CMC sodium was given to Albino Wistar rats in the diet (0, 2.5, 5 and 10% body weight) for 90 days. There was a statistically significant increase of plasma alkaline phosphatase and alanine aminotransferase levels in 10% dosing group animals without histopathological hepatic changes. Water intake and urine production increased with increasing doses of CMC sodium up to the sodium content of CMC sodium. Some effects were observed. For example, changes in urinary pH and 24-hour urinary excretion of sodium of 5% and 10% dosing group animals were statistically significant compared to control groups and these changes were dose-dependent. Statistically significant urinary excretion was not seen in 10% dosing group compared to control group. The incidence of nephrocalcinosis and hyperplasia of the transitional epithelium in some of the groups was observed. Although these increases were not dose-dependent, no observed effects in both sexes. It could be an indirect consequence of an increase in urinary alkalinity coupled with an increase in calcium excretion. However, hyperplasia of the urinary bladder was not seen in 10% dosing group animals was the substance attribute. The effects of diazepam and calcium at 5% and 10% dosing groups were also observed. These changes are generally associated with the ingestion of non-organic stabilizers²⁸. The NOEL for oral subchronic toxicity is 2.5% body weight of diet in rats.

In a 28-day oral toxicity study, CMC sodium was given to rats (100, 500 and 1000 mg/kg body weight/day) in the diet for 28 days²⁷. There were no hematological parameters were monitored monthly and histopathological analysis was conducted with the intention of determining the monthly weight gain in rats. There were no differences in hematological and microscopic examinations between treatment and control animals. No nephropathy was found in experimental animals. The NOEL for 28-day oral chronic toxicity is 1000 mg/kg body weight in rats.

In another 28-day oral toxicity study, F344 rats received 5 mg/kg body weight of CMC sodium by gavage five days per week for 28 days²⁵. Controls were untreated. Experimental animals were examined weekly for clinical signs and the presence of palpable lesions. Mean body weights were also monitored. Gross and microscopic examinations were performed. Major organs and all gross lesions. Survival rates of CMC sodium treated animals were similar to those of controls. CMC sodium treated animals had approximately the same number of nephropathy than control animals. The NOEL for 28-day oral chronic toxicity is 5 mg/kg body weight in F344 rats.

In a 28-day oral toxicity study, CMC sodium was given to mice in the diet containing 0, 0.1 and 1% of CMC sodium for 100 weeks. There was no obvious difference in mortality and tumor incidence between treatment and control groups²⁵. The NOEL for 28-day oral chronic toxicity is 1% body weight of diet in mice.

In another 28-day oral toxicity study, B6C3F1 mice received 50 mg/kg body weight of CMC sodium by gavage five days per week for 103 weeks²⁵. Untreated mice were controls. Experimental animals were examined weekly for clinical signs and the presence of palpable lesions. Mean body weights were also monitored. Gross and microscopic examinations were performed.

²⁸ Bantel et al., Subchronic Oral Toxicity Study with R-gulonidase and Enzymatically Deficient Mice. Soium W Calcium Metabolism in Rats, *Fd. Chem. Toxic.*, **33**, 909 – 917 (1995).

performed, compared groups. All gross lesions. Survival rates of CMC sodium treated mice, were similar to those of controls. CMC-treated mice, approximately the same or fewer, pups than control mice. Therefore the NOAEL for 2-year or 1 chronic toxicity is 50 mg/kg body weight in B6C3F1 mice.

5.6.7 Reproductive Toxicology

There was no reproductive toxicology study of CMC sodium by oral route. In severe reproductive toxicology studies by oral route of administration, were evaluated, no reproductive toxicity of CMC sodium.

In reproductive study 20 male Sprague-Dawley rats receive 200 mg/kg of CMC sodium for total 60 days, 40 female rats receive 200 mg/kg of CMC sodium for total 14 days before mating, during 6-day mating period by gavage. On the day of treatment, female mice, continuously, mated with 200 mg/kg CMC sodium until sacrifice on day 14 of gestation (total of 34 pregnant). The remaining half of the females continuously treated until weaning of the progeny, day 28 after birth (total of 62 pregnant)²⁹. Average body weights of parents (F0) were comparable for both treated and control groups although the body weight gain of CMC sodium-treated females was generally lower than that of controls. The body weight gain of offspring (F1) was comparable for both treated and control groups. No treatment-related effects were observed in F0 before or during pregnancy, the number of corpora lutea, implantation sites, the ratios corpora lutea/implantation sites. The duration of pregnancy, parturition was similar in the CMC sodium-treated group. The rate of resorption, litter size, sex ratio in F1 were not significantly changed in the CMC sodium-treated mice. Nesting behavior (ursine suckling, creeping) eye opening, pigmentation were similar in CMC sodium-treated F1 mice. Behavior test results of F1, including explorative geotaxis photophobia, exploratory locomotor pattern, cylindrical cage were comparable for both the CMC sodium-treated and control groups. Therefore the NOAEL was 200 mg/kg for fertility reproductive performance, fetal development rats.

In teratogenicity study pregnant Albino CD-1 outbred mice from days 6-15 of gestation, receive CMC sodium (0 16 74 345 1600 mg/kg/day) as corn oil solution by gavage²⁵. A positive control group of 24 pregnant mice receive 150 mg spirin/kg body weight/day. All pregnant females survive, no effects were observed on day 14 or on day 18, survival in CMC sodium-treated groups. The number of abnormalities seen in either soft or skeletal tissues of CMC sodium-treated groups is not different from the number occurring spontaneously in sham-treated controls.

In other teratogenicity study CMC sodium (0 16 74 345 1600 mg/kg/day) was given to pregnant Wistar-Kyoto rats from days 6-15 of gestation, as corn oil solution by gavage²⁵, 250 mg spirin/kg body weight/day was administered to pregnant rats as positive control. All pregnant females survive until the end of the study. No effects were observed on day 14 or on day 18, survival. The number of abnormalities seen in either soft or skeletal tissues of

²⁹ Fritz, Becker The suitability of carboxymethylcellulose sodium as vehicle in reproductive studies *Arzneimittelforschung*, **31** 813-815 (1981).

CMC sod *i* released groups did not differ from *i* he n b er occ ir ng spon aneo sly n sha *i* released controls. *i*

5.6.8 Risk Assessment *i*

The proposed *aoi* n of CMC sod *i* n he gener c l doca ne 5% pa ch s 754 g n each *i* pa ch (5.39%). Therefore, he appl can 's proposed a x *i* da ly expos re (MDE) wo ld *i* res l n expos re o 2262 g /day of CMC sod *i* based on he MDD n he RLD label (p o 3 *i* pa ches w ih n a 24 ho r per od) f all were released. *i*

CMC sod *i* s l s ed as GRAS (Generally Recogn zed as Safe) d rec food add *ive i* (21CFR 182.1745) when sed n accordance w ih good a n fac ir ng prac ce. CMC sod *i* s *i* also sed n cose *i* c for *i* la ons, o s of wh ch were eye and sk n a ke p and sk n care *i* prepara ons. CMC sod *i* s cons dered ner for op cal for *i* la ons and s no cons dered a *i* h a n rr an or sens izer⁸. *i*

CMC sod *i* s an nac ve ngred en sed n FDA approved dr g prod c s. An nac ve *i* ngred en search for CMC sod *i* was perform ed s ng he Inac ve Ingred en Da base (IID) *i* and he res l s are presen ed n Table 4 (Sec on 5.4). There are hree approved dr g prod c s, *i* wh ch are ransdera *i* l sys es *i* ncl d ng he RLD (L doder® , NDA 20612). However, he *i* levels of CMC sod *i* n he dr g prod c s are lower han he c *iren* proposed l *i* . The *i* c *iren* proposed l *i* for sod *i* CMC (.e. 754 g /pa ch) s 7.7% h gher han he *aoi* n n *i* he RLD (.e. 700 g /pa ch). *i*

For he safe y eval ion of CMC sod *i* n he proposed gener c prod c , he noncl n cal da a *i* from he p bl shed l era re were rev ewed. D e o a l *i* ed ava lab l y of dem al ox c y *i* s *ides* of CMC sod *i*, several oral chron c ox c y s *ides* were eval a ed o address he *i* sys e *i* c ox c y concern of CMC sod *i*. *i*

CMC sod *i* was no *i* agen c based on A *i* s es s. The absorp on of orally ad *i* n s ered *i* CMC sod *i* s very l *i* ed and he a jor y of orally ad *i* n s ered s excre ed n o feces. *i* Dem al expos re of CMC sod *i* s also no expec ed o be b oava lable beca se CMC sod *i* *i* s a h gh o lec lar we gh polye *i* r, wh ch cannot pene ra e he sk n even fall CMC sod *i* s *i* released fro *i* he pa ch. *i*

For local ox c y, dem al ox c y s d es n rabb s nd ca e ha CMC sod *i* p o 10% was no *i* rr a ng for 4 wek repea ed expos re. *i*

For sys e *i* c ox c y, 1000 g /kg/day of CMC sod *i* was no assoc a ed w ih any over *i* ox c y based on body we gh , cl n cal pa hology and h s opa hology n a wo year oral chron c ox c y s *idy*. Therefore, he NOAEL of CMC sod *i* for 2 year repea ed dose ox c y n ra s *i* s 1000 g /kg/day (h a n eq *ivalen* dose of 6000 g /²/day w ih a body s rface area *i* convers on fac or 6 for ra) wh ch s 4.3 fold h gher han he proposed MDE of 2262 g /day *i* (eq *ivalen* o 1394.9 g /², ass *i* ng an average h a n we gh ng 60 kg and s ng a body *i* s rface area convers on fac or 37 for h a ns). *i*

In the repeated oral toxicity studies, 1000 mg/kg/day of CMC sodium treatment of guinea pigs for one year in groups of six months in a non-rodent acute toxicity study based on body weight, no gross necropsic examination. Therefore, the NOAEL of CMC sodium in guinea pigs is 1000 mg/kg/day (human equivalent dose of 8000 mg/m²/day in guinea pigs is 20000 mg/m²/day in groups with body surface equivalent to 8 and 20, respectively). The safety margins between the human exposure and the non-clinical exposure based on the one-year chronic toxicity study in guinea pigs and six-month chronic toxicity study in groups 57 (8000/13949) and 143 (20000/13949) respectively.

The safety margins seem reasonable enough in the case limit of CMC sodium is not (b) (4) than the amount in the RLD. Therefore, the case amount of CMC sodium to the MDD of the case generic formulation is within the safe range.

Table 5: Toxicology Data Summary Table for CMC Sodium.

Contentment Name	CMC Sodium		
Dose	Lactose		
Dose Form	Powder		
Route	Transdermal		
Strength Available	5%		
Maximum Daily Dose	3 patches		
Dose Strength	Contentment (mg) / Unit Dose	Dose Units to MDD	Excipient (mg) to MDD
5%	(b) (4)		
Study (reference)	Shelanski and Clark, <i>Food Res.</i> , 13, 29-35 (1948)	Shelanski and Clark, <i>Food Res.</i> , 13, 29-35 (1948)	Shelanski and Clark, <i>Food Res.</i> , 13, 29-35 (1948)
Route of Admin	oral (in the diet) o	l (in the diet) o	l (in the diet)
Duration (yrs)	2 years	1 year	6 months
Species	Rats	Guinea pig	Dogs
Effect Level	NOAEL = 1000 mg/kg/day	NOAEL = 1000 mg/kg/day	NOAEL = 1000 mg/kg/day
BSA Conv	6000 mg/m ² /day	8000 mg/m ² /day	20000 mg/m ² /day
Safety Factor (s)	4.3 fold	57 fold	143 fold

6 Conclusion:

From both clinical and non-clinical studies, DCR concludes that (b) (4) difference in the amount of CMC sodium in the case generic formulation is less than 5% (b) (4) than the amount in the RLD, Lilem® (2100 mg/day).

7 Referen e

7 C lini al

See footnotes

7 2 Toxi ology

See footnotes



Monica U
Fis l n U

i i ally si ned by Monica Fis l n U
a e: 5/10/2017 03:44:38PM U
G U : 507436a000002eb13b4a738b0c1e7286 U



Mi Youn U
Yan U

i i ally si ned by Mi Youn Yan U
a e: 5/10/2017 04:29:04PM U
G U : 561 f0060016d57c06873af71ffbfe6 U



Loli a U
Lope U

i i ally si ned by Loli a Lope U
a e: 5/10/2017 03:59:45PM U
G U : 508da6f400027de346b6d8ad91e9a8e5 U



aiva U
She y U

i i ally si ned by aiva She y U
a e: 5/11/2017 05:45:37AM U
G U : 5081924f00008b85e43df3f5824475e5 U

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

CHEMISTRY REVIEW(s)

RECOMMENDATION

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approval
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete Response - minor
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete Response - major
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete Response - major-Facilities Only C

ANDA 209190 Assessment #4

Drug Product Name	Lidocaine Patch 5%
Dosage Form	Patch
Strength	5%
Route of Administration	Topical
Rx/OTC Dispensed	Rx
Applicant	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
US agent, if applicable	N/A

Submission(s) Assessed	Document Date	Discipline(s) Affected
SD 1 Original	04/14/2016	Drug Product, Facilities
SD 3 Quality/Response to Information Request	05/23/2016	Drug Product, Facilities
SD 4 Response to IR	08/05/16	Facilities
SD 5 Response to ECD Bioequivalence	08/15/16	Facilities
SD 6 Response to ECD Clinical Bioequivalence	09/06/16	Facilities
SD 7 Response to ECD/Quality	09/29/2016	Drug Product, Process, Facilities
SD 10 Response to ECD/Quality	01/23/2017	Drug Product, Facilities
SD 12 Response to CR	09/26/2017	Drug Product, Microbiology, Biopharmaceutics,
SD 13 Response to CR	09/12/2018	Drug Product
SD 14 Response to CR	07/30/2019	Drug Product
SD 15 Response to Labeling	09/04/2019	Drug Product
SD 16 Response to IR	02/04/2020	Drug Product

QUALITY ASSESSMENT TEAM

Discipline	Primary Assessor	Secondary Assessor
Drug Substance	N/A	N/A
Drug Product	Adchara Pongpeerapat	Brock Roughton
Manufacturing	Cassandra Abellard	Derek Smith
Microbiology	Yuansha Chen	Neal Sweeney
Biopharmaceutics	Kelly Nolen	Tapash Ghosh
Regulatory Business Process Manager	Fred Echoles	
Application Technical Lead	Brock Roughton	
Laboratory (OTR)	N/A	N/A
Environmental	N/A	N/A

QUALITY ASSESMENT DATA SHEET

1. RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

MFs:

	Type		Item Referenced	Status	Date Assessment Completed	Comments
(b) (4)	Type II	(b) (4)		Adequate	July 5, 2018	Assessed by Xinghua Wu
	Type III		(b) (4)	N/A		
	Type II			N/A		
	Type II			N/A		
	Type IV			Adequate	December 11, 2017	Assessed by Adchara Pongpeerapat
	Type IV			Adequate	February 4, 2020	Assessed by Adchara Pongpeerapat

Ther D S *proved ANDA*

Documen	Application Number	Description
RLD	NDA 20612	Lidoderm (Lidocaine Patch 5%)

2. CONSULTS

Discipline	Status		Date	Assessor
Biostatistics	N/A			
Pharmacology/ Toxicology	Complete	(b) (4)	April 29, 2019	Narendranath Reddy Chintagari

Pharmacology Toxicology	Complete	(b) (4)	No. 7, 9	Narendranath Reddy Chintagari
Pharmacology Toxicology	Complete	(b) (4)	Sept. 3, 9	Wei Ding
CDRH-ODE	N/A			
CDRH-OC	Complete	Adequate: Applicant's response to a design controls deficiency submitted on December 9, 2017 is adequate	No. 5, 8	Isabel Tejero del Rio
Clinical	N/A			
Other	N/A			

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (APPROVALS ONLY)

I. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION ON APPROVABILITY

The applicant has provided sufficient information to assure the identity, strength, purity, and quality of the drug product:

- The applicant has provided acceptable raw material, in-process, and finished product controls
- The applicant has accepted the in vitro drug release acceptance criteria recommended by Biopharmaceutics
- The Office of Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Assessment overall recommendation on all the manufacturing facilities is "Approve"
- The proposed expiry date of 36 months is acceptable
- The labeling has adequate quality information

Therefore, from a quality perspective, ANDA 209190 is recommended for approval.

II. SUMMARY OF QUALITY ASSESSMENTS

A. Product Overview

The basis for the applicant's ANDA is the approved reference listed drug (RLD), Lidoderm (NDA 20612), listed in the FDA's Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations (Electronic Orange Book). The drug product is topical patch available in 5% strength containing 700 mg of lidocaine per patch. The drug product is packaged in individual child-resistant pouches.

Final recommended dissolution method/specification acknowledged by Firm?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Are there comparability protocols provided? If yes, how many?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes How many: _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If USP monograph exists, do the specifications conform to the current USP?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No *(see comments) <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Is the application compliant with USP <232/233> requirements or ICH Q3D (regarding elemental impurities)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No *(see comments) <input type="checkbox"/> N/A

**Only the drug substance has a USP monograph.*

Proposed Indication(s) including Intended Patient Population	Relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia
---	--

Duration of Treatment	Up to 3 patches worn for maximum of 12 hours per 24 hours
Maximum Daily Dose	2100 mg (cumulative drug content of 3 systems)
Alternative Methods of Administration	Patches may be cut into smaller sizes with scissors prior to removal of the release liner.

B. Quality Assessment Overview (Please note: ATLS should check the most recent policy alert list)

Drug Substance

Lidocaine is official in USP and EP. The drug substance specification agrees with the USP monograph. The applicant references DMF (b) (4) held by (b) (4)



The labeling contains acceptable quality information.

(b) (4)

outcome of the inspection, the firm's acceptable compliance history, and experience with transdermal product manufacturing. In addition, use of (b) (4) (b) (4) for testing of the drug product is acceptable.

Per the CDRH consult review memo, the drug product manufacturing facility (Altergon) was found acceptable. In addition, CDRH determined that the applicant has provided acceptable documentation of the facility's quality management system and design controls.

Biopharmaceutics

The applicant developed and validated an adequate in vitro drug release method. In addition, the firm's proposed drug release acceptance criteria are adequate based on the submitted drug release data.

The following drug release method and acceptance criteria are recommended for the test product and have been accepted by the applicant:

USP Apparatus	Speed (rpm)	Medium/Temperature	Volume (mL)	Acceptance criteria
USP apparatus 5 (paddle over disk)	50	Acetic acid/sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.0 at 32°C	500	10 minutes: NMT (b) (4) 30 minutes: (b) (4) 180 minutes: NLT (b) (4)

Microbiology

The product is non-sterile. The drug product specification (microbial limits testing) and test method validation/suitability complies with USP <61>, <62> and <1111>. The applicant commits to conduct antimicrobial effectiveness testing according to USP <51> or equivalent methodology on at least one primary stability batch at the end of the proposed shelf life (36 months).

Shelf Life Considerations

The applicant has provided 36 months of long-term stability results for batch manufactured on the (b) (4) intended to be used for commercial production. (b) (4)

(b) (4)

(b) (4) The

proposed expiry date of 36 months is acceptable.

Policy Alert

(b) (4)

C. Risk Assessment

Drug Product CQAs	Initial Risk Ranking		Updated Risk Ranking After Assessment Cycle #4	
Physical stability (polymorphism and recrystallization)	Medium	(b) (4)	Low	(b) (4)
Physical stability (cohesive)	High		Low	
Physical stability (adhesive)	High		Low	

Drug Product CQAs	Initial Risk Ranking		Updated Risk Ranking After Assessment Cycle #4	
		(b) (4)		(b) (4)
Chemical stability	High		Low	
Assay	Medium		Low	
Content uniformity	High		Low	

Drug Product CQAs	Initial Risk Ranking		Updated Risk Ranking After Assessment Cycle #4	
		(b) (4)		(b) (4)
Drug release	Medium		Low	
Microbial limits	Low		Low	

Application Technical Lead Name and Date: Brock Roughton; March 2, 2020



Brock I
Roug o I



g a l y s g e d by Brock Roug o
a e: 3/02/2020 02:00:50PM
GU : 53153a8b0000550f9c684fbc8ff833b9 I

219 Pages have been withheld in
full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately
following this page

E I N G

{For ANDA only}

R e g o n a l I n f o r m a t i o n

1.14 Labeling

Labeling & Packaging Information

DESCRIPTION section

Is the information accurate? Yes No

If 'No,' explain.

Is the drug product subject of a USP monograph? Yes No

If 'Yes,' state if labeling includes a special USP statement in the Description (e.g., USP test pending) or meets USP assay test 2. Meets USP organic impurity test (B) or

Note: If there is a potential that USP statement includes a biobequivalent modification in the Description, alert the labeling reviewer.

HOW SUPPLIED section

i) Is the information accurate? Yes No

If 'No,' explain.

ii) Are the storage conditions acceptable? Yes No

If 'No,' explain.

DOSE AND ADMINISTRATION section, if applicable and where applicable:

Did the applicant provide quality data to support in-use conditions (e.g., diluent compatibility studies)? Yes No N/A

If 'No,' explain.

For QTC Drugs and Controlled Substances:

Is tamper evident feature provided in the container/closure? Yes No

If "No," explain.

For solid oral drug products, only: drug product length(s) of commercial batch(es):

ANDA Strength	Length (mm)	Imprint Code

Describe issue(s) sent to and/or received from the OGD Labeling Reviewer:

None

List of Deficiencies:

N/A

**Primary Drug Product Reviewer Name and Date: Adchara Pongpeerapat, PhD, 1/24/17;
6/1/17**

Secondary Drug Product Reviewer Name and Date: I concur with the above assessment.

Brock Roughton, PhD, 2/22/2017, 01-JUNE-2017



Adchara
Po r a a

Li i a l y s i d by Adchara Po r a a
Da : 3/02/2020 03:12:34PM
GUID: d628cc001d b246db34c02f9dc834



Brock
Rou h o 5

Li i a l y s i d by Brock Rou h o
Da : 3/02/2020 03:11:3 PM
GUID: 31 3a8b0000 0f9c684fbc8ff833b9 5

PROCESS**Product Background:**

ANDA: 209190
RLD: NDA 20612 (Lidoderm®)
Drug Product Name / Strength: Lidocaine topical patch, 5%
Route of Administration: Topical
Applicant Name: Rhodes Pharmaceutical L.P.

Product characteristics:

(b) (4)

(b) (4)

P.3 Manufacture

Batch Formula

Batch formula from P.3.2

Table 1 Batch Formula of Lidocaine Patch 5%		
Ingredient	Function	(b) (4)
Lidocaine, USP	Active	(b) (4)
Purified water, USP	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Glycerin, USP	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Sorbitol, USP	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Polyacrylic acid ¹	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Carboxymethylcellulose Sodium, USP	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Sodium polyacrylate ¹	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Propylene glycol, USP	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Urea, USP	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Kaolin, USP	(b) (4)	(b) (4)

Table 1 Batch Formula of Lidocaine Patch 5%

Ingredient	Function	(b) (4)
Tartaric acid, NF		(b) (4)
Gelatin, NF		(b) (4)
Polyvinyl alcohol, USP		(b) (4)
Dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, USP ²		(b) (4)
Edetate disodium, USP		(b) (4)
Methylparaben, NF ³		(b) (4)
Propylparaben, NF ⁴		(b) (4)
Total Patch Weight		(b) (4)
Total Batch Size		(b) (4)
		(b) (4)

39 Pages have been withheld in full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this page

Review cycle #1: James J. Norman 02/06/2017; 03/05/2017; 05/15/2017

Review cycle #2: James J. Norman 10/24/2017

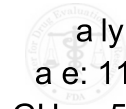
Secondary Reviewer Name and Date (and Secondary Summary, as needed):

Review cycle #1: Yubing Tang 03/04/2017, 03/05/2017 and 06/06/2017

Review cycle #2: Yubing Tang, 10/24/2017, 11/ 08/ 2017



James
Norma



analyzed by James Norma
date: 11/13/2017 12:55:18PM
GU : 54d1401f0008405d17dd845b922ef0b9



Yub
Ta



analyzed by Yub Ta
date: 11/13/2017 09:56:57PM
GU : 508da7210002a024fb160a84a176e3c7 I

18 Pages have been withheld in full as
b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this
page

perform testing as outlined in the application.

CDRH CONSULT OUTCOME:

Per the CDRH consult review memo, the only manufacturing facility (Altergon) requiring review was found acceptable based on the 2016 PAI discussed above. However, the application is deficient from a documentation perspective. The CDRH deficiencies will be communicated in the Complete Response letter. Please see consult memo uploaded with the Facility IQA Chapter for details.

Comparability Protocols

Reviewer's Assessment: N/A

Post-Approval Commitments

Reviewer's Assessment: N/A

Lifecycle Management Considerations

N/A

List of Deficiencies:

CDRH deficiencies documented in IR#2 were not responded to by applicant in adequate time per RBPM. See CDRH consult.

Amend-12: All responses were acceptable with exception of a CDRH inadequate response on Design Review. As the application is being CR'd due to multiple disciplines, this one item will be included in the CR. Facilities remain acceptable from CDER; No changes made from original review.

Primary Facilities Reviewer Name and Date:

C. Abellard 06/12/2017 Consumer Safety Officer- OPF/ DIA-BII

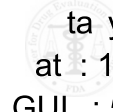
Amend 12: C. Abellard 11/13/2017

Secondary Reviewer Name and Date:

D. Smith 06/26/2017



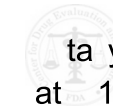
Cassandra
Abard



ta y s n d by Cassandra Abard
at : 11/29/2017 08:36:59AM
GUI : 56 f 2da0022c9f2005212 a8956 8



r k 4
Smith



ta y s n d by r k Smith
at : 11/29/2017 08:16:21AM
GUI : 508da7 80002bf 5d5f 1 a12da3599d 4

MICROBIOLOGY**Product Background:**

ANDA: 209190

Drug Product Name / Strength:

Proprietary: N/A

Non-proprietary: Lidocaine Patch 5%

Route of Administration: Topical patch**Applicant:**

Name: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.

Address: 498 Washington Street, Coventry, Rhode Island 02816, USA

US Agent:

(b) (4)

Manufacturing Site:

Zona Industriale A.S.L.

Morra De Sanctis

Avellino 83040, Italy

Method of Sterilization: N/A. Drug product is non-sterile.**Review Summary:**

The submission is recommended for approval from the Product Quality Microbiology review perspective.

List Submissions being reviewed (table):

Submitted	Received	Date assigned to reviewer
9/26/2017	9/26/2017	10/10/2017

Submission History (for 2nd Reviews or higher) N/A

Submit	Received	Reviewed
4/14/2016	4/14/2016	2/22/2017

Highlight Key Outstanding Issues from Last Cycle: Commitment to perform preservative effectiveness test at the end of the shelf life was not stated.**Concise Description Outstanding Issues Remaining:** N/A

Product Quality Microbiology Assessment

This amendment responded to The Agency’s complete response letter dated 7/7/2017.

Microbiological deficiencies from the last review cycle were conveyed to the applicant via a complete response letter dated 7/7/2017. Applicant’s response was received on 9/26/2017. The original comment (in italics) and the applicant’s response are included below.

Provide a commitment to conduct antimicrobial effectiveness testing according to USP <51> or equivalent methodology on at least one primary stability batch at the end of the proposed shelf life (reference: Guidance for Industry ANDAs: Stability Testing of Drug Substances and Products - Questions and Answers).

Response: Rhodes commits to conduct antimicrobial effectiveness testing according to USP <51> or equivalent methodology on at least one primary stability batch at the end of the proposed shelf life (36 months).

The applicant also provided the 36-month data for AET testing of the registration batch, Lot L1304191.

Log reductions w		
Microorganisms		
<i>S. aureus</i>	(b) (4)	
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>		
<i>E. coli</i>		
<i>C. albicans</i>		
<i>A. brasiliensis</i>		
	(b) (4)	

Reviewer’s Assessment: Preservativ
topical products.

Adequate

Primary Microbiology Reviewer Name and Date:

Yuansha Chen, Ph.D.
CDER/OPQ/OPF/DMA
10/26/2017

Secondary Reviewer Name and Date (and Secondary Summary, as needed):

Neal J. Sweeney, Ph.D.
CDER/OPQ/OPF/DMA
11/4/2017



Yuansha
Chen

Approved by Yuansha Chen
Date: 12/05/2017 08:08:29PM
GUID : 5 5289f5000727e1136ef9 79 e11 b8



Nea
Sweeney4

Approved by Nea Sweeney
Date: 12/03/2017 09:12:22PM
GUID : 508da70c00028f5119acd77351f33159 4

RECOMMENDATION

<input type="checkbox"/>	Approval
<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete Response - Minor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Complete Response - Major
<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete Response - Major-Facilities Only

ANDA 209190 Assessment #3

Drug Product Name	Lidocaine Patch 5%
Dosage Form	Patch
Strength	5%
Route of Administration	Topical
Rx/OTC Dispensed	Rx
Applicant	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
US agent, if applicable	N/A

Submission(s) Assessed	Document Date	Discipline(s) Affected
<i>(1) Original</i>	<i>04/14/2016</i>	<i>All</i>
<i>(3) Quality/Response to IR</i>	<i>05/23/2016</i>	<i>DP, Process, Facility</i>
<i>(7) Response to ECD/Quality</i>	<i>09/29/2016</i>	<i>DP</i>
<i>(10) Response to ECD/Quality</i>	<i>01/23/2017</i>	<i>DP, Process, Facility</i>
<i>(12) Response to CR</i>	<i>26-SEPT-2017</i>	<i>All</i>
<i>(13) Response to CR</i>	<i>12-SEPT-2018</i>	<i>All</i>

QUALITY ASSESSMENT TEAM

Discipline	Primary Assessor	Secondary Assessor
Drug Substance		
Drug Product	Adchara Pongpeerapat	Brock Roughton
Manufacturing	Cassandra Abellard	N/A
Microbiology	N/A	N/A
Biopharmaceutics	N/A	N/A
Regulatory Business Process Manager	Fred Echoles	
Application Technical Lead	Brock Roughton	
Laboratory (OTR)	N/A	N/A
Environmental	N/A	N/A

QUALITY ASSESMENT DATA SHEET

1. RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

MFs:

	Type		Item Referenced	Status	Date Assessment Completed	Comments
(b) (4)	Type II	(b) (4)		Adequate	July 5, 2018	Assessed by Xinghua Wu
	Type III		(b) (4)	N/A		
	Type III			N/A		
	Type III			N/A		
	Type IV			Adequate	Dec. 11, 2017	Assessed by Adchara Pongpeerapat
	Type IV			Inadequate	April 9, 2019	Assessed by Adchara Pongpeerapat

THE R DO S *proved ANDA*

Document	Application Number	Description
NDA	20612	RLD

2. CONSULTS

Discipline	Status	Recommendation	Date	Assessor
Biostatistics	N/A			
Pharmacology/ Toxicology	Complete	Inadequate-Maior (link to consult response): the (b) (4) pose safety concern and thus, are not acceptable from a Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective.	April 29, 2019	Narendranath Reddy Chintagari
CDRH-ODE	N/A			
CDRH-OC	Complete	Adequate: applicant's response to a design controls deficiency submitted on December 19, 2017 is adequate	Nov 5, 2018	M. Isabel Tejero del Rio
Clinical	N/A			
Other	N/A			

ABBREVIATED EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CR ONLY)

I. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION ON APPROVABILITY

Major

The application is not recommended for approval due to quality related deficiencies summarized in Section II.E. OPQ recommends issuing a Complete Response Letter – **Major**.

II. QUALITY ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

A. Drug Substance: Adequate

Lidocaine is official in USP and EP. The drug substance specification agrees with the USP monograph. The referenced (b) (4) held by (b) (4) (b) (4) is adequate. Lidocaine exhibits one polymorphic form. The analytical methods are acceptable.

Drug Product: Inadequate-Major

1. Primary Justification:

Theme 1: Product safety

Justification 1: The drug product deficiencies have been classified as MAJOR because there is need for safety assessment of extractables and leachables, inadequate assessment of extractables and leachables, or submission of that assessment in an unsolicited amendment as noted in Appendix A, Section A(2)(o) of the Guidance for Industry, ANDA Submissions — Amendments to Abbreviated New Drug Applications Under GDUFA (July 2018). This information is required for establishing safety of the drug product. Upon receipt, in FDA's judgement, the review of this information will require substantial expenditure of FDA resources.

2. Secondary Justification:

Theme 2: Unqualified impurities

Justification 2: The drug product deficiencies have been classified as MAJOR because new toxicology studies are requested for the unqualified impurity as noted in Appendix A, Section A(2)(a) of the Guidance for Industry, ANDA Submissions — Amendments to Abbreviated New Drug Applications Under GDUFA (July 2018). The review of these studies requires, in FDA's judgement, a substantial expenditure of FDA resources.

Lidocaine patch 5% is non-compendial. The drug product is topical patch with a (b) (4) similar to the RLD formulation. The formulation uses (b) (4)

The applicant has adequately mitigated the high risks identified in the initial quality risk assessment: chemical stability, physical stability (cohesive and adhesive), content uniformity, and solubility. The applicant has tightened the level of (b) (4) to an acceptable level. The proposed controls for (b) (4) are acceptable. The 36-month stability results show the (b) (4) trending in (b) (4) reaching the specification limit. The applicant should clarify the proposed expiration dating period. The applicant should demonstrate compliance with ICH Q3D.

The applicant has proposed control of adhesive impurities in the adhesive raw material. In addition, the applicant has adequately performed leachable studies and detected three leachables at toxicologically-relevant levels. To evaluate the safety and acceptability of (b) (4)

(b) (4)

(b) (4) do not pose any safety concern and are acceptable. However, the (b) (4)

(b) (4) pose safety concern and are unacceptable from a pharm/tox perspective. DCR requests major deficiency for safety assessment of these impurities in the CR letter, placed below under the Pharmacology/Toxicology Deficiencies.

Labeling: Adequate

The labeling has acceptable quality information.

B. Manufacturing: Adequate

The applicant uses a standard process for producing (b) (4) topical patches. The main process steps are (b) (4)

(b) (4)

(b) (4)

(b) (4) manufactures and tests the drug substance. The last inspection of the facility was July 2016 and was classified VAI. The facility is acceptable because of the manufacturing history of this marketed API (over 10 years), the acceptable review of the DMF, and acceptable inspectional history. In addition, use of (b) (4) for testing of the drug substance is acceptable.

Altergon Italia S.r.l. (FEI# 3007086839) manufactures the drug product. The last inspection of the facility was performed November 2015 and was classified NAI. This facility is acceptable to manufacture this product because of the outcome of the inspection, the firm's acceptable compliance history, and experience with transdermal product manufacturing. In addition, use of (b) (4) for testing of the drug product is acceptable.

Per the CDRH consult review memo, the only manufacturing facility (Altergon) requiring review was found acceptable. In addition, CDRH determined that the applicant has provided acceptable documentation of the facility's quality management system and design controls.

C. Biopharmaceutics: Adequate

The applicant developed and validated an adequate in vitro drug release method. In addition, the firm's proposed drug release acceptance criteria are adequate based on the submitted drug release data.

The following drug release method and acceptance criteria are recommended for the test product and have been accepted by the applicant:

USP Apparatus	Speed (rpm)	Medium/Temperature	Volume (mL)	Acceptance criteria
USP apparatus 5 (paddle over disk)	50	Acetic acid/sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.0 at 32°C	500	10 minutes: (b) (4)
				30 minutes: (b) (4)
				180 minutes: (b) (4)

D. Microbiology: Adequate

The product is non-sterile. The drug product specification (microbial limits testing) and test method validation/suitability complies with USP <61>, <62> and <1111>. The applicant commits to conduct antimicrobial effectiveness testing according to USP <51> or equivalent methodology on at least one primary stability batch at the end of the proposed shelf life (36 months).

E List of Deficiencies for Complete Response

- . Overall Quality Deficiencies – N/A
- . Drug Substance Deficiencies – N/A

3. Drug Product Deficiencies

1. We note that you have included elemental impurities in drug product specification. Please submit risk assessment and control of elemental impurities to demonstrate compliance with ICH Q3D. The information should include potential sources from raw materials, manufacturing equipment, container closure, water, etc.; identification of potential elemental impurities, and evaluation of the presence of elemental impurities in the drug product. The analytical methods should be able to detect potential elemental impurities and suitable for their intended purposes.
2. The Drug Master File (DMF) (b) (4) has been reviewed and found inadequate. The DMF holder, (b) (4) was notified of the deficiencies on April 10, 2019. Please consult with your DMF holder, and provide the updated relevant P.4 sections. Do not respond to this ANDA CR letter until you have confirmed that the DMF holder has responded to the DMF deficiency letter cited above or your amendment will not be considered a complete response.
3. In the September 26, 2017 submission, you established adhesive performance tests, (b) (4). You have included these tests in all stability time points. However, in the September 12, 2018 submission, we cannot locate the stability results for adhesive performance test for 3 batches made with (b) (4) and for 3 batches made with (b) (4) up to 6-month time point. To compare the adhesive performance results between batches made with (b) (4) provide all available adhesive performance test results on stability.
4. In the September 12, 2018 CR #9 response, you state that you are requesting 24-month shelf life for the drug product. However, the current document in section 3.2.P.8.1 submitted on April 14, 2016 indicates that the currently proposed expiration dating for the marketing packaging is 36 months. Clarify this discrepancy. In addition, discuss the cause for the increasing trend on the impurity at (b) (4) at the end of shelf life and whether any changes to the control strategy are necessary to minimize formation of (b) (4) during shelf life.

4. Labeling Deficiencies – N/A

Manufacturing Deficiencies – N/A

- 6 Biopharmaceutics Deficiencies – N/A
- Mi 7 Microbiology Deficiencies – N/A
- 8 Pharmacology/Toxicology Deficiencies

Theme 1: Product safety

Justification 1: The drug product deficiencies have been classified as MAJOR because there is need for safety assessment of extractables and leachables, inadequate assessment of extractables and leachables, or submission of that assessment in an unsolicited amendment as noted in Appendix A, Section A(2)(o) of the Guidance for Industry, ANDA Submissions — Amendments to Abbreviated New Drug Applications Under GDUFA (July 2018). This information is required for establishing safety of the drug product. Upon receipt, in FDA's judgement, the review of this information will require substantial expenditure of FDA resources.

Theme 2: Unqualified impurities

Justification 2: The drug product deficiencies have been classified as MAJOR because new toxicology studies are requested for the unqualified impurity as noted in Appendix A, Section A(2)(a) of the Guidance for Industry, ANDA Submissions — Amendments to Abbreviated New Drug Applications Under GDUFA (July 2018). The review of these studies requires, in FDA's judgement, a substantial expenditure of FDA resources.

We completed Pharmacology/Toxicology review of your information submitted in support of safety of leachables and impurities in your proposed generic lidocaine patch (5%) (dated 09/13/2018). We determined that the maximum daily exposures .

(b) (4)

(b) (4) raise safety concern and thus, are not acceptable from a Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective. For (b) (4) you justified its general and dermal toxicity concerns using (b) (4). Such an approach is not acceptable. For (b) (4) you did not address local toxicity concern for these compounds in the context of use of your proposed product, which has dermal route of administration and can be used chronically. Therefore, your safety assessment for these compounds is inadequate and not acceptable. To address these deficiencies, we recommend the following: .

- For (b) (4) address the systemic and local toxicity at its MDE level, for (b) (4) (b) (4) address the local toxicity concern at their respective MDE . levels from your proposed generic product. You may provide the justification

information from published literature. The adequacy of the data from such a justification report will be a review issue upon submission.

- Alternatively, you may conduct a 90-day repeated-dose toxicity study with your final, to-be marketed formulation to qualify the safety of the above listed compounds at their potential MDE levels. Consider an appropriate animal model, clinically relevant route of administration and context of use of your generic drug product in the design of the nonclinical studies. You may provide scientific rationale for the chosen animal model and the study design. In addition, the doses used for each compound in the repeated-dose toxicity study should provide adequate margins of safety for its proposed clinical exposure from your drug product. The adequacy of the data from such nonclinical studies will be a review issue upon submission. If you have clarifying questions on the design of the nonclinical studies, you may submit your study design via General Correspondence route for our review.

Application Technical Lead Name and Date: Brock Roughton, 01-MAY-2019 f



Brock M
Roug o M



g a l y s g e d by Brock Roug o
a e: 5/01/2019 10:03:36A
GUI : 53153a8b0000550f9c684fbc8ff833b9 M

Recommendation: Complete Response - Major

**ANDA 209190
Review #2**

Drug Name/Dosage Form	Lidocaine Patch
Strength	5%
Route of Administration	Topical
Rx/OTC Dispensed	Rx
Applicant	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
US agent, if applicable	N/A

SUBMISSION(S) REVIEWED	DOCUMENT DATE	DISCIPLINE(S) AFFECTED
<i>(12)</i>	<i>26-SEPT-2017</i>	<i>All</i>

Quality Review Team

DISCIPLINE	PRIMARY REVIEWER	SECONDARY REVIEWER
Drug Master File/Drug Substance		
Drug Product	Adchara Pongpeerapat	Brock Roughton
Process	James Norman	Yubing Tang
Microbiology	Yuansha Chen	Neal Sweeney
Facility	Cassandra Abellard	Derek Smith
Biopharmaceutics	Kelly Kitchens	Tapash Ghosh
Regulatory Business Process Manager	Camille Smith	
Application Technical Lead	Brock Roughton	
Laboratory (OTR)		
ORA Lead		
Environmental		

Quality Review Data Sheet

[IOA Review Guide Reference](#)

1. RELATED/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

MFs:

	Type		Status	Date Review Completed	Comments
(b) (4)	Type II	(b) (4)	Adequate	3/24/2016	Reviewed by Zhengfu Wang
	Type III	(b) (4)	N/A		
	Type II		N/A		
	Type II		N/A		
	Type IV		Adequate	11/29/2017	Reviewed by Adchara Pongpeerapat (pending upload into Panorama)
	Type IV		Inadequate	5/11/2016	Reviewed by Shalini Anand

ther Docu , plications

DOCUMENT	APPLICATION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
NDA	20612	RLD

2. CONSULTS

DISCIPLINE	STATUS	RECOMMENDATION	DATE	REVIEWER
Biostatistics	N/A			
Pharmacology/Toxicology	N/A			
CDRH	Complete	Inadequate (link to consult response)	11/13/2017	Bella Pelina
Clinical	N/A			
Other	N/A			

Abbreviated Executive Summary

[IOA Review Guide Reference](#)

I. Recommendations and Conclusion on Approvability

The application is not recommended for approval due to quality related deficiencies summarized in Section II. OPQ recommends issuing a Complete Response Letter – **Major**.

II. Quality Assessment Overview

A. Drug Substance, Drug Product, and Labeling: **Inadequate-Major**

Lidocaine is official in USP and EP. The drug substance specification agrees with the USP monograph. The referenced DMF (b) (4) is adequate. Lidocaine exhibits one polymorphic form. The analytical methods are acceptable. The applicant should provide qualification for impurity reference standards.

Lidocaine patch 5% is non-compendial. The drug product is topical patch with a (b) (4) similar to the RLD formulation. The formulation uses (b) (4) (b) (4) is inadequate for

(b) (4) In addition, control of adhesive impurities in the drug product is inadequate. The applicant has not adequately identified the extractables and has not adequately performed leachable studies. *This is a major deficiency. Leachables assessment is required for establishing safety of the drug product. Upon receipt, the review of this information will require substantial expenditure of FDA resources.*

The applicant has adequately mitigated the high risks identified in the initial quality risk assessment: chemical stability, physical stability (cohesive and adhesive), content uniformity and solubility. The applicant has tightened the level of (b) (4) (carcinogenic impurity) to a safe level. The proposed controls for impurities from (b) (4) are acceptable. The 36-month stability results show the increase trending in one of the unknown degradation compounds, reaching the specification limit. The applicant should justify the difference in dissolution during stability for the registration batches to assure strength, purity, and quality of the drug product during the proposed expiration dating period of 36 months.

The labeling has acceptable quality information.

B. Process: Adequate

The applicant uses a standard process for producing (b) (4) topical patches. The main process steps are (b) (4)

(b) (4)

(b) (4) The in-process controls are acceptable.

(b) (4)

C. Facility: Adequate with CDRH Deficiency

(b) (4) The last inspection of the facility was July 2016 and was classified VAI. The facility is acceptable to manufacture lidocaine for this application because of the amount of time the firm has been producing this marketed API (over 10 years), the acceptable review of the DMF, the recent inspection, and acceptable inspectional history. In addition, use of (b) (4) for testing of the drug substance is acceptable.

Altergon Italia S.r.l. (FEI# 3007086839) manufactures the drug product. The last inspection of the facility was performed November 2015 and was classified NAI. This facility is acceptable to manufacture this product because of the outcome of the inspection, the firm's acceptable compliance history, and experience with transdermal product manufacturing. In addition, use of (b) (4) for testing of the drug product is acceptable.

Per the CDRH consult review memo, the only manufacturing facility (Altergon) requiring review was found acceptable based on the 2016 PAI discussed above. However, the application is deficient from a documentation perspective. The CDRH deficiency will be communicated in the Complete Response letter.

D. Biopharmaceutics: Adequate

The applicant developed and validated an adequate drug release method to measure the release of lidocaine from the drug product. In addition, the firm's proposed drug release acceptance criteria are adequate based on the submitted drug release data.

The following drug release method and acceptance criteria are recommended for the test product and have been accepted by the applicant:

USP Apparatus	Speed (rpm)	Medium/Temperature	Volume (mL)	Acceptance criteria
USP apparatus 5 (paddle over disk)	50	Acetic acid/sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.0 at 32°C	500	10 minutes: NMT (b) (4) 30 minutes: (b) (4) 180 minutes: NLT (b) (4)

E. Microbiology (if applicable): Adequate

The product is non-sterile. The drug product specification (microbial limits testing) and test method validation/suitability complies with USP <61>, <62> and <1111>. The applicant commits to conduct antimicrobial effectiveness testing according to USP <51> or equivalent methodology on at least one primary stability batch at the end of the proposed shelf life (36 months).

4 Pages have been withheld in full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this page

None.

VIII. Microbiology Deficiencies

None.

IX. Combination Product Deficiencies

The following deficiency has been identified while conducting the documentation review of application ANDA 209190 for the Lidocaine Patch 5%, in reference to applicable 21 CFR 820 regulations and manufacturing of the finished combination product:

1. Your response indicates that Altergon implemented an internal procedure for design control covering requirements for design and development planning, design input, design output, design review, design verification, design validation and design changes; however, reference of this procedure is not included in the response, nor is a description of Altergon's design control system provided. Further, the response did not include a summary of the plan used to design the combination product. Please provide the missing documentation.

Application Technical Lead Name and Date: I concur with the above deficiencies.

Brock Roughton, PhD, 04-DEC-2017



Brock M
Roug o M



g a l y s g e d by Brock Roug o
a e: 12/08/2017 04:05:15P
GUI : 53153a8b0000550f9c684fbc8ff833b9 M

**ANDA 209190
Review 1**

Drug Name/Dosage Form	Lidocaine Patch
Strength	5%
Route of Administration	Topical
Rx/OTC Dispensed	Rx
Applicant	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals LP
US agent, if applicable	N/A

SUBMISSION(S) REVIEWED	DOCUMENT DATE	DISCIPLINE(S) AFFECTED
<i>SD 1 Original</i>	<i>04/14/2016</i>	<i>All</i>
<i>SD 3 Quality/Response to IR</i>	<i>05/23/2016</i>	<i>DP, Process, Facility</i>
<i>SD 7 Response to ECD/Quality</i>	<i>09/29/2016</i>	<i>DP</i>
<i>SD 10 Response to ECD/Quality</i>	<i>01/23/2017</i>	<i>DP, Process, Facility</i>

Quality Review Team

DISCIPLINE	PRIMARY REVIEWER	SECONDARY REVIEWER
Drug Master File/Drug Substance		
Drug Product	Adchara Pongpeerapat	Brock Roughton
Process	James Norman	Yubing Tang
Microbiology	Yuansha Chen	Neal Sweeney
Facility	Cassandra Abellard	Derek Smith
Biopharmaceutics	Kelly Kitchens	Haritha Mandula
Regulatory Business Process Manager	Camille Smith	
Application Technical Lead	Brock Roughton	
Laboratory (OTR)	N/A	
ORA Lead	N/A	
Environmental	N/A	

Abbreviated Executive Summary

I. Recommendations and Conclusion on Approvability

The application is not recommended for approval due to quality related deficiencies summarized in Section II. OPQ recommends issuing a Complete Response Letter – **Inadequate-Minor**

II. Quality Assessment Overview

A. Drug Substance, Drug Product, and Labeling: **Inadequate-Minor**

Lidocaine is official in USP and EP. Lidocaine exhibits one polymorphic form. The referenced DMF #011339 held by Delta Synthetic Co., Ltd. is adequate. To ensure the identity, strength, purity, and quality of the drug substance, the applicant should provide revised drug substance specification, analytical method validation, and reference standards information.

Lidocaine patch 5% is non-compendial. The drug product is topical patch with a hydrogel formulation, similar to the RLD formulation. The firm has not adequately mitigated the risks identified in the initial risk assessment (high risks: impurities, chemical stability, physical stability (cohesive and adhesive), content uniformity and solubility). The proposed specification has no control for release liner peel, cold flow, and absence of crystal. The stability results show the decrease trending in assay, but no trending in degradation compounds. The firm has not provided adequate information to demonstrate that the proposed analytical methods for drug product are fit for use.

The labeling has acceptable quality information.

B. Process: **Inadequate-Minor**

The applicant uses a standard process for producing hydrogel-based topical patches. The main process steps are mixing, kneading, spreading, curing, converting, and packaging. The batch size is 720-2880 kg, and no scale-up is proposed. The applicant introduced a new process line. The primary features of the new line are a faster spreading speed (10 m/min instead of 3 m/min) and faster packaging speed (300 pieces/ minute instead of 60-80 pieces/min). Microscopic patch appearance varies from batch to batch, suggesting variability in the process lines. The applicant should address the variability. The applicant should provide hold time studies for the Stage A and Stage B solutions. The applicant should define kneading and curing processes in P.3.3 or P.3.4.

C. Facility: Adequate

There are no significant outstanding issues with the firms involved in the manufacturing of the product. The CDRH consult identified several deficiencies captured in the Combination Product Deficiencies below.

D. Biopharmaceutics: Inadequate-Minor

The firm proposes to use the FDA-recommend drug release method for Lidocaine patch 5%. The drug release validation and proposed acceptance criteria are inadequate.

E. Microbiology: Inadequate-Minor

The product is non-sterile. The drug product specification (microbial limits testing) and test method validation/suitability complies with USP <61>, <62> and <1111>. The applicant should provide a commitment to perform preservative effectiveness test at the end of the shelf life.

16 Pages have been withheld in full
as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following
this page



Brock M
Roug o M

g a l y s g e d b y B r o c k R o u g o
a e: 6/28/2017 03:00:33P
GUI : 53153a8b0000550f9c684fbc8ff833b9 M

18 Pages have been withheld in full as b4
(CCI/TS) immediately following this page

perform testing as outlined in the application.

CDRH CONSULT OUTCOME:

Per the CDRH consult review memo, the only manufacturing facility (Altergon) requiring review was found acceptable based on the 2016 PAI discussed above. However, the application is deficient from a documentation perspective. The CDRH deficiencies will be communicated in the Complete Response letter. Please see consult memo uploaded with the Facility IQA Chapter for details.

Comparability Protocols

Reviewer's Assessment: N/A

Post-Approval Commitments

Reviewer's Assessment: N/A

Lifecycle Management Considerations

N/A



QUALITY ASSESSMENT



List of Deficiencies:

CDRH deficiencies documented in IR#2 were not responded to by applicant in adequate time per RBPM. See CDRH consult.

Primary Facilities Reviewer Name and Date:

C. Abellard 06/12/2017 Consumer Safety Officer- OPF/ DIA-BII

Secondary Reviewer Name and Date:

D. Smith 06/26/2017



Cassandra c
Ab ard c

ta y s n by Cassandra Ab ard
at : 5/12/2017 11:37:47AM
GUI : 564f42da0022 9f20052124 a8956 48



r k c
Smith

ta y s n d by r k Smith
at : 6/26/2017 02:17:52PM
GUI : 508da7480002bf 5d5f 14a12da3599d c

41 Pages have been withheld in full as b4
(CCI/TS) immediately following this page



James I
Norma

analyzed by James Norma
date: 6/07/2017 07:33:39AM
GU : 54d1401f0008405d17dd845b922ef0b9



Yub I
Ta I

analyzed by Yub Ta I
date: 6/7/2017 09:08:47AM
GU : 508da7210002a024fb160a84a176e3c7 I

MICROBIOLOGY**Product Background:**

ANDA: 209190

Drug Product Name / Strength:

Proprietary: N/A

Non-proprietary: Lidocaine Patch 5%

Route of Administration: Topical patch**Applicant:**

Name: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.

Address: 498 Washington Street, Coventry, Rhode Island 02816, USA

US Agent:

(b) (4)

Manufacturing Site:

Zona Industriale A.S.L.

Morra De Sanctis

Avellino 83040, Italy

Method of Sterilization: N/A. Drug product is non-sterile.**Review Summary:**The submission is **NOT** recommended for approvable on the basis of sterility assurance.**List Submissions being reviewed (table):**

Submitted	Received	Date assigned to reviewer
4/14/2016	4/14/2016	2/22/2017

Highlight Key Outstanding Issues from Last Cycle: N/A**Concise Description Outstanding Issues Remaining:** Commitment to perform preservative effectiveness test at the end of the shelf life is not stated.**Product Quality Microbiology Assessment**

All of the information in this review relates to patient risk associated with a non-sterile topical patch.

P DRUG PRODUCT

P.1 Description of the Composition of the Drug Product

- **Description of drug product** – Lidocaine Patch 5% consists of a (b) (4) (b) (4) adhesive material, (b) (4) non-woven (b) (4) and covered with a (b) (4) film.
- **Drug product composition** – Each adhesive patch contains 700 mg of lidocaine (50 mg per gram adhesive) in an aqueous base. It also contains the following inactive ingredients: purified water, sorbitol, glycerin, polyacrylic acid, carboxymethylcellulose sodium, propylene glycol, sodium polyacrylate, urea, kaolin, tartaric acid, gelatin, polyvinyl alcohol, dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate, edetate disodium, methylparaben and propylparaben. (b) (4)
- **Description of container closure system** – N/A

Reviewer's Assessment: The drug product composition and packaging are adequately described.

ADEQUATE

P.2 Pharmaceutical Development

P.2.5 Microbiological Attributes

- **Preservative Effectiveness** – (P.5.6. (b) (4) eng.pdf)

Preservative content acceptance criteria for the drug product: 90%-110%

At the developmental phase, preservative effectiveness test was performed with (b) (4) of the labeled content of preservatives. Only test with the (b) (4) preservative content passed the acceptance criteria. Test was performed as per USP <51>. The drug product was mixed with the testing microorganisms and diluted 10X with (b) (4) resulting in 10^5 - 10^6 cfu/mL of inoculum. Samples were incubated 20-25°C and microorganisms were enumerated by membrane filtration method.

Acceptance criteria:

Bacteria: NLT 2 log reduction from the initial count at 14 days, and no increase from the 14 days' count at 28 days.

Yeast and Molds: No increase from the initial calculated count at 14 and 28 days.

Log reductions w (b) (4)		
Microorganisms		
<i>S. aureus</i>	(b) (4)	
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>		
<i>E. coli</i>		
<i>C. albicans</i>		
<i>A. brasiliensis</i>		

Reviewer's Assessment: Preservative topical products.

ADEQUATE

P.3 Manufacture

P.3.1 Manufacturer

Zona Industriale A.S.L.
Morra De Sanctis
Avellino 83040, Italy

This site is responsible for manufacturing, release and stability testing of the drug product.

P.3.3 Description of the Manufacturing Process and Process Controls

- **Environmental monitoring including product bioburden –**
The applicant has not provided a description of environmental monitoring or the area classifications for the commercial production of the subject drug product. However, the subject drug product is a non-sterile topical patch with a preservative and acceptable microbial limits release specification. Therefore, patient risk is low from environmental contamination.

Reviewer's Assessment: The drug product, drug product manufacturing, and process controls were sufficiently described for the reviewer to determine which data are needed for sections P.5 (Specifications) and P.8 (Stability) below.

ADEQUATE

P.5 Control of Drug Product

P.5.1 Specifications

Test	Acceptance Criteria	Method
Total Aerobic Microbial Count	(b) (4)	USP <61>
Total Yeast & Mold Count		USP <61>

<i>S. aureus</i> <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	(b) (4)	USP <62>
--	---------	----------

Reviewer’s Assessment: The drug product specification (microbial limits testing) and test method validation/suitability complies with USP <61>, <62> and <1111>.

ADEQUATE

P.7 Container Closure System See section P.1.

P.8 Stability

P.8.1 Stability Summary and Conclusion

Proposed expiry: 36 months.

P.8.2 Post-Approval Stability Protocol and Stability Commitment

Storage condition is 25°C/60% RH. Microbial limits tests, including TAMC, TYMC, absence of *S. aureus*, and absence of *P. aeruginosa*, will be performed at initial, 6, 12, 24 and 36 month.

The applicant commits to placing the first three commercial lots of the subject drug product into their stability program. Thereafter, on an annual basis, one production lot will be added to the stability program.

Comment: Provide a statement to perform preservative effectiveness testing at the end of the drug product shelf life on at least one stability batch.

Reviewer’s Assessment: The submitted post approval stability protocol and commitment does not comply with the Guidance for Industry: (1) Q1A(R2) Stability Testing of New Drug Substances and Products. A commitment to perform preservative effectiveness test at the end of the shelf life is requested.

INADEQUATE

P.8.3 Stability Data – See Section P.8.1.

Twenty-four months stability data were provided for lot # L1304151, L1304191 and L1304201. All microbial limits test results complied with the specification. No AET stability data was provided for the exhibit batches.

Reviewer’s Assessment: ADEQUATE

R REGIONAL INFORMATION

R.1 Executed Batch Record

The batch records for exhibit batch lot # L1304151, L1304191 and L1304201 are provided.

2. REVIEW OF COMMON TECHNICAL DOCUMENT-QUALITY (CTD-Q) MODULE 1

A. PACKAGE INSERT

Store at 25°C; excursions permitted 15°C to 30°C. Apply lidocaine patch once up to 12 hours within a 24 hour period.

Reviewer's Assessment: There are no product quality microbiology issues related to drug product administration instructions described in the package insert.

ADEQUATE

List of deficiencies:

The following deficiencies listed below are: Major Minor
Major deficiencies - A CR is recommended
Minor deficiencies - 10 day ECD 30 day IR

Provide a commitment to conduct antimicrobial effectiveness testing according to USP <51> or equivalent methodology on at least one primary stability batch at the end of the proposed shelf life (reference: *Guidance for Industry ANDAs: Stability Testing of Drug Substances and Products - Questions and Answers*).

Primary Microbiology Reviewer Name and Date:

Yuansha Chen, Ph.D.
CDER/OPQ/OPF/DMA
4/21/2017

Secondary Reviewer Name and Date (and Secondary Summary, as needed):

Neal J. Sweeney, Ph.D.
CDER/OPQ/OPF/DMA
4/21/2017



Yuansha U
Chen U

Reviewed by Yuansha Chen
Date: 4/21/2017 03:46:59PM
GUID: 545289f5000727e1136ef94794e114b8



Nea U
Sweeney U

Reviewed by Nea Sweeney
Date: 4/21/2017 03:48:40PM
GUID: 508da70c00028f5119acd77351f33159 U

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:

ANDA 209190

BIO PHARM /TOX REVIEW(s)

PHARMACOLOGY-TOXICOLOGY CONSULTATION REVIEW
Division of Clinical Review (DCR)
Office of Bioequivalence (OB), Office of Generic Drugs (OGD)
Center for Drug Evaluation & Research (CDER)

Drug Product:	Lidocaine patch (5%)
ANDA#:	209190
Applicant:	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals LP.
RLD#/Approval Date:	NDA 20612 (Lidoderm [®] ; Lidocaine Patch, 5%); Approved on 03/19/1999
Sponsor:	Teikoku Pharma USA Inc.
Pharmacology-Toxicology Primary Reviewer:	Narendranath Reddy Chintagari, BVSc & AH, MVSc, PhD Pharmacologist, DCR
Pharmacology-Toxicology Secondary Reviewer:	Sree Rayavarapu, DVM, PhD Staff Fellow (Toxicologist), DCR
Tertiary Reviewer:	Daiva Shetty, MD Acting Division Director, DCR
To:	Adchara Pongpeerapat, PhD Chemist, Division of Modified Release Products (DMRP), Office of Pharmaceutical Quality (OPQ)
Reason for Consult:	To evaluate the applicant's response (Amendment-14; submitted on 07/30/2019) to FDA-Complete Response Letter (CRL; dated 05/03/2019). Specifically, to review the safety of (b) (4)
Date of FDA-Complete Response:	05/03/2019
Date Response to FDA-Complete Response:	07/30/2019
Date of Completion:	11/07/2019
Conclusion:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fo (b) (4) the applicant provided comparative analytical data which demonstrated that (b) (4) from the proposed generic lidocaine when compared to Reference Listed Drug (RLD). DCR-Pharmacology/Toxicology defers the review and acceptability of comparative analytical data to Quality discipline. DCR-Pharmacology/Toxicology does not have any further deficiencies related to TMS. • Fo (b) (4) the proposed maximum daily exposure (MDE) levels are not likely to be different than that of RLD. Thus, the proposed do not raise any safety concern from a Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective. <p>See Section 2 for Internal Recommendations. There is nothing to be conveyed to the ANDA applicant.</p>
Deficiency Classification:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Review is Adequate)

1 Executive Summary:

This DCR Pharmacology/Toxicology (DCR-P/T) review evaluates ANDA 209190 applicant’s response to FDA-Complete Response letter (CRL; Dated 05/03/2019). Specifically, this review

(b) (4)

The reference listed drug (RLD) is Lidoderm® (Lidocaine patch 5%; NDA 020612). The RLD is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia. The maximum daily dose of lidocaine patch (5%) is 3 patches/day.

In the previous review cycle (review dated 04/29/2019), DCR-P/T reviewed the safety o (b) (4) leachables (b) (4) and (b) (4) impurities (b) (4). DCR- P/T concluded that the maximum daily exposures (MDEs) to (b) (4)

(b) (4) were determined not acceptable as there are inadequate data to justify their local and systemic toxicity concerns. P/T recommendations were conveyed to the ANDA applicant in a Complete Response (CR) letter dated 05/03/2019. The applicant responded to the CR on 07/30/2019 (Amendment-14).

For (b) (4) the applicant provided comparative analytical data and demonstrated that (b) (4) leaches at (b) (4) level from the proposed generic lidocaine when compared to RLD. The amount of (b) (4) varied from (b) (4) in RLD an (b) (4) in the proposed generic lidocaine. The review and acceptability of analytical data is deferred to the Quality discipline. Nevertheless, based on the levels o (b) (4) reported, its MDE is likely to be lower from the generic lidocaine when compared to RLD. Thus, the MDE o (b) (4) from the proposed generic does not raise any safety concern when compared to RLD. Thus, DCR-P/T does not have any further deficiencies related t (b) (4)

(b) (4)

(b) (4) Thus, it is likely that human subjects will be exposed to same levels of (b) (4) and (b) (4) if proposed generic is taken in place of RLD. Furthermore, DCR Clinical team reviewed Clinical trial data and did not identify any sensitization and irritation risk potential for the proposed generic lidocaine drug product. Thus, DCR-P/T determined that the proposed level (b) (4) are not likely to alter the safety profile of generic lidocaine when compared to the RLD.

In summary, there are no further deficiencies related to (b) (4) and the proposed levels o (b) (4) do not raise any safety concerns from a P/T perspective.

2 Internal Recommendation:

For (b) (4) the applicant did not provide any new nonclinical data. However, the applicant provided comparative analytical data which demonstrated that (b) (4) leaches at (b) (4) level from

th p opos d g f ic lidoc i fwh f comp f d to R f c List d D fig (RLD). DCR-P/T f d f sth f vi w f d f c pt bility o f lytic l d t to Qu lity discipli . DCR-P/T do s ot f h v f y f u th f d fici fci s fl t d t (b) (4)

For (b) (4) th f p opos d m xifnum d ily f xposu f (MDE) l v ls f ot f lik ly to b fli f t th f th t o RLD. Thus, th f p opos d l v ls do fot fis f y s f ty co c f om H/T p fsp ctiv . f

3 External Recommendation: f

Th f o f commf d tio s to th f p plic ft. f

4 Regulatory Background: f

Rhod s Ph fm æ utic ls submitt d ANDA 209190 o g f ic lidoc i f p tch o f 04/14/2016.¹ f OPQ s ft CR l tt f (d t d 12/19/2017) f d d vis d th t th f p plic t to justi y th s f ty o th f l fch bl s with MD f (b) (4) i th i p opos d g f ic lidoc i f² I f d ditio , OPQ f commf d d th f p plic ft to tight fsp ci ic tio flimits o f (b) (4) to f th shold o toxicologic l co c f o justi y th i s f ty t p opos d d ily xposu fl v ls. f

Th f p plic ft fspo d d to th f CR l o f 09/12/2018 f d submitt d fs f ty justi ic tio f o (b) (4)

I this fg fd, OPQ fo fult d (d t d 10/25/2018) DCR-P/T to fv lu f th f s f ty o th f l fch bl s f d impu iti s id fti i di th f p opos d g f ic lidoc i f p tch.⁵ f DCR-P/T f compl t d i st cycl f vi w (d t d 04/29/2019) f d d t mi fd th t th l v ls o (b) (4) (b) (4) w f cc pt bl but th fl v ls o (b) (4) w f d t mi fd to b f ot f c pt bl .⁶ f P/T d fici fci s w f commu ic t d to th f p plic ft i f CR f l tt f (d t d 05/03/2019).⁷ Th f p plic ft fspo d d to th f CR f d submitt d f justi ic tio f o f

¹ ANDA 209190; Lidoc i f p tch (5%); DARRTS; Applic tio f hsto y f https://dfts.d.gov/dfts/c/s/Applic tio Histo yCo t flvi wApplic tio Histo yCo t fl?_fR di ct=530583 f 7051909957&_f P g =3 f

² ANDA 209190; Lidoc i f p tch; EDR S qu fc 0011(13); D f d 09/12/2018; Modul 1.11.1. Qu lity f I o m aif Ame d m e t f f \\cds_sub1\vsp od\ fl 209190\0011\m1\us\111-i o m aif - me d m e t fqu lity-i o m aif - me d m e t f d -c l- f d t d-19-d c-2017.pd f

³ ANDA 209190; Lidoc i f p tch; EDR S qu fc 0011(13); D f d 09/12/2018; Modul 1.11.1. Qu lity f I o m aif Ame d m e t f f \\cds_sub1\vsp od\ fl 209190\0011\m1\us\111-i o m aif - me d m e t fqu lity-i o m aif - f me d m e t f spo s -to-c l-9-11-2018.pd f

⁴ ANDA 209190; Lidoc i f p tch; EDR S qu fc 0011(13); D f d 09/12/2018; Modul 3.2. P.7. Co t i f Clo su f Syst m f \\cds_sub1\vsp od\ fl 209190\0011\m3\32-body-d t \32p-d ug-p od\lidoc i f p tch-topic l- lt go \32p7-co t- f clo su f-sys\co t i f-clo su f-syst m-13.pd f

⁵ ANDA 209190; Lidoc i f p tch; P fo f m a f Applic tio f Li cycl ; S d co sult fqu st (D f d 10/25/2018) f http://p fo f m a f .gov/docum e t fvi w?ID=5bd1_4c900b1_b b 3b d14d5c1090_3 f

⁶ ANDA 209190; Lidoc i f p tch; P fo f m a f Applic tio f Li cycl ; R spo d to co sult fqu st (d t d 04/19/2019) f http://p fo f m a f .gov/docum e t fvi w?v fsio ID=5cfc37d100243 f_7139 d 7d12d7b&ID=5cc725720042_3 f_633_9_780c0763cb f

⁷ ANDA 209190; Lidoc i f p tch; P fo f m a f Applic tio Li cycl ; Uplo d i fl d cisio (d t d 05/03/2019) f http://p fo f m a f .gov/docum e t fvi w?v fsio ID=5cfc2_fc0022_41_9_0588b9d0_fcd65&ID=5cc_d_87000758_f_794_38398399c08309_f

the safety of (b) (4) (Amendment-14, dated 07/30/2019).⁸ The applicant submitted justification related to P/T deficiencies is the subject of this review.

5 Discussion

In current post-CR Amendment-14 (dated 07/30/2019), the applicant submitted information to justify the safety of (b) (4) in the generic lidocaine patch. The safety of proposed levels of (b) (4) are discussed below.

Evaluation of safety o (b) (4)

During the first cycle review, DCR-P/T evaluated the safety o (b) (4) at a daily exposure level of (b) (4) in the proposed generic lidocaine patch. DCR-P/T determined that the exposure (b) (4) raises safety concern due to inadequate systemic and local toxicity data.

In the current post-CR submission (Amendment-14), the applicant provided nonclinical data from published literature to justify the safety o (b) (4). In addition, the applicant also provided comparative analytical data to show the levels o (b) (4) that can potentially leach from RLD vs proposed generic lidocaine.

DCR-P/T reviewed majority of the nonclinical submitted by the applicant in the previous review cycle. Applicant’s current submission did not provide any additional nonclinical data that can alter previous P/T determination. Nevertheless, the applicant provided comparative analytical data to show the level o (b) (4) that can potentially leach from RLD vs proposed generic lidocaine. Th (b) (4) levels were measured at 32°C and 42°C a (b) (4) different p (b) (4) conditions. Comparative analytical data indicate tha (b) (4) leached a (b) (4) level from proposed generic (in the range o (b) (4) compared to RLD (in the range of (b) (4) (b) (4). The amounts o (b) (4) leached from RLD and proposed generic under different tested conditions are shown in Table 1 below.

(b) (4)

The review and acceptability of analytical data is deferred to the Quality discipline. Based on the levels o (b) (4) observed in RLD vs proposed generic, the MDE o (b) (4) is likely to b (b) (4) from the proposed generic lidocaine when compared to RLD. Thus, the level o (b) (4) from the proposed generic does not raise any safety concern. DCR-P/T does not have any further deficiencies related t (b) (4)

⁸ ANDA 209190; Lidocaine patch; GS Review; Sequence 0012(14); Dated 07/30/2019; Module; 1.11.4. Multiple Module Information Amendment (dated 07/30/2019)
<\\cdsesub1\evsprod\anda209190\0012\m1\us\111-information-amendment\multiple-module-information-amendments\response-crl-0012.pdf>

Evaluation of safety of (b) (4):

In the previous cycle, DCR-P/T concluded that proposed levels of (b) (4) raises local toxicity concern. Therefore, DCR-P/T recommended that the applicant to justify the local toxicity of (b) (4) at their proposed levels.

In the current post-CR Amendment-14, the applicant did not provide any new toxicology information for (b) (4); however, applicant provided summary of results a dermal exposure study (exposure dose-1%; duration-3 times/week; lifetime) conducted in mice to justify the levels of (b) (4). DCR-P/T reviewed this dermal toxicity study in the previous cycle and concluded that this study does not adequately justify the local toxicity of proposed level of (b) (4).

For (b) (4) the applicant did not provide any new toxicology information to justify the proposed levels. However, the applicant tried to justify the levels by indicating that polyacrylic acid constitutes only (b) (4) of formulation weight of lidocaine patch and thus, the level of (b) (4) is (b) (4) which does not raise safety concern based on existing data. We have previously reviewed available local and systemic toxicity data for (b) (4) and concluded that MDE of (b) (4) from proposed generic are not justified.

(b) (4)

(b) (4) Based

on this information, it is likely that human subjects will be exposed to same levels of (b) (4) if proposed generic lidocaine is taken in place of RLD.

The applicant claimed that amounts of (b) (4) are likely to be (b) (4) in the final drug product as these compounds were (b) (4) analytical evaluation threshold (AET) of (b) (4) in the leachable studies. Generally, leachable studies are not used to qualify exposures to impurities from the excipients; however, these data suggest that the levels of (b) (4) are likely to be (b) (4) in the final drug product.

Furthermore, DCR Clinical team reviewed Clinical trial data and did not identify any sensitization and irritation risk potential for the proposed generic lidocaine drug product.¹⁰

Thus, DCR-P/T determined that the proposed level (b) (4) are not likely to alter the safety profile of generic lidocaine when compared to the RLD.

⁹ ANDA 209190; Lidocaine Patch; Mercado; Drug Product Primary Review; Dated 06/01/2017
<http://panorama.fda.gov/PanoramaDocMgmt/webhooks/viewdownload?id=090026f88128bf9f>

¹⁰ ANDA 209190; Lidocaine patch; Panorama; Application Lifecycle; Clinical Primary Review; Dated 06/19/2017
<http://panorama.fda.gov/document/preview?versionID=59481e4600986e05dca721a57963dd8a&ID=59480aac0096c6f4ae1f00967866a170>

1 Page has been withheld in full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this page

(b) (4)

6 G onclusion: G

For (b) (4)th Gpplic Gp ovid d comp G tiv G lytic lid t which d mo st t d th (b) (4)
l G G t Gw Gl v l f om th G opos d g G ic lidoc i Gvh Gcomp G d to RLD. DCR-P/T G
d f s th Gvi w Gd Gc pt bility of comp G tiv G lytic lid t to Qu lity discipli . DCR- G
P/T do s ot h v G y fu th Gd fici Gs G t d t (b) (4)

For (b) (4)th G opos d MDE l v ls G ot lik ly to b Giff G t th Gth t of G
RLD. Thus, th G opos d do Gt Gs G y s f ty co c G f om RGT p Gp ctiv . G

S GS ctio G fo I t G l R commG d tio s. G

¹¹ ANDA 209190; GS R vi w; S qu G 0011(13); D t d 09/12/2018; Modul 3.2. P.4.1. Sp cific tio s; G
Poly c ylic cid G
[\\eds_sub1\ vsp od\ G 209190\0011\m3\32-body-d t \32p-d ug-p od\lidoc i G p tch-topic l- lt go \32p4-co t - G
_xcip\poly c ylic- cid\sp cific tio s-1.pdf G](#)

¹² ANDA 209190; GS R vi w; S qu G 0011(13); D t d 09/12/2018; Modul 3.2. P.4.1. Sp cific tio s; Sodium G
Poly c yl t G
[\\eds_sub1\ vsp od\ G 209190\0011\m3\32-body-d t \32p-d ug-p od\lidoc i G p tch-topic l- lt go \32p4-co t - G
_xcip\sodium-poly c yl t \sp cific tio s-1.pdf G](#)

¹³ NDA 20612; Lidod G[®] (Lidoc i G; GS R vi w; S qu G 0009(670); D t d 05/03/2019; Modul 1.13.5. G
SummGy of m a uG ctu i g ch Gs G
[\\eds_sub1\ vsp od\ d 020612\0009\m1\us\113- G- p\sum-m a uG ch Gpdf \(P g #12\) G](#)



Narendranath 5
edd 5
h nta ar 5

D 5 tall s 5 ned b Narendranath edd h nta ar 5
Date: 11/07/2019 09:14:11PM 5
GUID: 6 5 ceee01164b9f1d7b319fc6 5 eec 5



Sree 5
a avarapu 5

D 5 tall s 5 ned b Sree a avarapu 5
Date: 11/07/2019 10:29: 4PM
GUID: 372 146000 b111609d21fb33c2787c 5



Da va 5
Shett 5

D 5 tall s 5 ned b Da va Shett 5
Date: 11/08/2019 08:02:00AM
GUID: 081924f00008b8 e43df3f 82447 e 5

PHARMACOLOGY-TOXICOLOGY CONSULTATION REVIEW
Division of Clinical Review (DCR)
Office of Bioequivalence (OB), Office of Generic Drugs (OGD)
Center for Drug Evaluation & Research (CDER)
Lidocaine Patch 5%

Drug Product:	Lidocaine Patch 5%
DMF#/ANDA#:	ANDA 209190
Applicant:	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals LP
RLD#/Approval Date:	NDA 20612, Approved 03/19/1999
Sponsor:	Teikoku Pharma USA Inc
Pharmacology-Toxicology Primary Reviewer:	Wei Ding, PhD, DABT Toxicology reviewer, DCR
Pharmacology-Toxicology Secondary Reviewer:	Victoria Keck, MS, VMD Toxicologist, DCR
Tertiary Reviewer:	Daiva Shetty, MD Acting Director, DCR
To:	Adchara Pongpeerapat, Ph.D. Division of Modified Release Products (DMRP) Office of Lifecycle Drug Products (OLDP) Office of Pharmaceutical Quality (OPQ)
Reason for Consult:	To review Ames assay results o [REDACTED] (b) (4)
Date of Submission:	08/08/2019
Date Consult Received:	08/20/2019
Date of Completion:	09/18/2019
Conclusion:	Under the conditions of the valid Ames assay, the impurit [REDACTED] (b) (4) did not exhibit bacterial mutagenicity potential and can be controlled as a non-mutagenic impurity.
Deficiency Classification:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Review is Adequate)

1. Executive Summary:

This Pharmacology/Toxicology review addresses a consult request from the Division of Modified Release Products (DMRP), in the Office of Pharmaceutical Quality (OPQ) to review Ames test for the impurity (b) (4) in Lidocaine Patch 5% under ANDA 209190.

The reference listed drug (RLD) for Lidocaine Patch 5% is Lidoderm[®] (Lidocaine Patch 5%) under NDA 20612. The RLD was approved on 03/19/1999 and it is sponsored by Teikoku Pharma USA Inc. Lidoderm (Lidocaine Patch 5%) is comprised of an adhesive material containing 5% lidocaine. The size of the patch is 10 cm x 14 cm. Lidoderm[®] is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia, which should be applied only to intact skin.¹ The maximum daily dose (MDD) is 2100 mg of lidocaine or 3 patches/day. If controlled the impurity level as not more than (NMT) (b) (4) the limit of impurity is NMT (b) (4) or (b) (4)

Based on computational mutagenicity analysis (report # TSI-18-001), Rhodes Pharmaceuticals LP, the ANDA applicant, states that the impurity (b) (4) is potentially mutagenic. To justify the proposed limit of NMT (b) (4), the applicant submitted an Ames test of the impurity and concluded that the impurity is non-mutagenic. OPQ consulted DCR to evaluate the Ames test result and assess the mutagenicity potential of (b) (4)

Upon review, DCR Pharm/Tox determined that under the conditions of the conducted Ames test, (b) (4) is not mutagenic in any of the tested four *Salmonella* strains (TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537) and *Escherichia coli* strain WP2 uvrA both in the presence and absence of metabolic activation (S9).

2. Recommendation (Internal)

Under the conditions of this valid Ames assay (b) (4) is not mutagenic and may be controlled as a non-m

3. Comments to be conveyed by the RPM to the ANDA applicant:

N/A.

4. Regulatory Background:

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals LP submitted ANDA 209190 for Lidocaine Patch 5%. The RLD for Lidocaine Patch 5% is Lidoderm[®] (Lidocaine Patch 5%) under NDA 20612. The RLD was approved on 03/19/1999 and it is sponsored by Teikoku Pharma USA Inc.

¹ RLD (NDA 020612, Lidoderm[®]) Drug Label Information obtained at Drugs@fda: https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2018/020612s014lbl.pdf Accessed at: 08/26/2019

The (Q)SAR study of the impure (b) (4) indicated that the
 test potentially underestimate. To justify a limit that exceeds the Threshold of Toxicological Concern
 (TTC), the ANDA application submitted the AmS report to justify (b) (4)
 (b) (4) as a - motoxic impurity.² DMRP/OLDP consulted DCR (dated m
 08/08/2019) to evaluate the AmS assay results and assess the potential of the (b) (4)
 (b) (4) impurity. m

m
m

5. Genetic Toxicology: m
m

Study title : Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay m
 Study number : (b) (4) m
 Study report location : (b) (4)
 Submission date : 7/11/2019 m
 Study sponsor : (b) (4)
 Conducted in laboratory : (b) (4)
 Date of study : m
 Start date : 2/11/2019 m
 GLP compliance : Yes m
 QA statement : Yes m
 Test article : (b) (4)
 Test article number : m
 Description : m
 Batch #: m
 Purity: m

5.1. Key Findings: m
m

(b) (4) did not induce a dose-dependent increase of the
 revertant colonies *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535 and TA1537 and
Escherichia coli strains mPm2uvrA, both positive and absolute of metabolic activation (S9). m
 Under the conditions of the valid AmS assay (b) (4) s m
 of the impurity. m

² ANDA 209190, AmS report 3.3.P.2, at [\cfs_sub1\vsprod\anda209190\0012\3_32-body-data\32p-dru - m prod\l doca m-patch-top cal-alt r o \32p2-pham -d v\pharm ac ut cal-d v lop m t-3.pdf](#) Accessed 08/26/2019 m

5 Pages have been withheld in full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this page

5.5. Study Validity: u

u
Th s bm it d Am s assay s val d b ca s of th follow u raso s: u

- Th s l ct o of fo rstra us of *Salmonella typhimurium* a do ustra uof *E. coli* s u ad q at a d s accorda c w th OECD 471 ud l u. u
- Th sp cf cat o a d co c utrat o of S u (b) (4) s w th uacc ptabl ra u. u
- Th dos s l ct o s ad q at bas do th u h l m t dos (b) (4) a d u dos s l ct o s w u w th u half lo t rvals. u
- At l ast thr o tox c dos s ar t st d s u ach stra uboth pr s u a d abs u of u S9. u
- Back ro ud m ta ts p r plat ar w th uth h stor cal ra u for ach bact r al stra uboth u pr s u a d abs u of S9. u
- Pos tv co trols prod c d cl ar cr as th m e u umb r of r v rta t colo u s p r u plat wh u compar d to v h cl co trol. u
- Us o (b) (4) as th sol pos tv co trol th pr s u of S9 s acc ptabl u b ca s th ff cacy of S9 m k was charact r z d s u a add to al m ta u , u (b) (4) wh ch r q u r s m t abol c act vat o u

6. Discussion: u

u
(b) (4) d d ot prod c a dos -d p ud ut cr as th u m e u umb r of r v rta ts, u a y of th f v t st rstra us, at th top dos s t st d both th u abs u a d th pr s u of S9. Th u at v co trol a d pos tv co trol val u s all fall to th u h stor cal co trol val ura u . Th pos tv co trols s d th c r t st dy prod c d mor u tha 3-fold cr as th m e u umb r of r v rta ts all th f v t st rstra us, th abs u u as w ll as pr s c of S9. H c . d r th co d to s of th s val d Am s assa (b) (4) (b) (4) s ot m ta u c. u

7. Conclusion: u

u
U d r th co d to s of th val d Am s assay, mp u ty (b) (4) (b) (4) d d ot xh b t bact r al m ta u c ty pot u al. u



Wei 7
Ding 7

Digital Signature of Wei Ding 7
Date: 9/18/2019 01:39:41PM
GUID: 5c61b2a0022b4ac80b90364220907



Victoria 7
Keck 7

Digital Signature of Victoria Keck 7
Date: 9/18/2019 02:46:00PM
GUID: 55c3886026fc904fa3e2b29c1729e7



Daiva 7
Shett 7

Digital Signature of Daiva Shett 7
Date: 9/18/2019 01:43:39PM
GUID: 5081924f00008b85e43f3f582445e57

PHARMACOLOGY-TOXICOLOGY CONSULTATION REVIEW**Division of Clinical Review (DCR)****Office of Bioequivalence (OB), Office of Generic Drugs (OGD)****Center for Drug Evaluation & Research (CDER)***Lidocaine patch (5%)*

Drug Product:	Lidocaine patch (5%)
ANDA#:	209190
Applicant:	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals LP.
RLD#/Approval Date:	NDA 20612 (Lidoderm®; Lidocaine Patch, 5%); Approved on 03/19/1999
Sponsor:	Teikoku Pharma USA Inc.
Pharmacology-Toxicology Primary Reviewer:	Narendranath Reddy Chintagari, BVSc &AH, MVSc, PhD Pharmacologist, DCR
Pharmacology-Toxicology Secondary Reviewer:	Sree Rayavarapu, DVM, PhD Staff Fellow (Toxicologist), DCR
Tertiary Reviewer:	Mark Ritter, MD Associate Director, DCR
To:	Adchara Pongpeerapat, PhD Chemist, Division of Modified Release Products (DMRP), Office of Pharmaceutical Quality (OPQ)
Reason for Consult:	To evaluate the safety and acceptability of (b) (4) leachables (b) (4) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in the generic lidocaine patch.
Date of Submission:	09/12/2018
Date Consult Received:	10/02/2018
Date of Completion:	04/29/2019
Conclusion:	The MDE (b) (4) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] pose safety concern and thus, are not acceptable from a Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective. See Section 2 for Internal Recommendations and Section 3 for Comments to be conveyed to the ANDA Applicant by the RPM.
Deficiency Classification:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Review is Adequate)
Extractables/Leachables review: The deficiency requires justification or nonclinical studies that support the safety of the proposed drug product. As described in Appendix A of the <i>Guidance for Industry ANDA Submissions — Amendments to Abbreviated New Drug Applications Under GDUFA (July 2018)</i> , the need for a safety assessment of impurities, extractables and leachables, or inadequate assessment of impurities, extractables and leachables is classified as a major deficiency. Review of the submitted justification or toxicology data will require substantial expenditure of FDA resources.	

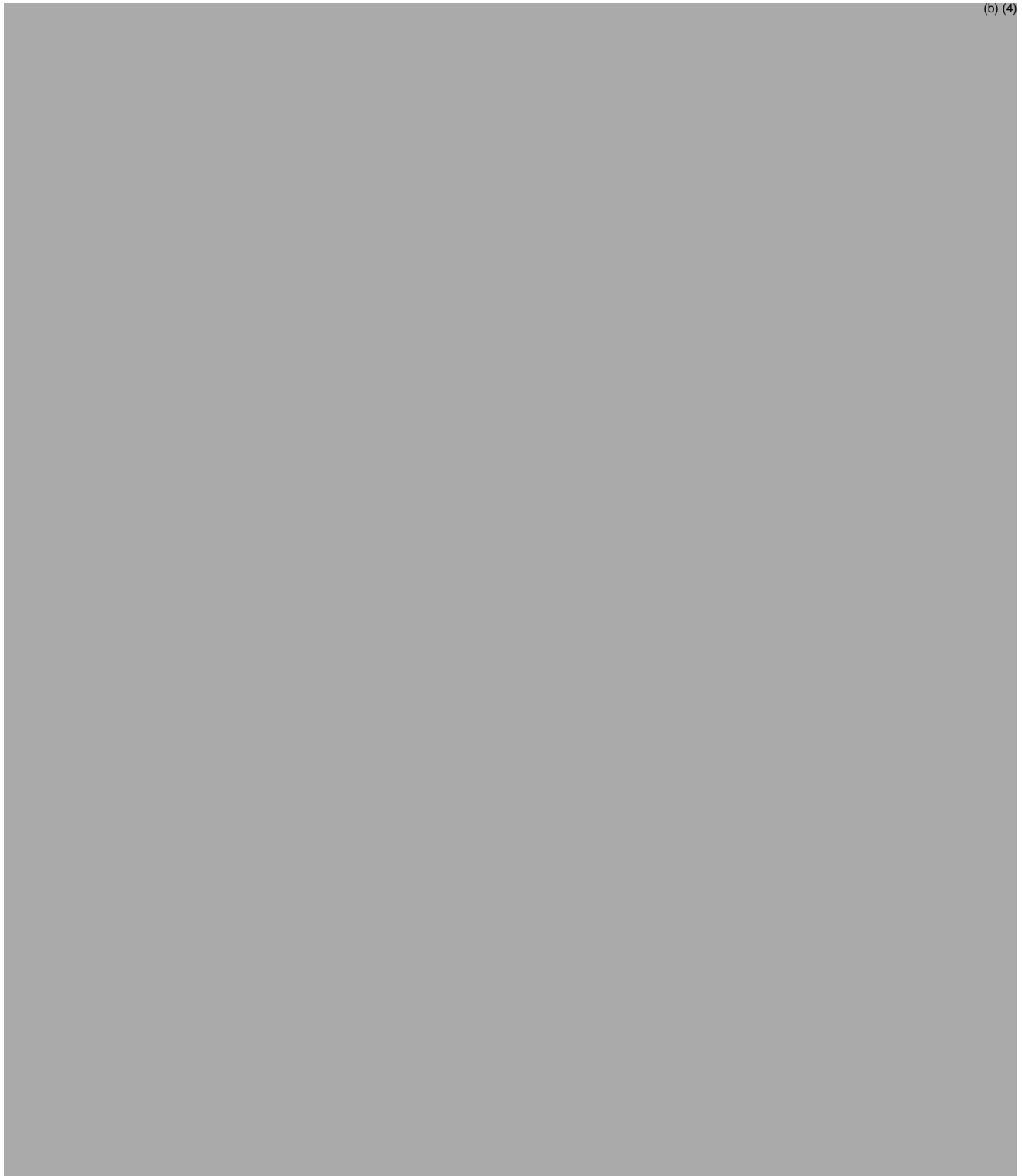
1 Executive Summary:

This Pharmacology/Toxicology review address a consult request from the Division of Modified Release Products (DMRP) in the office of Pharmaceutical Quality (OPO) to evaluate the safety of (b) (4) leachable (b) (4) an (b) (4) impurities (b) (4) in the proposed generic lidocaine patch (ANDA 209190).

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals submitted ANDA 209190 for generic lidocaine patch. The Reference Listed Drug (RLD) is Lidoderm® (lidocaine), NDA 020612. Lidocaine patch is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia. The maximum daily dose (MDD) of lidocaine is 3 patches per day. Rhodes Pharmaceuticals performed analytical studies to identify potential leachables in their proposed generic lidocaine product. The applicant set an Analytical Evaluation Threshold (AET) limit of (b) (4). The applicant's analytical methods are acceptable from a Quality perspective. The applicant's AET is acceptable from a Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective.

The safety and acceptability of each of the (b) (4) leachable (b) (4) and (b) (4) impurities (b) (4) in the proposed generic lidocaine patch is discussed below.





(b) (4)

2 Internal Recommendation: 5

The maximum daily exposure (MDE) level for (b) (4) 5
 (b) (4) is not possible because (b) (4) 5

¹ Euc mi 5, 21CFR § 17.10 5
https://www.cfs.fda.gov/scipts/csh/cfocs/cfef/cfs_5ch.cfm?f=17.10_5_5

(b) (4)

(b) (4) pose a safety concern and thus, are not acceptable from a Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective.

Recommendations to be conveyed to the ANDA applicant are provided in Section 3 below.

DCR has identified MAJOR deficiencies to be included in the Complete Response Letter. The comments in Section 3 must conveyed to the ANDA applicant AS WRITTEN under the "PHARMACOLOGY/TOXICOLOGY" section of the Complete Response Letter. DCR considers these deficiencies to be MAJOR deficiencies to be included in the Complete Response Letter. These must NOT be communicated to the Applicant in an Information Request. Please notify DCR when the applicant responds to this deficiency.

3 Comments to be conveyed by the RPM to the ANDA applicant as written:

INADEQUATE OUTCOME -THE RESPONSE NEEDS TO BE REVIEWED BY DCR

DCR has identified MAJOR deficiencies to be included in the Complete Response Letter. The comments in Section 3 must conveyed to the ANDA applicant AS WRITTEN under the "PHARMACOLOGY/TOXICOLOGY" section of the Complete Response Letter. DCR considers these deficiencies to be MAJOR deficiencies to be included in the Complete Response Letter. These must NOT be communicated to the Applicant in an Information Request. Please notify DCR when the applicant responds to this deficiency.

We completed Pharmacology/Toxicology review of your information submitted in support of safety of leachables and impurities in your proposed generic lidocaine patch (5%) (dated 09/13/2018). We determined that the maximum daily exposures (MDEs) levels of (b) (4)

(b) (4) raise safety concern and thus, are not acceptable from a Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective.

For (b) (4) you justified its general and dermal toxicity concerns using (b) (4) approach. Such an approach is not acceptable. For (b) (4) you did not address local toxicity concern for these compounds in the context of use of your proposed product, which has dermal route of administration and can be used chronically. Therefore, your safety assessment for these compounds is inadequate and not acceptable. To address these deficiencies, we recommend the following:

- For (b) (4) address the systemic and local toxicity at its MDE level, for (b) (4) address the local toxicity concern at their respective MDE levels from your proposed generic product. You may provide the justification information from published literature. The adequacy of the data from such a justification report will be a review issue upon submission.
- Alternatively, you may conduct a 90-day repeated-dose toxicity study with your final, to-be-marketed formulation to qualify the safety of the above listed compounds at their potential MDE levels. Consider an appropriate animal model, clinically relevant route of administration and context of use of your generic drug product in the design of the nonclinical studies. You may provide scientific rationale for the chosen animal model and the study design. In addition, the doses used for each compound in the repeated-dose toxicity

study should provide adequate margins of safety for its proposed clinical exposure from your drug product. The adequacy of the data from such nonclinical studies will be a review issue upon submission. If you have clarifying questions on the design of the nonclinical studies, you may submit your study design via General Correspondence route for our review.

4 Regulatory Background:

On 04/14/2016, Rhodes Pharmaceuticals LP submitted ANDA 209190 for generic lidocaine patch.² In a Complete Response Letter (CRL) (dated 12/19/2017), FDA advised the applicant to justify safety of the leachables with MD (b) (4) in their proposed generic drug product.³ FDA also recommended that applicant should specify specification limits of (b) (4) (b) (4) to threshold for toxicological concern or justify MDE to (b) (4) (b) (4). The applicant responded to the CRL on 09/12/2018. In CR response, the applicant submitted a safety justification for leachable (b) (4) (b) (4) an (b) (4) impurities (b) (4) in their proposed generic lidocaine patch.^{4,5} In this regard, (b) (4) products (DMRP) in the OPO (b) (4) consulted DCR Pharmacology/Toxicology to evaluate the safety of the leachable (b) (4) (b) (4) and impurities (b) (4) identified in the lidocaine patch (data submitted information is the subject of this review.

4.1 Orange Book Information

There are 3 marketed entries in the Orange Book for Lidocaine patch (5%) (Table 1).

Table 1: Orange Book Listed Lidocaine 5% Products (n= 3).

Appl No	TE Code	RLD	Active Ingredient	Dosage Form; Route	Strength	Proprietary Name	Applicant
N020612	AB	Yes	Lidocaine	Patch; Topical	5%	Lidoderm	Teikoku Pharma USA.
A200675	AB	No	Lidocaine	Patch; Topical	5%	Lidocaine	Actavis Labs UT Inc.
A202346	AB	No	Lidocaine	Patch; Topical	5%	Lidocaine	Mylan Technologies Inc.

Source: Search on 01/29/2019 by this reviewer of the Orange Book, website:

<https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf/index.cfm?event=BasicSearch.process;>

TE=Therapeutic Equivalence

RLD=Reference Listed Drug

² ANDA 209190; Lidocaine patch (5%); DARRTS; Application history

https://darrts.fda.gov/darrts/faces/ApplicationHistoryContent/viewApplicationHistoryContent?_afRedirect=5305837051999957&_afPage=3

³ ANDA 209190; Lidocaine patch; EDR Sequence 0011(13); Dated 09/12/2018; Module 1.11.1. Quality Information Amendment

<\\cdsesub1\evsprod\anda209190\0011\m1\us\111-information-amendment\quality-information-amendment\fda-crl-dated-19-dec-2017.pdf>

⁴ ANDA 209190; Lidocaine patch; EDR Sequence 0011(13); Dated 09/12/2018; Module 1.11.1. Quality Information Amendment

<\\cdsesub1\evsprod\anda209190\0011\m1\us\111-information-amendment\quality-information-amendment\response-to-crl-9-11-2018.pdf>

⁵ 209190; Lidocaine patch; EDR Sequence 0011(13); Dated 09/12/2018; Module 3.2.P.7. Container Closure System
<\\cdsesub1\evsprod\anda209190\0011\m3\32-body-data\32p-drug-prod\lidocaine-patch-topical-altergon\32p7-container-closure-sys\container-closure-system-13.pdf>

5 Labeling

The current labelling for Lidoderm® [lidocaine patch (5%)] was approved on 11/02/2018. There is no boxed warning.⁶

5.1 Indications

Lidoderm® is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia.⁶

5.2 Dosage and Administration

According to RLD labeling, Lidoderm® should be applied to intact skin to cover the most painful area. Prescribed number of patches (maximum of 3), should be applied only once for up to 12 hours within a 24-hour period.⁶

6 Discussion

The Division of Modified Release Products (DMRP), OPO, requested DCR-P/T to review safety of (b) (4) leachable (b) (4) and (b) (4) impurities (b) (4) in generic lidocaine patch (ANDA 209190). The applicant submitted safety justification for leachables and impurities using the information from the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (2014), Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NFSA), European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) and published literature.⁵

The maximum daily exposure (MDE) levels of each of the compounds at the maximum daily dose (MDD: 3 patches/day) of the proposed generic lidocaine are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Maximum daily exposure (MDE) of leachables and impurities under review in the current consult.

(b) (4)



The safety of each of the (b) (4) leachables and the (b) (4) impurities in the proposed generic lidocaine patch is discussed below.

Evaluation of safety of (b) (4)
(Acceptable):

Toxicological evaluation for (b) (4) was based on the information from the CIR, 2014.⁷ The applicant indicated that information on (b) (4) was not available. However (b) (4)

⁶ NDA 020612; Lidoderm; Drugs@FDA: FDA Approved Drug Products
https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf/index.cfm?event=overview_process&ApplNo=020612

6 Pages have been withheld in full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this page



(b) (4)

7 Conclusion: p

The maximum permissible exposure (MDE) of (b) (4) p (b) (4)
 (b) (4) is safety copy from Pharmacology/Toxicology p
 the public information to justify the safety of MDE of p
 (b) (4) The MDE p
 level (b) (4) is safety p
 copy. Thus, MDE of (b) (4)
 (b) (4) is copy



(b) (4)

<http://p.o.p.m.af.ppgov/P.p.o.p.m.DocMgmt/w.books/view.do?i=090026f88175f9f2> p



Narendranath 6
edd 6
h nta ar 6

D 6 ta l s 6 ed b Narendranath edd h nta ar 6
Date: 4/29/2019 12:25:59PM 6
GUID: 5 5ccee011 4b9f1d7b319fc 555eec 6



Sree 6
a avarapu 6

D 6 ta l s 6 ed b Sree a avarapu 6
Date: 4/29/2019 12:32:30PM
GUID: 5372514 0005b111 09d21fb33c2787c 6



Mark 6
tter 6

D 6 ta l s 6 ed b Mark 6tter 6
Date: 4/29/2019 04:15:09PM
GUID: 508da e80002732e afdd41c9bb5d417 6

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

BIOEQUIVALENCE REVIEW(s)

S ON OF B OEQU1 ALENCE RE 1 EW1

AN 1A No. 1	209 90 1	
Drug Product Name 1	Lidocaine Patch 1	
Strength(s) 1	5% 1	
Applicant Name 1	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. 1	
Applicant Address 1	498 Washington Street, Coventry, Rhode Island 028 6, USA 1	
US Contact Name and US Mailing Address 1	Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs 1 498 Washington Street, Coventry, Rhode Island 028 6, USA 1 todd.delehant@pharma.com 1	
US Contact Telephone Number 1	40 -262-9425 1	
US Contact Fax Number 1	40 -262-9450 1	
Original Submission Date(s) 1	04/ 4/20 6 1	
Submission Date(s) of Amendment(s) Under Review 1	Response to ECD/Bioequivalence on 08/05/20 6 (SD-4) 1	
Primary Reviewer 1	Yibo Wang, Ph.D. 1	
Secondary Reviewer 1	Jennifer N. Miller, Ph.D. 1	
Tertiary Reviewer 1	N/A 1	
Study Number(s) 1	RP-L 1 -PK001 1	RP-LID-SSI 1
Study Type(s) 1	Fasting 1	Skin irritation/sensitization/adhesion studies 1
Strength(s) 1	5% 1	
Clinical Site 1	Frontage Clinical Services, Frontage Laboratories, Inc. 1	
Clinical Site Address 1	24 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey 0760 1 Tel: 20 -678-0288; Fax: 20 -342-34 3 1	
Analytical Site 1		
Analytical Site Address 1		
OS S status 1	<u>Backlog, Year 1 and Year 2 AN 1As</u> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Complete 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (Waiver) 1	<u>Post October 1, 201 1AN 1As</u> <input type="checkbox"/> To Be determined by OS S <input type="checkbox"/> Pending For Cause inspection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete 1
Waiver 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Granted <input type="checkbox"/> Tentatively granted <input type="checkbox"/> Not granted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A 1	
QC Issolution 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate 1	
Formulation 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adequate <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate 1	

Response to CR Result on a Reformulation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Possibly <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A		
Overall Review Result	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adequate <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate		
Revised New Draft Guidance Generated as Part of Current Review	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
Deficiency Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> Major (Deficiencies to be communicated by CR) / <input type="checkbox"/> Minor / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A (Reviews Adequate) /		
Bioequivalence Study Tracking Support Document #	Study test type	Strength	Review Result
1, , /	Fasting /	5%/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adequate <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate /

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This application contains the results of three studies, (1) a pharmacokinetic (PK) endpoint bioequivalence (BE) study (#RP-LID-PK001), comparing the test product, Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.'s Lidocaine Patch, 5%, to the corresponding reference product, Teikoku Pharma USA's Lidoderm® (lidocaine) Patch, 5% under fasting conditions; (2) an adhesion study (#RP-LID-SSI); and (3) a skin irritation and sensitization study (#RP-LID-SSI). The Division of Bioequivalence (DB) II will review the BE study and the Division of Clinical Review (DCR) will review the adhesion study and irritation/sensitization study.

The BE study was designed as a single-dose, two-way crossover study in healthy male and female subjects, in which residue in the patches was also assayed for "apparent dose" as per the Product-Specific Guidance for Lidocaine Patch.¹ The firm's fasting BE study is acceptable. The results are summarized in the table below.

Lidocaine Patch 5%, Dose (x 700 mg) / Fasting Bioequivalence Study No. RP-LID-PK001, N= 9 (Male=18 and Female=21) / Least-Square Geometric Means, Point Estimates and 90% Confidence Intervals /				
Parameter (units) /	Test /	Reference /	Ratio /	90% C.I. /
AUC _{0-t} (ng·hr mL) /	(b) (4)			
AUC _∞ (ng·hr mL) /				
C _{max} (ng mL) /				

There is no USP dissolution method, but there is a FDA-recommended dissolution method for this drug product. The firm conducted dissolution testing using the FDA-recommended method [500 mL of Acetic Acid/Sodium Acetate Buffer, pH 4.0 at 32°C, /

¹ Product-Specific Guidance for Lidocaine Patch (Recommended Dec 2006; Revised May 2007, July 2014, Jan 2016, Oct 2016) /

USP Apparatus V (Paddle over Disk) at 50 rpm. The firm's QC dissolution method] and data were reviewed separately and found adequate.²]

No Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance (OSIS) inspection pending or necessary.]

The applications acceptable] no deficiencies.]

2 TABLE OF CONTENTS]

1	Executive Summary .]	2]
2	Table of Contents .]	3]
3	Submission Summary .]	3]
3.1	Drug Product Information .]	3]
3.2	PK/PD Information .]	4]
3.3	OGD Recommendations for Drug Product .]	6]
3.4	Pre-Study Bioanalytical Method Validation .]	7]
3.5	In Vivo Studies .]	13]
3.6	OSIS Status .]	19]
4	Appendix .]	20]
4.1	Individual Study Reviews .]	20]
4.1.1	Single-dose Fast Bioequivalence Study .]	20]
4.1.1.1	Study Design .]	20]
4.1.1.2	Clinical Results .]	24]
4.1.1.3	Bioanalytical Results .]	26]
4.1.1.4	Pharmacokinetic Results .]	31]
4.1.1.5	Overall Comments .]	32]
4.2	Formulation Data .]	35]
4.2.1	Test Formulation .]	35]
4.2.2	Inactive Ingredients (IIG Table) .]	36]
4.3	Dissolution Testing .]	39]
4.3.1	Dissolution Data .]	39]
4.3.2	Dissolution Profiles .]	40]
4.3.3	F2 Metric .]	40]
4.4	Assessments .]	40]
4.4.1	Additional Studies .]	40]
4.4.2	SAS Output .]	41]
4.5	Outcome .]	43]

3 SUBMISSION SUMMARY]

3.1 Drug Product Information³]


Test Product]	Lidocaine Patch, 5%]
Reference Product]	Lidoderm® (lidocaine) Topical Patch, 5%]

² GDRP, ANDA-209190-ORIG-1, Biopharmaceuticals Quality Review, ANDA 209190 Biopharm.docx,] dated 2/23/2017.]

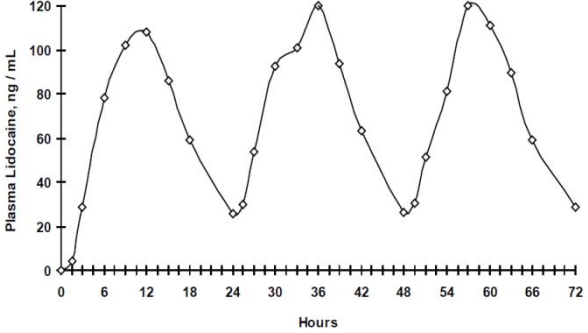
³ Online Orange Book, search: lidocaine/patch, accessed on 07/15/2016.]
http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/ob/docs/obdata1.cfm?Appl_No=020612&TABLE1=OB_Rx]

Manufacturer	Teikoku Pharma USA
ANDA	020612
Approval Date	March 19, 1999


2 PK/P Information⁴

Most recent label (provide embedded document) Please check if an NG tube study is needed.	 Lidoderm label_01072015.pdf												
Indication	LIDODERM is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia. It should be applied only to intact skin.												
Boxed warning	N/A												
Bioavailability	<p>The amount of lidocaine systemically absorbed from LIDODERM is directly related to both the duration of application and the surface area over which it is applied. In a pharmacokinetic study, three LIDODERM patches were applied over an area of 420 cm² of intact skin on the back of normal volunteers for 12 hours. Blood samples were withdrawn for determination of lidocaine concentration during the application and for 12 hours after removal of patches.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 1 Absorption of lidocaine from LIDODERM Normal volunteers (n= 15, 12-hour wearing time)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LIDODERM Patch</th> <th>Application Site</th> <th>Area (cm²)</th> <th>Dose Absorbed (mg)</th> <th>C_{max} (µg/mL)</th> <th>T_{max} (hr)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3 patches (2100 mg)</td> <td>Back</td> <td>420</td> <td>64 ± 32</td> <td>0.13 ± 0.06</td> <td>11 hr</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>When LIDODERM is used according to the recommended dosing instructions, only 3 ± 2% of the dose applied is expected to be absorbed. At least 95% (665 mg) of lidocaine will remain in a used patch. Mean peak blood concentration of lidocaine is about 0.13 µg/mL (about 1/10 of the therapeutic concentration required to treat cardiac arrhythmias). Repeated application of three patches simultaneously for 12 hours (recommended maximum daily dose), once per day for three days, indicated that the lidocaine concentration does not increase with daily use. The mean plasma pharmacokinetic profile for the 15 healthy volunteers is shown in Figure 1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1 Mean lidocaine blood concentrations after three</p>	LIDODERM Patch	Application Site	Area (cm ²)	Dose Absorbed (mg)	C _{max} (µg/mL)	T _{max} (hr)	3 patches (2100 mg)	Back	420	64 ± 32	0.13 ± 0.06	11 hr
LIDODERM Patch	Application Site	Area (cm ²)	Dose Absorbed (mg)	C _{max} (µg/mL)	T _{max} (hr)								
3 patches (2100 mg)	Back	420	64 ± 32	0.13 ± 0.06	11 hr								

⁴ Drugs@FDA, search: Lidoderm, accessed on 07/15/2016, label approved on 01/07/2015. http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/drugsatfda_docs/label/2015/020612s012lbl.pdf

	<p>o le utive daily appli atio 1 of three 1 LIDODERM pat he imulta dou ly for 2 hour per day i healthy volu teer (= 5). 1</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data points from the Plasma Lidocaine graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Hours</th> <th>Plasma Lidocaine (ng/mL)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>105</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>110</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>30</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>36</td><td>115</td></tr> <tr><td>42</td><td>65</td></tr> <tr><td>48</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>54</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>115</td></tr> <tr><td>66</td><td>60</td></tr> <tr><td>72</td><td>25</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Hours	Plasma Lidocaine (ng/mL)	0	0	2	30	4	75	6	105	12	110	18	85	24	25	30	90	36	115	42	65	48	25	54	80	60	115	66	60	72	25
Hours	Plasma Lidocaine (ng/mL)																																
0	0																																
2	30																																
4	75																																
6	105																																
12	110																																
18	85																																
24	25																																
30	90																																
36	115																																
42	65																																
48	25																																
54	80																																
60	115																																
66	60																																
72	25																																
Food Effect 1	The RLD label doe ot me tio ffood effe t. 1																																
Tmax 1	hour 1																																
Metabolism 1	<p>It i ot k ow lif lido ai e i metabolized i the ki . 1 Lido ai e i metabolized rapidly by the liver to a 1 umber of metabolite , i ludi g 1 mo bethylgly i exylidide (MEGX) a d gly i exylidide 1 (GX), both of whi h have pharma ologi a tivity imilar 1 to, but le l pote ftha that of lido ai e. A mi or 1 metabolite, 2,6-xylidi e, ha u k ow lpharma ologi 1 a tivity but i ar i oge i i rat . The blood 1 o le tratio kf thi metabolite i egligible followi g 1 appli atio kf LIDODERM (lido ai e pat h 5%). 1 Followi g i trave ou admi i tratio lMEGX a d GX 1 o le tratio i i erum ra ge from 1 to 36% a d from 1 5 to 8% of lido ai e o le tratio l, re pe tively. 1</p>																																
Excretion 1	<p>Lido ai e a d it metabolite are ex teted by the 1 kid ey . Le ltha 0% of lido ai e i ex teted 1 u lha ged. The y temi leara le i 0.33 to 0.90 L/mi 1 (mea 0.64 ± 0. 8 SD, = 5). 1</p>																																
Half-life 1	<p>The half-life of lido ai e elimi atio lfrom the pla ma 1 followi g IV admi i tratio li 8 to 49 mi ute (mea 1 07 ± 22 SD, = 5). 1</p>																																
Maximum Daily Dose 1	Three pat he imulta dou ly for 2 hour 1																																
Handling and Disposal 1	<p>Ha d hould be wa hed after the ha dli g of 1 LIDODERM, a d eye o ta twith LIDODERM hould 1 be avoided. Do ot tore pat h out ide the ealed 1 e velope. Apply immediately after removal from the 1 prote tive e velope. Fold u ed pat he o that the 1 adhe ive ide tik to it elf a d afely di hrd u ed 1 pat he or pie e of ut pat he where hildre a d pet 1 a lot get to them. LIDODERM hould be kept out of 1 the rea h of hildre . 1</p>																																

G D Recommendations for Drug Product p

<p>Source of most recent recommendations or provide the embedded document to the current draft guidance p</p>	<p>The guidance was revised per OGD Science Staff Review (July 2014 version): V:\Science Group\Master Files BE Posting\Lidocaine_toppatch_20612\Lidocaine_toppatch_20612_RV06-14.pdf</p> <p>The Guidance was revised under Project Lidocaine topical patch, 5%, RLD 020612 BE Guidance Finalization, BE Guidance Revision lidocaine patch 20612.pdf, dated 12/8/2015 (Jan 2016 version). http://panorama.fda.gov/project/view?ID=5679b91e0081e7894828f83417e7ece3</p> <p>The Guidance was further revised under Project #9045599, Lidocaine Topical Patch RLD 020612 Revised Draft BE Guidance, 9045599 Lidocaine_patch_20612_BE Guidance revision.doc, dated 8/21/2016 (Oct 2016 version). http://panorama.fda.gov/task/view?ID=5783f99e001740f37f79c4582354f2df</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  Lidocaine Patch Guidance_OCT2016.p <i>(Recommended Dec 2006; Revised May 2007. Jul 2014; Jan 2016, Oct 2016)</i> </div>	
<p>Summary of Dp or DB History p</p>	<p>Approved ANDAs: p</p>	<p>Yes, 2 approved ANDAs A200675 (Actavis) p A202346 (Mylan) p</p>
	<p>Pending ANDAs: p</p>	<p>Yes, 6 pending ANDAs (b) (4) A206463 (Amneal) p A205882 (Kremers) p A203265 (Noven) p (b) (4) A209190 (Rhodes)* p *current p</p>
	<p>Controls:⁵</p>	<p>Yes p</p>
	<p>Protocols:⁶</p>	<p>Yes p</p>

⁵ OGD Control Database and Mercado, search: lidocaine patch, accessed on 05/20/2017. p

⁶ OGD-DB Protocols Tracking, search: lidocaine, accessed on 05/10/2017. p
<http://fdswv04385/seltrack/Protocols.asp> p

	<p>Pe N g C t ze Pet t o s N a N o t h e r l e g a l a N N r e g u l a t o r y i s s u e s : ⁷ If yes, please comme t. N</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No N
--	--	---

re-Study Bioanalytical Method Validation N

Bioanalytical Method Validation for Plasma N

Information Requested N	Data N
Bioanalytical method validation report location N	<p>B o a n a l y t i c a l R e p o r t (b) (4); LC/MS/MS A n a l y s i s f o r N the D e t e r m i n a t i o n o f L N o c a N H u m a n P l a s m a , P a t c h , a n d N C o t t o n S w a b S a m p l e s : " A R a n d o m i z e , O p e n - L a b e l , T w o - N P e r o n e , C r o s s o v e r , S i n g l e D o s e B i o e q u i v a l e n c e S t u d y o f N L N o c a N 5 % T o p c a l P a t c h a n d N e r m ® H e a l t h y A d u l t s N U n d e r F a s t e d C o n d i t i o n s "</p> <p>F o r F a s t e d P K S t u d y P r o t o c o l o. R P - L I D - P K 0 0 1 ; l o c a t e N M o d u l e 5 , S e c t i o n 5.3.1.4. N T h e f i l e n a m e i s " r p - l - p k - 0 0 1 - s t u d y - r e p o r t " N V a l u e s f o r d e t e r m i n a t i o n o f l o c a l p l a s m a b e g i n o N p a g e 1 1 2 3 o f 1 2 6 0 N</p>
Analyte N	L N o c a N
Internal standard (IS) N	L N o c a N - 1 0 N
Method description N	(b) (4)
Limit of quantitation (ng/mL) N	
Average recovery of drug (%) N	<p>L Q C : 9 8 . 3 % N M Q C : 1 0 0 . 0 % H Q C : 1 0 2 . 0 % N A v g : 1 0 0 . 1 % N</p>
Average recovery of IS (%) N	<p>(b) (4) g u a n t i t y e s , f a s t a b l e s o t o p e l a b e l e I S N w a s u s e d , t h e r e c o v e r y e s t a b l i s h e d f o r t h e u n - l a b e l e d a l y t e N w i t h s u f f i c i e n t r e c o v e r y f o r t h e s t a b l e s o t o p e l a b e l e I S N w i t h o u t b e i n g r e q u i r e d . ⁸ N</p>
Standard curve concentrations (ng/mL) N	0.2 - 150 g/mL N
QC concentrations (ng/mL) N	0.6 g/mL, 45 g/mL, a n d 1 1 2 . 5 g/mL N
QC Intra-run precision range (%CV) N	Ru 1: 1.0 to 7.7 N
	Ru 2: 0.7 to 3.6 N
	Ru 3: 1.4 to 7.0 N
QC Intra-run accuracy range (%Bias) N	Ru 1: 1.7 to 6.9 N
	Ru 2: -2.5 to 4.4 N

⁷ Please check DLRS policy updates the link <http://sharepoint.fda.gov/orgs/CDER-OGD/OGDP/DLRS/StaticPages/Home.aspx> N

(b) (4)

Formatio -Requested -	Data -
	Run 3: 0.5 to 7.3 -
QC -ter-ru -precision -range (%CV)	1.2 to 6.4 -
QC -ter-ru -accuracy range - (%Bias) -	0.5 to 6.2 -
Beh-top stability (hours) -	At least 15.5 hours at room temperature -
Stock stability (hours/days) -	6 hours at room temperature and under white light for lidocaine prepared in diluent (50:50 methanol/water) - 28 days at 4 °C for lidocaine prepared in diluent (50:50 methanol/water) ⁹ -
Processed stability (hours) -	98.5 hours at room temperature -
Freeze-thaw stability - (Freeze-thaw cycles) -	3 freeze (20 °C)/thaw cycles -
Long-term storage stability (days) -	214 days at 20 °C ² -
Dilution integrity -	1125 ng/mL diluted 10 fold -
Selectivity -	The selectivity evaluation met the acceptance criteria: no significant baseline interference ($\geq 20\%$ of the lower limit of quantitation, LLOQ for lidocaine or $\geq 5\%$ of the IS peak area of the accepted calibration standards and QC samples for the IS) was detected at the retention times of lidocaine or the IS in blank human plasma. In addition, there was no interference from the analyte detected at the retention time of the internal standard. -
Sample volume -	50 μ L -
Regression -	Least squares linear regression -
Weighting -	1/x*x concentration -
Linearity -	$R^2 \geq 0.9975$ -
Matrix Effect -	IS normalized matrix factor = 1.02 ± 0.05 at 0.6 ng/mL with %CV = 4.9% - IS normalized matrix factor = 0.97 ± 0.01 at 112.5 ng/mL with %CV = 1.0% -
Hemolysis -	The hemolysis evaluation met the acceptance criteria. -
Rejection-reproducibility -	102.5 hours at room temperature -

Bioanalytical Method Validation for Cotton Swab -

Formatio -Requested -	Data -
Bioanalytical method validation report location -	Bioanalytical Report - (b) (4) LC/MS/MS Analysis for the Determination of Lidocaine in Human Plasma, Patch, and Cotton Swab Samples: "A Randomized, Open Label, Two-Period, Crossover, Single Dose Bioequivalence Study of Lidocaine 5% Topical Patch and Lidoderm® in Healthy Adults Under Fasted Conditions" - For Fasted PK Study Protocol No. RP LID PK001; located in Module 5, Section 5.3.1.4. - The filename is "rp lid pk 001 study report" - Validation for determination of lidocaine in cotton swab begins on page 1221 of 1260 -
Analyte -	Lidocaine -
Internal standard (S) -	Lidocaine d ₁₀ -

(b) (4)

Information Requested	Data
Method description	(b) (4)
Limit of quantitation (µg)	2.00 µg
Average recovery of drug (%)	105.0% at 6.00 µg 97.5% at 750 µg
Average recovery of IS (%)	(b) (4) guidelines, if a stable isotope labeled IS was used, the recovery established for the un-labeled analyte will suffice and the recovery for the stable isotope labeled IS will not be required. ⁸
Standard curve concentrations (µg)	2.00 -1000 µg*
QC concentrations (µg)	6.00 µg, 300 µg, and 750 µg*
QC Intra-run precision range (%CV)**	Run 1: 1.0 to 3.4 Run 2: 0.3 to 2.2 Run 3: 0.8 to 3.0
QC Intra-run accuracy range (%Bias)**	Run 1: -1.3 to 7.5 Run 2: -1.0 to 8.5 Run 3: -3.3 to 4.0
QC Inter-run precision range (%CV)**	1.3 to 3.8
QC Inter-run accuracy range (%Bias)**	-1.8 to 5.5
Bench-top stability (hours)	NA
Stock stability (hours/days)	6 hours at room temperature and under white light for lidocaine prepared in diluent (50:50 methanol/water) 28 days at 4 °C for lidocaine prepared in diluent (50:50 methanol/water) ¹⁰
Processed stability (hours)	NA
Freeze-thaw stability (freeze-thaw cycles)	NA
Long-term storage stability (days)	Lidocaine cotton swab samples would have the same stability as lidocaine itself. This would be expected to be at least as long as the established 211 days of plasma stability for lidocaine
Dilution integrity	NA
Selectivity	NA
Sample volume	50 µL
Regression	Least squares linear regression
Weighting	1/x ²
Linearity	R ² > 0.9989
Reinjection reproducibility	65.5 hours at room temperature

*Based on 4 mL of extraction solution (1% formic acid in methanol) and followed by 500-fold dilution with diluent (50:50 methanol/water).

(b) (4)

**The intra-run and inter-run accuracy and precision ranges include the results from LLOQ, Low, Mid, and High QC samples.

Note: Due to the nature of the matrix (cotton swab) evaluated for this method the parameters marked as NA (not applicable) were not required for this validation.

Bioanalytical Method Validation for Patch

Information Requested	Data
Bioanalytical method validation report location	Bioanalytical Report (b) (4) LC/MS/MS Analysis for the Determination of Lidocaine in Human Plasma, Patch, and Cotton Swab Samples: "A Randomized, Open-Label, Two-Period, Crossover, Single Dose Bioequivalence Study of Lidocaine 5% Topical Patch and Lidoderm® in Healthy Adults Under Fasted Conditions" For Fasted PK Study Protocol No. RP-LID-PK001; located in Module 5, Section 5.3.1.4. The filename is "rp-lid-pk-001-study-report" Validation for determination of lidocaine in patch begins on page 1182 of 1260
Analyte	Lidocaine
Internal standard (IS)	Lidocaine-d ₁₀
Method description	(b) (4)
Limit of quantitation (mg)	1.00 mg (20 ng/mL lidocaine in diluent)
Average recovery of drug (%)	108%
Average recovery of IS (%)	(b) (4) guidelines, if a stable isotope labeled IS was used, the recovery established for the un-labeled analyte will suffice and the recovery for the stable isotope labeled IS will not be required. ⁸
Standard curve concentrations (mg)	1.00 – 10.0 mg*
QC concentrations (mg)	3.00 mg, 6.00 mg, and 8.00 mg*
QC Intra-run precision range (%CV)**	Run 1: 0.8 to 1.5 Run 2: 0.6 to 1.4 Run 3: 0.8 to 1.6
QC Intra-run accuracy range (%Bias)**	Run 1: 1.2 to 4.7 Run 2: -0.2 to 4.0 Run 3: -0.7 to 2.0
QC Inter-run precision range (%CV)**	1.4 to 2.6
QC Inter-run accuracy range (%Bias)**	0.7 to 3.0
Bench-top stability (hours)	NA

Information Requested	Data
Stock stability (hours/days)	6 hours at room temperature and under white light for lidocaine prepared in diluent (50:50 methanol/water) 28 days at 4 °C for lidocaine prepared in diluent (50:50 methanol/water) ¹¹
Processed stability (hours)	NA
Freeze-thaw stability (freeze-thaw cycles)	NA
Long-term storage stability (days)	Lidocaine patch samples would have the same stability as lidocaine itself. This would be expected to be at least as long as the established 211 days of plasma stability for lidocaine
Dilution integrity	NA
Selectivity	NA
Sample volume	50 µL
Regression	Least squares linear regression
Weighting	No weighting
Linearity	R ² ≥ 0.9988
Rejection/reproducibility	89 hours at room temperature

*Based on 5 mL of extraction solution (1% formic acid in 50:50 dimethyl sulfoxide/methanol) and followed by 1000-fold dilution with diluent (50:50 methanol/water).

**The intra-run and inter-run accuracy and precision ranges include the results from LLOQ, Low, Mid, and High QC samples.

Note: Due to the nature of the matrix (patch) evaluated for this method the parameters marked as NA (not applicable) were not required for this validation.

SOP or bioanalytical method validation submitted?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (b) (4) General Guidelines for the Validation of Bioanalytical Methods, Effective date: 03/12/2012
Is the same anticoagulant used in the pre-method validation study as the sample analysis? If not, was cross validation conducted?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No K ₂ EDTA
Does the duration of the each of the LTSS stability parameters support the sample preparation assay duration as well as clinical study sample storage temperature?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Was the % recovery consistent across QC concentration ratio?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Was the pre-study validation of the bioanalytical method used or the pivotal bioequivalence studies acceptable?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Comments on the Pre-Study Method Validation : Adequate

- The firm submitted the following acceptable addendum to the method validation report (b) (4)

(b) (4)

(b) (4)
Validation Report Addendum No.1 or Method (b) (4) Stock Solution A
Storage Stability at 4°C and Long-term Sample Storage Stability Study at -20°C or A
Lidocaine in Human Plasma by LC/MS/MS. A

- The firm did not provide the recovery or the Internal Standard (IS) Lidocaine-d₁₀. A
Per the firm's (b) (4), General Guidelines or the Validation of Bioanalytical A
Methods, "*When a stable isotope labeled internal standard is used in an assay, the A
recovery established for the unlabeled analyte will suffice. Recovery for stable A
isotope labeled internal standards will not be required.*" Lidocaine-d₁₀ is an isotope A
labeled Lidocaine. Considering the recovery or the analyte lidocaine are very A
consistent (b) (4) across different QC concentrations, the recovery of the IS A
(Lidocaine-d₁₀) is unlikely to impact the analytical results. A

3 In Vivo Studies

Summary of all in vivo Bioequivalence Studies

Study Ref No	Study Objective	Study Design	Treatments (Dose, Dosage Form, Route) [Product D]	Subjects (No (M/F) Type Age: mean (Range))	Mean Parameters (+/-SD)						Study Report Location
					C _{max} (ng/mL) Mean (SD)	T _{max} (hr) Median (Range)	AUC _{0-last} (ng*hr/mL) Mean (SD)	AUC _{0-∞} (ng*hr/mL) Mean (SD)	T1/2 (hr) Mean (SD)	Kel (hr ⁻¹) Mean (SD)	
Study RP-LID-PK-001	To assess the bioequivalence of a test formulation of lidocaine patch 5% versus Lidoderm® patch 5%	Randomized, Open-Label, Single-Dose, Two-Period Crossover Study	Test product Strength: 3 x 700 mg lidocaine patch 5% [Lot #L1304191]	48(25M/23 F) healthy subjects Age: mean (SD): 32.0(9.22); range: 18-45	71.68 (23.89)	12.00 (9 -21)	1268 (391.3)	1292 (392.2)	5.712 (1.193)	0.1271 (0.0298)	Clinical Study Report located in Module 5, Section 5.3.1.4. The filename is "rp-lid-pk001-report-body"
			Reference product Lidoderm® Strength: 3 x 700 mg lidocaine patch 5% [Lot # Y2282]		76.19 (27.93)	12 (6 -21)	1330 (403.0)	1379 (385.6)	5.970 (1.370)	0.1221 (0.0282)	

Summary of Adhesion and Irritation Assessment of the Lidocaine Patch in the Fastin BE Study

According to the firm's BE study report No. RP-LID-PK001, patch adhesion was assessed 6 hours after application and within 30 minutes prior to patch removal using a visual scale (0-4). Evaluation of dermal reactions at the application sites was clinically assessed in a blinded fashion 30 minutes and 12 hours after patch removal using a visual irritation scale (0-7) that rated the degree of erythema, edema, and other signs of cutaneous irritation. The firm conducted statistical analysis of the cumulative adhesion index and differences in the cumulative adhesion index for Test vs. Reference formulations for safety population and the results are presented in the table below. The firm concluded that the test patch adheres better than the reference patch based upon the analysis.

Patch Removal	Mean (SD)		Least Square Means		Mean Test - Reference	90% Confidence Interval (T/R)
	Test	Reference	Test	Reference		
6 hours after application	0.333 (0.4673)	0.805 (0.9048)	0.333	0.805	-0.472	(-0.686, -0.258)
Within 30 minutes prior to patch removal	0.722 (0.8847)	1.514 (1.2922)	0.722	1.514	-0.792	(-1.066, -0.518)
Combined	0.528 (0.6563)	1.160 (1.0539)	0.528	1.160	-0.632	(-0.862, -0.402)

Data Source: Table 14.5.3 and Table 14.5.4

Table 14.3.3
Cumulative Skin Irritation Index by Treatment
Safety Population

Parameter	Statistics	Treatment	
		Lidocaine 5% topical patch 2100 mg (N = 48)	Lidoderm 2100 mg (N = 48)
Cumulative Skin Irritation Index	n	48	48
	Mean (SD)	0.19 (0.303)	0.19 (0.265)
	Median	0	0
	Min, Max	0, 1.0	0, 1.0

Note: The individual cumulative irritation index (CII) will be calculated as the sum of all dermal response scores for a treatment divided by the number of scores collected for that treatment.

There was assessment of local irritation 30 minutes and 12 hours after patch removal (individual data presented in Module 5.3.1.2. Listing Individual Laboratory Measurements by Patients). The reviewer verified from the irritation data that no incidence of severe irritation was observed and no patches were removed during the study due to any irritation reactions.

The firm conducted a separate study (No. RP-LID-SSI) to assess the skin irritation/sensitization/adhesion, and the data from the study will be reviewed by the DCR.

Summary of Residual Patch Analysis for Apparent Dose Delivered in the BE Study

Per the Product-Specific Guidance for Lidocaine Patch,¹ "In addition to pharmacokinetic data, please report the "apparent dose" delivered. The apparent dose can be determined by subtracting the remaining amount of lidocaine in each patch (used patch) from the manufactured amount. Analyze and include in the calculation the amount of adhesive residue from each patch left on the skin."

In accordance with the Product-Specific Guidance for Lidocaine Patch, the apparent dose of lidocaine delivered was assessed by measurement of residual drug remaining on the used patches and from a swab of the area where the patches were applied. The individual and mean apparent dose of lidocaine in the study calculated by the firm is shown in the tables below.

Tables for Individual Residual Content and Apparent Dose (Submitted by the firm)

Subject Number	Session	Treatment	Dosing Date	Dosing Time	Lidocaine in Adhesive Residue Swab (mg)	Lidocaine in Used Patches (mg)	Apparent Dose (mg)
(b) (6)	1	R	(b) (6)	8:00	0.624	1889	210.376
	2	T		8:00	1.51	1963	135.49
	1	R		8:02	0.542	1966	133.458
	2	T		8:02	0.724	1986	113.276
	1	T		8:04	0.388	2016	83.612
	2	R		8:04	0.892	1950	149.108
	1	T		8:06	0.0937	1961	138.9063
	2	R		8:06	0.666	1884	215.334
	1	R		8:08	2.35	1786	311.65
	2	T		8:08	2.5	1888	209.5
	1	T		8:10	0.96	1975	124.04*
	2	R		8:10	0.416	1973	126.584
	1	T		8:12	1.35	2010	88.65
	2	R		8:12	0.781	1865	234.219
	1	R		8:14	1.69	2041	57.31
	2	T		8:14	1.76	2032	66.24

Note: T = Test Formulation: The test lidocaine 5% topical patches distributed by Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P., 2100 mg.
R = Reference Formulation: Lidoderm (lidocaine patch 5%, manufactured by Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), 2100 mg.
* Samples collected for subjects with patch(es) attached for < 11.0 hours will be marked as such.

Subject Number	Session	Treatment	Dosing Date	Dosing Time	Lidocaine in Adhesive Residue Swab (mg)	Lidocaine in Used Patches (mg)	Apparent Dose (mg)
(b) (6)	1	T	(b) (6)	8:16	1.55	2035	63.45
	2	R		8:16	1.43	2007	91.57
	1	T		8:18	0.167	2049	50.833
	2	R		8:18	1.62	1825	273.38
	1	R		8:20	0.444	1899	200.556*
	2	T		8:20	1.42	1914	184.58
	1	R		8:22	0.141	2050	49.859
	2	T		8:22	0.218	2026	73.782
	1	T		8:24	1.49	1728	370.51
	2	R		8:24	3.85	1869	227.15
	1	T		8:26	0.409	1896	203.591
	2	R		8:26	1.46	1794	304.54
	1	R		8:28	0.853	1794	305.147
	2	T		8:28	0.727	1708	391.273
	1	R		8:30	0.923	1699	400.077
	2	T		8:30	0.28	1723	376.72

Note: T = Test Formulation: The test lidocaine 5% topical patches distributed by Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P., 2100 mg.
R = Reference Formulation: Lidoderm (lidocaine patch 5%, manufactured by Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), 2100 mg.
* Samples collected for subjects with patch(es) attached for < 11.0 hours will be marked as such.

Subject Number	Session	Treatment	Dosing Date	Dosing Time	Lidocaine in Adhesive Residue Swab (mg)	Lidocaine in Used Patches (mg)	Apparent Dose (mg)
(b) (6)	1	T	(b) (6)	8:32	0.847	1907	192.153
	2	R		8:32	1.98	1854	244.02
	1	R		8:34	2.38	1682	415.62
	2	T		8:34	0.677	1756	343.323
	1	T		8:36	0.919	1876	223.081
	2	R		8:36	1.57	1696	402.43
	1	R		8:38	0.736	1713	386.264
	2	T		8:38	0.325	1699	400.675
	1	R		8:40	0.829	1796	303.171
	2	T		8:40	0.907	1817	282.093
	1	R		8:42	0.194	1841	258.806
	2	T		8:42	0.886	1916	183.114
	1	T		8:44	1.97	1863	235.03
	2	R		8:44	2.02	1865	232.98
	1	T		8:46	0.593	1892	207.407
	2	R		8:46	1.77	1786	312.23

Note: T = Test Formulation: The test lidocaine 5% topical patches distributed by Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P., 2100 mg.
R = Reference Formulation: Lidoderm (lidocaine patch 5%, manufactured by Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), 2100 mg.
* Samples collected for subjects with patch(es) attached for < 11.0 hours will be marked as such.

Subject Number	Session	Treatment	Dosing Date	Dosing Time	Lidocaine in Adhesive Residue Swab (mg)	Lidocaine in Used Patches (mg)	Apparent Dose (mg)
(b) (6)	1	R	(b) (6)	8:48	2.21	1835	262.79
	2	T		8:48	1.57	1832	266.43
	1	T		8:50	0.0991	1903	196.9009
	2	R		8:50	0.163	1862	237.837
	1	R		8:52	1.62	1916	182.38
	2	T		8:52	1.42	1954	144.58
	1	T		8:54	0.561	1879	220.439
	2	R		8:54	0.45	1835	264.55
	1	R		8:56	3.52	1907	189.48
	2	T		8:56	2.01	1933	164.99
	1	R		8:58	0.866	1881	218.134
	2	T		8:58	2.08	1868	229.92
	1	T		9:00	0.537	1854	245.463
	2	R		9:00	0.287	1850	249.713*
	1	T		9:02	3.12	1952	144.88*
	2	R		9:02	0.417	1938	161.583*

Note: T = Test Formulation: The test lidocaine 5% topical patches distributed by Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P., 2100 mg.
R = Reference Formulation: Lidoderm (lidocaine patch 5%, manufactured by Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), 2100 mg.
* Samples collected for subjects with patch(es) attached for < 11.0 hours will be marked as such.

Subject Number	Session	Treatment	Dosing Date	Dosing Time	Lidocaine in Adhesive Residue Swab (mg)	Lidocaine in Used Patches (mg)	Apparent Dose (mg)
(b) (6)	1	T	(b) (6)	9:36	0.786	1906	193.214
	2	R		9:36	3.35	1857	239.65
	1	T		9:06	1.52	1947	151.48
	2	R		9:06	0.505	1936	163.495*
	1	R		9:08	2.27	1991	106.73*
	2	T		9:08	1.52	1968	130.48
	1	R		9:10	2.02	1852	245.98
	2	T		9:10	0.895	1900	199.105
	1	T		9:12	2.82	1800	297.18
	2	R		9:12	0.183	1851	248.817*
	1	R		9:14	1.54	1900	198.46*
	2	T		9:14	0.594	1866	233.406
	1	T		9:16	0.73	1871	228.27
	2	R		9:16	1.5	1851	247.5
	1	R		9:18	0.143	1909	190.857*
	2	T		9:18	1.31	1857	241.69

Note: T = Test Formulation: The test lidocaine 5% topical patches distributed by Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P., 2100 mg.
R = Reference Formulation: Lidoderm (lidocaine patch 5%, manufactured by Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), 2100 mg.
* Samples collected for subjects with patch(es) attached for < 11.0 hours will be marked as such.

Subject Number	Session	Treatment	Dosing Date	Dosing Time	Lidocaine in Adhesive Residue Swab (mg)	Lidocaine in Used Patches (mg)	Apparent Dose (mg)
(b) (6)	1	T	(b) (6)	9:20	1.73	1867	231.27
	2	R		9:20	1.54	1884	214.46
	1	T		9:22	0.351	1862	237.649
	2	R		9:22	0.616	1901	198.384
	1	R		9:24	1.23	1933	165.77
	2	T		9:24	0.4	1942	157.6
	1	R		9:26	1.4	1897	201.6
	2	T		9:26	0.29	1872	227.71
	1	T		9:28	3.64	1856	240.36
	2	R		9:28	3.79	1856	240.21
	1	R		9:30	2.55	1831	266.45
	2	T		9:30	0.707	1855	244.293
	1	T		9:38	0.924	2083	16.076
	2	R		9:38	0.72	1869	230.28
	1	R		9:34	1.45	1861	237.55
	2	T		9:34	0.487	1833	266.513

Note: T = Test Formulation: The test lidocaine 5% topical patches distributed by Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P., 2100 mg.
R = Reference Formulation: Lidoderm (lidocaine patch 5%, manufactured by Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), 2100 mg.
* Samples collected for subjects with patch(es) attached for < 11.0 hours will be marked as such.

Apparent Dose by Treatment – Safety Population (n=48) – Firm Submitted

		Treatment	
		Test	Reference
Apparent Dose (mg)	Mean (SD)	201.1 (88.85)	229.3 (80.18)

Apparent Dose– Safety Population (n=48) – Reviewer Calculated

The reviewer conducted calculation of the individual subjects’ and mean apparent dose in Excel by subtracting the dose amount (3×700 mg=2100 mg) with residual drug remaining on the used patches and from a swab of the area where the patches were applied. The results are shown in the following table.

subject#	Test			Reference		
	Swab (mg)	Patch (mg)	Apparent Does (mg)	Swab (mg)	Patch (mg)	Apparent Does (mg)
(b) (6)	1.51	1963	135.49	0.624	1889	210.376
	0.724	1986	113.276	0.542	1966	133.458
	0.388	2016	83.612	0.892	1950	149.108
	0.0937	1961	138.9063	0.666	1884	215.334
	2.5	1888	209.5	2.35	1786	311.65
	0.96	1975	124.04	0.416	1973	126.584
	1.35	2010	88.65	0.781	1865	234.219
	1.76	2032	66.24	1.69	2041	57.31
	1.55	2035	63.45	1.43	2007	91.57
	0.167	2049	50.833	1.62	1825	273.38
	1.42	1914	184.58	0.444	1899	200.556
	0.218	2026	73.782	0.141	2050	49.859
	1.49	1728	370.51	3.85	1869	227.15

(b) (4)	0.091 S	896 S	203.59 S	.61 S	79 S	30 S S
	0.7271 S	708 S	39 S 273 S	0.8531 S	79 S	305. S S
	0.281 S	723 S	376.72 S	0.9231 S	6994 S	00.077 S
	0.8 S 1 S	9071 S	92.531 S	.981 S	85 S	2 S .02 S
	0.6771 S	756 S	3 S.323 S	2.381 S	6824 S	5.62 S
	0.9 S 1 S	876 S	223.08 S	.571 S	6964 S	02.3 S
	0.3251 S	6994 S	00.675 S	0.7361 S	7 S S	386.26 S
	0.9071 S	8 S S	282.093 S	0.8291 S	796 S	303.7 S
	0.8861 S	9 S 1 S	83. S	0.9 S	8 S	258.806 S
	.971 S	863 S	235.03 S	2.021 S	865 S	232.98 S
	0.5931 S	892 S	207.071 S	.771 S	786 S	3 S.23 S
	.571 S	832 S	266.3 S	2.2 S	835 S	262.79 S
	0.099 S	9031 S	96.9009 S	0.631 S	862 S	237.837 S
	.21 S	95 S	.581 S	.621 S	9 S 1 S	82.38 S
	0.56 S	879 S	220.39 S	0.51 S	835 S	26 S S S
	2.0 S	9331 S	6 S 99 S	3.521 S	9071 S	89.8 S
	2.081 S	868 S	229.92 S	0.8661 S	88 S	2 S 8.3 S
	0.5371 S	85 S	2 S 5.63 S	0.2871 S	850 S	2 S 7 S S
	3.21 S	9521 S	.88 S	0. S 1 S	9381 S	6 S 83 S
	0.7861 S	9061 S	93.2 S	3.351 S	857 S	239.65 S
	.521 S	9 S 1 S	5 S 8 S	0.5051 S	9361 S	63.95 S
	.521 S	9681 S	30.8 S	2.271 S	99 S	06.73 S
	0.8951 S	9001 S	99.05 S	2.021 S	852 S	2 S.98 S
	2.821 S	800 S	297.8 S	0.831 S	85 S	2 S 8.8 S S
	0.59 S	866 S	233.061 S	.5 S	9001 S	98.6 S
	0.731 S	87 S	228.271 S	.51 S	85 S	2 S 7.5 S
	.3 S	857 S	2 S.69 S	0. S 1 S	9091 S	90.857 S
	.731 S	867 S	23 S 271 S	.5 S	88 S	2 S .6 S
	0.35 S	862 S	237.6 S S	0.6 S 1 S	90 S	98.38 S
	0. S	9 S 1 S	57.61 S	.231 S	9331 S	65.77 S
	0.291 S	872 S	227.7 S	. S	897 S	20 S S
	3.6 S	856 S	2 S.36 S	3.791 S	856 S	2 S 2 S
	0.7071 S	855 S	2 S.293 S	2.551 S	83 S	266.5 S
	0.92 S	20831 S	6.076 S	0.721 S	869 S	230.28 S
	0.871 S	833 S	266.5 S 1 S	.51 S	86 S	237.55 S
Mean S	201.07 S			229. S		
TD S	88.85 S			80.18 S		
CV 4 S	.193 S			.96 S		
T-test S	0.052511997 S					

The apparent dose values calculated by the reviewer are in agreement with the values S submitted by the firm. The apparent dose of the test product is comparable to that of the S reference product. S

3.6 OSIS Status

The Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance (OSIS) recently inspected the sites listed below. The inspectional outcome from the inspections was classified as No Action Indicated (NAI). Therefore, the Division of Generic Drug Bioequivalence Evaluation (DGDBE) within OSIS recommends accepting data without an on-site inspection.

Facility Type	Facility Name	Facility Address
Clinical	Frontage Laboratories	241 Main St., Hackensack, NJ
Analytical	(b) (4)	

4 APPENDIX 0

4.1 Individual Study Reviews 0

4.1.1 Single-dose Fasting Bioequivalence Study 0

4.1.1.1 Study Design

4.1.1.1.1 Study Information

Study Number 0	RP-LID-PK 01
Study Title 0	A Randomized, Open-Label, Two-Period, Crossover, 0 e Dose 0 Bioequivalence Study of L doca 0 Patch 5% and L doderm® 0 Healthy Adults under Fasted Conditions 0
Study Type 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Vivo BE 0 <input type="checkbox"/> In Vitro BE 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Permeability 0 <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Submission Location: 0 Study Report 0	Study report included file "rp- d-pk001-report-body" located 0 Module 5, section 5.3.1.2. 0
Validation Report 0	See Boaya y t ca Repor (b) (4) - LC/MS/MSA 0 assays for the Determination of L doca 0 Human Plasma, Patch, and Cotto 0 samples: "A Randomized, Open-Label, Two-Period, 0 Crossover, 0 e Dose Bioequivalence Study of L doca 0 5% 0 Topical Patch and L doderm® Healthy Adults Under Fasted 0 Conditions" 0 Validation Report be 0 s o p a e 1123 as Report FRO-R2449R1 0 For Fasted PK Study Protocol No. RP-LID-PK001; located 0 Module 5, section 5.3.1.4. 0 The file name s "rp- d-pk-001-study-report" 0
Bioanalytical Report 0	Boaya y t ca Repor (b) (4) - LC/MS/MSA 0 assays for the Determination of L doca 0 Human Plasma, Patch, and Cotto 0 samples: "A Randomized, Open-Label, Two-Period, 0 Crossover, 0 e Dose Bioequivalence Study of L doca 0 5% 0 Topical Patch and L doderm® Healthy Adults Under Fasted 0 Conditions" 0 For Fasted PK Study Protocol No. RP-LID-PK001; located 0 Module 5, section 5.3.1.4. 0 The file name s "rp- d-pk-001-study-report" 0
Clinical Site 0 (Name, Address, Phone #, 0 Fax #) 0	Fro ta e C 0 ca erv ces 0 Fro ta e Laboratories, I c 0 241 Ma 0 treet 0 Hackensack, New Jersey 07601 0 U A 0 Te : 201-678-0288 0 Fax: 201-342-3413 0
Principal Clinical Investigator 0 (Name, Email) 0	Dav d Re 0 er, MD 0 E-ma : dre 0 er@fro ta e ab.com 0
Dosing Dates 0	04- EP-2013 0 11- EP-2013 0
Analytical Site 0 (Name, Address, Phone #, 0 Fax #) 0	(b) (4)

	(b) (4)
Analysis Dates	<p>Plasma analysis date: 19- EP-2013, 20- EP-2013, 23- EP-2013, 24- EP-2013, 25- EP-2013, 26- EP-2013* and 27- EP-2013 1</p> <p>Swab analysis date: 103-OCT-2013 and 05-OCT-2013 1</p> <p>Patch analysis date: 104-OCT-2013, 07-OCT-2013, and 08-OCT-2013 1</p>
Principal Analytical Investigator (Name, Email)	(b) (4)
Sample Storage : (a) Duration (no. of days from the first day of sample collection to the last day of sample analysis)	<p>Duration 1 1</p> <p>Plasma: 23 days from the first sample collected on 104- EP-2013 to the last sample analyzed on 127- EP-2013 1</p> <p>Cotton swab: 31 days from the first sample collected on 104- EP-2013 to the last sample analyzed on 105-OCT-2013. 1</p> <p>Patch: 34 days from the first sample collected on 104- EP-2013 to the last sample analyzed on 108-OCT-2013. 1</p>
Sample Storage : (b) Temperature Range (e.g., -20° C to -80° C)	<p>Temperature Range: 1</p> <p>-20 °C for plasma samples 1</p> <p>-20 °C for cotton swab samples 1</p> <p>Room temperature for patch samples 1</p>
Long-Term Storage Stability Coverage (no. days @ temp °C)	211 days at -20 °C for doca b human plasma 1
LTSS Data Location	<p>Long-term sample stability summarized in Module 5, section 5.3.1.4 of the following report: Bioanalytical Report (b) (4) LC/MS/MS Analysis for the Determination of L doca b Human Plasma, Patch, and Cotton Swab samples: "A Randomized, Open-Label, Two-Period, Crossover, e-Dose Bioequivalence Study of L doca b 5% Topical Patch and L doderm® Healthy Adults Under Fasted Conditions" 1</p> <p>The file name is "rp- d-pk-001-study-report" 1</p> <p>Long-term stability data are reported in the same file included for this report which is (b) (4) Validation Report Addendum No.1 for Method (b) (4) which is also page 1173 of 1260 of the Bioanalytical Report. LT Data are located on page 1178 of 1260 of Table 2. 1</p>

* Interim sample reproducibility (IR) was performed on 26- EP-2013 1

4.1.1.1.2 f Product (Bio-batch) Information f

Product f	Test f	Reference f
Treatment ID f	N/A f	N/A f
Product Name f	L doca f e Patch 5% f	L doderm® f
Manufacturer f	Rhodes Pharmaceut ca s L.P., f ma u actured by A ter o , f Ita a f	E do Pharmaceut ca s, I c. by (b) (4)
Batch/Lot No. f	Lot umber: L1304191 f	Lot umber: Y2282 f
Manufacture Date f	Apr 2013 f	N/A f
Expiration Date f	N/A f	October 2015 f
Strength f	5% f	5% f
Dosage Form f	Top ca patch f	Top ca patch f
Bio-batch Size f	(b) (4)	N/A f
Production Batch Siz f	(b) (4)	N/A f
Potency f	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
Content Uniformity (mean, %CV f	(b) (4)	N/A f
Dose Administered f	Dose was three patch f s mu ta eous y f 3 × 700 m g f	Dose was three patch f s mu ta eous y f 3 × 700 m g f
Route of Administration f	Top ca f	Top ca f

Are the test and reference products expired at the time of study? f If Yes, please comment f	f <input type="checkbox"/> Yes f <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No f
Is same bio-batch used in the dissolution and all BE f studies? f If No, please comment f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes f <input type="checkbox"/> No f
Is the bio-batch size at least the recommended f minimum of 100K or 10% of the production batch f (whichever is greater) for oral solid dosage form? f If No, please comment f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes f <input type="checkbox"/> No f
Is difference of the potency values for the Test and RLD within 5%? f If No, please comment f	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes f <input type="checkbox"/> No f

4.1.1.1.3 f Study Design, Single-Dose Fasting Bioequivalence Study f

Number of Subjects f	E fo f d: 48 f Dosed: 48 f Comp eted: 48 f amp es A f a yzed: 48 f tat st ca y A f a yzed: 39* f
No. of Sequences f	2 f

No. of Periods 3	2 3
No. of Treatments 3	2 3
No. of Groups 3	1 3
Washout Period 3	7 days 3
Randomization 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3
Blood Sampling Times 3	Time 0 (within 30 minutes pre-application) and 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 48 hours after patch application 3 To determine the apparent dose delivered, a swab of patch adhesive was collected after patch removal. The swab and the used patches were analyzed for doca to be that of 3. 3
IRB Approval 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 3 Date: 08/16/2013 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3
Informed Consent 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 3 Date: 08/16/2013 <input type="checkbox"/> No 3
Length of Fasting 3	Over 3 hr fast of at least 10 hours 3
Length of Confinement 3	At least 10 hours before dosing up to 24 hours post-dose blood collection 3
Was the drug product administered per labeling for specialized dosage forms e.g. ODT)? 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A 3 All subjects received the randomized treatment as three topical patches applied simultaneously (2100 mg) to the trapeziar area of the back on either side of the spine, without occurrence of approximately 2.5 cm between each patch for a total of 12 hours. Patches were applied by qualified study site personnel. 3
Safety Monitoring 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 3

***Reviewer's Note:** Per the firm's protocol No. RP-LID-PK001, the PK Population should consist of those subjects who completed both treatments without any major protocol violations, who provided plasma doca to collect data sufficient to estimate PK parameters and had at least 3 patches attached for ≥ 11 hours during each period. The reviewer confirmed that nine (9) subjects (subject (b) (6)) had patch(es) that detached less than 11 hours following application (module 5.3.1.2. List Individual Laboratory Measurements by Patient, List 16.2.8.3). These subjects were excluded from the PK population. Thirty-three (81.3%) subjects were included in the statistical analysis.

Comments on Study Design: Adequate 3

.1.1.2 Clinical Results

.1.1.2.1 4 Demographic Profile of Subjects

		Study No. RP-LID-PK001 4	
		Treatment Groups	
		Test Product 4 N = 8 4	Reference Product 4 N = 8 4
Age 4 (years) 4	Mean (SD) 4	32.0 (9.22) 4	32.0 (9.22) 4
	Range 4	18-45 4	18-45 4
Age 4 Groups 4 N (%) 4	< 18 4	0 4	0 4
	18 – 40 4	35 (72.9) 4	35 (72.9) 4
	40 – 64 4	13 (27.1) 4	13 (27.1) 4
	65 – 75 4	0 4	0 4
	> 75 4	0 4	0 4
Sex 4 N (%) 4	Male 4	25 (52.1) 4	25 (52.1) 4
	Female 4	23 (47.9) 4	23 (47.9) 4
Race 4 N (%) 4	White 4	29 (60.4) 4	29 (60.4) 4
	Black 4	19 (39.6) 4	19 (39.6) 4
BMI 4	Mean (SD) 4	25.32 (3.066) 4	25.32 (3.066) 4
	Range 4	18.1-29.9 4	18.1-29.9 4

Is the demographics profile of subjects completing the bioequivalence study in agreement with the current drug product recommendation? If no, please comment. 4	4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 0
---	--

4. . . . 0 Subject Information

Study N 0 RP-LI 0PK 0				
Subject N 0	Reason for Drop Out/ Replacement* 0	Period 0	Replaced? 0	Replaced with 0
NA 0	NA 0	NA 0	NA 0	NA 0

Are drop outs appropriate? If no please comment. 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 0
--	---

4. . . .3 0 Study Adverse Events 0

Body System 0 0 Adverse Event 0	Reported Incidence by Treatment Groups 0	
	Fasted Bioequivalence Study 0 Study N 0 RP-LI 0PK 0	
	Test 0 N=48 0 N (%) 0	Reference 0 N=48 0 N (%) 0

Gastrointestinal disorders 5	2 (4.2) 5	0 5
Nausea 5	1 (2.1) 5	0 5
Vom it 5	1 (2.1) 5	0 5
Nervous system disorders 5	2 (4.2) 5	0 5
D izziness 5	1 (2.1) 5	0 5
Headache 5	1 (2.1) 5	0 5
Total	2 (4.2) 5	0 5

Subjects Experiencing Emesis 5

Subject Number 5	Test/ Reference 5	Period	Time and Date of dosing 5	Time and Date of emesis 5	Duration Between Dosing and Start of Emesis (hours) 5
(b) (6)	T 5			(b) (6)	9.13 5

Were subjects who experienced vomiting included in statistical analysis? 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A 5 5
If yes, does the time of emesis exceed two times the median Tmax value (immediate release products) or the labeled dosing interval (modified release products)? Please comment. 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 5 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A 5 5 ce L doca 5 Patch s a top ca product, the AE (vom it 5) s ot key to have a y 5 mpact o the overa study outcome. 5
Was the adverse event profile observed comparable for the test and reference product? 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No 5 The AEs exper e ced for the test product 5 (ausea, d izziness, headache, vom it 5) were 5 sted 5 the Adverse React o sect o of the 5 RLD abe . ⁴ 5
Are there any serious adverse events or death? 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 5
If yes, then if the study conducted in US, are they reported to the OGD Safety Committee? 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A 5 5
Are there any other safety concerns based on the adverse event profile? 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 5

4.1.1.2.4 5 Protocol Deviations 5

Study No. RP-LID-PK001 5		
Type 5	Subject Number (Test) 5	Subject Number (Ref.) 5
Per od 1, Day 1, 3 hour post-app 5at o PK samp e was 5 co 5cted 3 m i use out of the w 5dow 5	(b) (6)	
Per od 2, Day 10, 48 hour post-app 5at o PK samp e co 5ct o was ot do e 5	5	(b) (6)
Per od 1, Day 3, 48 hour post-app 5at o PK samp e was 5		

ANDA 209190
Single-Dose Fasting Bioequivalence Study Review

collected 36 minutes out of the window		
Period 2, Day 9, 18 hour post-application PK sample was collected 3 minutes out of the window	(b) (6)	

If the firm used nominal time points, the sampling time deviations (if any) > 5% and 90% CI of any PK parameters is border line, please reanalyze data using actual sampling time	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Actual <input type="checkbox"/> Nominal
---	---

Is the dropout/withdrawal/exclusion of subjects and protocol deviations as per the criteria mentioned in the IRB approved study protocol?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
--	---

Concomitant Medications:

Subject Number	First Dose Date	Any Con Med	ATC Class/ Reported Term	Indication	Dose	Unit	Freq ⁴	ROA ⁵	Start Date/ End Date	Continuing?
(b) (6)		Yes	Vitamin B-complex, incl combinations/ Vitamin B	Dietary supplement	500	MCG	QD	Oral	(b) (6)	No
(b) (6)		Yes	Hormonal contraceptives for systemic use/ Mirena	Contraception	1	IUD	Every 5 years	Intrauterine	(b) (6)	Yes
(b) (6)		Yes	Other nutrients/ Nutrament	Dietary supplement	355	ML	OTO	Oral	(b) (6)	No

Comments on Clinical Results: Adequate

- Sampling time deviations were recorded during both periods of this study. These deviations were deemed to have no effect on the results of the study as all calculations were performed using the actual time points.
- Concomitant medications given during the study were confirmed to have no interaction with lidocaine per the RLD label.
- Protocol deviations and adverse events did not have impact on the study outcome.

4.1.1.3 Bioanalytical Results

4.1.1.3.1 SOPs dealing with Sample Analysis including Repeat Analysis

SOP No.	Effective Date of SOP	SOP Title
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	Management and Use of Reference Standards for Bioanalytical Lab
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	Tracking Procedure and Documentation for Biological Samples Received at Frontage Laboratories, Inc
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	Handling Biological Samples Which May Contain Infectious Agents
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	Evaluation of Incurred Sample Reproducibility (ISR)
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	General Guidelines for the Validation of Bioanalytical Methods

(b) (4)	Criteria for Acceptance Data From a Bioequivalence Study Report
	Repeat Assay and Report Criteria for Bioequivalence Studies
	Sample Analysis
	Round Trip, Calculation and Report of Bioequivalence Data
	Use of the External Analytical Mass Spectrometry Software
	Use of the Watson LIMS System at Frontline Laboratories, Inc.

All necessary SOPs submitted? 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 7 <input type="checkbox"/> No 7
---------------------------------	---

4.1.1.3.2 7 Sample Analysis Calibration and Quality Control 7

Summary of Standard Curve and QC Data for Plasma Sample 7

Bioequivalence Study No. RP-LID-PK001 7 Lidocaine 7							
Parameter 7	Standard Curve Samples 7						
Concentration (ng/mL) 7	0.200 7	0.400 7	1.00 7	5.00 7	30.0 7	60.0 7	120 7
Intra-day Precision (%CV) 7	2.9 7	5.3 7	4.6 7	1.9 7	1.3 7	1.1 7	2.0 7
Intra-day Accuracy (%Actual) 7	99.5	99.7 7	102.0 7	106.4 7	98.0 7	98.0 7	98.3 7
Linearity (Range of r ² values) 7	0.9949 – 0.9992 7						
Linearity Range (ng/mL) 7	0.200 – 150 7						
Sensitivity/LOQ (ng/mL) 7	0.200 7						

Bioequivalence Study No. RP-LID-PK001 7 Lidocaine 7				
Parameter 7	Quality Control Samples 7			
Concentration (ng/mL) 7	0.600 7	45.0 7	113 7	1130 7
Intra-day Precision (%CV) 7	8.9 7	3.3 7	3.5	NA* 7
Intra-day Accuracy (%Actual) 7	97.5	98.2 7	94.7 7	90.3 7

*Not applicable, n=2 for Dilution QC samples 7

Summary of Standard Curve and QC Data for Cotton Swab Sample 7

Bioequivalence Protocol No. RP-LID-PK001 7 Lidocaine 7								
Parameter 7	Standard Curve Samples 7							
Concentration (μg) 7	2.00 7	4.00 7	8.00 7	40.0 7	200 7	400 7	800 7	1000 7
Intra-day Precision (%CV) 7	4.4 7	9.5	3.1 7	2.0 7	2.0 7	0.7 7	1.2 7	1.1 7
Intra-day Accuracy (%Actual) 7	96.5	103.8	105.4	105.5	103.5	100.3	94.9 7	90.5
Linearity (Range of r ² values) 7	0.9949 – 0.9949 7							
Linearity Range (μg) 7	2.00 – 1000 7							
Sensitivity/LOQ (μg) 7	2.00 7							

Bioequivalence Protocol No. RP-LID-PK001 8 Lidocaine 8			
Parameter 8	Quality Control Samples 8		
Concentration (µg 8)	6.00 8	300 8	750 8
Intra-day Precision (%CV) 8	4.5 8	1.8 8	3.6 8
Intra-day Accuracy (%Actual) 8	107.0 8	95.3 8	92.8 8

Summary of Standard Curve and QC Data for Patch Sample 8

Bioequivalence Protocol No. RP-LID-PK001 8 Lidocaine 8									
Parameter 8	Standard Curve Samples 8								
Concentration (mg 8)	1.00 8	2.00 8	4.00 8	6.00 8	7.00 8	8.00 8	9.00 8	10.0 8	8.00 8
Intra-day Precision (%CV) 8	2.0 8	0.6 8	0.5 8	0.4 8	0.2 8	0.2 8	0.4 8	0.7 8	8.00 8
Intra-day Accuracy (%Actual) 8	105.0	108.5	98.2 8	99.3	100.6	99.7	100.2	100.0 8	8.00 8
Linearity (Range of r ² values) 8	0.9998 – 0.9998 8								
Linearity Range (mg 8)	1.00 – 10.0 8								
Sensitivity/LOQ (mg 8)	1.00 8								

Bioequivalence Protocol No. RP-LID-PK001 8 Lidocaine 8			
Parameter 8	Quality Control Samples 8		
Concentration (mg 8)	3.00 8	6.00 8	8.00 8
Intra-day Precision (%CV) 8	4.0 8	1.7 8	1.7 8
Intra-day Accuracy (%Actual) 8	98.7 8	97.5 8	97.5 8

Are the concentrations of standard curve and QC samples relevant to the concentration of the samples? 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 8 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8
Are there any concerns related to sample analysis (including 8 rejected runs, reinjection, sample dilution, etc.)? If yes, comment 8 below or consult TL/tertiary reviewer for additional actions 8	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 8
Were 20% of chromatograms included? 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 8 <input type="checkbox"/> No 8 The firm provided 8 chromatograms for the plasma 8 sample for subject 8 (b) (6) (12 8 out of 48) and the 8 chromatograms for the swab 8 samples and the patch samples. 8
Were chromatograms serially or randomly selected? 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> serially 8 <input type="checkbox"/> randomly 8
Any interfering peaks in chromatogram? 8	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 8

Were the chromatograms submitted by the firm acceptable?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Were 100% raw analytical data, including failed runs, provided?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

4.1.1.3.3 Reanalysis of Study Samples

Reanalysis of Plasma Samples

Study No. RP-LID-PK001 Additional Information in Module 5, Section 5.3.1.4 Bioanalytical Report No. (b)(4) LC/MS/MS Analysis for the Determination of Lidocaine in Human Plasma, Patch, and Cotton Swab Samples: "A Randomized, Open-Label, Two-Period, Crossover, Single Dose Bioequivalence Study of Lidocaine 5% Topical Patch and Lidoderm® in Healthy Adults Under Fasted Conditions" Please see page 15 of 86.								
Lidocaine								
Reason why assay was repeated	Number of samples reanalyzed				Number of recalculated values used after reanalysis			
	Actual number		% of total assays		Actual number		% of total assays	
	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R
Pharmacokinetic	(b)(4)							
Reason A: the initial value was above the limit of quantitation*								
Reason B: the initial pre-dose value was not below LLOQ**								
Total								

Percentage was calculated based on Total Test or Reference Drug Study Sample.

*Pe (b)(4), Section 4.4.1

**Per (b)(4), Section 4.5.1

Reanalysis of Cotton Swap Samples

Protocol No. RP-LID-PK001 Additional Information in Module 5, Section 5.3.1.4 Bioanalytical Report No (b)(4) - LC/MS/MS Analysis for the Determination of Lidocaine in Human Plasma, Patch, and Cotton Swab Samples: "A Randomized, Open-Label, Two-Period, Crossover, Single Dose Bioequivalence Study of Lidocaine 5% Topical Patch and Lidoderm® in Healthy Adults Under Fasted Conditions" Please see 59 of 96.								
Lidocaine								
Reason why assay was repeated	Number of samples reanalyzed				Number of recalculated values used after reanalysis			
	Actual number		% of total assays		Actual number		% of total assays	
	T	R	T	R	T	R	T	R
Pharmacokinetics	(b)(4)							
Reason A: The initial value was above the limit of quantitation*.								
Total for Sample Analysis								

*Per (b)(4), section 4.4.1 0

Reanalysis of Patch Samples 0

Protocol No. RP-LID-PK 01 0 Lidocaine 0								
Reason why assay was repeated 0	Number of samples reanalyzed 0				Number of recalculated values used after reanalysis 0			
	Actual number 0		% of total assays 0		Actual number 0		% of total assays 0	
	T 0	R 0	T 0	R 0	T 0	R 0	T 0	R 0
Pharmacokinetics 0	(b)(4)							
Total for sample 0								
Assays 0								

Note: Re-assay was not required for the patch samples. 0

Does the reviewer agree with the reanalysis of study samples: analytical and/or PK repeat? 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 0
If no, is recalculation of PK parameters necessary? 0	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A 0
Did recalculation of PK parameters change the study outcome? 0	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A 0
Are the PK parameters of reanalysis still within the acceptance limits for the 90% CI? 0	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 0 <input type="checkbox"/> No 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A 0

Comments on Bioanalytical Results: Adequate 0

For the plasma study samples, subject (b)(6) (period 1 at 0 hrs) and subject (b)(6) (period 2 at 0 hrs) were repeated for reason A: the total value was above the limit of quantitation. 0
 Per OPN (b)(4) "Repeat Assay and Report Criteria for Bioanalytical Samples", section 4.5.1, if the total true pre-dose value or the control samples not below LLOQ, the study sample should be repeated duplicate. Both study samples were repeated duplicate and the repeated values were below quantitation limit (BQL). For subject (b)(6) (period 1 at 0 hrs), the total concentration was (b)(4) approximately (b)(4) of the C_{max} (b)(4). If using the total value, subject (b)(6) should be excluded from the study because pre-dose concentration (b)(4) of the C_{max}. 0
 For subject (b)(6) (period 2 at 0 hrs), the total concentration was (b)(4) of the C_{max} (b)(4). Subject (b)(6) was excluded from the statistical analysis due to sufficient time of patch application (less than 11 hours). Therefore, those repeats are unlikely to impact the overall study outcome. 0

All the other samples reanalyzed for the BE study were adequate repeats following OPN (b)(4), "Repeat Assay and Report Criteria for Bioanalytical Samples." No pharmacokinetic repeats were reported. The repeat analysis of the BE study is adequate. 0

4. .4 Pharmacokinetic Results 1

4. .4.1 Arithmetic Mean Pharmacokinetic Parameters – Reviewer Calculated 1

Fasting Bioequivalence Study No. RP-LID-00 1									
Parameter 1 (units) 1	Test 1				Reference 1				T/R 1 (b) (4)
	Mean	%CV 1	Min	Max 1	Mean	%CV 1	Min	Max 1	
AUC _{0-t} (hr *ng/ml) 1									
AUC _∞ (hr *ng/ml) 1									
C _{max} (ng/ml) 1									
T _{max} * (hr) 1									
K _{el} (hr ⁻¹) 1									
T _{1/2} (hr) 1									

* T_{max} values are presented as median, range 1

4. .4.2 Geometric Means and 90% Confidence Intervals - Firm Calculated 1

Lidocaine Patch 5% 1 Dose (3 x 700 mg) 1 Least Squares Geometric Means, Ratio of Means, and 90% Confidence Intervals 1						
Fasting Bioequivalence Study No. RP-LID-00 1						
Parameter (units) 1	Test 1	N 1	RLD 1	N 1	Ratio 1	90% C.I. 1
AUC _{0-t} (hr *ng/ml) 1	(b) (4)		(b) (4)			(b) (4)
AUC _∞ (hr *ng/ml) 1						
C _{max} (ng/ml) 1						

4. .4.3 Geometric Means and 90% Confidence Intervals - Reviewer Calculated 1

Lidocaine Patch 5% 1 Dose (3 x 700 mg) 1 Least Squares Geometric Means, Ratio of Means, and 90% Confidence Intervals 1						
Fasting Bioequivalence Study No. RP-LID-00 1						
Parameter (units) 1	Test 1	N 1	RLD 1	N 1	Ratio 1	90% C.I. 1
AUC _{0-t} (hr *ng/ml) 1	(b) (4)	3 1	(b) (4)	3 1		(b) (4)
AUC _∞ (hr *ng/ml) 1		3 1		3		
C _{max} (ng/ml) 1						

4.1.1.4.4 Additional Information for the Study 2

Root Mean Square Error 2	AUC 2 (b) (4) AUC 2 (b) (4) Cmax 2 (b) (4)
Is there a Tmax difference between Test and Reference? 2 If yes, please provide brief explanation (or detailed explanation, including Tmax analysis, for substantial difference) 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 2
Were the subjects dosed in groups? 2 If yes, was the statistical analysis proper? Is reanalysis by reviewer necessary? 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 2
Are there measurable drug concentrations at 0 hr? 2 If yes, please comment (and take necessary action, if needed) 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 2 Please see comments on Bioequivalence Results 2
Are there first measurable drug concentration as Cmax? 2 If yes, please comment 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 2
Are there Cmax at the first time point? 2 If yes, is the study (sample) design adequate? 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No 2

Ratio of AUC _{0-t} /AUC _∞ 2				
Treatment 2	n 2	Mean 2	Minimum 2	Maximum 2
Test 2		(b) (4)		
Reference 2				
If the minimum ratios less than 0.8, were they due to inadequate sampling schedule? Provide additional comments below 2	N/A 2			

Comments on PK results: Adequate 2

- The pharmacokinetic measures (AUC_t, AUC_∞, C_{max}, T_{max}, K_e and t_{1/2}) and coefficients of variation of AUC_t, AUC_∞, and C_{max} for **lidocaine** as calculated by the reviewer were in agreement with the values reported by the firm. The 90% coefficients of variation for **lidocaine** of transformed AUC_{0-t}, AUC_∞ and C_{max} geometric mean test/reference ratios fall within the limits of 80-125%. 2

4.1.1.5 Overall Comment 2

Was the fasting bioequivalence study acceptable? Acceptable. 2

**Mean Plasma Concentrations, Single-Dose Fasting Bioequivalence Study – Reviewer f
Calculated f**

Time (hr) f	Test (n=39) f		Reference (n=39) f		T/R f Ratio f
	Mean (ng/mL) f	% CV f	Mean (ng/mL) f	% CV f	
0.0 f	(b) (4)				
1.0 f					
1.5 f					
2.0 f					
3.0 f					
6.0 f					
9.0 f					
12.0 f					
15.0 f					
18.00 f					
21.00 f					
24.00 f					
48.00 f					

1 Page has been withheld
in full as b4 (CCI/TS)
immediately following this
page

Formulation Data %

1 Test Formulation %

Ingredient %	Function	% Formula %	Milligrams Per Patch %
Lidocaine %	Active ingredient	5.00 %	700
Purified Water %			
Glycerin %			
Sorbitol (b) (4)			
Polyacrylic Acid (b) (4)			
Sodium Polyacrylate %			
Sodium Carboxymethylcellulose %			
Propylene Glycol %			
Urea %			
Kaolin %			
Tartaric Acid %			
Gelatin %			
Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA) %			
Dihydroxyaluminium Aminoacetate %			
Edetate Disodium %			
Methylparaben %			
Propylparaben %			
Total %		100.0 %	

NDA 020612 Formulation¹² [NOT FOR RELEASE UNDER FOIA]

Ingredient	mg/g adhesive	mg/patch	Kg/batch	Purpose
Lidocaine	50	700	(b) (4)	active
(b) (4)				(b) (4)
Glycerin				
Sorbitol, (b) (4)				
Polyacrylic acid (b) (4)				
Sodium polyacrylate				
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose				
Propylene glycol				
Urea				
Kaolin				
Tartaric acid				
Gelatin				
Polyvinyl alcohol				
Dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate				
Disodium edetate				
Methylparaben				
Propylparaben				
Total				

4.2.2 Inactive Ingredients (IIG Table)

Components	mg/patch	Maximum amount (mg)/MDD (i.e. 3 patches/day)	IIG justification or limit (mg)
(b) (4)		(b) (4)	(b) (4) than RLD
Glycerin			Same as RLD
Sorbitol Solutio (b) (4)			Same as RLD
Polyacrylic Acid Solutio (b) (4)			Same as RLD
Sodium Polyacrylate			Same as RLD
Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose			(b) (4) than RLD Level acceptable per DCR

¹² Enterprise search: N020612, "N020612 REV 03-JUN-1996 1" Clinical Pharmacology/Biopharmaceutics Review. This is the current RLD formulation. The amount of each ingredient i (b) (4) batch size is same as the information in Chemistry Review of Supplement-10. DARRTS: NDA 20612, REV-QUALITY-03(General Review), 12/28/2006 (Supplement-10). Supplement 10 was approved on 2/19/07 (DARRTS: NDA 20612, COR-SNDAACTION-06(Approval CMC Supplement), 2/19/2007).

		P a /RTox R Consult R
P opylene Glycol R	(b) (4)	(b) (4) as LD R
U ea R		(b) (4) as LD R
Kaolin R		(b) (4) as LD R
Ta ta ic Acid R		(b) (4) as LD R
Gelatin R		(b) (4) t an LD R
Polyvinyl Alco ol (PVA) R		(b) (4) t an LD R
Di yd oxyaluiRniu RR AiRnoacetate R		(b) (4) t an R LD R
Edetate Disodiu R		(b) (4) as LD R
Met ylpa aben R		(b) (4) as LD R
P opylpa aben R		(b) (4) as LD R

*A P a /RTox consult was sent to DC R o Rt e Division o Filing eview (DF R R ega ding i t e p oposed aoRunt o Sodiu RCa boxyeRt yl Cellulose in t e test R o R lation is acceptable.¹³ Pe t e DC RConsultation (b) (4) in t e R aoRunt o Sodiu RCa boxyeRt yl Cellulose in t e p Rposed o R lation copRa ed to t e R LD is unlikely to a Rct t e sa ety p o ile o t e p oposed o R lation.¹⁴ R

**T em axim u Rdaily intake (MDI) o Di yd oxyaluiRniu RAiRnoacetate is justi ied R based on ANDA 200675, Lidocaine Patc , 5% (App oval on 08/23/2012). T e MDD o R Lidocaine Patc is t Re patc es/day, and t e aoRunt o Di yd oxyaluiRniu RR AiRnoacetate is 35 g R/patc . Hence, t e MDI o Di yd oxyaluiRniu RAiRnoacetate i (b) (4)

Are all strengths of the test product proportionally similar per the BA/BE guidance criteria? R	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A R
Are the amounts of all inactive ingredients, based on R Maximum Daily Dose (MDD), within IIG (per unit) limits? R	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No R
If no, are they all within IIG (per day) limits? R	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A R
If no, are additional data or Pharm/Tox consult R necessary? R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A R Consult outcoeR: level acceptable. R
Are all color additives and elemental iron within limits R specified by CFR (if applicable) or less than 0.1% of the total unit weight (w/w)? R	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A R
Are all strengths of the test formulation acceptable? R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No R

¹³ ANDA-209190-O RIG-1, Filing eview, A209190N00DF RP a R ox.pd , dated 6/3/2016 R

¹⁴ GD RP, ANDA-209190-O RIG-1, P a /RTox Consult, A209190_DC RPT_ Lidocaine Patc 5% R _CA RBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE-1.pd , dated 5/10/2017. R

<http://pano aaR. da.gov/task/view?ID=570 R950R0740d3dc5ece0916b35bb1&activeTab=list-task- R docueRnts R>

¹⁵ DA R TS, ANDA 200675, EV-BIOEQ-01(Gene al eview), dated 09/29/2011 and 04/26/2012. R

ments in Final Report: Acceptable T

- The test product, Lidocaine Patch, 5% [REDACTED] (b) (4)
- The formulation is **acceptable**. T

3 D1 ssolut on Test ng 1

3 1 D1 ssolut on ata 1

ssolut on Cond t ons 1		Apparatus: 1	5 (Padd e over disc) 1													
		Speed of Rotat on: 1	50 rpm													
		Med um: 1	Acetic acid/Sodium acetate bu ler, pH 4.0 1													
		Volume: 1	500 mL1													
		Temperature: 1	32°C ± 0.5°C 1													
F rm's Proposed Spec f cat ons 1		(b) (4) re eased a ter 0.5 hour 1														
ssolut on Test ng S te 1 (Name, Address) 1		A tergon Ita ia S.r. . 1 Zona Industria e, Morra de Sanctis 1 Ave ino 83040, Ita y 1														
Study Ref No 1	Test ng ate 1	Product I l/ Batch No 1	osage Strength & Form l	No of osag e Un ts	Collect on T mes (m inutes) 1										Study Report Locat o n 1	
					10 1	20 1	30 1	60 1	120	180	360	660	1 1 0 1			
RT008-13	10/16/2013	Test Product: 1 Lidocaine Patch 5%1 Lot# L1304191 1 Manu acture Date 04/2013 1	700 1 mg/patch 1	12 1	Mean 1	31	49	62	80	94	97 1	97 1	97 1	93 1	Modu e 1 2, 1 Section 1 2.7, 1 Report 1 RT 008-13-02 1	
					Rang 1	(b) (4)										
					% CV 1	6.2	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.8	4.1	5.2 1		
RT008-13	10/24/2013	Re erence Product: 1 Lidoderm, Lot# Y2282 1 Expiry Date: 10/2015 1	700 1 mg/patch 1	12 1	Mean 1	32	46	60	77	92	97 1	97 1	96 1	90 1	Modu e 1 2, 1 Section 1 2.7, 1 Report 1 RT 008-13-02 1	
					Rang 1	(b) (4)										
					% CV 1	12.1 1	7.2	5.8	5.1	3.5	4.7	2.1	1.5	2.2 1		

4.3.2 Dissolution Profiles



4.3.3 F2 Metric

F2 metric calculated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If no, reason why F2 not calculated	The test product is a topical patch, and only has one (1) strength.

Overall Comments: Inadequate





- There is no USP dissolution method, but there is a FDA-recommended dissolution method for this drug product. The firm conducted dissolution testing using the FDA-recommended method [500 mL of Acetic Acid/Sodium Acetate Buffer, pH 4.0 at 32°C, with USP Apparatus V (Paddle over Disk) at 50 rpm].
- The firm's QC dissolution method and data were reviewed separately and found **inadequate.**²

4.4 Attachments

4.4.1 Additional Studies

Are there any additional studies? (e.g. pilot , failed) If yes, please provide the location of report (complete/summary)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
--	---

4.4.2 SAS Output

Study	SAS Data	SAS Code	SAS Stat	SAS Output/Table
Fasting	 209190_fasting_data. xlsx	 209190_fasting_CON TINU2.sas	 209190_Fasting_stat_ LidocaineACTUAL.doc	 209190_Fasting_table _LidocaineACTUAL.doc

EQUIVALENCE COMMENTS TO THE APPLICANT

ANDA: 209 90

APPLICANT: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.

DRUG PRODUCT: Lidocaine Patch, 5%

The Division of Bioequivalence (D1) has completed its review and has no further questions at this time.

The bioequivalence comments provided in this communication are comprehensive as of issuance. However, these comments are subject to revision if additional concerns raised by chemistry, manufacturing and controls, microbiology, labeling, other scientific or regulatory issues or inspectional results arise in the future. Please be advised that these concerns may result in the need for additional bioequivalence information and/or studies, or may result in a conclusion that the proposed formulation is not approvable.

Sincerely yours,

{See appended electronic signature page}

Ethan M. Stier, Ph.D., R. Ph.
Director, Division of Bioequivalence
Office of Bioequivalence
Office of Generic Drugs
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research

4 W tcome W

ANDA 209190 W

Reviewer: Wang, Yibo W

Date Completed: W

Verifier: W, W

Date Verified: W

Division: Division o Bioequivalence W

Description: Lidocaine Patch, 5% W

Items: W

<i>ID</i>	<i>Letter Date</i>	<i>Productivity Category</i> W	<i>Sub Category</i> W	<i>Score</i>	<i>Subtotal</i> W
30811	4/14/2016	BIO W	ANDA Original [1] W	1	W 1 W
30811	4/14/2016	Parallel W	Fasting Study (Full template) [1] W	W1	W 1 W
				Total:	2 W

BIOPHARMACEUTICS REVIEW for ANDA SUBMISSIONS	
Application No.	209190
Product Name	Lidocaine Patch
Applicant	Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
Dosage Form/Strengths	Patch/5%
Route of Administration	Transdermal
Indication for Use	Relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia
Submission Date	September 26, 2017
Review Date	October 26, 2017
Primary Reviewer	Kelly M. Kitchens, Ph.D.
Secondary Reviewer	Tapash Ghosh, Ph.D.
Recommendation	ADEQUATE

1. **REVIEW SUMMARY:**

Background:

The firm is seeking approval of Lidocaine Patch, 5%, under the 505(j) path. Lidocaine Patch is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia. The drug product is packaged as one patch in a child-resistant envelope with 30 envelopes per carton. The reference listed drug (RLD), Lidoderm® (lidocaine patch 5%), was approved under NDA 20612 for the 5% strength.

Submission:

This is a resubmission in response to the Complete Response (CR) letter dated July 7, 2017. The resubmission includes the firm's response to Biopharmaceutics deficiencies related to the drug release method validation, data, and acceptance criteria.

Review's Objective:

The Biopharmaceutics review is focused on the adequacy of the drug release method and acceptance criteria.

Reviewer's Assessment:

The drug release method and acceptance criteria are adequate.

Conclusion and Recommendation:

From the Biopharmaceutics perspective, ANDA 209190 for Lidocaine Patch, 5%, is recommended for approval.

2. REVIEW:

a) List Submissions being reviewed:

September 26, 2017	Resubmission, 1 st minor complete response amendment
--------------------	---

b) Highlight Key Outstanding Issues from Last Review Cycle: A Complete Response (CR) letter was issued on July 7, 2017 (see Appendix 2 for the Biopharmaceutics CR comments). In the CR letter, the Division of Biopharmaceutics requested additional information to support the drug release method validation (b) (4) and acknowledgement of their acceptance of the recommended drug release acceptance criteria.

c) Concise Description of Outstanding Issues: N/A

d) Drug Release method and acceptance criteria proposed by the Applicant:

Method Source	Diffusion Apparatus	Speed (RPMs)	Medium/Temperature	Volume (mL)	Sampling Times (minutes)	Acceptance criteria
FDA	USP apparatus 5 (paddle over disk)	50	Acetic acid/sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.0 at 32°C	500	10, 20, 30, 60, 120, 180, 360, 660, 1440	30 minutes (b) (4) NLT (b) (4) 1 hour (b) (4); NLT (b) (4) 2 hours (b) (4) NLT (b) (4)

e) Summary of Drug Release Data

Summary table of all the dissolution profiles

Batch	Mean % Lidocaine released at 10 minutes	Mean % Lidocaine released at 30 minutes	Mean % Lidocaine released at 60 minutes	Mean % Lidocaine released at 120 minutes	Mean % Lidocaine released at 180 minutes
L1304151	(b) (4)				
L1304191					
L1304201					
L1605301					
L16053111					
L16053112					
Min individual value from all batches					
Max individual value from all batches					
Average of all batches					

Refer to Appendix 1 for the tables of detailed drug release data.

3. REVIEWER'S ASSESSMENT:

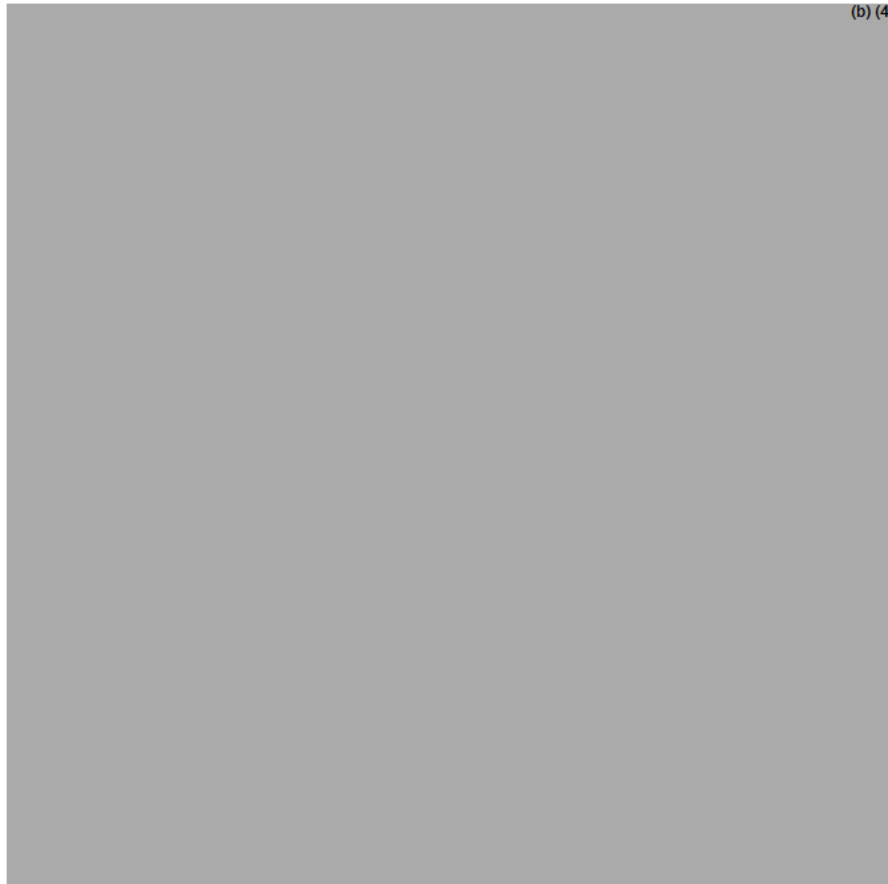
Reviewer's assessment of CR responses:

CR #1: The submitted chromatograms demonstrate that there are no interfering compounds with the analyte, Lidocaine.



(b) (4)

(b) (4)



Thus, the drug release method is demonstrated to be specific.

CR #2: Linearity, as well as accuracy and repeatability precision, were validated in an appropriate range [redacted] (b) (4) for the drug release samples of lidocaine.

CR #3: The firm did not provide an adequate explanation as to why lidocaine release [redacted] (b) (4) at the 24-hour time point. However, since drug release is [redacted] (b) (4) at 24 hours, the drug release profile is adequate.

CR #4: The firm corrected the dilution factor of the standard from [redacted] (b) (4) [redacted]. The drug release method was revised accordingly and validated (Addendum Method Validation Report, Dissolution Test for Lidocaine Medicated Patches, Document # RMV-LAB-431-01-ADD01-Revision 01). Therefore, the firm provided additional drug release data (see Appendix 1) using the biobatch (L1304191), exhibit batches (L1304151 and L1304201), and validation batches (L1605301, L16053111, and L16053112) to support their proposed drug release acceptance criteria.

Time Point	Firm's original proposed	FDA-recommended	Firm's current proposed
10 minutes	---	NMT (b) (4)	NMT (b) (4)
30 minutes	NL (b) (4)	(b) (4)	(b) (4)
180 minutes	---	NLT (b) (4)	NLT (b) (4)

The firm's proposed acceptance criteria are adequate based on the drug release data (at release/T=0) submitted.

The firm's CR responses are **adequate**.

In Vitro Release Method: Adequate

In Vitro Release Acceptance Criteria: Adequate

4. LIST OF BIOPHARMACEUTICS COMMENTS:

The firm developed and validated an adequate drug release method to measure the release of lidocaine from the drug product. Therefore, the drug release method is adequate. In addition, the firm's proposed drug release acceptance criteria are adequate based on the submitted drug release data (b) (4) submitted. It is noted that the Drug Product reviewer has some deficiencies related to the drug release data during stability to be communicated to the firm.

5. CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATION:

The following drug release method and acceptance criteria are recommended for the test product:

USP Apparatus	Speed (rpm)	Medium/Temperature	Volume (mL)	Acceptance criteria
USP apparatus 5 (paddle over disk)	50	Acetic acid/sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.0 at 32°C	500	10 minutes: NMT (b) (4) 30 minutes (b) (4) 180 minutes: NLT (b) (4)

From the Biopharmaceutics perspective, ANDA 209190 for Lidocaine Patch, 5%, is recommended for approval.

6. SIGNATURE BLOCK:

Primary Biopharmaceutics Reviewer:

Kelly M. Kitchens, Ph.D., October 31, 2017

Secondary Biopharmaceutics Reviewer:

Tapash Ghosh, Ph.D., October 31, 2017

APPENDIX 1

In Vitro Release Data Tables

Batch L1304191

Time	Vessel 1	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Vessel 4	Vessel 5	Vessel 6	Average	Max	Min	SD	CV%
10 min	(b) (4)										
30 min											
60 min											
120 min											
180 min											

Batch L1304151

Time	Vessel 1	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Vessel 4	Vessel 5	Vessel 6	Average	Max	Min	SD	CV%
10 min	(b) (4)										
30 min											
60 min											
120 min											
180 min											

Batch L1304201

Time	Vessel 1	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Vessel 4	Vessel 5	Vessel 6	Average	Max	Min	SD	CV%
10 min	(b) (4)										
30 min											
60 min											
120 min											
180 min											

Batch L1605301

Time	Vessel 1	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Vessel 4	Vessel 5	Vessel 6	Average	Max	Min	SD	CV%
10 min	(b) (4)										
30 min											
60 min											
120 min											
180 min											

Batch L16053111

Time	Vessel 1	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Vessel 4	Vessel 5	Vessel 6	Average	Max	Min	SD	CV%
10 min	(b) (4)										
30 min											
60 min											
120 min											
180 min											

Batch L16053112

Time	Vessel 1	Vessel 2	Vessel 3	Vessel 4	Vessel 5	Vessel 6	Average	Max	Min	SD	CV%
10 min	(b) (4)										
30 min											
60 min											
120 min											
180 min											

APPENDIX 2

Biopharmaceutics Information Requests and Firm Responses

Comments from July 7, 2017 CR letter:

Biopharmaceutics CR#1:

Submit the chromatograms generated for the specificity results of the drug release method validation (document number RMV LAB 431-03).

Firm's response to CR#1:

The following chromatograms are provided in section 3.2.P.5.3.

- Blank mobile phase chromatogram
- Placebo chromatogram
- Process standard solution chromatogram
- Reconstituted sample chromatogram

Biopharmaceutics CR#2:

Re-validate the analytical assay for linearity in a concentration range that covers the drug release sample concentrations, and report the linearity concentrations as percentage.

Firm's response to CR#2:

The analytical assay for linearity in a concentration range that covers the drug release sample concentrations has been revalidated. It was determined that the linearity, precision, and accuracy in the range of [REDACTED]^{(b)(4)} of the nominal active concentration was successfully carried out and validated. Refer to Addendum Method Validation Report, Dissolution Test for Lidocaine Medicated Patches, Document # RMV-LAB-431-01-ADD01- Revision 01, located in 3.2.P.5.3.

Biopharmaceutics CR#3:

Provide an explanation for the [REDACTED]^{(b)(4)} in drug release at the 1440-minute (24-hour) time point.

Firm's response to CR#3:

[REDACTED]^{(b)(4)} Given that the reference listed drug we believe that this is an artifact.

Biopharmaceutics CR#4:

Your proposed drug release acceptance criteria are inadequate. The following acceptance criteria are recommended based on the drug release data submitted:

10 minutes: NMT [REDACTED]^{(b)(4)}

30 minutes: Between (b) (4)

120 minutes: NLT (b) (4)

We request that you acknowledge your acceptance of the recommended drug release acceptance criteria, and update the drug product specifications accordingly.

Firm's response to CR#4:

Rhodes acknowledges the Agency's recommended drug release acceptance criteria; however, different acceptance criteria is being proposed based on the results from both the reference listed drug (LIDODERM®) and the test product as follows:

10 minutes: NMT (b) (4)

30 minutes: Between (b) (4)

180 minutes: NLT (b) (4)

Justification for these proposed specifications are explained in the Evaluation of Dissolution Data and Definition of Specifications, RA-LAB-2017-04 Rev. 01, located in 3.2.P.5.3.



Kelly 4
Kitche 4

Submitted by Kelly Kitche 4
Date: 12/01/2017 07:28:01PM 4
GUID : 508d 6fd00028 9b 6320c175775bdf 4



T p 4h 4
Gho h 4

Submitted by T p 4h 4 Gho h 4
Date: 12/01/2017 12:52:22 PM 4
GUID : 508d 7230002 2 63ddcef616c 190df 4



Fred
Echoles

Digitally signed by Fred Echoles
Date: 3/04/2020 02:05:47PM
GUID: 59d7e735007d9683178cc20188cfb7e4

BIOPHARMACEUTICS

Product Background: The firm is seeking approval of Lidocaine Patch, 5%, under the 505(j) path. Lidocaine Patch is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia. The drug product is packaged as one patch in a child-resistant envelope with 30 envelopes per carton. The reference listed drug (RLD), Lidoderm® (lidocaine patch 5%), was approved under NDA 20612 for the 5% strength.

ANDA: 209190

Drug Product Name / Strength: Scopolamine Transdermal System Patch, 1.5 mg

Route of Administration: Transdermal

Applicant Name: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.

Review Summary:

The firm proposes to use the FDA-recommend drug release method for Lidocaine Patch. The drug release validation and proposed acceptance criteria are inadequate. Therefore, the following deficiencies will be conveyed to the firm:

1. Submit the chromatograms generated for the specificity results of the drug release method validation (document number RMV LAB 431-03).
2. Re-validate the analytical assay for linearity in a concentration range that covers the drug release sample concentrations, and report the linearity concentrations as percentage.
3. Provide an explanation for the (b) (4) in drug release at the 1440-minute (24-hour) time point.
4. Your proposed drug release acceptance criteria are inadequate. The following acceptance criteria are recommended based on the drug release data submitted:

10 minutes: NMT (b) (4)

30 minutes: Between (b) (4)

120 minutes: NLT (b) (4)

We request that you acknowledge your acceptance of the recommended drug release acceptance criteria, and update the drug product specifications accordingly.

List Submissions being reviewed (table):

Submission	Purpose of Submission
April 13, 2016	Original

Highlight Key Outstanding Issues from Last Cycle: N/A

Concise Description Outstanding Issues Remaining: See the list of deficiencies

BCS Designation

Reviewer’s Assessment: The proposed product is a transdermal patch; therefore, BCS designation is not pertinent to this application.

Solubility:

Permeability:

Dissolution:

Drug Release Method and Acceptance Criteria

Reviewer’s Assessment: INADEQUATE

- There is a FDA-recommended drug release method for this drug product:

Drug Release Conditions	Apparatus:	V (paddle over disk)
	Sinkers (If yes, type of sinkers)	No
	Speed of Rotation:	50 rpm
	Medium:	Acetic acid/sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.0 at 32°C
	Volume:	500 mL

- The firm used the FDA-recommended drug release method to measure drug release of the test and RLD products.
- The analytical assay for the drug release testing was validated for system suitability, specificity, linearity and range, precision, accuracy, filtration study, solution stability, and robustness. Refer to Module 3.2.P.5.3. “Method Validation Report – Dissolution Test for Lidocaine Medicated Patches” for full details of the validation report.
 - There is an addendum to the validation report, since the drug release method was modified for the following after the original validation report was completed:
 - (b) (4)
 - Sampling time change from 30 minutes to 30 minutes, 1 hour, and 2 hours; and,
 - Release specification for the new sampling times.
 - In the addendum, the analytical assay was validated for specificity, accuracy, and precision.

Drug Release Acceptance Criteria

- The firm proposed the following acceptance criterion: NLT (b)(4) released in 0.5 hour. Per the addendum method validation report, the firm will implement the following acceptance criteria (although this is not reported in the drug product specifications table):
 - 30 minutes (± 2%): NLT (b)(4)
 - 1 hour (± 2%): NLT (b)(4)
 - 2 hours (± 2%): NLT (b)(4)
- The firm provided complete drug release data (individual, mean, %CV, profile) for 12 units (non-pooled) of both the test and RLD products in the drug release testing.
 - Drug release testing was conducted on the biobatches of the test product (batch no. L1304191) and RLD (batch no. Y2282) products.
 - The test product batch was within 6 months old when testing was conducted, and the RLD product batch was unexpired at the time of drug release testing.

The drug release study results are summarized in the following table and drug release profile:

Dissolution Conditions		Apparatus:	5 (Paddle over disc)													
		Speed of Rotation:	50 rpm													
		Medium:	Acetic acid/Sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.0													
		Volume:	500 mL													
		Temperature:	32°C ± 0.5°C													
Firm's Proposed Specifications		(b)(4) released after 0.5 hour														
Dissolution Testing Site (Name, Address)		Altergon Italia S.r.l. Zona Industriale, Morra de Sanctis Avellino 83040, Italy														
Study Ref No.	Testing Date	Product ID / Batch No.	Dosage Strength & Form	No. of Dosage Units	Collection Times (minutes)										Study Report Location	
					10	20	30	60	120	180	360	660	1440			
RT008-13	10/16/2013	Test Product: Lidocaine Patch 5% Lot# L1304191 Manufacture Date 04/2013	700 mg/patch	12	Mean	31	49	62	80	94	97	97	97	93	Module 2, Section 2.7, Report RT 008-13-02	
					Range	(b)(4)										
					% CV	6.2	3.4	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.8	4.1	5.2		
RT008-13	10/24/2013	Reference Product: Lidoderm, Lot# Y2282 Expiry Date: 10/2015	700 mg/patch	12	Mean	32	46	60	77	92	97	97	96	90	(b)(4)	
					Range	(b)(4)										
					% CV	12.1	7.2	5.8	5.1	3.5	4.7	2.1	1.5	2.2		

Reviewer's comments:

- The analytical method for drug release testing was adequately validated for system suitability, precision, accuracy, filtration study, solution stability, and robustness.
 - The firm will be requested to submit the chromatograms generated for the specificity results of the drug release method validation (document number RMV LAB 431-03).
 - Linearity was validated in the concentration range (b) (4). The firm will be requested to re-validate the analytical assay for linearity in a concentration range that covers the drug release sample concentrations, and to report the linearity concentrations as percentage.
 - The sample solution is stable for up to 48 hours at room temperature.
 - The method is robust to small changes in flow rate, column temperature, mobile phase composition, and column from different suppliers.
- The firm will be requested to explain why drug release (b) (4) at the 1440-minute (24-hour) time point.
- The firm's proposed drug release acceptance criteria are inadequate. The following acceptance criteria are recommended based on the drug release data submitted:
 - 10 minutes: NMT (b) (4)
 - 30 minutes: Between (b) (4)
 - 120 minutes: NLT (b) (4)The firm will be requested to acknowledge their acceptance of the recommended drug release acceptance criteria, and update the drug product specifications accordingly.

List of Deficiencies (IR#1):

1. Submit the chromatograms generated for the specificity results of the drug release method validation (document number RMV LAB 431-03).

2. Re-validate the analytical assay for linearity in a concentration range that covers the drug release sample concentrations, and report the linearity concentrations as percentage.
3. Provide an explanation for the (b) (4) in drug release at the 1440-minute (24-hour) time point.
4. Your proposed drug release acceptance criteria are inadequate. The following acceptance criteria are recommended based on the drug release data submitted:

10 minutes: NMT (b) (4)

30 minutes: Between (b) (4)

120 minutes: NLT (b) (4)

We request that you acknowledge your acceptance of the recommended drug release acceptance criteria, and update the drug product specifications accordingly.

Primary Biopharmaceutics Reviewer Name and Date:

Kelly M. Kitchens, Ph.D., February 13, 2017

Secondary Reviewer Name and Date:

Haritha Mandula, Ph.D., February 21, 2017



Haritha 8
Man 8 a 8

i ita y si ne by Haritha Man 8 a
ate: 2/23/2017 01:17:06PM 8
GUI 850 8a6fb0002 2 f4145940 f32a1ce0 8



Ke y 8
Kitchens 8

i ita y si ne by Ke y Kitchens 8
ate: 2/23/2017 01:31:04PM 8
GUI 850 8a6f 0002 89b46320c175775b fa

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

STATISTICAL REVIEW

This memo serves as a change in GDRP in the recommendation of the statistical review for ANDA 209190. Following a June 8, 2017 meeting with the clinical review team in DCR/OB/OGD ("DCR"), the Division of Biometrics VIII in OB/OTS ("DBVIII") revises the recommendation and now considers the allocation adequate.

In our complete review of the ANDA, we identified deficiencies in the submitted data and sensitivity study, Study RP-LID-SSI, and found the quality of the data to be so poor as to render any analyses meaningless. This led to an "inadequate" recommendation in GDRP.

On June 8, 2017, the review team in DBVIII held a meeting with the DCR ANDA clinical review team. In this meeting, the clinical team communicated that they determined the bioequivalence studies submitted for the ANDA, namely the PK and adherence studies, were of sufficient quality, that the data in the ANDA support a conclusion of bioequivalence between the products, and that the effect of the allocation could be addressed. DBVIII reiterated that during the review from a statistical standpoint, we determined the data and sensitivity study RP-LID-SSI do have numerous issues with the design, conduct and data quality. However, DBVIII communicated that we defer to and accept the DCR ANDA team's overall allocation of the bioequivalence studies as a whole and that the quality of the evidence from a clinical standpoint is sufficient to support the allocation.



Stella
Groer

Submitted by Stella Groer
Date: 6/15/2017 01:29:37PM
GUID : 50 da6d100025e36141b16fa39f2 461 8



Fa rouz
Makhlouf 8

Submitted by Fa rouz Makhlouf
Date: 6/15/2017 01:25:20PM
GUID : 50 da6d000025d d7f00c21ec50be7f0 8

Department Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
Office Translational Sciences
Office Biostatistics



STATISTICAL REVIEW AND EVALUATION

CLINICAL STUDIES

ANDA/Serial Number NDA 209190 A

Drug Name: T Lidocaine Patch 5%

Indication(s): Relief of pain associated with post-herpetic neuralgia

Reference Listed Drug: Lidoderm®

Applicant: T Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.

Date(s): T Submitted: April 14, 2016
Received by FDA: April 14, 2016
Review Assignment: June 10, 2016
Review Completion Date: June 16, 2017

Biometrics Division: Division Biometrics VIII

Statistical Reviewer: Simesh Chattopadhyay, Ph.D.

Secondary Reviewers: Fairuz Makhlu, Ph.D., Deputy Director
Stella Grasser, Ph.D., Director

Medical Division: T Division Clinical Review in the Office of Generic Drugs

Clinical Team: Sunny Tse, Ph.D., Clinical Reviewer
Caroline Kim, Pharm.D., Clinical Team Leader

Keywords: active control, non-inferiority, endpoint analysis/LOCF, per protocol, missing data. T

Table o o e L

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY7

1.1 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS7

1.2 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CLINICAL STUDIES7

1.3 STATISTICAL FINDINGS AND ISSUESL.....8

1.4 COMMENTS ABOUT THE APPLICATION14

2 INTRODUCTION19 L

2.1 OVERVIEW19

 2.1.1 Background19

 2.1.2 Regulatory History19

 2.1.3 Specific Studies Reviewed19

2.2 DATA SOURCES20

3 STATISTICAL EVALUATION22

3.1 DATA AND ANALYSIS QUALITY22

3.2 EVALUATION OF STUDY REPORT- ID-SSI (IRRITATION AND SENSITIZATION STUDY) ..L.....23

 3.2.1 Study Objectives23

 3.2.2 Study Design24

 3.2.3 Assessments28

 3.2.4 Changes in the Study Conduct ..L.....30

 3.2.5 Study EndpointsL.....31

 3.2.5.1 Applicant’s Endpoints31

 3.2.5.2 Reviewer’s Endpoints31

 3.2.6 Sample Size Considerations32

 3.2.7 Statistical Methodologies32

 3.2.7.1 Analysis Populations32

 3.2.7.2 Analysis of Irritation34

 3.2.7.3 Analysis of Sensitization36

 3.2.7.4 Analysis of Adhesion37

 3.2.8 Subject Disposition and Analysis Populations38

 3.2.8.1 Applicant’s Subject Disposition and Exclusion from Analysis Populations ..L.....38

 3.2.8.2 Additional Exclusions by the FDA Reviewer46

 3.2.8.2.1 No Ninth Irritation Assessment in the Induction Phase46

 3.2.8.2.2 Exclusion Recommended in the OSIS Inspection Report47

 3.2.8.2.3 Skipped Visits48

 3.2.8.2.4 Detached Patches and Make-up Patches49

 3.2.8.3 FDA’s Analysis Populations55

 3.2.8.3.1 PPPI1 and PPS155

 3.2.8.3.2 PPPI2 and PPS257

 3.2.8.3.3 PPPI3 and PPS3L.....57

 3.2.8.3.4 PPPI4 and PPS459 L

 3.2.8.3.5 PPPI5 and PPS560

 3.2.8.3.6 PPPI6 and PPS662

 3.2.8.9 Demographic and Baseline Characteristics62

 3.2.10 Results and Conclusions63

 3.2.10.1 Applicant’s Analysis Results63

 3.2.10.2 Reviewer’s Analysis Results67

 3.2.10.2.1 Irritation Analysis Results in PPPI1 ..L.....67

 3.2.10.2.2 Irritation Analysis Results in PPPI2 ..L.....69

 3.2.10.2.3 Irritation Analysis Results in PPPI372

 3.2.10.2.4 Irritation Analysis Results in PPPI4 ..L.....74 L

 3.2.10.2.5 Irritation Analysis Results in PPPI576

 3.2.10.2.6 Irritation Analysis Results in PPPI679

3.2.10.2.7	Se a o A aly	81 R
3.3	EVALUATION OF STUDY P-LID-PK001 (PHA MACOKINETIC AND ADHESION STUDY)..R.....	85
3.3.1	<i>Study Objectives</i>	85
3.3.2	<i>Study Design</i>	85
3.3.3	<i>Adhesion Assessments</i>	86
3.3.4	<i>Endpoints</i>	87
3.3.5	<i>Sample Size Considerations</i>	87
3.3.6	<i>Statistical Methodologies</i>	88
3.3.6.1	A aly Popula o	88
3.3.6.2	Pr mary A aly of Adhe o	88
3.3.7	<i>Subject Disposition and Analysis Populations</i>	90
3.3.8	<i>Demographic and Baseline Characteristics</i>	90
3.3.9	<i>Results and Conclusions</i>R.....	91
3.3.9.1	Appl ca ' A aly e ul	91
3.3.9.2	ev ewer' A aly e ul	92
3.4	EVALUATION OF SAFETY	95
4	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	96
4.1	SUMMA Y TABLES FO THE CLINICAL EVIEWE R.....	97
4.2	STATISTICAL ISSUES	99 R
4.3	COLLECTIVE EVIDENCE	105
4.4	CONCLUSIONS AND ECOMMENDATIONS.....R.....	105
	REFERENCES:	105

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Randomization Scheme for Study R-1-LID-SSI..P.....	24
Table 2: Dermatal Response Rating Scale.....	28
Table 3: Applicant's "Other Effects" Rating Scale.....P.....	28
Table 4: Comparison of Applicant's and FD's "Other Effects" Rating Scales.....	30
Table 5: Comparison of Excluded Sites from the Applicant's Site Between the Original Submission and the December 9, 2016 Submission.....	41
Table 6: Comparison of Excluded Sites from the Applicant's Site Between the Original Submission and the December 9, 2016 Submission.....	43
Table 7: Comparison of Excluded Sites from IND Site Between Applicant's Submissions and FD's Determination.....	45
Table 8: Subjects with Skipped Visits During the Induction Phase.....	49
Table 9: Detached Sites in the Induction Phase Sited on the 9 December 2016 Submission.....	49
Table 10: Detached Sites in the Challenge Phase Sited on the 9 December 2016 Submission..P.....	50
Table 11: Mismatch in Patch Detachment Flag and Adhesion Score in the 9 December 2016 Submission.....	51
Table 12: Frequencies of Detached and Replaced Sites in the Induction Phase by Patch Number and in the Challenge Phase.....	52
Table 13: List of Replacement Sites.....	52
Table 14: List of Make-up Sites.....	53
Table 15: Sites Excluded from I1 and S1.....	56
Table 16: Sites Excluded from I3 and S3.....	58
Table 17: Sites Excluded from I5 and S5.....	60
Table 18: Demographic and Baseline Characteristics for Irritation and Sensitization Study: Gender, Race and Age.....	63
Table 19: Summary of Cumulative Irritation Index in Induction Phase by Treatment and Cohort in Full Irritation Analysis Population per Applicant.....	63
Table 20: Summary of Cumulative Irritation Index in Challenge Phase by Treatment and Cohort in Full Irritation Analysis Population per Applicant.....	64
Table 21: Analysis of Cumulative Irritation Index in the Induction Phase in the Full Irritation Analysis Population per Applicant.....	65
Table 22: Post-Hoc Analysis of Cumulative Irritation Index in the Induction Phase in the Full Irritation Analysis Population per Applicant.....	65
Table 23: Summary of the Number of Skin Sensitization Reactions in Full Sensitization Analysis Population per Applicant.....	66
Table 24: Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with Specific Combined "Dermatal Response" and "Other Effect" Score in the I1.....	67
Table 25: Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of "Dermatal Response" plus "Other Effects" Scores During the Induction Phase) in I1 per FD Reviewer.....	68
Table 26: Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in I1 per FD P.....	68
Table 27: Subjects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or < 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in I1.....	69
Table 28: Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Subjects with Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in I1.....	69
Table 29: Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with Specific Combined "Dermatal Response" and "Other Effect" Score in the I2.....	69
Table 30: Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of "Dermatal Response" plus "Other Effects" Scores During the Induction Phase) in I2 per FD Reviewer.....	70
Table 31: Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in I2 per FD.....	71

Table 3	Effects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI	71
Table 33	Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Effects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI	71
Table 34	Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with a Specific Combined "Dermal Response" and "Other Effect" Score in the PPPI3	7
Table 35	Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of "Dermal Response" Plus "Other Effects" Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI3 per FDA Reviewer	73
Table 36	Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI3 per FDA	73
Table 37	Effects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI3	73
Table 38	Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Effects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI3	74
Table 39	Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with a Specific Combined "Dermal Response" and "Other Effect" Score in the PPPI4	74
Table 40	Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of "Dermal Response" Plus "Other Effects" Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI4 per FDA Reviewer	75
Table 41	Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI4 per FDA	75
Table 4	Effects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI4	76
Table 43	Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Effects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI4	76
Table 44	Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with a Specific Combined "Dermal Response" and "Other Effect" Score in the PPPI5	76
Table 45	Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of "Dermal Response" Plus "Other Effects" Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI5 per FDA Reviewer	77
Table 46	Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI5 per FDA	78
Table 47	Effects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI5	78
Table 48	Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Effects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI5	78
Table 49	Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with a Specific Combined "Dermal Response" and "Other Effect" Score in the PPPI6	79
Table 50	Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of "Dermal Response" Plus "Other Effects" Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI6 per FDA Reviewer	80
Table 51	Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI6 per FDA	80
Table 5	Effects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI6	80
Table 53	Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Effects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI6	81
Table 54	Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPP 1	81
Table 55	Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPP	8
Table 56	Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPP 3	8
Table 57	Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPP 4	83
Table 58	Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPP 5	83
Table 59	Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPP 6	84
Table 60	Patches with Irritation Score \geq at 48 or 7 Hour Evaluation in Challenge Phase	84
Table 61	Randomization Scheme for the Study RP-LID-PK001	85 <

	Table 62	Dee nition of Analysis Populations per Patch.....	90
	Table 63	Demographic Characteristics for Study RP-LI -PK001 Gender, Race and Age.....	90
	Table 64	Applicants' Use of Curative Adhesion Index and Differences in the Curative Adhesion Index (Test vs. Reference) in Study Population.....	91
	Table 65	Number of Patches with Improved Adhesion Scores in the PPPA.....	92
	Table 66	Number and Percent of Test and Reference Patches with Each Monitored Adhesion Score at Each Assessment.....	92
m m a	Table 67	Use of Mean Adhesion Scores (Monitored) in the PP Population per FDA Review.....	93
	Table 68	Primary Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Adhesion Score (Monitored) for Test vs. Reference Patches per FDA.....	93
	Table 69	Additional Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Adhesion Score (Monitored) for Test vs. Reference Patches per FDA.....	94
	Table 70	Subjects with or without Meaningful Degree of Adherence (Maximum Adhesion Score ≥ 3 or < 3) for Test and Reference Products in FDA's PPPA.....	94
	Table 71	Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Subjects with a Meaningful Degree of Adherence in FDA's PPPA.....	94
	Table 72	Time to Patch Application in Patch Collection Protocol Adherence in FDA's PPPA.....	95
	Table 73	Number and Percent of Subjects with Absolute Difference in Mean Adhesion Score Between the Test and Reference Patches Larger Than 1.....	95
	Table 74	Individual and Sensitivity Analyses (Study RP-LI - I) Per Applicant and FDA.....	97
	Table 75	Adhesion Analysis (Study RP-LI -PK001) Per Applicant and FDA.....	99 S

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

The applicant submitted results from two studies - an irritation and sensitization study (Study RP-LID-SSI) to evaluate the potential for skin irritation and sensitization of test lidocaine 5% transdermal patch compared to the reference Lidoderm® 5% lidocaine patch in healthy adult subjects and pharmacokinetic and adhesion study (Study RP-LID-PK001) to assess the bioequivalence of single 2100 mg dose of test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical patch versus reference Lidoderm® topical patch after 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasted conditions and to compare adhesive properties of the test and reference patches. The irritation and sensitization study RP-LID-SSI had numerous issues with the design, conduct and data quality. Due to design and conduct issues and inconsistencies within and between datasets, no single analysis population could be considered. The reviewer considered six different irritation analysis populations and six different sensitization analysis populations. The test patch showed non-inferiority to the reference patch with respect to mean irritation score in the induction phase in all of those irritation analysis populations (one-sided 95% upper confidence bound for Test -1.25*Reference using linear model based on reviewer's analysis: -0.038 in two of the irritation analysis populations, -0.039 in three of the irritation analysis populations and -0.041 in one irritation analysis population). There was no sensitization reaction in any of the sensitization analyses. However, considering the extremely poor quality of data, the reviewer has no confidence in the correctness of the results. In the adhesion study RP-LID-PK001, the test patch showed non-inferiority to the reference patch with respect to mean adhesion score in the per protocol population (one-sided 95% upper confidence bound for Test - a Reference using linear mixed model based on reviewer's analysis: -0.4075).

1.2 Brief Overview of Clinical Studies

This review is based on two studies, RP-LID-SSI and RP-LID-PK001. Study RP-LID-SSI was a randomized, single-center, controlled, evaluator-blinded study to evaluate the potential for skin irritation and sensitization of test lidocaine 5% transdermal patch compared to the reference Lidoderm® 5% lidocaine patch in healthy adult subjects. The study enrolled 248 healthy adult subjects at single center (b) (4) in USA. The study had two phases: a irritation/induction (Days 1-22) and sensitization/challenge (Days 36-41). Each subject was to receive both patches simultaneously on Days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19 during the induction phase and on Day 36 during the challenge phase. Skin irritation was assessed using 'dermal response' and 'other effects' scores after each patch removal during the induction phase, and 30 minutes and 24, 48 and 72 hours after patch removal on Day 38. Primary evaluation of irritation was based on non-inferiority analysis of mean irritation score of the test patches against that of the reference patches during the induction phase. Evaluation of sensitization was based on the irritation scores during the challenge phase. The first subject was enrolled on (b) (6) and the last subject completed the study on (b) (6).

Study R b K001 was a single center, randomized, open label, single dose, two period, crossover study to assess the bioequivalence of a single 2100 mg dose of a test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical patch versus reference lidoderm® topical patch after a 12 hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasted conditions and to compare adhesive properties of the test and reference patches. The study enrolled 48 subjects at a single center (Hackensack, New Jersey) in USA. Each subject was randomized to one of two treatment sequences. In each study period, three test or three reference patches were applied simultaneously, for a 12 hour period, to the infrascapular area of the back on either side of the spine, without occlusion, with approximately 2.5 cm between each patch. Serial blood samples for determination of lidocaine plasma concentrations and PK analysis were obtained at time 0 (within 90 minutes pre application) and 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 48 hours after patch application. Patch adhesion was assessed 6 hours (± 30 min) following patch application and within 30 minutes prior to patch removal using the FDA recommended 5 point adhesion rating scale. Primary evaluation of adhesion was based on non inferiority analysis of mean adhesion score of the test patches against that of the reference patches. The study started on (b) (6) and the last subject completed the study on (b) (6).

1.3 Statistical Findings and Issues

In Study R b SS, the test patch showed non inferiority to the reference patch with respect to mean irritation score in the induction phase in six different irritation analysis populations (one sided 95% upper confidence bound for Test \geq Reference using a linear model based on reviewer's analysis: 0.038 in two of the irritation analysis populations, 0.039 in three of the irritation analysis populations and 0.041 in one irritation analysis population). The non inferiority analyses of irritation are presented in Table 26, Table 31, Table 36, Table 41, Table 46 and Table 51. No patch had a potential sensitization. In Study R b K001, the test patch showed non inferiority to the reference patch with respect to mean adhesion score (one sided 95% upper confidence bound for Test \geq Reference using a linear mixed model based on reviewer's analysis: 0.4075). The non inferiority analysis of adhesion is presented in Table 68.

Issues About Study RP-LID-SSI:

1. The quality of the submitted data in this application was extremely poor. There were numerous inconsistencies within and between datasets. The datasets contained incomplete information and many errors. Some of the errors were revealed by the applicant only after FDA asked for information or clarification about inconsistencies in the datasets in Easily Correctable (EC) letters. There are likely many more undetected errors in the datasets. Following are some examples.

- a. The initial analysis procedure was excluded from the analysis procedure in the March 2011 regulatory submission as the submission was received December 9, 2011 in response to ECD.
 - b. The analysis of the package label was based on the analysis scale used in the study. The package label was analyzed separately from the analysis of the clinical trial submission (please see Table 11).
 - c. According to the original submission the package label for Subject (b) (6) and the effect packages for Subject (b) (6) were during the challenge phase. However, as shown in Table 10, based on the December 9, 2011 submission the package label for Subject (b) (6) and the effect packages for Subject (b) (6) were during the challenge phase. These conflicting data give a indication of the possibility of variability in the effect of the same challenge across subjects. If that happens, all analyses will be wrong. This gives a strong reason why critical data should be collected for approval.
 - d. In the response to the statistical reviewer's request for a ECD letter, the application provided a list of packages that were included in the challenge phase as applied within 24 hours after challenge. The reviewer found that the same subjects with the challenge packages included were also included in the challenge packages that were analyzed the same time as the challenge packages. When the reviewer reviewed the ECD letter the application had the packages that were included in the challenge phase submitted for the challenge analysis.
 - e. The reviewer asked for clarification about the assignment of the challenge packages to the individual subjects. The application made the mistake of submitting the label analysis.
2. Some additional files do have sufficient cumulative data and were clear. Specifically, the variables AVAL and AVLC for each parameter in the ADaM analysis must be clearly defined. However, the additional files do have them. The application provides some additional files in response to a FDA request for clarification of the variables for all parameters.
 3. The final primary response to ECD in response was wrong for compliance. For example:
 - a. In response to ECD letter, the application submitted a list of subjects with the challenge packages. However, the reviewer found that the same subjects with the challenge packages were included in the list. When the reviewer reviewed the ECD letter the application applied the application applied to the subjects with the compliance study were included in the list. It appears that the application assumed that the subjects had enough weight to be included in the primary analysis that were useful for the challenge. This is a very significant clinical practice.
 - b. The reviewer also included the list of challenge packages that the application provided in response to ECD letter included a subject with the challenge packages that

have an e a he a \$es a Sor ing o he a a. When he reviewer oin e i ou S
in ano her ECD le er o he a Sli an , he a Sli an a mi e ha he subje Swas S
in lu e in he lis erroneousl . S

4. Subje S (b) (6) wi h rew from he s u S uring he in u Son hase. S
In he a ase submi e on De ember 9, 2016, hese subje \$ were orre \$ ex lu e S
from he er ro o ol o ula ion for irri a ion (PPPI) bu in lu e in he er ro o ol S
o ula ion for sensi iza ion (PPP) wi hou an ex lana ion. S
5. Subje S (b) (6) om ple\$ he in u Son hase bu was is on inue from he s u S b he S
inves iga or before he hallenge hase. However, boh a \$ Ses were in lu e in he S
PPP b he a Sli an in he a ase submi e on De ember 9, 2016. S
6. The a Sli an i no submi he ase re or forms for ubje S (b) (6). Also he S
submi e ase re or forms on aine man errors suSh as \$a ing he irri a ion S
assessmen a e an s ore for one a \$ a a la e esigna e for ano her a \$. For S
exam ple\$ he irri a ion assessmen for he firs se of a \$es was no one for ubje S S
(b) (6) bu he assessmen a e an s ores were no lef blank for ha a \$ an he S
irri a ion assessmen informa ion for he se on se of a \$es was la e a ha la e S
ins ea . A Si ionall , he ase re or forms ha \$o man a a larifi a ion forms S
a a he whi h no onl shows he a a olle \$on an re or ing roblems in he firs S
la e, i also makes he a a rone o ina Sura S. This resul e in a Si tional ages of S
ro o ol evia ions where new ro o ol evia ions are i en ifie along wi h he alrea S S
re or e ones. The arrangemen of hese ages is no learl ex laine b he a Sli an . S
7. For ubje S (b) (6), he irri a ion assessmen s on Da (b) (6) an Da (b) (6) were one 9 an 8 S
minu es, res e \$vel , af er a \$ removal. The ase re or form on ains ommen s ha S
hese are ou -of-win ow irri a ion assessmen s a Sor ing o he ro o ol. A Sor ing o S
he ro o ol (e \$on 4), skin irri a ion assessmen s were o o Sur wi hin 15-30 minu es S
following removal of ea h a \$ uring in u Son hase. Therefore, he ommen s abou S
ou -of-win ow irri a ion assessmen s uring he in u Son hase in he CRF are no S
onsis en wi h he ro o ol. S
8. A Sor ing o he ro o ol, if a a \$ was assesse as <50% a here bu no e a he S
(a hesion s ore of 3) uring he in u Son hase, he skin irri a ion assessmen for ha S
a \$ was no o be in lu e in he irri a ion anal sis an he subje Swas o be s he ule S
for a make-u a \$ a Sli a ion. The ro o ol i no s a e if a make-u a \$ woul be S
a Slie for he a \$es ha om ple\$ e a he (a hesion s ore of 4). However, make- S
u a \$es were a Slie for subje S who i no have an a \$ a hesion s ore of 3. I S
was no e as a ro o ol evia ion b he a Sli an . However, he a Sli an i no a jus S
he anal sis o ula ions ue o his evia ion. S
9. The Offi e of Su S In egri an urveillan e (O S) ins e \$on re or i en ifie 12 S
subje \$ having an a hesion s ore of 4 (e a he) an having a make-u a \$. However, S

Table 14 includes many more subjects with make-up patches that were selected to replace the original scores of each patch.

10. The OSIS specification reports that Subject (b) (6), of her subjects who had a make-up patch or a patch, the specification never had the replacement patch have been made or less than 24 hours. However, based on the actual submission of December 9, 2016, the reviewer could not confirm this. All patches achieved the same results as observed in the actual results of the exam. In addition, the OSIS report states that the ECD response submitted by the applicant on October 21, 2016. In response to Question 2 of the ECD letter, the applicant provided the following lists of subjects who had patches or which had a patch that were unknown.



This includes all 10 subjects (b) (6) for which the OSIS report claimed that the patch was made or less than 24 hours. Since for each of these subjects the measurements were the same as the patch had been made or less than 24 hours, the OSIS report's verification claims are accurate unless the applicant submitted wrong information in response to the questions.

11. The OSIS specification reports that only two subjects (b) (6) who would have had the original assessments if the make-up patches were not used. However, his reviewer examined many more such subjects. Please refer to Table 9 for each patch and Table 14 for make-up patches. It appears from the OSIS report that one of the reasons for excluding these subjects from the per protocol analysis is that these subjects have cumulative original scores (mean original score) greater than zero. The information about whether the cumulative scores are greater than zero is irrelevant in this case. All subjects by the protocol evaluation would be affected in the same way no matter what the cumulative scores are.

12. According to the protocol, three patches of a subject were moved or removed or unacceptable prior to the start of the study phase, the subject was not included from both the original analysis and the analyses of the product, and the subject was removed from the study. However, FDA guidance recommends including these subjects in the original analysis unless observations are not available (LOCF). No subject was removed from the original analysis.

13. According to the protocol, a patch was assessed as <50% adherence but the score of 3) during the study phase, the subject's original assessment for that patch was not included in the original analysis as the subject was not scheduled

for a maximum patch application. It is understood that the irritation score from a maximum patch would reflect the irritation score of the patch that was <50% adhered but not deducted if only a single patch out of patches had <50% adherence without being deducted. However, the protocol did not state how the irritation scores would be scored when two or more patches of the same type for the same person had <50% adherence without being deducted. In response to an ECD (ECD letter date: September 16, 2016, ECD response date: September 2, 2016), the applicant stated that when there were multiple patches of the same type with an adherence score of 3 for the same subject, a single maximum patch was applied and the irritation score for the maximum patch reflected the irritation scores of all the patches with an adherence score of 3 that the maximum patch reflected. The applicant adjusted the number of irritation assessments by counting the number of patches not having an adherence score of 3 and adding on for the maximum patch to that count. For example, if there are 3 patches with an adherence score of 3, then the number of irritation scores is added to calculate the maximum would be 6+1=7. In the reviewer's opinion, this is not an appropriate method to calculate the maximum irritation score since it essentially reduces the number of irritation scores unless there is only one patch with an adherence score of 3. The applicable patch type for that subject should be excluded from the irritation and sensitization analysis.

14. The study design did not follow the Draft Guidance on Lidocaine. According to the guidance, patches should be applied on Days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 1 during the induction phase. The patches should be assessed for irritation after patch removal and before new patch application. Patches applied on Day 1 should be assessed on Day 22. Based on the protocol, the subjects were allowed to see a visit and the patches on until the next visit when they were evaluated for signs of irritation. It resulted in having the same patch on for 4 or 5 days before an irritation assessment while the patches without a scheduled visit were on for 2 or 3 days before the irritation assessment.
15. According to the protocol, the subjects who did not return for one visit to the study site during the induction phase were instructed to remove the patches in place. They were scheduled to receive a maximum patch application at the last visit during the induction phase. The study report did not clearly differentiate the details of the terminology "maximum patch" for two different groups. In the first case, the irritation score of the maximum patch is intended to reflect the irritation score of a partially detached (<50% adherence but not completely detached) patch. In the second case, the maximum patch is simply intended to be an additional patch when a visit was scheduled to maximum a total of patches during the induction phase.
16. According to the protocol, a subject who missed the ninth assessment but had patches applications was considered to have completed the induction phase, and the last observed irritation score (the irritation score for the eighth patch) was carried forward. This approach contradicts the Draft Guidance on Lidocaine since the guidance requires a patch application and evaluation of all patches unless the patch removal is due to excessive irritation. In the reviewer's opinion the subjects who missed the ninth assessment should be excluded from the irritation and sensitization analysis.

17. The CI is a simplified healthy Calle geni a ewould be a Cied all f u edges fea h a C. H oweve , he e was n men i n f his einf Cemen a e in he lini al sudy e C . In es Gñse an E D (E D le e da e: August 23, 2016, E D es Gñse da e: Se Cembe 6, 2016), he a Ci an Cñfi med ha he hy Calle geni a e was used n all f u edges and diag nally n all a Cies. C
18. The a Ci an used a diffe en a ing s ale f C' Cñe effe C' han wha is e Cmmend by FDA in D af Guidan e n Lid Caine. Al h ugh he he effe C' a eg Ges a e iden i al be w Cñ he a Ci an 's and FDA's s ales, he nume i al values ass Ga ed wi h he a eg Ges based n he a Ci an 's s ale a e highe wi h a wide ange han h se based n he FDA's s ale. The a Ci an did n use any le e s Ce f he he effe s. The he effe C' a ing s ales based n he a Ci an and FDA a e Csen ed side by side in Table 4. The a Ci an 's Cñe effe C' a ing s ale in Cases he i i a i n s Ce (de mal es Gñse s Ce + Cñe effe C' s Ce). This in Cased i i a i n s Ce makes b Cñ he nume a C and den mina C f he es s a i s i , whi h is a a i (Tes /Refe en e), la ge and hus he a i l se ne nume i ally. The ef C, he es is m oe Cñkely be f und n n-infe i C he efe en e wi h he a Ci an 's a ing s ale. The eviewe used he FDA- e Cmmended s ale f Che analyses f i i a i n and sensi iza i n. C
19. A C dñg he D af Guidan e n Lid Caine, he a Ci an sh uld Cvide a f equen y able sh wing he nume f a Ci a i n s fea h es a i le wi h ea h Cñbined de mal es Gñse and Cñe effe C' s Ce using he las bse va i n a C ed f Cwa d (LO CF) f C C subje C wh dis Cñinued a es a i le be ause f una C Cñle i i a i n. The a Ci an C did n C Cvide any su h able. C
20. The D af Guidan e n Lid Caine s a es he f ll wing: "T dem CñsCa e n n-infe i i y f he es Cdu C m p a ed he RLD wi h ega d he umula ive i i a i n s Ces, he u C e b und f he ne-sided 95% I f he mean es Cdu Cs Ce minus 1.25 imes he mean RLD s Ce mus be less han equal 0." H oweve , he a Ci an 's i e i n f n n-infe i i y in he ima y analysis was diffe en . The a Ci an Cñside ed he es C du C be n n-infe i he efe en e Cdu Cif he u C e b und f he ne-sided 95% Cñfiden e in e val f he diffe en e be w Cñ he Cdu C (es - efe en e) was n C C g ea e han 0.11. The a Ci an did n C Cvide any jus ifi a i n in he C l, C s a i s i al analysis lan lini al sudy e C f i s i e i n f n n-infe i i y in he ima y analysis and h w hey de e mined he n n-infe i i y ma gin f 0.11. C

Issues About Study RP-LID-PK001: C

1. I sh uld be n C ed ha he igh m C Cñm n f Table 11-4 in he lini al sudy e C has a Cñm n heading "90% Cñfiden e In e val (T/R)". Af e he king he s u C Table 14.5.4 in he lini al sudy e C and he SAS Cñe ha gene a ed ha able, he eviewe C n luded ha he igh m C Cñm n heading in Table 11-4 is in C e CI sh uld be "90% Cñfiden e In e val (T - R)". Table 64 sh ws he C e C Cñm n heading. C

2. There were no points where the reviewer was required from the 6-hour measurement to 12-hour measurement. The applicant did not adjust the reviewer's reference points in the monthly.

1.4 Comments About the Application

We have identified the following issues with Study RP-LID-SSI.

1. The quality of the submitted data in this application was extremely poor. There were numerous deficiencies within the submitted data set. The data set contained incomplete information and many errors. Some of the errors were discovered only after FDA made a preliminary clarification but not until the deficiency in the data set in Emily C. Correctable Deficiency (ECD) letter. There were likely many undetected errors in the data set. FDA does not have any confidence in the correctness of the data set and may manually evaluate the submitted data. Following are some examples of deficiencies and errors.
 - a. The irritation and sensitization multiplicity population and reference exclusion from the multiplicity population did not match the originally submitted data set and the data set submitted on December 9, 2016.
 - b. The reviewer's reference point should be 4 b/w in the reviewer's manual used in the study. The point document flag and reviewer's reference point content in the data set q4-ct16.xpt submitted on December 9, 2016.
 - c. According to the original submission the test points of Subject (b) (6) and the reference points of Subject (b) (6) detected during the challenge phase. However, based on the December 9, 2016 submission, the test points of Subject (b) (6) and the reference points of Subject (b) (6) detected during the challenge phase. The conflicting data give an indication of multiplicity of the reversing the test and reference data for the subject in the data set. If that happened, the only way would be to change.
 - d. In the representative ECD letter, the applicant provided the test points that were not detected and the replacement points were applied within 24 hours after the document. We found that the reference subject with detected points in the list where there was no information about detected points in the data set where the data set contained the same information as the list for the other subject. When we mapped it out in the ECD letter, the applicant acknowledged that the data set did not have the correct information and resubmitted the points in the data set.
 - e. We made a clarification but did not specify that the points removed to the data set time did not match the original xpt and rph.xpt for the subject. The applicant acknowledged the mistake in the data set.
 - f. Subject (b) (6) withdrew from the study during the induction phase. In the data set submitted on December 9, 2016, the subject was

were corrected from the per protocol population for irritation (PPPI) but included in the per protocol population for sensitization (PPPS) with an exception.

- g. Subject (b)(6) completed the induction phase but was discontinued from the study because of an injury before the challenge phase. However, both patches were included in the PPPS because the application in the database was made on December 9, 2016.
2. There were many issues with the design and analysis of this study. Some of them cannot be corrected after completion of the study. We recommend that the application conduct a new irritation and sensitization study following the Draft Guidance on Lidocaine. Following are some design and analysis issues we have identified.
 - a. The study design did not follow the Draft Guidance on Lidocaine. According to the guidance, patches should be applied on Days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19 during the induction phase. The patches should be assessed for irritation after patch removal and before new patch application. Patches applied on Day 19 should be assessed on Day 22. Based on the protocol, the subjects were allowed to skip a visit and keep the patches on until the next visit when they were evaluated for skin irritation. Instances of having the same patch on for 4 or 5 days before an irritation assessment while the patches with a skipped visit were on for 2 or 3 days before the irritation assessment. The application should not allow a skipped visit in an follow-up irritation/sensitization studies.
 - b. According to the protocol, a subject who missed the ninth assessment but had 9 patch applications was considered to have completed the induction phase, and the last observed irritation score (the irritation score for the eighth patch) was carried forward. This approach contradicts the Draft Guidance on Lidocaine since the guidance requires application and evaluation of a 9 patches unless the patch removal is due to excessive irritation. The subjects who missed the ninth assessment should be excluded from the irritation and sensitization analyses.
 - c. According to the protocol, if a patch was assessed as <50% adhered but not detached (adhesion score of 3) during the induction phase, the skin irritation assessment for that patch was not to be included in the irritation analyses and the subject was to be scheduled for a make-up patch application. Instances of having the irritation score from a make-up patch would replace the irritation score of the patch that was <50% adhered but not detached if on a single patch out of 9 patches had <50% adherence with being detached. However, the protocol did not state how the irritation scores would be used when two or more patches of the same type for the same person had <50% adherence with being detached. The application stated in the ECD response dated September 29, 2016 that when there were multiple patches of the same type with an adhesion score of 3 for the same subject, a single make-up patch was applied and the irritation score for the make-up patch replaced the irritation scores of all the patches with an adhesion score of 3 for the make-up patch replaced. This is not an appropriate method to calculate the mean irritation score since essentially reduced the number of irritation scores unless there is only one patch with an adhesion score of 3. We recommend the

applicant in the any make- package in any of the irrigation/enrichment field.

- d. The applicant had a different framing scale for "ther effect" than what is recommended by FDA in Draft Guidance in Lidcaine. Although the ther effect categories are identical between the applicant and FDA's scale, the numerical values assigned with the categories had in the applicant's scale are higher with a wider range than had been in the FDA's scale. Although the applicant did not in the any letter refer to the ther effect. The ther effect letter and numerical scale should be used as recommended in the Draft Guidance in Lidcaine.
- e. According to the protocol, if three packages of a subject were moved from removable degree irrigation during the induction phase, the subject was to be excluded from both the irrigation and enrichment analyses for the product, and discontinued from study participation. However, FDA's Draft Guidance in Lidcaine recommended including the subject in the irrigation analysis if a subject's irrigation carried forward (LOC). Although the subject was discontinued due to excessive irrigation in the study, it should be included in any of the irrigation/enrichment field.
- f. The Draft Guidance in Lidcaine states the following: "To demonstrate non-inferiority of the product compared to the RLD with regard to the cumulative irrigation score, the upper bound of the one-sided 95% CI of the mean difference per minute between the mean RLD score minus the subject's score should be no greater than 0.11." However, the applicant's criterion for non-inferiority in the primary analysis was different. The applicant considered the product to be non-inferior to the reference product if the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence interval of the difference between the product (reference) was no greater than 0.11. The applicant did not provide any justification in the protocol, a statistical analysis plan or clinical study report for this criterion and the non-inferiority margin of 0.11 is determined.

3. There were some issues with the study conduct. The following are some examples.

- a. According to the protocol, if a package was found to be <50% adhered to and detached (adhesion score of 3) during the induction phase, the kinetic irrigation area measurement package was to be included in the irrigation analysis and the subject was to be excluded from a make-package application. The protocol did not state if a make-package should be applied for the package fully detached (adhesion score of 4). However, make-packages were applied for the subject who did not have any package adhesion score of 3. The applicant noted a protocol deviation. However, the applicant did not adjust the analysis population due to this deviation.
- b. For Subject (b) (6), the irrigation area between Day (b) (6) and Day (b) (6) were 9 and 8 minutes, respectively, after package removal. The case report form contains a comment that the error is a -f-wind irrigation area between recording of the protocol. According to the protocol (Section 4), kinetic irrigation area between were

to occur. Therefore, the comments about out-of-duct phase. The CF are not consistent with the protocol.

4. The quality of the submission is poor. The study report did not provide some necessary information. The data definition files did not contain complete information. Also the application's responses to the ECDs were sometimes incomplete and contained errors. Follow are some examples.
 - a. Some data definition files did not have sufficient documentation and were not clear. Specifically, the variables AVAL and AVL C for each parameter in the ADaM dataset must be clearly defined. However, the data definition files did not have them. The application updated some data definition files in response to an FDA request for clarification of those variables for all parameters.
 - b. The application did not submit the case report forms for Subjects (b) (6). Also the submitted case report forms contained many errors such as placing the rating assessment date and score for one patient at a place designated for another patient. For example, the rating assessment for the first set of patients was not done for Subject (b) (6) but the assessment date and scores were left blank for that patient and the rating assessment format for the second set of patients was placed in that place instead. Additionally, the case report forms had too many data clarification forms attached. Collectively, the data collection and record keeping problems, in the first place, also makes the data prone to accuracy. These resulted in additional pages of protocol deviations were in the protocol deviations are defined along with the already reported ones. The arrangement of these pages is not clearly explained.
 - c. According to the protocol, the subjects would not return for one visit to the study site during the duct phase. They were scheduled to receive a make-up patient application at the last visit during the duct phase. The study report did not clearly differentiate the dual use of the term "make-up patient" for different purposes. In one case, the rating score of the make-up patient was intended to replace the rating score of a partially detached (< 0% adhesion but not completely detached) patient. In the other case, the make-up patient was simply intended to be an additional patient received as scheduled to make a total of 9 patients during the duct phase.
 - d. The protocol specified that the hypoallergenic tape should be applied to all four edges of each patient. However, there was some of the site reinforcement tape in the clinical study report. In the ECD response dated September 6, 2016, the application confirmed that the hypoallergenic tape was used on all four edges and accordingly on all patients. These formats should have been included in the clinical study report.
 - e. In the study report analysis results, the applications should provide a frequency table showing the number of applications of each test article in each combined dermal response and other effects score using the last observation carried forward (LOCF) for subjects who did not undergo a test article because of unacceptable

irritation (see also the Draft Guidance on Lidocaine WCLC comments providing the table).

- . In response to an EDL letter, the Applicant submitted a list of subjects with tacrolimus patches. However, we found out that the following subjects with tacrolimus patches in the dataset that were not included in the list. We wrote pointing it out in a subsequent EDL letter to the Applicant, the Applicant replied that the subjects with tacrolimus had not completed the study and were not included in the list. It appears that the Applicant assumed that only the subjects that the Applicant thought would be included in the primary analysis and us the information. All data and information should be submitted and the Applicant does not think it may be useful.
- g. We noticed that the list of tacrolimus patches that the Applicant provided in response to an EDL letter included a subject with tacrolimus patches that did not have any tacrolimus patches according to the data. We wrote pointing it out in another EDL letter, the Applicant acknowledged that the subject was included in the list erroneously.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Overview

2.2 Background

Lidoderm® (lidocaine patch 5%) is indicated for relief of pain associated with post-hypertensive neuralgia. The patch is comprised of an adhesive material containing 5% lidocaine (700 mg) in an aqueous base. It is applied as up to three patches for up to 12 hours within a 24-hour period, directly to intact skin, to cover the most painful areas. Lidocaine, chemically designated as 2-ethyl-2-(diethylamino)-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)acetamide, is an amide-type local anesthetic agent and is suggested to stabilize neuronal membranes by inhibiting the ionic fluxes required for the initiation and conduction of impulses. The amount of lidocaine absorbed from Lidoderm® is directly related to the duration of application and the surface area over which the patch(es) are applied. When used as directed, only $3 \pm 2\%$ of the dose applied is expected to be absorbed, meaning at least 95% (665 mg) of the lidocaine will remain in each used patch. The recommended maximum daily dose of three patches applied simultaneously over a 12-hour period results in a mean peak blood concentration of lidocaine of approximately 0.13 µg/mL, and patch application for three consecutive days does not result in increased lidocaine concentration.

In this ANDA application, Rhodex Pharmaceuticals L.P. is seeking approval of a generic version of the lidocaine 5% topical patch.

2.2 Regulatory History

The first listed drug Lidoderm® was approved under NDA-020612 on March 19, 1999. (b) (4)
Subsequently, the applicant submitted ANDA 209190 on April 14, 2016 for the same product including the same irritation and sensitization study (RP-LID-SSI) and the same pharmacokinetic and adhesion study (RP-LID-PK001). (b) (4)

2.3 Specific Studies Reviewed

The applicant submitted results from two studies - an irritation and sensitization study (Study RP-LID-SSI) and a pharmacokinetic and adhesion study (Study RP-LID-PK001). This review is based on both studies.

Study RP-LID-SSI was a randomized, single-center, controlled, evaluator-blinded study to evaluate the potential for skin irritation and sensitization of a test lidocaine 5% transdermal patch compared to the first listed Lidoderm® 5% lidocaine patch in healthy adult subjects. The study enrolled 248 healthy adult subjects. The study had two phases: irritation/induction (Days 1-22) and

and sens wa vn challenge (Days 36-41). Each subjec was t wrece ve b wh pa ches w s mul ane usly n Days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19 dur ng he nduc vn phase and n Day 36 dur ng he challenge phase. Sk n rr a vn as assessed us ng ‘dermal resp nse’ and ‘ her w effec s’ sc res af er each pa ch rem oval dur ng he nduc vn phase, and 30 m nu es and 24, 48 and 72 h urs af er pa ch rem oval n Day 38. Subjec s wre enr lled a a s ngle cen er (b) (4) n USA. w

Sudy RP-LID-PK001 ws a s ngle-cen er, rand m ied, pen-label, s ngle-d se, w -per d, w cr ssv ver sudy assess he b wqu valence f a s ngle 2100 mg d se f a es f rmula vn f w l d ca ne 5% p cal pa ch versus reference L d derm® p cal pa ch af er a 12-h ur appl ca vn w n heal hy adul male and female subjec s under fas ed c nd wns and we mpare adhes ve w pr per es f he es and reference pa ches. The sudy enr lled 48 subjec s. Each subjec as w rand m ied, ne f w rea men sequences. In each sudy per d, hree es r hree reference w pa ches ere appl ed s mul ane usly, f r a 12-h ur per d, he nfrascapular area f he back w n e her s de f he sp ne, wh u œlus w, wh appr x ma ely 2.5 cm be w een each pa ch. w Ser al bl w samples f r de erm na vn f l d ca ne plasma c ncn ra wns and PK analys s ere w b a ned a me 0 (wh n 90 m nu es pre-appl ca vn) and 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 w and 48 h urs af er pa ch appl ca vn. Pa ch adhes n as assessed 6 h urs (± 30 m n) f ll wng w pa ch appl ca vn and wh n 30 m nu es pr r pa ch rem oval usng he FDA rec m mended 5- w p w adhes n ra ng scale. Subjec s ere enr lled a a s ngle cen e (b) (4) w n USA. w

2.2 Data Sources w

Da a used f r h s rev e ware fr m he elec r n c subm iss wns da ed Apr l 14, 2016, May 23, w 2016, Oc ver 21, 2016 and December 9, 2016. The pa hs are as f ll wns: w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0000\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-ss>, w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0000\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-pk001>, w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0001\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-ss>, w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0001\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-pk001>, w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0006\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-ss> and w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0007\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-ss>. w

The da a def n wn f les are l ca ed a w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0001\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-ss>, w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0001\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-pk001> and w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0007\m5\da ase s\rp-l d-ss>. w

The cl n cal sudy rep rs, pr wc ls and s a s cal rep rs are l ca ed a w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0000\m5\53-cl n-s ud-rep\531-rep-b wpharm-s ud\5312-c mpar-ba-be-s ud-rep\rp-l d-ss> and w
<\\Cdsub1\Evspr d\ANDA209190\0000\m5\53-cl n-s ud-rep\531-rep-b wpharm-s ud\5312-c mpar-ba-be-s ud-rep\rp-l d-pk001>. w

S me SAS c des have been pr v ded n he May 23, 2016 subm iss wns. They are l ca ed a w

\\Cdsesu 1\ ks lod\ANDA209190\001\m5\datasets\ -lid-ssi\analysis\legacy\ og ams and k
\\Cdsesu 1\ ks lod\ANDA209190\001\m5\datasets\ -lid- k001\analysis\legacy\ og ams. k

3 STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The applicant submitted results from two studies - an irritation and sensitization study (Study RP-LID-SSI, titled "A Randomized, Controlled Study to Evaluate the Skin Irritation and Sensitization Potential of a Test Lidocaine 5% Topical Patch Compared to Lidocaine 5% Topical Patch Using a Repeat Insult Patch Test Design in Healthy Adults"), and a pharmacokinetic and adhesion study (Study RP-LID-PK001, titled "A Randomized, Open-Label, Two-Period, Crossover, Single Dose Bioequivalence Study of Lidocaine 5% Topical Patch and Lidocaine® in Healthy Adults under Fasted Conditions"). This review is based on both studies.

3.1 Data and Analysis Quality

Study RP-LID-SSI

The quality of the submitted data and data definition in this application was extremely poor. The reviewer does not have confidence in the results due to the problems with the datasets. Here are the main issues with the datasets and related documents in the submission.

1. There were numerous inconsistencies within and between datasets. The datasets contained incomplete information and many errors. Some of the errors were revealed by the applicant only after FDA asked for information or clarification about inconsistencies in the datasets in Easily Correctable Deficiency (ECD) letters. There are likely many more undetected errors in the datasets. Following are some examples.
 - a. The irritation and sensitization analysis populations and reasons for exclusion from the analysis populations did not match between originally submitted datasets and the datasets submitted on December 9, 2016 in response to an ECD.
 - b. The adhesion score for a detached patch should be 4 based on the adhesion scale used in the study. The patch detachment flag and adhesion score were not consistent in the dataset q4-ct16.xpt submitted on December 9, 2016 (please see Table 1d).
 - c. According to the original submission the test patch of Subject (b) (6) and the reference patches of Subjects (b) (6) detached during the challenge phase. However, as shown in Table 10, based on December 9, 2016 submission, the test patches of Subject (b) (6) and the reference patch of Subject (b) (6) detached during the challenge phase. These conflicting data give an indication of a possibility of reversing the test and reference data for some or all subjects in the dataset. If that happened, all analyses would be wrong. This gives a strong reason why inconsistent data should never be considered for an approval.
 - d. In the response to the statistical reviewer's request sent in an ECD letter, the applicant provided a list of patches that were detached and if a replacement patch was applied within 24 hours after detachment. The reviewer found out that for some subjects with detached patches in the list there was no information about detached patches in the data whereas the data contained the same information as the list for some other subjects. When the reviewer pointed it out in another ECD

- letter to the AL Ant, the AL Ant agreed that the test did not meet the correct information and resubmitted the AL Ades on the test. A
- e. The reviewer asked for clarification about the results of the removal test and the test did not match between the test and the test for some subjects. The AL Ant submitted the missing test results to the test. A
2. Some of the definition files did not have sufficient documentation and were not clear. Specifically, the variables VAL and VLC for the AL Ant measurement in the DM test set must be clearly defined. However, the definition files did not have them. The AL Ant updated some of the definition files in response to the FDA request for clarification of the variables for all AL Ants. A
3. The information provided in some ECD responses was wrong or incomplete. Following are some examples. A
- a. In response to the ECD letter, the AL Ant submitted the first subjects with detailed tests. However, the reviewer found out that there were subjects with detailed tests in the test set that were not included in the test. When the reviewer pointed this out in the subsequent ECD letter to the AL Ant, the AL Ant replied that the subjects were not included in the study were not included in the test. It is the first time the AL Ant assumed that only the subjects that they thought would be included in the study. A useful information. This is contrary to the good information. A
 - b. The reviewer noted that the first of the detailed AL Ant provided in response to the ECD letter included subjects with detailed tests that did not have any detailed tests. When the reviewer pointed this out in the next ECD letter to the AL Ant, the AL Ant submitted that the subjects were included in the test erroneously. A
4. Some of the report forms were not submitted. Also, the report forms were not well organized, and many errors and too many additional clarification forms that were added with the additional test or additional test notes. A

A

Study RP-LID-PK001 A

Overall the study quality for this study was acceptable. A

3.2 Evaluation of Study RP-LID-SSI (Irritation and Sensitization Study) A

3.2.1 Study Objectives A

The primary objectives of this study were: A

- To evaluate the skin irritation induced by the AL Ant on the test side and 5% AL Ant compared to Lioderm 5% on the test side following 21 days of exposure in the elderly adult male and female subjects. A

- To evaluate the skin sensitization induced by topical application of the test product compared to Lidoderm 5% in the 21-day induction phase followed by 48-hour challenge phase in elderly, male, and female subjects.

The secondary objective of this study is:

- To assess the safety and tolerability of the test product compared to Lidoderm 5% in the elderly, male, and female subjects.

3.2.2 Study Design

This was a randomized, single-center, controlled, double-blind, study to evaluate the potential for skin irritation and sensitization of the test product compared to the reference Lidoderm® 5% in the elderly subjects.

The test and reference products were the following:

- Test Product: The test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical product (distributed by Rodes Pharmaceuticals, L.P. and manufactured by Aergon Inc.).
- Reference Product: Lidoderm® (lidocaine 5%) (manufactured by ██████████ (b) (4) ██████████ for Endo Pharmaceuticals Inc.)

Application of test and reference study products consisted of one-fourth of the product.

The study design was:

- Skin irritation was assessed during the induction phase (Days 1-22).
- Skin sensitization was assessed during the challenge phase (Days 36-41).

Irritation/Induction Phase (Days 1-22):

During the induction phase, study products were applied simultaneously on one side of the infrascapular region of the back of each subject. Study products were repeated 3 times weekly (for example Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays or Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) on the same site for 3 consecutive weeks resulting in a total of 9 applications. The test and reference products for each subject were randomly assigned to application sites designated as “upper” and “lower” indicating the relative positioning of the products on the back. The randomization scheme is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Randomization Scheme for Study RP-LID-SSI

Randomization sequence	Test patch site	Reference patch site
1	Upper	Lower
2	Lower	Upper

Following the removal of each patch and prior to patch placement, the patch site was clinically assessed for the appearance in a blinded manner using a visual scale of 0-7 that rated the degree of erythema, edema and other features indicative of irritation. Other effects were rated on a visual scale of 0-4. The total of these scores (0-13) for each patch was considered the irritation score of each patch at each evaluation time point. Patch adhesion data, based on a visual scale of 0-4 as described in Section 3.2.3, was collected prior to removal of each patch.

If a patch was removed for an unacceptable degree of irritation, and a new patch could not be applied to the same site, subsequent applications of the product could be applied to a different skin site on the back (on the opposite side of the spin) in order to complete the induction phase. The highest score observed prior to patch discontinuation was to be carried forward for all subsequent observations. Up to two changes in patch application site could occur. If a third patch was removed for an unacceptable degree of irritation, the subject was to be excluded from both the irritation and sensitization analyses of the product, and discontinued from study participation.

If a patch completely detached, it was to be replaced within 24 hours and the subject would continue in the study. Subjects were to not be contacted and time of detachment as soon as it occurred. If a patch could not be replaced within 24 hours, the subject did not know when a patch detached, the subject was to be excluded from both the irritation and sensitization analyses of that product, and was to be discontinued from study participation.

If patch adhesion was assessed as <50% adhered but not detached (more than half the system lifted off of the skin without falling off), the subject was scheduled for a back-up patch application. The skin irritation assessments for the patches that adhered <50% were not to be included in the irritation analyses.

Subjects who did not return for one visit to the study site during the induction phase were instructed to keep the patches in place. They were scheduled to receive a back-up patch application at the last visit during the induction phase. The back-up patches were removed 48 hours later and the patch sites were assessed. If subjects failed to return for removal/valuation of the back-up patches, the ninth assessment was not conducted. A subject who missed the ninth assessment but had 9 patch applications was considered to have completed the induction phase, and the last observation was carried forward.

The induction phase was followed by a 12- to 14-day test phase, and then a challenge phase.

Sensitization/Challenge Phase (Days 36-41):

Subjects who completed the induction phase and the test phase had the test and challenge products applied to naïve sites for 48 hours. The site of application (“upper” or “lower”) was the same as that used during the induction phase but on the opposite side of the spin. Subjects returned to the study site after 48 hours of patch wear to have the patches removed. Prior to removal of

each patch placed on waist & back on a visual scale of 0-4 as described in Section 3.2.3.

The patch was clinically applied 30 minutes and 24, 48 and 72 hours after patch removal for thermal response and other effects in the same manner as in the in vivo study. A narrative description of each reaction during the challenge phase was provided by the investigator along with an opinion on whether each reaction was thought to be a result of contact sensitization.

If a subject was removed prior to 4 hours of patch wear due to a sensitization reaction the laboratory was carried forward.

Subjects were questioned about itching, burning, pain or soreness after application. The symptoms were recorded and compared between subjects. Concomitant measurements and adverse events were recorded and reviewed at each visit of the study.

Where a subject was allowed (low back/frontal) the patch area was not to be oiled and was to be kept dry as possible per instructions to each subject. Subjects could not use any emollient or topical analgesic, corticosteroid or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug within 3 weeks prior to first subject application; or any emollient or topical anesthetic within 72 hours prior to first subject application. The use of make-up creams, lotions, powders or other topical products on the skin area where patches were applied was prohibited. Subjects refrained from excessive physical activity or exercise had to be performed.

Patch application, patch removal and assessment of patch adherence were not performed in a blinded manner since the reference patch had different appearance. Irritation analysis were performed in a blinded manner by the investigator. This was accomplished by having patch application, patch removal and adherence performed in one room by staff not involved in irritation analysis and skin irritation performed in a separate room.

Reviewer's Comments:

1. According to the protocol three patches of a subject were moved or removed for unacceptable degree of irritation during the in vivo study the subject was to be excluded from both the first and sensitization analysis of the product and continued from subject participation. However FDA guidance recommends including the subject in the irritation analysis using laboratory carried forward (LOCF). No subject was discontinued due to excessive irritation in the study.
2. According to the protocol if a patch was applied to a <50% adherence but not ache (adherence score of 3) during the in vivo study the skin irritation assessment for that patch was not to be included in the irritation analysis and the subject was to be checked for a make-up patch application. If a subject had adherence score from a make-up patch would replace the irritation score of the patch had a <50% adherence but not ache if only a single patch out of 9 patches had <50% adherence with the subject being

detached. However, the protocol did not state how the irritation scores would be used when comparing patches. If the same type for the same person had <50% adherence with not being detached. In response to an ECD (ECD letter date: September 16, 2016, ECD response date: September 29, 2016), the applicant stated that when there were multiple patches of the same type with an adherence of 3 for the same subject, a single make-up patch was applied and the irritation score for the make-up patch replaced the irritation score. If all the patches with an adherence of 3 that the make-up patch replaced. The applicant adjusted the number of irritation assessments by counting the number of patches not having an adherence of 3 and adding one for the make-up patch that counted. For example, if there are 3 patches with an adherence of 3, then the number of irritation scores used to calculate the mean would be $3+1=4$. In the reviewer's opinion, this is not an appropriate method to calculate the mean irritation score since it essentially reduces the number of irritation scores unless there is only one patch with an adherence of 3. The particular patch type for that subject should be excluded from the irritation and sensitization analyses.

3. The study design did not follow the Draft Guidance. According to the guidance, patches should be applied on Days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19 during the induction phase. The patches should be assessed for irritation after patch removal and before next patch application. Patches applied on Day 19 should be assessed on Day 22. Based on the protocol, the subjects were all expected to skip a visit and keep the patches in until the next visit. When they were evaluated for skin irritation it resulted in having the same patch in for 4 or 5 days before an irritation assessment. While the patches with a skipped visit were in for 2 or 3 days before the irritation assessment.
4. According to the protocol, the subjects who did not return for the next visit at the study site during the induction phase were instructed to keep the patches in place. They were scheduled to receive a make-up patch application at the last visit during the induction phase. The study report did not clearly differentiate the dual use of the term "make-up patch" for two different purposes. In the first case the make-up patch is intended to replace the irritation score of a partially detached (<50% adherence but not completely detached) patch. In the second case, the irritation score of the make-up patch is simply intended to be an additional patch when a visit was skipped to make a total of 9 patches during the induction phase.
5. According to the protocol, a subject who missed the ninth assessment but had 9 patch applications was considered to have completed the induction phase, and the last observed irritation score (the irritation score for the eighth patch) was carried forward. This approach contradicts the Draft Guidance because the guidance requires application and evaluation of all 9 patches unless the patch removal is due to excessive irritation. In the reviewer's opinion the subjects who missed the ninth assessment should be excluded from the irritation and sensitization analyses.
6. The protocol specified that hypoallergenic tape would be applied to all four edges of each patch. However, there was no mention of this reinforcement tape in the clinical study.

report.) re po)e to) ECD (ECD letter d te: Augu t 23, 2016, ECD re po)e d te:) September 6, 2016 , the)pplic)t co firmed th t the hypo)lmerge ic t pe w) u ed o) ll) four edge) d di go)lly o) ll p tche .)

3.2.3 Assessments)

Both irrit tio) d)e)itiz tio)were) e)ed b)ed o)the followi g r ti g)c le)give)i) T ble 2) d T ble 3:)

Table 2: Dermal Response Rating Scale)

Score)	Skin Appearance)
0)	No evide)e of irrit tio)
1)	Mi im d erythem a b) rely perceptible)
2)	Defi ite erythem a r) dily vi ible, or mi im d edem a) mi im d p)pul r) re po)e)
3)	Erythem a)d p)pule)
4)	Defi ite edem a)
5)	Erythem a edem a)d p)pule)
6)	Ve icul r eruptio)
7)	Stro)gre ctio) pre di g beyo)l the)pplic tio)ite)

Table 3: Applicant’s “Other Effects” Rating Scale)

Score)	Observation)
1)	Slightly gl zed)ppe r)ce)
2)	M)rked gl zed)ppe r)ce)
3)	Gl zi g with pe)li g) d cr cki g)
4)	Gl zi g with fi)re)
5)	Film of)dried)rou)xud te)coveri g)ll or p)t of the p)ch)ite)
6)	Sm dl)petechi l ero io) d/or) b)
0)	No other ob erv)tio)

Skin Irritation Assessments)

Followi g remov l of e ch p tch) d prior to p tch repl ceme t, the p tch)ite w) cli ic)ly) e)ed for derm d r) po)e) d other effect i) bli ded m a)er u i g the)bove r ti g)c le .)

At e ch) e)me t time poi t for e ch)ubject, for e ch product,) irrit tio) core (S)w) c lcul ted by)ddi g the derm d r) po)e)core to the other effect)core.)

Skin Sensitization Assessment

Sensitization assessments of the site of each patch application were made approximately 30 minutes and 24, 48 and 72 hours after patch removal in the challenge phase. The same rating scales as used during the induction phase were used. A narrative description of each reaction during the challenge phase was provided by the investigator, along with an opinion as to whether such reactions were thought to be indicative of contact sensitization.

Adhesion Assessment

Patch adhesion was assessed prior to patch removal by qualified study site personnel. The following adhesion scale was used to record a score for each individual patch.

- 0 = $\geq 90\%$ adhered (essentially no lift off the skin)
- 1 = $\geq 75\%$ to $<90\%$ adhered (some edges only lifting off the skin)
- 2 = $\geq 50\%$ to $<75\%$ adhered (less than half of the patch lifting off the skin)
- 3 = $>0\%$ to $<50\%$ adhered but not detached (more than half of the patch lifting off the skin but not completely detached)
- 4 = 0% adhered - patch detached (patch completely off the skin)

Due to the differences in appearance of the patches, blinding of the evaluator for patch adhesion was not possible.

If patch adhesion was assessed as $<50\%$ adhered but not detached (more than half the patch lifting off the skin without falling off), the subject was scheduled for a make-up patch application. The skin irritation assessment for the patch adhered $<50\%$ was not included in the irritation analyses.

Reviewer's Comment:

The applicant used a different rating scale for "other effects" than what is recommended by FDA in Draft Guidance on Lidocaine. Although the other effects categories are identical between the applicant's and FDA's scales, the numerical values associated with the categories based on the applicant's scale are higher with a wider range than those based on the FDA's scale. The applicant did not use any letter score for the other effects. The other effects rating scales based on the applicant and FDA are presented side by side in Table 4. The applicant's other effects rating scale increases the irritation score (dermal response score + other effects score). This increased irritation score makes both the numerator and denominator of the test statistic, which is a ratio (Test/Reference), large and thus the ratio close to one numerically. Therefore, the test is more likely to be found non-inferior to the reference with the applicant's rating scale. The reviewer used the FDA-recommended scale for the analyses of irritation and sensitization.

Table Comparison of Applicant's and FDA's "Other Effects" Rating Scales

Applicant's Scale	FDA's Scale		Observation
	Letter Scale	Numeric Score	
0	N	0	No observation
1	A	0	Slightly glazed appearance
2	B	1	Marked glazed appearance
3	C	2	Glazing with peeling and cracking
4	F	3	Glazing with fissures
5	G	3	Film of dried serous exudates covering all or part of the patch site
6	H	3	Small petechial erosions and/or scabs

3.2. Changes in the Study Conduct

The induction phase for Cohort 2 was shortened by one day (total 20 instead of 21 per protocol). The patch application schedule for the induction phase for Cohort 2 of this study was Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and the first patch application of all subjects in this cohort was Tuesday, November 5, 2013. This schedule meant that the last dose application for the induction phase would be on Saturday, 23 November 2013 and the last skin assessment would be on Tuesday November 26, 2013. If subjects required a make-up patch application, this would occur on the latter date and the subsequent skin assessment would be on Thanksgiving, Thursday, 28 November 2013, requiring subjects to return to the clinic on Thanksgiving for this assessment. Due to the concern regarding potential subject compliance, a decision was made to have the last scheduled skin assessment and make-up patch applications, if required, for Monday, 25 November 2013 instead of Tuesday, 26 November 2013 to avoid this conflict. This change was documented in a note to file (dated 11 February 2014).

Reviewer's Comment:

According to the protocol, if a patch was assessed as <50% adhered but not detached (adhesion score of 3) during the induction phase, the skin irritation assessment for that patch was not to be included in the irritation analysis and the subject was to be scheduled for a make-up patch application. The protocol did not state if a make-up patch would be applied for the patches that completely detached (adhesion score of 4). The data and an inspection report by the Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance (OSIS) revealed that make-up patches were applied for subjects who did not have any patch adhesion score of 3. The OSIS report noted that the study was not conducted according to the investigational plan. The OSIS report indicated that there were 12 subjects (Subject ID [REDACTED] (b) (6)) who had completely detached patches (adhesion score of 4). The reviewer found more such cases (please refer to Table 9).

3.2.5 Study endpoints

3.2.5.1 Applicant's endpoints

Primary endpoints:

- Dermal response scores and scores for other effects collected during the induction phase to evaluate the skin irritation potential of the study product.
- Dermal response scores and scores for other effects collected during the challenge phase to evaluate the skin sensitization potential of the study product.
- The number of patches removed due to an unacceptable degree of irritation.
- The number of days until sufficient irritation occurs to preclude patch application.

Secondary endpoint:

- The incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events, including itching, burning, pain or soreness at the application site, and study discontinuation.

3.2.5.2 Reviewer's endpoints

In the following definitions, the irritation score for a patch is calculated as the sum of dermal response and numeric other effects scores based on the FDA's recommended scoring of these two items as shown in Table 2 and Table 4.

Primary endpoint for irritation:

The reviewer's primary endpoint for irritation is the mean irritation score which is defined for a patch type for a subject as the mean of irritation scores observed after removal of each of the 9 patches of that patch type for that subject during the induction phase. If a patch is discontinued due to excessive irritation, the last observed score is carried forward for the rest of the induction phase before calculating the mean irritation score.

Secondary endpoints for irritation:

- The proportion of subjects with a meaningful degree of irritation (irritation score ≥ 3 at any time point).
- The time to patch discontinuation for excessive irritation (irritation score ≥ 3).

Primary endpoint for sensitization:

Irritation scores at 48 and 72 hours after patch removal during the challenge phase.

3.2.6 Sample Size Considerations

The applicant targeted a sample size of 200 evaluable subjects based on the industry and regulatory standards for determination of dermal sensitization potential. In the absence of any sensitization reactions, a 95% upper confidence boundary on the population rate of sensitization would be 1.5%. Approximately 250 subjects were enrolled and randomized in order to have 200 evaluable subjects complete the study.

3.2.7 Statistical Methodologies

3.2.7.1 Analysis Populations

Attendant's Analysis Populations:

Test Irritation Analysis Population:

The Test Irritation Analysis Population includes all subjects who received all test patches such that sequential test patch applications were not detached from the skin for longer than 24 hours during the 21-day induction phase (unless the patch was removed for an unacceptable degree of irritation). If a test patch detached and could not be replaced within 24 hours, or a subject did not know when a test patch detached, the subject's test patch was to be excluded from the Test Irritation Analysis Population.

Reference Irritation Analysis Population:

The Reference Irritation Analysis Population is defined for reference patches in a similar way to the Test Irritation Analysis Population.

Full Irritation Analysis Population:

The Full Irritation Analysis Population includes all subjects who were in both the Test Irritation Analysis Population and the Reference Irritation Analysis Population. The Full Irritation Analysis Population was used for all irritation analyses requiring paired test/reference irritation data.

Test Sensitization Analysis Population:

The Test Sensitization Analysis Population includes all subjects who received test patches (challenge phase) and who have completed the induction phase, wearing the test patches for the entire 21 days and completed the resolution phase. Additionally the challenge test patch must be attached for 48 hours (unless the challenge test patch was removed due to a sensitization reaction) with the subject returning for evaluation at least 24 hours after removal of the challenge test patch.

Reference Population Analysis:

The Reference Population is defined for reference packaging in a similar way to the Test Population.

Full Population Analysis:

The Full Population includes all subjects who were in both the Test Population and the Reference Population. The Full Population was used for all population analysis reporting packages /reference population data.

Study Population:

All subjects who received a least one application of either study product were included in the Study Population.

FDA's Analysis Populations:

Per protocol population for rra (PPPI):

The PPPI consists of packages for the subjects who had the study product applied eventually to the same eye for the entire 21-day induction phase (without any period of discontinuance longer than 24 hours) to be evaluated for the cumulative rra effect, or if a package moved or removed due to excessive rra. In the event that a package was moved or removed due to excessive rra, the last observed core product concentration of the first package was carried forward for all remaining observations in the rra analysis.

Per protocol population for enq (PPP):

The PPP consists of packages for the subjects who have worn the study product (without any period of discontinuance longer than 24 hours) for the full 21-day induction phase and the entire 48-hour challenge phase and have returned for a least one of the scheduled evaluations at 48 and 72 hours after removal of the challenge package. If a study product was removed prior to the end of the 48-hour challenge phase due to an intolerable reaction, the application should be evaluated at 24, 48, and 72 hours after package removal and included in the enq analysis using the last observation carried forward (LOCF).

Study population (P):

All subjects who had a least one package applied were included in the study population.

Reviewer comment :

1. The FDA's PPPI defined above and the combined collection of test patches from the subjects in the applicant's test irritation analysis population and the reference patches from the subjects in the reference irritation analysis population are same. However, the applicant did not specify how the missing observations will be handled when the patches are removed due to excessive irritation. In this study no patch was removed due to excessive irritation.
2. The FDA's PPPS is almost same as the combined collection of patches in the applicant's test sensitization analysis population and the reference sensitization analysis population except that PPPS has an extra requirement of the challenge phase patches to be evaluated at least once at or after 48 hours after patch removal.

3.2.7.2 Analysis of Irritation

Applicant's Analysis Methods:

The irritation score (0-13) for each study product at each evaluation was the sum of the dermal response score (0-7) and the score for other effects (0-6). The cumulative irritancy index (CII) was defined as the mean of irritation scores across all assessments during the induction phase. The cumulative dermal response index and the cumulative other effects index were also defined similarly. All these three indexes were generated for test and reference study product for each subject and summarized by treatment and by cohort. The individual CIIs, the individual cumulative dermal response index and the individual cumulative other effects index generated during the induction phase were tested for product differences using the 2-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) including main effects of subject and product, without interaction using the PROC GLM model. The test product was to be no more irritating than the RLD, as defined by the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence interval of the difference between the products being no greater than 0.11.

Individual CII's generated during the challenge phase were summarized by treatment and by cohort. A frequency table displayed the number of applications of each study product with each irritation score at each evaluation time point by treatment and by cohort. Subjects' maximum irritation score, maximum dermal response score, maximum other effects score, total number of observations with a maximum irritation score of 13, a maximum dermal response score of 7, a maximum other effects score of 6 and the number of patches that were removed due to an unacceptable degree of irritation were summarized by treatment, cohort, time point and overall. The statistical comparisons of the test and reference products in each cohort and overall for total number of observations with a maximum irritation score and the number of patches that were removed were performed using McNemar's test on the Full Irritation Analysis Population.

The number of days until sufficient irritation occurred to preclude patch application, was calculated and summarized for the test and reference study products and cohort. The statistical

comparison of the test adherence product, overall and with each cohort, was performed using the Kaplan-Meier test using the SAS procedure PROC LIFETEST. A Kaplan-Meier curve was generated by treatment or overall and with each cohort of the Full Irradiation Category Population.

If a patch was removed for an acceptable degree of irritation and a new patch could not be applied to the same site, the highest score observed prior to patch discontinuation was carried forward for all remaining observations. Subsequent application of the product were applied to a different site in order to complete the induction phase. Subjects were required to have a minimum of 8 patch applications during the induction phase.

Reviewer’s Primary Analysis Method:

For the primary analysis of the primary endpoint, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed which the mean irritation score was treated as the dependent variable, and subject and treatment were treated as fixed effects.

Reviewer’s Method for the Analysis of the Binary Endpoint:

The binary endpoint, the number of subjects with a mean global degree of irritation (≥ 3) analyzed using the PPPI.

The objective test of the superiority hypothesis follows:

$$H_0: P_T - P_R > \delta \text{ (not superior)}$$

$$H_1: P_T - P_R \leq \delta \text{ (superior)}$$

where P_T and P_R are the proportions of clinically significant irritation (“event”) or TEST and RLD, and δ is a pre-specified superiority margin. The significance level is 0.05. Non-superiority is established if the upper bound (UB) of the one-sided 95% confidence interval of $P_T - P_R$ is less than or equal to δ . The tabulation of events/ non-events or Test and RLD follows:

Total (a+b+c+d)		Test	
		No Event	Event
RLD	No Event	a	b
	Event	c	d

Let

n = total number of subjects ;

b = number of subjects with a negative outcome (irritation score of 3 or less) in the comparator;

c = number of subjects with a negative outcome (irritation score of 3 or less) in the comparator but in the test.

The maximum difference between $P_T - P_R$ can be estimated by the quantity $\frac{b-c}{n}$ after a simple derivation. There are two ways to calculate the upper bound of the maximum difference between $P_T - P_R$: A common way is to use the McNemar method based on normal approximation under the law of large numbers. The UB is calculated as follows:

$$UB = \frac{b-c}{n} + 1.645 \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{b+c - \frac{(b-c)^2}{n}}$$

Schunemann² proposed a different way of normal approximation by combining Nam's³ and Liu and al's⁴ approach. Based on the simulation results, Schunemann² recommended an optimal normal approximation which always better than the other two approaches of McNemar method.

$$\text{Let } Z = \frac{\hat{\delta} + cc - \delta}{\sqrt{\frac{\xi^* - \delta^2}{n}}},$$

where $\hat{\delta} = \frac{b-c}{n}$; the continuity correction, $cc = \frac{1}{n}$, $\xi^* = \max(\hat{\delta}, |\delta|)$

The one-sided 95% upper bound (UB) for the maximum difference between $P_T - P_R$, is the value of δ that makes $Z = Z_{0.05} = -1.64$. Schunemann's method was used in his study also. For any given non-inferiority bound δ , the null hypothesis H_0 may be rejected if his 95% upper confidence bound for the quantity $P_T - P_R$ is less than or equal to δ , that is: $U \leq \delta$. Rejection of the null hypothesis H_0 suggests the conclusion of non-inferiority of the test treatment.

3.2.7.3 Analysis of Sensitization

Applicant's Analysis Methods:

Sensitization of test vesicles was studied by you. It was based on information obtained during the challenge phase when the reactions were in a state of sensitization reaction by the investigator.

A skin sensitization reaction was defined as the evolution, at the site of exposure of the subject, of definite erythema combined with the presence of any of the following signs: aches, edema, vesicles, bullae, itching, fissuring, burning, or scaling beyond the confines of the application site. Such reactions were equated to have a time course compatible with a

sensitization criteria; that is, subjects who develop a rash at the beginning of the induction phase would be deemed positive for sensitization, and reactions which markedly improved within 72-96 hours after treatment with the test allergen, and were classified as negative for sensitization. Skin sensitization criteria would most likely be used in the challenge phase, although they would be useful in the induction phase, and would have time to set in the test of Type IV delayed hypersensitivity reactions.

Sensitization by time point was summarized using numbers and percentages and tested for differences using McNemar's test. If the study population was over 48 hours due to sensitization criteria, the last observation was used for withdrawal and the subjects included in the sensitization analysis.

Reviewer's Analysis Methods:

The D6ft Guidance Guideline states the following:

For each test article, individual subjects with combined scores of 2 or greater at 48-72 hours after treatment during the challenge phase for potential sensitization. A sensitive description of the reaction in the challenge phase should be provided, together with the opinion of the investigator as to whether subjects were felt to be indicative of sensitization. Consider subjects to be potentially sensitized if all of the following criteria are met:

- a. The subject has a stable evaluation using a method within 24 hours (e.g., 48-72 hours) after the end of the challenge phase.
- b. The subject has combined "dema response" and "the effects" numbers of at least 2 in the evaluation during the challenge phase.
- c. The combined "dema response" and "the effects" numbers obtained during the challenge phase evaluations are generally higher than the combined "dema response" and "the effects" numbers obtained during the induction phase.
- d. If the subject completed the challenge phase, the above criteria were met during both the challenge phase and the evaluation phase.

FDA's determination of sensitization used the recommended provisions provided in the guidance.

The reviewer's method of analysis of sensitization is similar to that of the analysis of binocular endpoint observations.

3.2.7.4 Analysis of Adhesion

Due to the differences in appearance of the patches, blinding of the evaluator of patch adhesion was not possible. If patch adhesion was assessed as <50% and not determined (method within 60 minutes of the system lifting off of the skin with utfling), the subjects scheduled for make-

up patc app cat v. T e sk v rr tat v assessme t f r t e patc ad ered < 50% was vt v c uded t e rr tat v a a yses. v

Ad es v data f r eac study pr duct was c vected a d d sp ayed t d cume t t at ad es v f v t e study pr duct was adequate f r t e sk v rr tat v a d se s t zat v a a yses. Ad es v sc res v fr m a patc es w t v eac treatme t were summed a d d vded by t e umber f sc res t v ca cu ate a cumu ate ad es v v dex f r eac subject by c v rt. N v stat st ca tests were v perf rmed v ad es v data. T ta umber f patc detac me ts, per subject, f eac study v pr duct duct v p ase was summar zed vera a d by c v rt f r t e fu rr tat v a a y s v p pu at v. v

3.2.8 Subject Disposition and Analysis Populations v

A t ta f 248 ea t y adu t subjects were e tered v t t s study a d rece ved at east ve v app cat v f patc es. A v subjects were c uded t e safety p pu at v. v

Subjects were d sed tw vc v rts. A v subjects t e frst c v rt ad t e frst patc app cat v v August 20, 2013 a d t e subjects vt e sec vd c v rt ad t e frst patc app cat v v November 5, 2013. T e frst a d t e sec vd c v rts ad 123 a d 125 subjects, respect e y. v

T e PPPI a d PPS refer t t e per pr t c vp pu at v f r rr tat v a d per pr t c vp pu at v v f r se s t zat v, respect e y. A t ug t e app ca t d d vt use t ese term i v g es vt e v pr t c v r t e study rep rt, t s vud be vted t at t e FDA's PPPI s same as t e c mb ved v c vct v f test patc es fr m t e subjects t e app ca t's test rr tat v a a y s p pu at v v a d t e refere ce patc es fr m t e subjects vt e app ca t's refere ce v tat v a a y s v p pu at v. T e same s ear y true f r PPS. P ease refer t Sect v 3.2.7.1 f r m v deta s. v

T e FDA re ewer c v s dered s x d ffere t PPPIs a d s x d ffere t PPSs due t ssues w t t e v des g a d c vduct f t e study a d c v s ste t data. T ese p pu at v s are amed as PPPI1, PPPI2, etc. a d PPS1, PPS2, etc., respect e y. PPPI1 a d PPS1 are t e argest p pu at v s. v A v t er PPPIs are subsets f PPPI1 a d a t er PPSs are subsets f PPS1. I t s a d ater v sect vs FDA's PPPI a d FDA's PPS w v mea PPPI1 a d PPS1, respect e y u v s v t er w se stated. v

3.2.8.1 Applicant's Subject Disposition and Exclusion from Analysis Populations v

F ur subject (b) (6) w t drew fr m t e study dur g t e duct v p ase. v F r t ese sub v exc uded fr m t e PPPI a d PPS by t e app ca t v t e r g va y sub m ited data a d by t e FDA re ewer. I t e dataset sub m ited v December 9, v 2016, t ese subjects were exc uded fr m t e PPPI but v c uded vt e PPS w t ut a y v exp a at v. v

Subject (b) (6) did not have any patch applications after the fourth set of patches, Subject (b) (6) did not have any patch applications after the fifth set of patches, Subject (b) (6) did not have any patch applications after the first set of patches, Subject (b) (6) did not have any patch applications after the sixth set of patches and Subject (b) (6) did not have any patch applications after the second set of patches during the induction phase. Both patch types of these subjects were excluded from the PPPI and PPPS by the applicant and the FDA reviewer. 4

Subjects (b) (6) did not have the skin irritation assessment on Day (b) (6) for the first set of patches during the induction phase. The applicant excluded both patch types for Subject (b) (6) from the PPPI and from the PPPS and included both patch types for the Subject (b) (6) in the PPPI and PPPS in the database submitted on December 9, 2014. Both patches for Subject (b) (6) and the reference patch for Subject (b) (6) were included in the PPPS in the originally submitted data. After reviewing the case report forms the FDA reviewer excluded these patches from both PPPI and PPPS. 4

Subject (b) (6) did not have the skin irritation assessment on Day (b) (6) for the second set of patches during the induction phase and Subject (b) (6) did not have the skin irritation assessment on Day (b) (6) for the fifth set of patches during the induction phase. The applicant excluded both patch types for these subjects from the PPPI but included them in the PPPS in the originally submitted data. The applicant included them in both PPPI and PPPS in the database submitted on December 9, 2014. After reviewing the case report forms the FDA reviewer excluded both patch types for Subject (b) (6) from both PPPI and PPPS. 4

Subject (b) (6) completed the induction phase but was discontinued from the study by the investigator before the challenge phase because the principal investigator decided that it was in the subject's best interests. The applicant included both patch types for the subject in the PPPI in the originally submitted data but excluded from the PPPI in the database submitted on December 9, 2014. After reviewing the case report form, the FDA reviewer decided to include both patch types for the subject in the PPPI. Both patch types of the subject were excluded from the PPPS by the applicant in the originally submitted database and by the FDA reviewer. However, both patch types were included in the PPPS by the applicant in the database submitted on December 9, 2014. 4

Subject (b) (6) was discontinued due to concomitant medication. The case report form for the subject was not submitted. Based on the database, no more patches after the third patch were applied during the induction phase for this subject. Therefore, both patch types for this subject were excluded from the PPPI by the applicant and the FDA reviewer. 4

Subject (b) (6) completed the induction phase but did not participate in the challenge phase due to hospitalization before the challenge phase. Protocol deviation due to use of restricted medication occurred after the completion of the induction phase but before the challenge phase. The applicant included both patch types for the subject in the PPPI in the originally submitted data but excluded them from the PPPI in the database submitted on December 9, 2014. After reviewing the case report form, the FDA reviewer decided to include both patch types for the subject in the 4

PPPI. Both A A y es of A subje A were ex luded from Ae PPS by A Ali A nd A A FD A reviewer. A

Subje A (b) (6) ompleAd e indu Aon Ase nd s red e Allenge Ase bu did no Ae ny A skin irri Aon sssmen s due o os i liz Aon. Pro o ol devi ion due o use of res ri ed A medi Aion o Arrred during e Allenge Ase. T e Ali n in luded bo A A y es for e A subje in e PPPI in e origin lly submi ed d A bu ex luded from e PPPI in e d Ase A submi ed on De mber 9, 2016. Aer reviewing Ae Ae re or form, Ae FD A reviewer A de ided o in lude bo A A y es for e subje in e PPPI. Bo A A y es of e subje A were ex luded from e PPS by e Ali A nd e FD A reviewer. A

Subje A (b) (6) did no Ave Ae eig A nd nin A A Ali Aions nd lso skin irri Aon A sssmen w s no erformed for e seven A A during e indu Aon Ase. T e subje w s A os i lized on D A (b) (6) of e indu Aon Ase nd ook medi Aion ro ibi ed by e ro o ol. A T e re son for e rly ermin Aon in Ae Ae re or form is given s non- ompli A e wi Ae A ro o ol. Bo A A y es for As subje A were ex luded from Ae PPPI nd PPS by Ae A li A nd e FD A reviewer. A

Subje A (b) (6) ski Ad Ae D A (b) (6) visi during Ae indu Aon Ase. For Ae subje A Ae skin A irri Aon on D A (b) (6) nd D A (b) (6) were sssed 1 nd 2 minu es ou side Ae window, res e Avely, A during e indu Aon Ase b sed on e ommen s in e ro o ol devi ion se ion of e Ae A re or form. In Ae Allenge Ase, 24 ours os - Ali Aion skin irri Aon A sssmen w A A olle ed 82 minu es ou of e window nd 72 ours os - Ali Aion sssmen w s no done. A T e Ali n in luded bo A A y es for e subje in e PPPI nd PPS in e origin lly A submi ed d A bu ex luded from e PPPI nd PPS in e d Ase submi ed on De mber 9, A 2016. T Ae irri Aon A sssmen s on D A (b) (6) nd D A (b) (6) were done 9 nd 8 minu es, res e Avely, A fer Ae remov l. A ording o Ae ro o ol (Se Aon 4), skin irri Aon A sssmen s were o A o Air wi in 15-30 minu es following remov l of e A A during indu Aon Ase. T erefore, A e ommen s bou ou -of-window irri ion sssmen s during e indu Aon Ase in e CRF A re no onsis en wi e ro o ol. T e ou -of-window sssmen 24 ours nd e missing A sssmen A 72 ours fer Ae remov l during Ae Allenge Ase did no Ae Ae A A eligibili y of e Allenge A es o be in luded in e PPS. fer reviewing e Ae re or A form, Ae FD A reviewer de ided o in lude bo A A y es for Ae subje Ain Ae PPPI nd A PPS. However, Ae Ae es were ex luded from some of Ae irri Aon nd sensi iz Aon A n lyses (w An using PPPI2, PPPI4, PPPI6, PPS2, PPS4 nd PPS6) by FD A due o A ski Ad visi (le se refer o T ble 8). A

T Ae Allenge Ase Ae es for Subje A (b) (6) were removed before 44 ours fer Ali Aion. A T e Ali n ex luded bo A Ae es of is subje from PPS in e origin lly submi ed d A A bu in luded em in e PPS in e d Ase submi ed on De mber 9, 2016. fer reviewing A e se re or form e FD A reviewer ex luded ese Ae es from e PPS. Bo A A y es A for is subje A were in luded in e PPPI by e Ali A nd e FD A reviewer. A

T e referen e Ae for Subje A (b) (6) nd bo A Ae es for Subje (b) (6) in Ae A llenge Ase de A ed rior o 48 our fer Ali Aion nd Ae de A men ime w A A

unknown. , patc , w r , xclud d from t , , PPPS by t , applicant in t , originally ,
 ubmitt d data ,t but includ d in t , PPPS in t , data ,t ubmitt d on D ,c mb r 9 2016. Aft r ,
 r vi wing t , ca , r port form t , FDA r vi w r xclud d t , patc , from t , PPPS. Bot ,
 patc ,typ , for t , ubj ct w r includ d in t , PPPI by t , applicant and t , FDA r vi w r ,
 How ,v r ,om epatc , of Subj ct (b) (6) d tac ,d during t , induction p a , (r f r to ,
 abl 9). R plac m nt, patc , w r appli d wit in 24 ,our aft r d tac m nt,in t , ca , of ,
 Subj c (b) (6)

A ,id -by- id ,compari on of t , ubj ct wit at l a t on , xclud d patc ,from PPPI in ,it ,r ,
 t , applicant' original ubmi ion or t , applicant' D c mb r 9 2016 ,ubmi ion along wit ,
 t , r a on ,for xclu ion i pr , nt d in ,abl 5. A ,imilar compari on for PPPS i pr , nt d in ,
 abl 6. A compari on of t , applicant' and FDA' d t rmination about inclu ion and ,xclu ion ,
 of patc , in PPPI and PPPS for t , ubj ct wit at l a t on ,patc , xclud d from PPPI or PPPS ,
 in at l a t on ,of t , two ubmi ion m ntion d abov i pr , nt d in abl 7. ,

**Table 5: Comparison of Excluded Patches from the Applicant's PPPI Between the Original ,
 Submission and the December 9, 2016 Submission ,**

Subject ID ,	Original submission ,		December 9, 2016 Submission	
	Excluded from PPPI , (Both Patches) ,	Reason for exclusion form PPPI ,	Excluded from PPPI , (Both Patches) ,	Reason for exclusion form PPPI ,
(b) (6)	Y ,	Subj ct didn't r c iv ,all , patc ,	Y ,	1. A n ,d for a concomitant , m dication pro ibit d by t , protocol ari , 2. R trict d m dication ,
	N ,		Y ,	1. Adv r , v nt , 2. R trict d m dication ,
	Y ,	Subj ct didn't r c iv ,all , patc ,	Y ,	Voluntary wit drawal ,
	Y ,	Subj ct didn't r c iv ,all , patc ,	Y ,	Voluntary wit drawal ,
	N ,		Y T ,	principal inv ,tigator , d cid d t at it i in t , ubj ct' , b ,t int r t ,
	Y ,	Subj ct didn't r c iv ,all , patc ,	Y ,	Non-compliant ,
	Y ,	Subj ct didn't av ,a , minimum of 9 irritation , cor , during Induction , P a ,	Y ,	Non-compliant ,
	Y ,	Subj ct didn't r c iv ,all , patc ,	Y ,	1. Non-compliant , 2. Non-compliant ,

(b) (6)	Y -	Su - didn't hav a - minimum of 9 irri a ion - s or s during Indu -ion - Phas -	Y -	Non -omplian -
	Y -	Su - didn't hav a - minimum of 9 irri a ion - s or s during Indu -ion - Phas -	N -	
	N -		Y -	Non -omplian -
	Y -	Su - didn't hav a - minimum of 9 irri a ion - s or s during Indu -ion - Phas -	N -	
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	1. Non -omplian - 2. Non -omplian -
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	1. Non -omplian - 2. Non -omplian -
	Y -	Su - didn't hav a - minimum of 9 irri a ion - s or s during Indu -ion - Phas -	N -	
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	1. Non -omplian - 2. Non -omplian -
	N -		Y -	1. Adv rs v n s - 2. R s ri -d m ædi-a ion -
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	1. Adv rs v n s - 2. R s ri -d m ædi-a ion -
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	1. Non -omplian - 2. Pa h fr ->24 hr -
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	1. Non -omplian - 2. Non -omplian -
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	Volun ary wi hdrawal -
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	1. Non -omplian - 2. Non -omplian -
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	Volun ary wi hdrawal -
	Y -	Su - didn't r - iv all - pa h s -	Y -	1. No ligi l - 2. O h r -

Y=Y-s, N=No; Mismatches are highlighted in red (in red in the PPPI in the original submission unless taken from the PPPI in the D-mbr-9, 2016 submission) and yellow (unless taken from the PPPI in the original submission unless taken from the PPPI in the D-mbr-9, 2016 submission) -

Table w wp aris n f Excluded Patches fr w the Applicant’s PPPS Bet w en the Original w Subiwssi n and the Dece bwer 9, 201 Subiwssi n w

Subject ID w	Patch Type	Original subiwssi n w		Dece bwer 9, 201 Subiwssi n w	
		w Excluded fr w w PPPS w	w Reas n f r exclusi n f r w PPPS w	w Excluded fr w w PPPS w	w Reas n f r exclusi n f r w PPPS w
(b) (6)	T, R w	Y w	Patch attached less w than 44 Hrs w	N w	
	T, R w	Y w	Subject didn’t w complete Induction w Phase w	Y w	1. A need for a concomitant medication prohibited by the protocol arises w 2. Restricted medication w
	T, R w	Y w	Subject discontinued w study prior to w Challenge Phase w	Y w	1. Adverse events w 2. Restricted medication w
	T, R w	Y w	Subject didn’t w complete Induction w Phase w	N w	
	T, R w	Y w	Subject didn’t w complete Induction w Phase w	N w	
	T, R w	Y w	Patch detached and w detachment time was unknown w	N w	
	T, R w	Y w	Subject discontinued w study prior to w Challenge Phase w	N w	
	T, R w	Y w	Subject didn’t w complete Induction w Phase w	Y w	Non-compliant w
	T, R w	Y w	Subject didn’t return w for evaluation at least w 24 Hrs after removal w of challenge patch w	Y w	Non-compliant w
	T, R w	Y w	Subject didn’t w complete Induction w Phase w	Y w	1. Non-compliant w 2. Non-compliant w
	T, R w	N w		Y w	Non-compliant w
	T w	Y w	Patch detached and w detachment time was unknown w	N w	
	R w	N w		N w	
	T, R w	N w		Y w	Non-compliant w

(b) (6)

T .	N .		N .	
R .	Y .	Pa . e a . e .an . e a .men .ime was . unknown .	N .	
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	Y .	1. Non- omplian . 2. Non- omplian .
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	Y .	1. Non- omplian . 2. Non- omplian .
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	Y .	1. Non- omplian . 2. Non- omplian .
T, R .	N .	Subje . i n' reurn . for evalua ion a leas . 24 Hrs af er removal . of . allenge pa .	Y .	1. A .verse even s . 2. Res ri e .me .i a ion .
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	Y .	1. A .verse even s . 2. Res ri e .me .i a ion .
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	Y .	1. Non- omplian . 2. Pa . -free >24 .r .
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	Y .	1. Non- omplian . 2. Non- omplian .
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	N .	
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	Y .	1. Non- omplian . 2. Non- omplian .
T .	N .		N .	
R .	Y .	Pa . e a . e .an . e a .men .ime was . unknown .	N .	
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	N .	
T, R .	Y .	Subje . i n' . omple e In u .ion . P ase .	Y .	1. No eligible . 2. O .er .

=No; Pa . ype: T=Tes , R=referen e; Misma . es are .ig lig .e .green (in lu e .in . e PPPS in . e . original submission bu ex lu e .from e PPPS in . e De ember 9, 2016 submission) an .yellow (ex lu e .from . e PPPS in . e original submission bu in lu e .in . e PPPS in . e De ember 9, 2016 submission) .

when in 8n i en in rma i n be ween da a e wa b erved. H wever, he e 8ld n 8
be re 8ved in many a e . 8

2. Subje 8 (b) (6) wi hdrew r m he udy during he indu 8 n pha e. 8
In he da a e ubmi ed n De ember 9, 2016, he e ubje 8 were 8re 8y ex luded 8
r m he PPPI bu in luded in he PPS wi h u any explana i n. 8
3. Subje 8 (b) (6) 8mple ed he indu 8 n pha e bu wa di 8n inued r m he udy by he 8
inve iga 8 be 8e he hallenge pha e. H 8wever, b 8h pa h ype were in luded in he 8
PPPS by he appli an in he da a e ubmi ed n De ember 9, 2016. 8
4. F r Subje 8 (b) (6), he irri a i n a 8 8nen 8 n Day (b) (6) and Da (b) (6) were d ne 9 and 8
minu e , re pe ively, a er pa h rem 8. The a e rep r rm 8n ain 8nmen ha 8
he e are u - 8wind w irri a i n a 8 8nen 8a 8 rding 8 he pr 8 l. A 8 rding 8 8
he pr 8 l (Se 8 n 4), kin irri a i n a 8 8nen 8were 8 8ur wi hin 15-30 minu e 8
ll wing rem 8 ea h pa h during indu 8 n pha e. There 8e, he 8nmen ab u 8
u - 8wind w irri a i n a 8 8nen 8during he indu 8 n pha e in he CRF are n 8 8
n i en wi h he pr 8 l. 8
5. The appli an did n ubmi he a e rep r rms r Subje 8 (b) (6) Al he 8
ubmi ed a e rep r 8rms 8n ain ed many err r u h a p8a ing he irri a i n 8
a 8 8nen da e and 8re 8 ne pa 8 a a pla e de igna ed 8 an 8her pa 8. F r 8
example, he irri a i n a 8 8nen 8 he ir e 8pa 8e wa n 8d ne 8 Subje 8 8
(b) (6) bu he a 8 8nen da e and 8re were n 8le blank 8 ha pa 8 and he 8
irri a i n a 8 8nen in 8ma i n 8 he e 8nd e 8pa 8e wa pla ed a ha pla e 8
in 8ad. Adli i nally, he a e rep r 8rms had 8 many da a lari i a i n 8rms 8
a 8 hed whi h n nly h w he da a 8le i n and re 8rding pr blem s in he ir 8
pla e, i al 8make he da a pr ne 8ina 8ura y. Thi re ul ed in addi i nal page 8 8
pr 8 l devia i n where new pr 8 l devia i n are iden i ed al ng wi h he already 8
rep 8ed ne . The arrangemen he e page i n 8 learly explained by he appli an . 8

3.2.8.2 Additional Exclusions by the FDA Reviewer 8

In addi i n he pa he di u 8d in Se i n 3.2. .1, here were many pa he ha h uld be 8
ex luded r m he PPS r r m b 8h PPPI and PPS bu were n 8ex luded by he appli an . 8

3.2.8.2.1 No Ninth Irritation Assessment in the Induction Phase 8

Subje 8 (b) (6) re eived all pa 8e and had irri a i n 8re 8 ir pa 8e 8b 8 8
e 8and re 8er 8. The irri a i n a 8 8nen 8 8 he nin h pa 8 in he indu 8 n pha e were n 8 8
per 8med 8 h 8e ubje 8. The appli an in luded h 8e pa 8e in he PPPI and u ed LOCF 8
impu e he mi ing irri a i n 8re . H 8wever, a 8 rding 8FDA dra guida n e, any pa 8 8
wi h mi ing irri a i n a e men her han h 8e mi ing be au e di 8n inued pa he due 8
ex e 8ve irri a i n h uld be ex luded r m he PPPI. The irri a i n 8re 8 nly he 8

patches concerning the excise tax treatment will be included in the PPPI using the latest mandatory carrier (LOCF) method. Therefore, the patches for Subject (b) (6) have been excluded from FDA's PPPI. Since not all patches are included in the PPPI, the patches were made, the patches were all excluded from FDA's PPPI.

3.2.8.2.2 Exclusion Recommended in the OSIS Inspection Report

The Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance (OSIS) inspection report identified 12 subject (b) (6) having an attachment 4 (etache) and having an make-up patch.

The OSIS inspection report states that except Subject (b) (6), neither 10 subject in the inspection verified that the replacement patch was attached within 24 hours, thus making it an immediate eligibility but Subject (b) (6) were unaware when the patch became fully attached, and thus, there was no assurance whether the patch has been affixed within 24 hours.

Of the 12 subjects affected by the protocol deviation, only two (Subject (b) (6)) had a cumulative tancy in excess greater than 0. The maximum give the subjects make-up patches the opportunity to have fully attached patches alter the total number of known attachments from eight to nine. Thus, subject (b) (6) would not have had the appropriate number of attachments to be included in the per protocol analysis.

OSIS report recommends excluding data from the subject (b) (6) from per protocol analysis. The patches for the subject were excluded from all per protocol population in FDA's review.

Reviewer's Comment:

1. The OSIS inspection report identified 12 subjects having an attachment 4 (etache) and having an make-up patch. However, Table 14 identified many more subjects with make-up patches that were intended to replace the excise tax patches.
2. The OSIS inspection report states that except Subject (b) (6), neither subject with an make-up patch for a replacement patch, the inspection verified that the replacement patch has been attached within 24 hours. However, based on the data submitted on December 9, 2016, the reviewer concluded that. All patch attachments were reported in the data table and were a part of the actual time of attachment. In addition, the OSIS report incorrectly stated that the ECD was republished by the applicant on October 21, 2016. In response to Question 2 in the ECD letter, the applicant provided the following list of subjects with an make-up patches for which attachments were unknown:

This list includes all 10 subjects (b) (6) (b) (6) for which the OSIS report claimed to have verified that the patch was detached for less than 24 hours. Since for none of those subjects the time difference between the application time of the patch that detached and the application time of the next patch or a replacement patch is less than 24 hours, the OSIS report's verification claim is inaccurate unless the applicant submitted wrong information in the ECD response and wrong datasets.

3 The OSIS inspection report identified only two subjects (b) (6) who would not have had nine initiation assessments if the make-up patches were not used. However, this review identified many more such subjects. Please refer to Table 13 for detached patches and Table 14 for make-up patches. It appears from the OSIS report that one of the reasons for excluding these subjects from the per protocol analysis is that these subjects have cumulative initiation index (mean initiation score) greater than zero. The information about whether the cumulative initiation index is greater than zero is irrelevant in this case. All subjects by this protocol deviation would be affected and affect the results in the same way no matter what the cumulative initiation index is.

3.2.8.2.3 Skipped Visits

As described in Section 3.2.2, the study design did not follow the Draft Guidance on Lidocaine and allowed subjects to skip a visit and keep the patches on until the next visit when they were evaluated for skin irritation. It resulted in having the same patch on for 4 or 5 days before an initiation assessment while the patches without a skipped visit were on for 2 or 3 days before the initiation assessment.

Table 8 gives the list of subjects who had at least two patch applications during the induction phase but had a skipped visit based on the difference between the patch application and initiation assessment dates. When these subjects skipped a visit, they were allowed to keep the patch on and come for the next scheduled assessment according to the protocol. Among the subjects in Table 8, Subjects (b) (6) had both patch types excluded from the applicant's PPPI and PPS in both the original application and the dataset submitted on December 1, 2011 and from FDA's PPPI and PPS. Also both patch types for Subject (b) (6) were excluded by the FDA reviewer from the PPPI and PPS because the subject did not have an initiation assessment for the ninth patch. The rest of the subjects with a skipped visit were excluded from PPPI2, PPPI4, PPPI5, PPS2, PPS4 and PPS5.

Table 8 Subjects with Skipped Visits During the Induction Phase

Patch Number for the Skipped Visit	Subject IDs
2	(b) (6)
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.2.2.4 Detached Patches and Make-up Patches

Many subjects had detached patches in this study. Table 9 shows the list of detached patches in the induction phase based on the submission of 9 December 2016. Among the patches in Table 9, both test and reference patches of Subjects (b) (6) were excluded from the applicant's PPPI in the original submission.

Table 9 Detached Patches in the Induction Phase Based on the 9 December 2016 Submission

Subject ID	Detached Test Patches	Detached Reference Patches
(b) (6)	5	5
	2	2
	2, 3	2, 3
	2	2, 3
	3	3
	1, 8	1, 8
	2	2
	4	4
	1, 3, 6, 7	1, 3, 6, 7
	3	3
	1	1
	2	2
		3
	2	2
	1	1
	1, 4	1, 4
	2	2
3	3	

(b) (6)	3, 6, t	3, 6, t
	8 t	8 t
	3 t	3 t
	1 t	1 t
	3 t	3 t
	5 t	5 t
	3 t	3 t
	3 t	3 t
	3 t	3 t
	3 t	3 t
	3 t	3 t
	3 t	3 t
	3 t	3 t
	3 t	3 t
	1 t	1 t
3 t	3 t	
3, t	3, t	
1 t	1 t	
3 t	3 t	

Table 10 lists the detached patches and the replaced patches in the challenge phase based on the December 9, 2016 submission. Both detached patches of subject (b) (6) were replaced. The replacement time was 1.5 hours after the original challenge phase patch application for both patches.

Table 10: Detached Patches in the Challenge Phase Based on the 9 December 2016 Submission

Subject ID	Detached Patches	Replaced Patches
(b) (6)	Tes, Reference	
	Tes, Reference	Tes, Reference
	Reference	
	Tes	
	Tes	

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Among many submissions in the submission, one of the mismatches between the patch detachment flag and the adhesion score for the corresponding patch in the dataset submission on December 9, 2016. Table 11 lists the patches for which the patch detachment flag and the adhesion score do not match.

Table 11: Mismatch in Patch Detachment Flag and Adhesion Score in the 9 December 2016 Submission

Subject ID	First Mismatch				Second Mismatch		
	Patch Type	Patch Number	Detached flag	Adhesion score	Patch Number	Detached flag	Adhesion score
(b) (6)		2	Y	1			
	R	2	Y	1			
		3	Y	2			
		3	Y	2			
	R	1	Y	3	8	Y	3
		2	Y	1			
		4	Y	0			
	R	7	Y	3			
	R	2	Y	3			
		2	Y	2			
	R	4	Y	0			
		2	Y	3			
		4	Y	1			
	R	4	Y	3			
	R	3	Y	3			
		3	Y	2			
		3	Y	0			
	R	3	Y	0			
		3	Y	1			
	R	4	Y	0			
	R	7	Y	0			
		1	Y	0			
	R	3	Y	3	4	Y	0
R	3	Y	0				

Source: Reviewer's analysis.

In an ECD dated October 3, FDA asked the applicant to provide detailed information about the patch detachment time for the full detachment method the time when it was observed through the handheld detector. The applicant's December 9, 2016 submission omitted the detailed information for all patches were the time when patch detachment was first observed, and not known to be the full time, the patch detachment time is right

It is not possible to verify if the patch-free time is less than 24 hours except for the cases where the replacement patch was applied within 24 hours after the original patch application. Table 12 shows the number of detached patches and the number of replaced patches by patch number based on the data submitted on December 9, 2016. Table 13 lists the replacement patches. None of the replacement patches detach. Among the subjects in Table 13, both patches for Subject (b) (6) had replacement patch applications within 24 hours after the original patch application. No other subject had a replacement patch application within 24 hours after the original patch application. Also, no subject had two consecutive regular patch applications within 24 hours. Therefore, the reviewers exclude all subject-patch type combinations from the DPP populations (PPP 3-PPP 6 and PPS3-PPS6) whenever there was a detached patch except for the patches for Subject (b) (6).

Table 12: Frequencies of Detached and Replaced Patches in the Induction Phase by Patch Number and in the Challenge Phase

Patch Number	Patch Detachment			Number of Patches Replaced
	Missing	No	Yes	
1	0	480	16	2
2	8	468	20	0
3	16	440	40	11
4	20	466	10	2
5	22	470	4	2
6	26	466	4	0
7	28	464	4	0
8	30	462	4	0
9	30	464	2	0
Makeup	424	72	0	0
Challenge Phase	34	456	7	2

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 13: List of Replacement Patches

Subject ID	Patch Type	Patch Number	Original Patch Application Date and Time	Original Patch Detachment Date and Time (Observed)	Replacement Patch Application Date and Time	Diff*
(b) (6)	R	5			(b) (6)	32:23
	T	5			32:23	
	R	Ch**			12:30	
	T	Ch**			12:30	
	R	3			47:57	
	T	3			47:57	
	R	3			49:46	

(b) (6)	T 1	3	(b) (6)	9 1
	R 1	3 1		51 17 1
	R 1	3 1		51 0 1
	T 1	3 1		51 0 1
	R 1			07 17 1
	T 1			07 17 1
	R 1	3 1		55 55 1
	T 1	3 1		55 55 1
	R 1	1 1		2 3 1
	T 1	1 1		2 3 1
	R 1	3 1		5 05 1
	T 1	3 1		5 05 1

* Diff = Difference between original and replacement patch application times in hours and minutes. 1

Patch Type T=Test R=Reference 1

** Ch=Change phase patch 1

Green font indicates that the replacement patch was applied with 2 hours of the original patch application. 1

Source: Reviewer's analysis 1

Make-up patches were used at the end of the induction phase on the subjects who had detached 1 (an adhesion score of) or partially detached (an adhesion score of 3) patches. Table 1 shows 1 the list of make-up patches and identifies the corresponding patches with adhesion score 3 and 1 whose irritation scores the applicant intended to replace by the irritation score of the make-up 1 patches. When there are multiple patches that the same make-up patch was intended to replace 1 the number of patches is essentially reduced because the irritation score of a single make-up 1 patch replaces that of multiple patches as described in the reviewer's comment in Section 3.2.2. 1 For that reason this review ignored all make-up patches. 1

Table 14: List of Make-up Patches 1

Subject ID 1	Patch Type 1	Patch number with 1 adhesion score 3 1	Patch number with 1 adhesion score 4 1
(b) (6)	Reference 1	2 1	5 1
	Test 6 1		5 1
	Test 4 1		
	Reference 1		2 1
	Reference 1		3 1
	Test 1		2 1
	Test 1	5 1	
	Reference 1	2 1	
	Test 1	2 1	
	Reference 1	2 1	
	Reference 1	5 1	
	Test 1	5 1	
	Reference 1	9 1	3 1

(b) (6)

Test 9		
e e ence	2	
Test	1	
e e ence	1, 7, 8	
Test	7	1, 8
e e ence		2
e e ence	2	
Test	2	
e e ence	7	1, , 6
Test	2, 4, 5	1, , 6, 7
e e ence	2	
e e ence	4	
e e ence	1, 4	
Test	2	
e e ence	1	
Test	1	
e e ence	2	
Test	1	
e e ence	2	
Test		2
e e ence	6	
e e ence		2
e e ence	2	
e e ence		1
Test		1, 4
e e ence	1,	
Test	8,	
Test	7	
e e ence	1, 2 3	, 6,
Test	2	, 6,
e e ence	1, 2, 4	
e e ence	2, 5	
Test	4	
Test 3		
Test	1	
Test	1	
e e ence 3		
Test 3		
e e ence 3		
Test 3		
e e ence	5	
e e ence 3		
e e ence 3		

(b) (6)	Test y		3 y
	e e e ce y		3 y
	Test y	3 y	
	Test y	3 y	
	Test 8 y		3 y
	Test y	3 y	4 y
	e e e ce y	6 y	3 y
	Test y	6 y	3 y
	Test y		7 y
	e e e ce y	5 y	
	e e e ce y	2, 3 y	
	e e e ce y		1 y
	Test 8 y		
	Test 8 y		
	e e e ce y		1 y
Test y	3, y	1 y	

Source: reviewer's analysis

Reviewer's Comments: y

According to the original submission the test patch of Subject (b) (6) and the e e e ce patches of Subjects (b) (6) detached during the challenge phase. However, as shown in Table 10, based on the December 9, 2016 submission, the test patches of Subjects (b) (6) and the e e e ce patch of Subject (b) (6) detached during the challenge phase. These conflicting data give an indication of a possibility of missing the test and e e e ce data on some or all subjects in the dataset. If that happened, all analyses would be wrong. This gives a strong reason why inconsistent data should be considered on approval. y

3.2.8.3 FDA's Analysis Populations y

Due to the on-stated design and potential problems with skipped visits and detached patches as discussed in Sections 3.2.2.3 and 3.2.2.4, the reviewer considered several population definitions of initiation and per protocol population of sensitization. The populations are named as PPPI1, PPPI2, etc. of initiation and PPS1, PPS2, etc. of sensitization. Following are the definitions of the populations and the lists of patches excluded from the population. y

3.2.8.3.1 PPPI1 and PPS1 y

The patches excluded from PPPI1 are: y

- A patch type that did not have all the patch applications or did not have all the initiation assessments on a subject. This set consists of all patches that are excluded from y

FDA's 0 0 able 7 a d all patches from Subjects (b) (6). lease refer to 0 Sect o s 3.2.8.1 a d 3.2.8.2.1 for more deta ls. 0

- All patches from Subjects (b) (6). h s s based o the OS S 0 spect o report. lease refer to Sect o 3.2.8.2.2 for more deta ls. 0

he patches excluded from 0 S1 are: 0

- A patch type that d d ot have all 0e rr tat o assessme ts for a subject or d d ot have 0 challe ge phase patch appl cat o or the challe ge phase patch was removed before 44 0 hours or the challe ge phase patch detached a d the detachme t t me was u k ow 0 or the 0 challe ge phase rr tat o assessme ts were ot do e. h s set co s sts of all patches that 0 are excluded from FDA's 0 S 0 able 7 a d all patches from Subjects (b) (6) lease refer to Sect o s 3.2.8.1 a d 3.2.8.2.1 for more deta ls. 0
- All patches from Subjects (b) (6). h s s based o the OS S 0 spect o report. lease refer to Sect o 3.2.8.2.2 for more deta ls. 0

he l sts of patches excluded from 0 1 a d 0 S1 are prese ted able 15. 0

Table 15: Patches Excluded from PPPI1 and PPS1 0

Subject ID 0	Exlcuded from PPPI1 0		Excluded from PPS1	
	Test 0	Reference 0	Test 0	Reference 0
(b) (6)			Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
			Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y
	0		Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
			Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
				Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0
			Y 0	Y 0
	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0	Y 0

(b) (6)	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
				Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2
	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2	Y 2

Source: Reviewer's analysis 2

3. .8.3.2 PPPI and PPS 2

The patches excluded from PPPI2 are: 2

- All patches excluded from PPPI1. 2
- All patches from the subjects who skipped a visit during the induction phase. Please refer to section .2.8.2. for more details. 2

The patches excluded from PPP 2 are: 2

- All patches excluded from PPP 1. 2
- All patches from the subjects who skipped a visit during the induction phase. Please refer to section .2.8.2. for more details. 2

All patches from the following subjects in addition to the patches listed in Table 15 were excluded from PPPI2 and PPP 2: 2



(b) (6)

3. .8.3.3 PPPI3 and PPS3 2

The patches excluded from PPPI are: 2

- All patches excluded from PPPI1. 2
- All patches that were detached during the induction phase based on the patch detachment flag but not known to be replaced within 2 hours after detachment. The datasets submitted on December 9, 2016 were used for this determination. Please refer to section .2.8.2. for more details. 2

The patches excluded from PPS3 are:

- A patch excluded from PPS1.
- A patch was deleted during the induction or implementation phase as a result of a human factor unknown or reported within 24 hours after deletion. The data elements included on December 9, 2016 were used for this determination. Please refer to Section 3.2.8.2.4 for more details.

The information of patches excluded from PPI3 and PPS3 are presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Patches Excluded from PPI3 and PPS3

Subject ID	Excluded from PPI3		Excluded from PPS3	
	Test	Reference	Test	Reference
(b) (6)	Y	Y	Y	Y
			Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
			Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
			Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
			Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
			Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y

- All pages excluded from PPS3.
- All pages from the subject were kept available during the independent page Plagrifer of the Section 3.2.8.2.3 for moral gain.

All pages for the following subject in addition to the pages listed in Table 16 were excluded from PPI4 and PPS4:



(b) (6)

3.2.8.3.5 PPI5 and PPS5

The pages excluded from PPI5 are:

- All pages excluded from PPI1.
- All pages awarded during the independent page award on the ground that the author's name was not known or published within 24 hours after the award. The award was made on December 9, 2016 with regard to the award. Plagrifer of the Section 3.2.8.2.4 for moral gain.

The pages excluded from PPS5 are:

- All pages excluded from PPS1.
- All pages awarded during the independent award or the award on the ground that the author's name was not known or published within 24 hours after the award. The award was made on December 9, 2016 with regard to the award. Plagrifer of the Section 3.2.8.2.4 for moral gain.

The list of pages excluded from PPI5 and PPS5 are presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Patches Excluded from PPI5 and PPS5

Subject ID	Excluded from PPI5		Excluded from PPS5	
	Test	Reference	Test	Reference
(b) (6)	Y	Y	Y	Y
			Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Y		Y
			Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Y	Y	Y
	Y	Y	Y	Y

(b) (6)	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6
	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6
	Y 6		Y 6	
	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6
			Y 6	Y 6
	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6
	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6
	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6	Y 6
	Y 6		Y 6	
	Y 6		Y 6	

ce: Reviewe 's analysis 6

3.2.8.3.6 PPPI and PPS 6

The patches excluded from PPPI6 are: 6

- All patches excluded from PPPI5. 6
- All patches from the subjects who skipped a visit during the induction phase. Please refer to section 3.2.2.3 for more details. 6

The patches excluded from PPP 6 are: 6

- All patches excluded from PPP 5. 6
- All patches from the subjects who skipped a visit during the induction phase. Please refer to section 3.2.2.3 for more details. 6

The following patches in addition to the patches listed in Table 17 were excluded from PPPI6 and PPP 6: 6

- Both patches from subjects: [redacted] (b) (6)
- Reference patch from subjects [redacted] (b) (6)

3.2.9 Demographic and Baseline Characteristics 6

A summary of demographic and baseline characteristics (gender, race and age) for all enrolled subjects, which was same as the safety population in this study, is presented in Table 1. Approximately 74% subjects were female. Majority of the subjects were black (approximately 54%) followed by white (approximately 44%). The age range was 1 to 69 years. The average and median ages were 41.4 and 43 years, respectively. The study was conducted at a single site [redacted] (b) (4) in USA. 6

Table 1 Demographic and Baseline Characteristics for Irritation and Sensitization Study by Gender, Race and Age

		All Enrolled (N=24)
Gender	Female	184 (74.19%)
	Male	64 (25.81%)
Race	Asian	3 (1.21%)
	Black	135 (54.44%)
	White	110 (44.35%)
Age Group in Years	18-40	111 (44.76%)
	41-64	129 (52.02%)
	65-75	8 (3.23%)
Age in Years	Mean, SD	41.39, 12.22
	Min, Max	18, 69
	Q1, Median, Q3	33, 43, 49

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.2.0 Results and Conclusions

3.2.0. Applicant's Analysis Results

The irritation score (on a scale of 0 to 13) for each patch at each evaluation was the sum of the dermal response score (on a scale of 0 to 7) and the score for other effects (on a scale of 0 to 6) as given in Table 2 and Table 3. The cumulative irritancy index (CII) was defined as the sum of all irritation scores across readings during the induction/challenge phase divided by the number of readings (9 readings). The cumulative dermal response index and the cumulative other effects index were defined similarly.

A summary of the cumulative irritancy index, cumulative dermal response index and cumulative other effects index by treatment and by treatment and cohort for the full irritation analysis population in the induction phase is presented in Table 19 and that in the challenge phase is presented in Table 20.

Table 9 Summary of Cumulative Irritancy Index in Induction Phase by Treatment and Cohort in Full Irritation Analysis Population per Applicant

Parameter	Statistic	Overall		Cohort		Cohort 2	
		Test	Reference	Test	Reference	Test	Reference
Cumulative Irritancy Index	N	228	228	112	112	116	116
	Mean (SD)	0.211 (0.3535)	0.212 (0.3442)	0.170 (0.3009)	0.170 (0.3047)	0.250 (0.3624)	0.253 (0.3757)
	Median	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Min, Max	0, 6	0, 6	0, 6	0, 6	0, 6	0, 6
Cumulative Dermal Response Index	N	228	228	21	21	61	61
	Mean (SD)	2.2 (3.535)	2.2 (3.442)			25 (3.624)	253 (3.5)
	Median	0	0				
	Min, Max	0, 6	0, 6	0, 6	0, 6	0, 6	0, 6
Cumulative Other Effects Index	N	228	228	21	21	61	61
	Mean (SD)	() 0	() 0	() 0	() 0	() 0	() 0
	Median	0	0				
	Min, Max	,	,	,	,	,	,

Source: Clinical Study Report, Study RP-LID-SSI, Table 4.4.3.1 and Table 4.4.3.2

Table 20: Summary of Cumulative Irritancy Index in Challenge Phase by Treatment and Cohort in Full Irritation Analysis Population per Applicant

Parameter	Statistic	Overall		Cohort 1		Cohort 2	
		Test	Reference	Test	Reference	Test	Reference
Cumulative Irritancy Index	N	225	225			51	51
	Mean (SD)	6 (1.66)	5 (1.45)	59 (1.82)	48 (1.64)	63 (1.52)	52 (1.33)
	Median	0	0				
	Min, Max	, 5	, 5	, 5	, 5	, 5	, 5
Cumulative Dermal Response Index	N	225	225			51	51
	Mean (SD)	6 (1.66)	5 (1.45)	59 (1.82)	48 (1.64)	63 (1.52)	52 (1.33)
	Median	0	0				
	Min, Max	, 5	, 5	, 5	, 5	, 5	, 5
Cumulative Other Effects Index	N	225	225			51	51
	Mean (SD)	() 0	() 0	() 0	() 0	() 0	() 0
	Median	0	0				
	Min, Max	,	,	,	,	,	,

Source: Clinical Study Report, Study RP-LID-SSI, Table 4.4.5.1 and Table 4.4.5.2

The individual CIs, the individual irritancy index, the individual cumulative dermal response index and the individual cumulative other effects index generated during the induction phase were tested for product differences using the 2-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) including main effects of subject and product, without interaction using the PROC GLM. For the test product to be no more irritating than the RLD, the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence interval of the difference between the products had to be no greater than 1 based on the protocol. The upper bound of the 95% one-sided confidence interval of the difference between the two products was calculated to be 1.5 for both the individual irritancy and dermal response

indices of variance for the effect index was observed; all values were zero. These results are summarized in Table 21.

Table 21: Analysis of Cumulative Irritancy Index in the Induction Phase in the Full Irritation Analysis Population per Applicant

Parameter	Least Square Means		Mean of Test - Reference	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound for Test - Reference
	Test	Reference		
Cumulative Irritancy Index	0.21	0.212	-0.001	0.015
Cumulative Dermal Response Index	0.21	0.212	-0.001	0.015
Cumulative Other Effects Index	0	0	0	0

Source: Clinical Study Report, Study RP-LID-SSI, Table 14.4.4

There was no observed maximum irritancy score of 13, a maximum dermal response score of 7, or a maximum other effects score of 6 reported for any patch. No patch was removed due to an unacceptable degree of irritancy.

The applicant concluded that taken together, these data demonstrated that there was no difference for skin irritancy between the test and the reference patches.

In addition to the pre-clinical specified analysis, the applicant conducted a post-hoc analysis as per “FDA’s Draft Guidance on Finite Extended Release Transdermal Patch” with regard to the skin irritancy and sensitization assessment. This post-hoc analysis was performed using the two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) including main effects of subject and product, with interaction using the PROC GLM. The results of cumulative irritancy scores demonstrated no inferiority as the upper bound of the one-sided 95% CI of the mean test product score minus 1.25 times the mean RLD score was less than 0. The results are presented in Table 22 and are consistent with the pre-specified statistical analysis results.

Table 22: Post-Hoc Analysis of Cumulative Irritancy Index in the Induction Phase in the Full Irritation Analysis Population per Applicant

Parameter	Least Square Means		Mean of Test - Reference	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound for Test - Reference
	Test	Reference		
Cumulative Irritancy Index	0.21	0.212	-0.052	-0.034
Cumulative Dermal Response Index	0.21	0.212	-0.052	-0.034
Cumulative Other Effects Index	0	0	0	0

Source: Clinical Study Report, Study RP-LID-SSI, Table 10

Sensitization test versus reference study products was based on irritative scores obtained during the challenge phase and whether the reactions were indicative of sensitization reactions by the investigator. The full sensitization analysis population consisted of 227 (91.%) subjects. There were 11 (90.2%) and 16 (92.8%) subjects in Cohorts 1 and 2, respectively, both the test sensitization analysis population and reference sensitization analysis population. There was no evidence of skin sensitization reactions following removal of either the test or reference challenge patch. The results are shown in Table 23. No patch was removed due to strong skin sensitization.

Table 23: Summary of the Number of Skin Sensitization Reactions in Full Sensitization Analysis Population per Applicant

Parameter	Scheduled Time Point after Patch Removal	Treatment	
		Test (N=227)	Reference (N=227)
Number of Skin Sensitization Reactions	30 min	0	0
	24 hrs	0	0
	48 hrs	0	0
	72 hrs	0	0

Source: Clinical Study Report, Study RP-LID-SSI, Table 11

Reviewer's Comments:

- The applicant did not use any letter score for the other effects. The applicant's other effects numeric scale was different from FDA's other effects numeric scale. This difference is shown in Table 4.
- According to the Draft Guidance on Lidocaine, the applicant should provide frequency table showing the number of patch tests selected with each combined dermal response and other effects score using the last observed carried forward (LOCF) for subjects who discontinued test patch because of unacceptable irritative. The applicant did not provide any such table.
- The Draft Guidance on Lidocaine states the following: "To demonstrate non-inferiority of the test product compared to the RLD with regard to the cumulative irritative scores, the upper bound of the one-sided 95% CI of the mean test product score minus 1.2 times the mean RLD score must be less than or equal to 0." However, the applicant's criterion for non-inferiority in the primary analysis was different. The applicant considered the test product to be non-inferior to the reference product if the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence interval of the difference between the products (test - reference) was not greater than 0.11. The applicant did not provide any justification in the protocol, statistical analysis plan or clinical study report for its criterion for non-inferiority in the primary analysis and how they determined the non-inferiority margin of 0.11.

3.2.10.2 Results of the Analysis of Results

Analyses of irritation in PPPI1 to PPPI6 are provided in Sections 3.2.10.2.1 to 3.2.10.2.6, respectively and analyses of sensitization in PPPS1 to PPPS6 are provided in Section 3.2.10.2.7. No patches were discontinued or moved due to excessive irritation.

3.2.10.2.1 Induction Analysis of Results in PPPI1

Table 24 shows the number and percent of applications by induction phase patch number and patch type with a specific combined “dermal response” and “other effects” score in PPPI1. A summary of mean irritation scores during the induction phase in PPPI1 is presented in Table 25.

Table 24: Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with a Specific Combined “Dermal Response” and “Other Effects” Score in PPPI1

Patch No: f Treatment f	Combined “Dermal Response” and “Other Effects” Score Frequency, %f							
	0N f		1N f		2N f		3N f	
1:Test f	193	86.94% f	27 f	12.16% f	2 f	0.90% f	0 f	0.00% f
1:Reference f	194	87.39% f	26 f	11.71% f	2 f	0.90% f	0 f	0.00% f
2:Test f	189	85.14% f	30 f	13.51% f	3 f	1.35% f	0 f	0.00% f
2:Reference f	189	85.14% f	31 f	13.96% f	2 f	0.90% f	0 f	0.00% f
3:Test f	173	77.93% f	42 f	18.92% f	7 f	3.15% f	0 f	0.00% f
3:Reference f	175	78.83% f	40 f	18.02% f	6 f	2.70% f	1 f	0.45% f
4:Test f	174	78.38% f	45 f	20.27% f	3 f	1.35% f	0 f	0.00% f
4:Reference f	173	77.93% f	46 f	20.72% f	3 f	1.35% f	0 f	0.00% f
5:Test f	178	80.18% f	41 f	18.47% f	3 f	1.35% f	0 f	0.00% f
5:Reference f	174	78.38% f	45 f	20.27% f	3 f	1.35% f	0 f	0.00% f
6:Test f	173	77.93% f	48 f	21.62% f	1 f	0.45% f	0 f	0.00% f
6:Reference f	177	79.73% f	42 f	18.92% f	3 f	1.35% f	0 f	0.00% f
7:Test f	170	76.58% f	51 f	22.97% f	1 f	0.45% f	0 f	0.00% f
7:Reference f	167	75.23% f	52 f	23.42% f	3 f	1.35% f	0 f	0.00% f
8:Test f	181	81.53% f	41 f	18.47% f	0 f	0.00% f	0 f	0.00% f
8:Reference f	181	81.53% f	40 f	18.02% f	1 f	0.45% f	0 f	0.00% f
9:Test f	176	79.28% f	45 f	20.27% f	1 f	0.45% f	0 f	0.00% f

9:Refere	9.3%	8.4%	.80%	0	0.00%
----------	------	------	------	---	-------

Please refer to Section 3.2.3 for the conversion from letter scores to numerical scores.
Source: Reviewer's analysis.

Table 25: Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of “Dermal Response” Plus “Other Effects” Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI1 per FDA Reviewer

Product	N	Mean (SD)	Min	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	Max
A (Test)	222	0.206 (0.323)	0	0	0	0.333	.444
B (Reference)	222	0.200 (0.345)	0	0	0	0.333	.66

Source: Reviewer's analysis.

The inferiority analysis of test patch against the reference patch based on the mean irritation scores in PPPI1 using a linear model is shown in Table 26. In the model, the mean irritation scores as the response and treatment and subject were fixed effects. The one-sided 95% upper confidence bound was -0.039 which being negative showed that the test is inferior to the reference.

Table 26: Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI1 per FDA

Variable	Hypotheses	LSmean Test	LSmean Reference	Estimate of $\mu_A - 1.25\mu_B$	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound
Mean Irritation Score	$H_0: \mu_A - 1.25\mu_B \geq 0$ $H_1: \mu_A - 1.25\mu_B < 0$	0.2062	0.202	-0.0566	-0.039

Source: Reviewer's analysis.

The proportion of subject PPPI1 with a maximum degree of irritation (at least one irritation score ≥ 3) is cross-tabulated for the test versus reference product in Table 7. A test for superiority of the test patch to the reference patch in terms of proportion of patches with a maximum degree of irritation in PPPI1 is presented in Table 8. There was no test patch and 1 (0.45%) reference patch with at least one irritation score ≥ 3 . The point estimate of $P_T - P_R$, the difference between proportion of test and reference patches with a maximum degree of irritation is -0.0045 (-0.45%) and the one-sided 95% upper bound for $P_T - P_R$ is 0.0104.

Table 27: Subjects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or < 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI1

		Test P u t u		
		Max I ūtati n S u e < 3 u	Max I ūtati n S u e ≥ 3 u	T ūtal u
Refe n e P u t u	Max I ūtati n S u e < 3 u	221 u	0 u	221 u
	Max I ūtati n S u e ≥ 3 u	1 u	0 u	1 u
	T ūtal u	222 u	0 u	222 u

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 28: N n-infe i ūtity Test in Te ms f P up ūtati n f S bje ts with a Meaningf l ū Deg ee f I ūtati n D ūing the In ū ti n Phase in PPPI1 u

Hyp ūthesis u	P up ūtati n f Test S u e ≥ 3 (P _T) u (N=222) u	B p ūtati n f u Refe n e ū S u e ≥ 3 (P _R) u (N=222) u	u P ūnt ū Estimate f u P _T - P _R u	One-si e ū 95% Uppe ū C ūfi n e ū Limit f P _T - P _R u
H ₀ : P _T - P _R > δ (infe i ū) u H ₁ : P _T - P _R ≤ δ (n ū- ū infe i ū) u	0.0000 u	0.0045 u	-0.0045 u	0.01204 u

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.2.10.2.2 I ūtati n Analysis Res lts in PPPI2 u

Table 29 shows the n mber and percent of applications by ind ction phase patch n mber and ū patch type with a specific combined “dermal response” and “other effects” score in PPPI2. A ū s ūmmary of mean irritation scores d ūring the ind ction phase in PPPI2 is presented in Table 30. u

Table 29: N ūmbe (%) f Appli ati ns by In ū ti n Phase Pat h N ūmbe an Pat h Type u with a Spe ūifi C mbine “De mal Resp nse” an “Othe Effe t” S ūe in the PPPI2 u

Pat h N ū ū Treatment u	C ūmbine “De mal Resp nse” an “Othe Effe t” S ūe ū F ūeq ūen y, %u							
	0N u		1N u		2N u		3N u	
1:Test u	170	86.73%u	24 u	12.24%u	2 u	1.02%u	0 u	0.00%u
1:Reference u	171	87.24%u	24 u	12.24%u	1 u	0.51%u	0 u	0.00%u
2:Test u	167	85.20%u	26 u	13.27%u	3 u	1.53%u	0 u	0.00%u
2:Reference u	165	84.18%u	29 u	14.80%u	2 u	1.02%u	0 u	0.00%u
3:Test u	152	77.55%u	37 u	18.88%u	7 u	3.57%u	0 u	0.00%u
3:Reference u	153	78.06%u	36 u	18.37%u	6 u	3.06%u	1 u	0.51%u

4:Test	7	0%	3	3%	3	3%	0	0.00%
4:Reference	3	7.14%	40	20.4%	3	3%	0	0.00%
5:Test	7	8.57%	36	37%	3	3%	0	0.00%
5:Reference	7	8.57%	36	37%	3	3%	0	0.00%
6:Test	7	7.04%	44	22.4%	1	0%	0	0.00%
6:Reference	7	0%	3	3%	3	3%	0	0.00%
7:Test	4	7.60%	46	23.47%	1	0%	0	0.00%
7:Reference	46	74.4%	47	23%	3	3%	0	0.00%
8:Test		2%	37	1%		0%	0	0.00%
8:Reference		2%	36	1%	37%	1%	0%	0.00%
9:Test	6	7%	3	0%	1	0%	0	0.00%
9:Reference	6	7%	36	1%	37%	4%	2.04%	0%

Please refer to Section 3.2.3 for the conversion from letter score to numerical score.
Source: Reviewer's analysis.

Table 30: Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of “Dermal Response” Plus “Other Effects” Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI2 per FDA Reviewer

Product	N	Mean (SD)	Min	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	Max
A (Test)	6	0.20 (0.34)	0	0	0	0.33	1
B (Reference)	6	0.24 (0.34)	0	0	0	0.33	1

Source: Reviewer's analysis.

The non-inferiority analysis of test patch against the reference patch based on the mean irritation score in PPPI2 using a linear model is shown in Table 31. In the model, the mean irritation score was the response and treatment and subject were fixed effects. The one-sided 95% upper confidence bound was -0.03, which being negative showed that the test is non-inferior to the reference.

Table 31: Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI2 per FDA

Variable	Hypotheses	LSmean Test	LSmean Reference	Estimate of $\mu_A - 1.25 * \mu_B$	One-Sided 95% Upper
----------	------------	-------------	------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------

					Confidence Interval
Mean Irritation Score	H ₀ : $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B \geq 0$ H ₁ : $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B < 0$	0.2092	0.2137	-0.0580	-0.0381

Source: Reviewer's analysis

The proportion of subjects in PPPI2 with and without a meaningful degree of irritation (at least one irritation score ≥ 3) is cross-tabulated for the test versus reference products in Table 32. A test for non-inferiority of the test patch to the reference patch in terms of proportion of patches with a meaningful degree of irritation in PPPI2 is presented in Table 33. There was no test patch and 1 (0.51%) reference patch with at least one irritation score ≥ 3 . The point estimate of $P_T - P_R$, the difference between proportion of test and reference patches with a meaningful degree of irritation is -0.0051 (-0.51%) and the one-sided 95% upper bound for $P_T - P_R$ is 0.01362.

Table 32: Subjects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI2

		Test Product		
		Max Irritation Score ≤ 3	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	Total
Reference Product	Max Irritation Score ≤ 3	195	0	195
	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	1	0	1
	Total	196	0	196

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 33: Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Subjects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI2

Hypothesis	Proportion of Test Subjects with Irritation Score ≥ 3 (P_T) (N=196)	Proportion of Reference Subjects with Irritation Score ≥ 3 (P_R) (N=196)	Point Estimate of $P_T - P_R$	One-sided 95% Upper Confidence Limit of $P_T - P_R$
H ₀ : $P_T - P_R \geq \delta$ (inferior) H ₁ : $P_T - P_R < \delta$ (non-inferior)	0.0000	0.0051	-0.0051	0.01362

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.2.10.2.3 Irritation Analysis Results in PPPI3

Table 5 shows the number and percent of applications by induction phase patch number and patch type with a specific combined “dermal response” and “other effect” score in PPPI3. A summary of mean irritation score during the induction phase in PPPI3 is presented in Table 5.

Table 34: Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with a Specific Combined “Dermal Response” and “Other Effect” Score in the PPPI3

Patch No: Treatment	Combined “Dermal Response” and “Other Effect” Score							
	Frequency, %							
	0N	1N	2N	3N	4N	5N	6N	7N
1:Test	167	86.5%	2	1.2%	2	1.0%	0	0.00%
1:Reference	165	85.9%	25	1.02%	2	1.0%	0	0.00%
2:Test	162	87.9%	29	15.0%	2	1.0%	0	0.00%
2:Reference	161	87.85%	30	15.6%	1	0.52%	0	0.00%
3:Test	177	76.17%	39	20.21%	7	3.6%	0	0.00%
3:Reference	150	78.1%	36	18.75%	5	2.60%	1	0.52%
4:Test	197	77.20%	42	21.76%	2	1.0%	0	0.00%
4:Reference	188	77.08%	41	21.5%	3	1.56%	0	0.00%
5:Test	152	78.76%	38	19.69%	3	1.55%	0	0.00%
5:Reference	177	76.56%	42	21.88%	3	1.56%	0	0.00%
6:Test	177	76.17%	45	25.2%	1	0.52%	0	0.00%
6:Reference	151	78.65%	38	19.79%	3	1.56%	0	0.00%
7:Test	155	75.1%	47	25.5%	1	0.52%	0	0.00%
7:Reference	111	77.0%	48	25.00%	3	1.56%	0	0.00%
8:Test	157	79.79%	39	20.21%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
8:Reference	158	80.21%	37	19.27%	1	0.52%	0	0.00%
9:Test	150	77.72%	42	21.76%	1	0.52%	0	0.00%
9:Reference	151	78.65%	37	19.27%	4	2.08%	0	0.00%

Please refer to Section 2.1 for the correct numerical code. Source: Reviewer’s analysis.

Table 35: Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of “Dermal Response” Plus “Other Effects” Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI3 per FDA Reviewer

Product	N	Mean (SD)	Min	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	Max
---------	---	-----------	-----	----------------	--------	----------------	-----

A (Test)	30	0.22 (.336)	0			.333	1	.444
B (Reference)	20	0.224 (.35)	0			.444	1	.667

Source: R₀₁ w₀₁'s analysis

The non-inferiority analysis of test patch against the reference patch based on the mean irritation score in PPPI3 using a linear model is shown in Table 36. In the model, the mean irritation score was the response and treatment and subject were fixed effects. The one-sided 5% upper confidence bound was -0.34 which being negative showed that the test is non-inferior to the reference.

Table 36: Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI3 per FDA

Variable	Hypothesis	LSmean Test	LSmean Reference	Estimate of $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B$	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound
Mean Irritation Score	$H_0: \mu_A - .25*\mu_B \geq 0$ $H_a: \mu_A - .25*\mu_B < 0$.2250	.2245	-0.62	-0.34

Source: R₀₁ w₀₁'s analysis

The proportion of subjects in PPPI3 with and without a meaningful degree of irritation (at least one irritation score ≥ 3) is cross-tabulated for the test versus reference products in Table 37. A test for non-inferiority of the test patch to the reference patch in terms of proportion of patches with a meaningful degree of irritation in PPPI3 is presented in Table 38. There was no test patch and (52%) reference patch with at least one irritation score ≥ 3 . The point estimate of $P_T - P_R$, the difference between proportion of test and reference patches with a meaningful degree of irritation is -0.52 (-52%) and the one-sided 5% upper bound for $P_T - P_R$ is 0.3.

Table 37: Subjects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or < 3 for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI3

		Test Product		
		Max Irritation Score < 3	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	Total
Reference Product	Max Irritation Score < 3	1		
	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	1		
	Total	2	0	2

Source: R₀₁ w₀₁'s analysis

Table 38: Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Subjects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI3

Hypothesis	Proportion of Test Score ≥ 3 (P_T)	Proportion of Reference Score ≥ 3	Point Estimate of $P_T - P_R$	One-sided 95% Upper Confidence
------------	---	--	-------------------------------	--------------------------------

	(N=192)	(N=192)		mit of T-
H₀: T - 5 > δ (nfer or 5 H₁: T - 5 ≤ δ (non- 5 nfer or 5	0.0000	0.0025	-0.0025	0.01390

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.2.10.2.4 Irritation Analysis results in I4

Table 39 shows the number and percent of applications by induction phase patch number and patch type with a specific combined “dermal response” and “other effects” score in PPPI4. A summary of mean irritation scores during the induction phase in PPPI4 is presented in Table 40.

Table 39: Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with a Specific Combined “Dermal Response” and “Other Effect” Score in the I4

Patch No: Treatment	Combined “Dermal Response” and “Other Effect” Score							
	Frequency, %							
	0N	1N	2N	3N	4N	5N	6N	7N
1:Test	12	86.36%	22	12.0%	2	1.14%	0	0.00%
1:Reference	11	86.29%	23	13.14%	1	0.7%	0	0.00%
2:Test	148	84.09%	26	14.77%	2	1.14%	0	0.00%
2:Reference	145	82.86%	29	16.7%	1	0.7%	0	0.00%
3:Test	133	77.7%	36	20.4%	7	3.98%	0	0.00%
3:Reference	1355	77.14%	34	19.43%		2.86%	1	0.7%
4:Test	137	77.84%	37	21.02%	2	1.14%	0	0.00%
4:Reference	1355	77.14%	37	21.14%	3	1.71%	0	0.00%
5:Test	139	78.98%	34	19.32%	3	1.70%	0	0.00%
5:Reference	137	78.29%	3	20.00%	3	1.71%	0	0.00%
6:Test	133	77.7%	42	23.86%	1	0.7%	0	0.00%
6:Reference	136	77.71%	36	20.7%	3	1.71%	0	0.00%
7:Test	131	74.43%	44	27.00%	1	0.7%	0	0.00%
7:Reference	127	72.7%	4	2.71%	3	1.71%	0	0.00%
8:Test	140	79.3%	36	20.4%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
8:Reference	140	80.00%	34	19.43%	1	0.7%	0	0.00%
9:Test	137	77.84%	38	21.9%	1	0.7%	0	0.00%

9:Refere	7	78.29%	3	4	1	9.4%	4	2.29%	0	0.00%
----------	---	--------	---	---	---	------	---	-------	---	-------

Please refer to Section 2. for the comparison from letter scores to numerical scores.
Source: Reviewer's analysis.

Table 40: Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of “Dermal Response” Plus “Other Effects” Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI4 per FDA Reviewer

Product	N	Mean (SD)	Min	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	Max
A (Test)	76	0.22 (0.45)	0	0	0	0.	.44
B (Reference)	75	0.227 (0.60)	0	0	0	0.44	.667

Source: Reviewer's analysis.

The inferiority analysis of test path against the reference path based on the mean irritation scores in PPPI4 using a linear model is shown in Table 4. In the model, the mean irritation scores as the response and treatment and subject were fixed effects. The one-sided 95% upper confidence bound was -0.0407 which being negative showed that the test is inferior to the reference.

Table 41: Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI4 per FDA

Variable	Hypotheses	LSmean Test	LSmean Reference	Estimate of $\mu_A - 1.25\mu_B$	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound
Mean Irritation Score	$H_0: \mu_A - 1.25\mu_B \geq 0$ $H_1: \mu_A - 1.25\mu_B < 0$	0.2229	0.2279	-0.062	-0.0407

Source: Reviewer's analysis.

The proportion of subjects in PPPI4 with and without a meaningful degree of irritation (at least one irritation score ≥ 3) is cross-tabulated for the test versus reference products in Table 42. A test for inferiority of the test path to the reference path in terms of proportion of patients with a meaningful degree of irritation in PPPI4 is presented in Table 4. There was no test path with a difference (0.57%) reference path with at least one irritation score ≥ 3 . The point estimate of $P_T - P_R$, the difference between the proportion of test and reference patients with a meaningful degree of irritation was -0.0057 (-0.57%) and the one-sided 95% upper bound for $P_T - P_R$ is 0.052.

Table 42: Subjects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or < 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI4

	Test Product		
	Max Irritation Score < 3	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	Total
Reference	74	0	74

Pr duc :	Max Irr a : c re ≥ 3 :	1 :	0 :	1 :
	T : al :	175 :	0 :	175 :

Source Reviewer's analysis :

Table 43: N : - fer :r y Tes : Terms f Pr p r : f ubjec s w :h a Mea : gful : Degree f Irr a : Dur :g he I duc : Phase :PPPI4 :

Hyp :hes s :	Pr p r : f Tes c re ≥ 3 (P _T) : (N=176) :	Pr p r f : Refere ce : c re ≥ 3 (P _R) : (N=175) :	P : : Es ma e f : P _T - P _R :	O ne-s ded : 95% Upper C : f de ce : L mi :f P _T - P _R :
H ₀ : P _T - P _R > δ (:fer :r) :	0.0000 :	0.0057 :	-0.0057 :	0.01523 :
H ₁ : P _T - P _R ≤ δ (: - :fer :r) :				

Source Reviewer's analysis :

3.2.10.2.5 Irr a : A :alys s Resul s PPPI5 :

Table 44 shows the number and percent of applications by induction phase patch number and patch type with a specific combined “dermal response” and “other effects” score in PPPI5. A summary of mean irritation scores during the induction phase in PPPI5 is presented in Table 45.

Table 44: Number (%) f Appl ca : s by I duc : Phase Pa ch Number a d Pa ch Type : w :h a pec f c C mb : ed “Dermal Resp : se” a d “O ther Effec ” c re he PPPI5 :

Pa ch N : : Trea me :	C :mb : ed “Dermal Resp : se” a d “O ther Effec ” c re : Freque cy, %:							
	0N :		1N :		2N :		3N :	
1 Test :	172	86.43%:	25 :	12.56%:	2 :	1.01%:	0 :	0.00%:
1 Reference :	171	85.93%:	26 :	13.07%:	2 :	1.01%:	0 :	0.00%:
2 Test :	168	84.42%:	29 :	14.57%:	2 :	1.01%:	0 :	0.00%:
2 Reference :	167	83.92%:	30 :	15.08%:	2 :	1.01%:	0 :	0.00%:
3 Test :	153	76.88%:	39 :	19.60%:	7 :	3.52%:	0 :	0.00%:
3 Reference :	155	77.89%:	38 :	19.10%:	5 :	2.51%:	1 :	0.50%:
4 Test :	154	77.39%:	43 :	21.61%:	2 :	1.01%:	0 :	0.00%:
4 Reference :	153	76.88%:	43 :	21.61%:	3 :	1.51%:	0 :	0.00%:
5 Test :	158	79.40%:	38 :	19.10%:	3 :	1.51%:	0 :	0.00%:
5 Reference :	152	76.38%:	44 :	22.11%:	3 :	1.51%:	0 :	0.00%:

6:Test	1	7	6	46	2	1	1	0	0	0
6:Reference	1	7	9	40	2	0	10	3	1	0
7:Test	1	0	7	4	4	1	1	0	0	0
7:Reference	146	7	7	5	0	2	1	3	1	0
8:Test	160	8	0	40	3	9	19	60	0	0
8:Reference	1	9	79	90	3	9	19	60	1	0
9:Test	1	6	7	9	4	1	1	1	0	0
9:Reference	1	6	7	9	3	9	19	60	4	0

Please refer to Section 2.1 for the conversion from letter score to numerical score
Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 45: Summary of Mean Irritation Score (Mean of “Dermal Response” Plus “Other Effects” Scores During the Induction Phase) in PPPI5 per FDA Reviewer

Product	N	Mean (SD)	Min	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	Max
A (Test)	199	0.16 (0.4)	0	0	0	0	1.44
B (Reference)	199	0.16 (0.4)	0	0	0	0.44	1.67

Source: Reviewer's analysis

The non-inferiority analysis of test patch against the reference patch based on the mean irritation score in PPPI using a linear model is shown in Table 46. In the model, the mean irritation score was the response and treatment and subject were fixed effects. The one-sided 95% upper confidence bound was -0.07 which being negative showed that the test is non-inferior to the reference.

Table 46: Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI5 per FDA

Variable	Hypotheses	LSmean Test	LSmean Reference	Estimate of $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B$	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound
Mean Irritation Score	H ₀ : $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B \geq 0$ H ₁ : $\mu_A - 1.25*\mu_B < 0$	0.17	0.1	-0.09	-0.07

Source: Reviewer's analysis

The proportion of subjects with a meaningful degree of irritation (a least one irritation score ≥ 3) was compared for the test versus reference products (Table 47). A summary of the results for the test versus reference products with a meaningful degree of irritation in PPPI5 is presented in Table 48. There was a difference (0.50%) in the proportion of subjects with a least one irritation score ≥ 3 . The p-value for $P_T - P_R$, the difference between the proportions of subjects with a meaningful degree of irritation is 0.0050 (0.50%) and the 95% upper bound for $P_T - P_R$ is 0.01390.

Table 47: Subjects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or < 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI5

		Test Product		
		Max Irritation Score < 3	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	Total
Reference Product	Max Irritation Score < 3	191	0	191
	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	1	0	1
	Total	192	0	192

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 48: Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Subjects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI5

Hypothesis	Proportion of Test Score ≥ 3 (P_T) (N=199)	Proportion of Reference Score ≥ 3 (P_R) (N=199)	Point Estimate of $P_T - P_R$	One-sided 95% Upper Confidence Limit of $P_T - P_R$
$H_0: P_T - P_R > \delta$ (inferior) $H_1: P_T - P_R \leq \delta$ (non-inferior)	0.0000	0.0050	0.0050	0.01390

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.2.10.2.6 Irritation Analysis Results in PPPI6

Table 49 shows the number and percentage of applications by induction phase patch number and patch type with a specific combined "dermal response" and "other effects" score in PPPI6. A summary of the results during the induction phase in PPPI6 is presented in Table 50.

Table 49: Number (%) of Applications by Induction Phase Patch Number and Patch Type with a Specific Combined "Dermal Response" and "Other Effect" Score in the PPPI6

Patch No: , Treatment ,	Combin , rmal R spons ” an Oth r Eff ct” Scor , Fr qu ncy %,							
	0N ,		1N ,		2N ,		3N ,	
1:Test ,	157	86.26%	23 ,	12.64%	2 ,	1.10%	0 ,	0.00%
1:Reference	155	86.11%	24 ,	13.33%	1 ,	0.56%	0 ,	0.00%
2:Test ,	154	84.62%	26 ,	14.29%	2 ,	1.10%	0 ,	0.00%
2:Reference	149	82.78%	29 ,	16.11%	2 ,	1.11%	0 ,	0.00%
3:Test ,	139	76.37%	36 ,	19.78%	7 ,	3.85%	0 ,	0.00%
3:Reference	139	77.22%	35 ,	19.44%	5 ,	2.78%	1 ,	0.56%
4:Test ,	142	78.02%	38 ,	20.88%	2 ,	1.10%	0 ,	0.00%
4:Reference	139	77.22%	38 ,	21.11%	3 ,	1.67%	0 ,	0.00%
5:Test ,	145	79.67%	34 ,	18.68%	3 ,	1.65%	0 ,	0.00%
5:Reference	141	78.33%	36 ,	20.00%	3 ,	1.67%	0 ,	0.00%
6:Test ,	138	75.82%	43 ,	23.63%	1 ,	0.55%	0 ,	0.00%
6:Reference	140	77.78%	37 ,	20.56%	3 ,	1.67%	0 ,	0.00%
7:Test ,	136	74.73%	45 ,	24.73%	1 ,	0.55%	0 ,	0.00%
7:Reference	131	72.78%	46 ,	25.56%	3 ,	1.67%	0 ,	0.00%
8:Test ,	146	80.22%	36 ,	19.78%	0 ,	0.00%	0 ,	0.00%
8:Reference	144	80.00%	35 ,	19.44%	1 ,	0.56%	0 ,	0.00%
9:Test ,	143	78.57%	38 ,	20.88%	1 ,	0.55%	0 ,	0.00%
9:Reference	141	78.33%	35 ,	19.44%	4 ,	2.22%	0 ,	0.00%

Please refer to Section 3.2.3 for the conversion from letter score to numerical score. ,
Source: Reviewer’s analysis. ,

**Tabl 50: Summary of Mean Irritation Scor (Mean of rmal R spons ” Plus Oth r ,
Eff cts” Scor s uring th In uction Phas) in PPPI6 p r F A R vi w r ,**

Pro uct ,	N ,	M an (S)	Min ,	First , Quartil ,	Me ian ,	Thir , Quartil ,	Max ,
A (T st) ,	182	0.218 (0.341)	0 ,	0 ,	0 ,	0.333 ,	1.444 ,
B (R f r nc)	180	0.227 (0.362)	0 ,	0 ,	0 ,	0.444 ,	1.667 ,

Source: Reviewer’s analysis ,

The non-inferiority analysis of test patch against the reference patch based on the mean irritation ,
score in PPPI6 using a linear model is shown in Table 51. In the model, the mean irritation score
was the response and treatment and subject were fixed effects. The one-sided 95% upper ,
confidence bound was -0.0394 which being negative showed that the test is non-inferior to the
reference. ,

Table 52 Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Irritation Score for Test vs. Reference in PPPI6 per FDA

Variable	Hypotheses	LSmean Test	LSmean Reference	Estimate of $\mu_A - 1.25 * \mu_B$	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound
Mean Irritation Score	H ₀ : $\mu_A - 1.25 * \mu_B \geq 0$ H ₁ : $\mu_A - 1.25 * \mu_B < 0$	0.2179	0.2230	-0.0608	-0.0394

Source: Reviewer's analysis

The proportion of subjects in PPPI6 with and without a meaningful degree of irritation (at least one irritation score ≥ 3) is cross-tabulated for the test versus reference products in Table 52. A test for non-inferiority of the test patch to the reference patch in terms of proportion of patches with a meaningful degree of irritation in PPPI6 is presented in Table 53. There was no test patch and 1 (00.56%) reference patch with at least one irritation score ≥ 3 . The point estimate of $P_T - P_R$, the difference between proportion of test and reference patches with a meaningful degree of irritation is -0.0056 (-0.56%) and the one-sided 95% upper bound for $P_T - P_R$ is 0.01523.

Table 53 Subjects With or Without Meaningful Degree of Irritation (Maximum Irritation Score ≥ 3 or < 3) for Test and Reference Products During the Induction Phase in PPPI6

		Test Product		
		Max Irritation Score < 3	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	Total
Reference Product	Max Irritation Score < 3	174	0	174
	Max Irritation Score ≥ 3	1	0	1
Total		175	0	175

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 54 Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Subjects with a Meaningful Degree of Irritation During the Induction Phase in PPPI6

Hypothesis	Proportion of Test Score ≥ 3 (P_T)	Proportion of Reference Score ≥ 3 (P_R)	Point Estimate of $P_T - P_R$	One-sided 95% Upper Confidence Limit for $P_T - P_R$
H ₀ : $P_T - P_R > \delta$ (inferior)	0.0056	0.0056	-0.0056	0.01523
H ₁ : $P_T - P_R \leq \delta$ (non-inferior)				

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.2.10.2.7 n t zat o A raly n

Table 54, Table 55, Table 56, Table 57, Table 58 a d Table 59 show the umber a d perce t of n applicatio s by challenge phase evaluatio time after patch removal a d patch type with a n specific dermal respo se a d other effects score i PPPS1, PPPS2, PPPS3, PPPS4, PPPS5 a d n PPPS6, respectively. The total umber of patches is ot same at all of the time poi ts because n some subjects did ot have o e or more irritatio assessme ts. n

Tabl 54: Numb r (%) of Appl cat o n by Chall rg Pha n Evaluat o T me and Patch n Typ with a p c f c Comb n d D rmal R npo n a d Oth r Eff ct cor th PPP 1 n

T me Tr atme tn n	Total n Numb r of n Patch n	Comb n d “D rmal R npo n ” a d “Oth r Eff ct” n cor n Fr qu ncy, %n					
		0N n		1N n		2N n	
		30 Mi utes: Test n	217 n	185 n	85.25% n	32 n	14.75% n
30 Mi utes: Refere ce n	215 n	179 n	83.26% n	36 n	16.74% n	0 n	0.00% n
24 Hour: Test n	216 n	208 n	96.30% n	7 n	3.24% n	1 n	0.46% n
24 Hour: Refere ce n	214 n	203 n	94.86% n	10 n	4.67% n	1 n	0.47% n
48 Hours: Test n	214 n	213 n	99.53% n	0 n	0.00% n	1 n	0.47% n
48 Hours: Refere ce n	212 n	209 n	98.58% n	2 n	0.94% n	1 n	0.47% n
72 Hours: Test n	215 n	214 n	99.53% n	1 n	0.47% n	0 n	0.00% n
72 Hours: Refere ce n	213 n	212 n	99.53% n	1 n	0.47% n	0 n	0.00% n

Source: Reviewer’s a lysis. n

Tabl 55: Numb r (%) of Appl cat o n by Chall rg Pha n Evaluat o T me and Patch n Typ with a p c f c Comb n d D rmal R npo n a d Oth r Eff ct cor th PPP 2 n

T me Tr atme tn n	Total n Numb r of n Patch n	Comb n d “D rmal R npo n ” a d “Oth r Eff ct” n cor n Fr qu ncy, %n					
		0N n		1N n		2N n	
		30 Mi utes: Test n	191 n	162 n	84.82% n	29 n	15.18% n
30 Mi utes: Refere ce n	189 n	156 n	82.54% n	33 n	17.46% n	0 n	0.00% n
24 Hour: Test n	191 n	185 n	96.86% n	5 n	2.62% n	1 n	0.52% n
24 Hour: Refere ce n	189 n	180 n	95.24% n	8 n	4.23% n	1 n	0.53% n
48 Hours: Test n	189 n	188 n	99.47% n	0 n	0.00% n	1 n	0.53% n

48 Hour	187	184	98.40%	2	1.07%	1	0.53%
72 Hour	190	189	99.47%	1	0.53%	0	0.00%
72 Hour	188	187	99.47%	1	0.53%	0	0.00%

Source: Iviwkr' analysis.

Table 56: Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPPS3

Time: Treatment	Total Number of Patches	Combined "Dermal Response" and "Other Effect" Score					
		Frequency, %					
		0N		1N		2N	
30 Minut Tlt	187	157	83.96%	30	16.04%	0	0.00%
30 Minut l rnc	186	153	82.26%	33	17.74%	0	0.00%
24 Hour Tlt	187	180	96.26%	6	3.21%	1	0.53%
24 Hour l rnc	186	176	94.62%	9	4.84%	1	0.54%
48 Hour Tlt	185	184	99.46%	0	0.00%	1	0.54%
48 Hour l rnc	184	181	98.37%	2	1.09%	1	0.54%
72 Hour Tlt	185	184	99.46%	1	0.54%	0	0.00%
72 Hour l rnc	184	183	99.46%	1	0.54%	0	0.00%

Source: Iviwkr' analysis.

Table 57: Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPPS4

Time: Treatment	Total Number of Patches	Combined "Dermal Response" and "Other Effect" Score					
		Frequency, %					
		0N		1N		2N	
30 Minut Tlt	170	142	83.53%	28	16.47%	0	0.00%
30 Minut l rnc	169	138	81.66%	31	18.34%	0	0.00%
24 Hour Tlt	170	164	96.47%	5	2.94%	1	0.59%
24 Hour l rnc	169	160	94.67%	8	4.73%	1	0.59%
48 Hour Tlt	168	167	99.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.60%
48 Hour l rnc	167	164	98.20%	2	1.20%	1	0.60%
72 Hour Tlt	169	168	99.41%	1	0.59%	0	0.00%

72 Hou T F Tnc T	168 T	167 T	99.40% T	1 T	0.60% T	0 T	0.00% T
------------------	-------	-------	----------	-----	---------	-----	---------

Sou c T Ri w T analy i . T

Table 58: Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPPS5 T

Time: Treatment T	Total Number of Patches T	Combined “Dermal Response” and “Other Effect” Score T					
		Frequency, %					
		0N T		1N T		2N T	
30 Minut TT R T	192 T	162 T	84.38% T	30 T	15.63% T	0 T	0.00% T
30 Minut T F Tnc T	193 T	159 T	82.38% T	34 T	17.62% T	0 T	0.00% T
24 Hou TT R T	192 T	185 T	96.35% T	6 T	3.13% T	1 T	0.52% T
24 Hou T F Tnc T	193 T	183 T	94.82% T	9 T	4.66% T	1 T	0.52% T
48 Hou TT R T	190 T	189 T	99.47% T	0 T	0.00% T	1 T	0.53% T
48 Hou T F Tnc T	191 T	188 T	98.43% T	2 T	1.05% T	1 T	0.52% T
72 Hou TT R T	190 T	189 T	99.47% T	1 T	0.53% T	0 T	0.00% T
72 Hou T F Tnc T	191 T	190 T	99.48% T	1 T	0.52% T	0 T	0.00% T

Sou c T Ri w T analy i . T

Table 59: Number (%) of Applications by Challenge Phase Evaluation Time and Patch Type with a Specific Combined Dermal Response and Other Effects Score in the PPPS6 T

Time: Treatment T	Total Number of Patches T	Combined “Dermal Response” and “Other Effect” Score T					
		Frequency, %					
		0N T		1N T		2N T	
30 Minut TT R T	175 T	147 T	84.00% T	28 T	16.00% T	0 T	0.00% T
30 Minut T F Tnc T	174 T	142 T	81.61% T	32 T	18.39% T	0 T	0.00% T
24 Hou TT R T	175 T	169 T	96.57% T	5 T	2.86% T	1 T	0.57% T
24 Hou T F Tnc T	174 T	165 T	94.83% T	8 T	4.60% T	1 T	0.57% T
48 Hou TT R T	173 T	172 T	99.42% T	0 T	0.00% T	1 T	0.58% T
48 Hou T F Tnc T	172 T	169 T	98.26% T	2 T	1.16% T	1 T	0.58% T
72 Hou TT R T	174 T	173 T	99.43% T	1 T	0.57% T	0 T	0.00% T
72 Hou T F Tnc T	173 T	172 T	99.42% T	1 T	0.58% T	0 T	0.00% T

Source (e) (owner's analysis).

There were 2 patches with an irritation score of at least 2 at 48 or 72 hour evaluation after patch removal in the challenge phase in all six populations (PPPS1-PPPS6). The list of these patches is given in Table 60. Based on the irritation scores in the induction and challenge phases, the reviewer determined that no patches had a potential sensitization response.

Table 60: Patches with Irritation Score ≥ 2 at 48 or 72 Hour Evaluation in Challenge Phase

Subject ID	Treatment*	Irritation Scores at Different Times after Challenge Phase Patch Removal				Max Irritation Score During Induction Phase	Applicant's Determination of Potential Sensitization in the Challenge Phase (Yes, No)	FDA Determination of Potential Sensitization (Yes, No) Based on Irritation Scores
		30 Min	24 Hrs	48 Hrs	72 Hrs			
(b) (6)	A	1	2	2	1	2	No	No
	B	1	2	2	1	3	No	No

* (A=Test, B=reference).

Source (e) (owner's analysis).

3.3 Evaluation of Study RP-LID-PK001 (Pharmacokinetic and Adhesion Study)

3.3.1 Study Objectives

The primary objectives of this study were:

- To assess the bioequivalence of a single 2100 mg dose of a test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical patch (versus L-doderm®) after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasted conditions.
- To assess the apparent dose delivered following application of a single 2100 mg dose of a test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical patch (versus L-doderm®) after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasted conditions.
- To assess the patch adhesion performance of a test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical patch (versus L-doderm®) after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects.

The secondary objective of this study was:

- To assess the safety and tolerability of a single 2100 mg dose of a test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical patch (versus L-doderm®) after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasted conditions.

3.3.2 Study Design

This was a single-center randomized, open-label, single-dose, two-period, crossover study to assess the bioequivalence of a single 2100 mg dose of a test (T) formulation of lidocaine 5% topical patch versus Lidoderm® (RLD) topical patch after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasted conditions and to compare adhesive properties of the test and reference patches.

The treatments were the following:

- Test (T): 3 x 700 mg patches of test product (lidocaine 5%)
- Reference (R): 3 x 700 mg patches of reference product (Lidoderm®).

Each subject was randomized to one of two treatment sequences (T-R, R-T) according to a randomization schedule as shown in Table 61. There was a 7-day washout between each patch administration. Subjects were dosed on the same day for Day 1 of Period 1, crossed over to the alternate formulation and were dosed on the same day for Day 8 of Period 2.

Table 61: Randomization Schedule for the Study, RP-LI -PK001

Sequence	Period I	Period II
T-R	Test	Reference
R-T	Reference	Test

Following an overnight fast of at least 10 hours, subjects received their assigned treatment at approximately 08:00 hours (± 2 hour) as three topical patches applied simultaneously for a 12-hour period to the infrascapular area of the back on either side of the spine without occlusion, with approximately 2.5 cm between each patch. Patches were applied by qualified study site personnel.

Serial blood samples for determination of lidocaine plasma concentrations and PK analysis were obtained at time 0 (within 90 minutes pre-application) and 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, and 48 hours after patch application. Subjects were discharged from the research facility, approximately 24 hours after patch application and returned on an out-patient basis for collection of the 48 hour post-dose sample. The study was conducted at a single center (Hackensack, New Jersey).

Subjects could not apply topical products to or wash the back or engage in strenuous activity during the 12-hour patch application period. Water was allowed *ad-libitum* during the study, except for 1 hour prior through 1 hour post-dose. Subjects fasted for at least 4 hours following patch application. Standard meals were provided at approximately 4 and 10 hours after patch application and an evening snack was provided on the evenings of admission and the days of dosing.

If any participant falls off during the study, the data and time will be recorded and answers will be available.

3.3.3 Adhesion Assessment

Pass adhesion was assessed 6 hours (± 30 min) following the application and within 30 minutes prior to removal by qualified study personnel using the FDA recommended adhesion rating scale below. When a complete assessment is not possible due to the time of assessment, the assessment was a surd. Data is not available.

Adhesion Scoring Scale

- 0 = $\geq 90\%$ adhesion (essentially no lifting of skin)
- 1 = $\geq 75\%$ or $< 90\%$ adhesion (some edges only lifting off skin)
- 2 = $\geq 50\%$ or $< 75\%$ adhesion (less than half of the area lifting off skin)
- 3 = $> 0\%$ or $< 50\%$ adhesion but no detachment (more than half of the area lifting off skin but not completely detached)
- 4 = 0% adhesion - a complete detachment (a complete lift off skin)

3.3.4 Endpoints

Participant's Primary Endpoint for Adhesion:

The primary endpoint for adhesion was the cumulative adhesion index (mean adhesion score), which was calculated as the sum of a subject's individual adhesion scores divided by the number of scores during different time points.

When an individual adhesion score was missing due to a detachment or a score of '4' was imputed for all calculations.

Reviewer's Primary Endpoint for Adhesion:

The reviewer's primary endpoint is the mean adhesion score which is defined for a subject for a random sample of adhesion scores over all assessments of a subject (score or reference) and all evaluation time points (6 hours after application and before removal).

Reviewer's Secondary Endpoint for Adhesion:

- The population of subjects with a meaningful degree of detachment (adhesion score ≥ 3 at any measurement of the hatched patches of the same type)
- The frequency of application of the patches
- Population of subjects with a mean adhesion score of less than 3 at any measurement of the hatched patches by the method of measurement of the adhesion score of the hatched patches by the method

Reviewer's Comments:

1. Each subject had hatched patches and hatched patches. The mean adhesion score was defined as the mean of all hatched patches of the same type (excluding the hatched patches) at all measurement points. The meaningful degree of detachment is defined as any hatched patches of the same type having an adhesion score ≥ 3 at any measurement point.
2. The adhesion assessment times were equally spaced. The effective sample average of adhesion scores is approximately the same as the population.

3.3.5 Sample Size Considerations

The application of the 48 subjects would provide sufficient data to meet the primary objectives of the study.

3.3.6 Statistical Methodologies

3.3.6.1 Analysis Populations

Applicant's Analysis Populations:

PK Population:

The PK population consists of those subjects who completed both measurements with a major population of plasma levels, which provided plasma levels that are sufficient to measure PK parameters and had all 3 patches attached for ≥ 1 hour of each period.

Safe Population:

The safe population consists of those subjects who received at least one dose of study drug.

Reviewer's Analysis Population:

Population of Adhesion (PPPA):

The per pro o o pop P ion for dhension in Pdes Pp Phes ex ep hose h P re removed e r y P for n P ep Be irri Hon or s fe y or hose from he s bje B who dropped o Pof he s dy P before he 12 ho r p i Pion. P

A p Ph h P is omp e e y de Phed, nd no man P y removed for he bove-men ioned P re sons, before he 12-ho r p Ph p i Pion period, is in Pded in he P A nd s ore of 4 P (omp e e p Ph de Phmen) is rried forw Pd s LOCF for P f r her Bessmen s for h P P spe ifi p Ph. P

Reviewer's Comment: P

The p i Pion sed he s fe y pop P ion for n P ysis of dhension. There w B no sep r e P defini ion of per pro o o pop P ion for dhension. The reviewer gred wi h p i P n P ysis P pop P ion for dhension whi h w B so re ommeded by FDA's ini P e m. In his Be P P p Phes from he s bje B in he s fe y pop P ion ons i Re he P A. P

3.3.6.2 Primary Analysis of Adhesion P

Applicant's Analysis Methods: P

The Pn u Pve dhension index w B s mmarPd by re Pmen nd ime poin sing des rip ive P s P s i s (me n, s nd rd devi ion, medi n, minimum nd m aximum v Pes). Differen e in he P m u Pve dhensions index be we n es nd referen e p Phes w B n P yzed sing n P ysis of P v ri ne (ANOVA) mode in Pding erms for seq en e, s dy re Pmen , nd period s fixed P effe B, nd s bje Phes ed wi hin seq en e s r ndom effe P P

Freq en ies nd per en ges were sed o des ribe he me n Pn u Pve dhension s ores r nge P e h ime poin by re Pmen . The me n Pm u Pve dhension s ores were divided in o five P gro ps: '0 <-1', '1-<2', '2-<3', '3-<4' '4'. Individ P dhension s ores were s mmarPd by P re Pmen nd ime poin sing freq en y nd per en ge. The n mber of de Phed p Phes w B P s mmarPd sing freq en y nd per en ges. P

D r ion of we r prior o p Ph de Phmen w s s mmarPd sing des rip ive s P s i s. P Differen es in he ime from p i Pion ni p Ph de Phmen be we n es nd referen e P p Phes were an P yzed using he SAS pro ed re ROC LIFETEST wi h he mode , P ime* ensor(0) s he ime effe P nd re Pmen s he s r P effe P P

When n individ P p Ph dhension s ore w B missing de o p Ph de Phmen , p Ph dhension P s ore of '4' w B imp Ped for P P ions. P

Reviewer's Analysis Methods: P

To demonstrate equivalence, the product should be shown to be statistically significantly different from the reference product based upon evaluation of the difference in the difference in overall mean difference, with a difference in (NI) margin of 0.15 ($\delta = 0.15$). The hypothesis for equivalence is:

$$H_0: \mu_T - \mu_R > \delta \text{ (difference)}$$

$$H_1: \mu_T - \mu_R \leq \delta \text{ (difference)}$$

where μ_T and μ_R are the mean difference for the test and reference, respectively. To demonstrate equivalence of the product to the reference product, the upper bound of the one-sided 95% CI of the difference in mean difference for the product and the reference product must be less than or equal to 0.15.

For the primary analysis of the primary endpoint, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed using SAS using PROC MIXED, in which the mean difference was evaluated as the dependent variable, equivalence margin was the fixed effect subject and equivalence margin effect.

The population of subjects with meaningful degree of dechme g (difference of 3 or more) is evaluated for each product. The reviewer used the mean method for the analysis of binary endpoint (endpoint analysis) in Section 3.2.7.2. Frequency table showing the number of patients with each difference category is provided for each mean difference.

3.3.7 Subject Disposition and Analysis Populations

The study enrolled 48 subjects. All subjects completed the study and were included in the final population. Each subject had at least one difference category. All patients were included in the analysis population for difference (per protocol population for difference or PPPA). The demographic of analysis population by the application and by the FDA reviewer is presented in Table 62. The PP population for difference recommended by the clinical reviewer matched with the application.

Table 62: Determination of Analysis Populations per Patch

	Applicant's Determination			FDA's Determination		
	Overall	Test	Reference	Overall	Test	Reference
Enrolled	288	144	144	288	144	144
Safety Population (SP)	288 (100%)	144 (100%)	144 (100%)	288 (100%)	144 (100%)	144 (100%)
Per Protocol Population for Adhesion (PPPA)	288 (100%)	144 (100%)	144 (100%)	288 (100%)	144 (100%)	144 (100%)
Excluded from PP population	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Source: Applicant's drug evaluation analysis

3.3.8 Demographic and Baseline Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of all enrolled subjects (same as the safety population and adherence analysis population for this study) are shown in Table 63. About half (52%) of the subjects were male. Majority of the subjects were white (60%). Approximately 73% subjects were between age 18 and 40 years, followed by 27% subjects in the age group 41 to 64 years. The mean and median ages were 31.96 and 31.5 years, respectively. The study recruited subjects at one site: Hackensack, NJ.

Table 63: Demographic Characteristics for Study RP-LID-PK001: Gender, Race and Age

		All Enrolled (N=48)
Gender	Female	23 (47.92%)
	Male	25 (52.08%)
Race	Black	19 (39.58%)
	White	29 (60.42%)
Age Group in Years	18-40	35 (72.92%)
	41-64	13 (27.08%)
Age in Years	Mean, SD	31.96, 9.22
	Min, Max	18, 45
	Q1, Median, Q3	22, 31.5, 45

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.3.9 Results and Conclusions

3.3.9.1 Applicant's Analysis Results

The cumulative adhesion index (mean of the cumulative adhesion score) was calculated as the sum of a subject's individual patch adhesion scores divided by the number of scores during different time points. The cumulative adhesion index was calculated by subject for each treatment and time point and summarized by treatment and time point using descriptive statistics. Differences in the cumulative adhesion index between test and reference patches at each time point were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) model including terms for sequence, study treatment, and period as fixed effects, and subject nested within sequence as a random effect.

A statistical summary of the cumulative adhesion index and differences in the cumulative adhesion index for test vs. reference formulations for safety population is presented in Table 64.

Table 64: Applicant's Summary of Cumulative Adhesion Index and Differences in the Cumulative Adhesion Index (Test vs. Reference) in Safety Population

Patch Removal	Mean(SD)		t-Test		Mean Difference	90% Confidence Interval (T - R)
	Treatment	Reference	Treatment	Reference		
6 hour after application	0.333 (0.4673)	0.805 (0.9048)	0.333	0.805	-0.472	(-0.686, -0.258)
Within 30 min prior to patch removal	0.722 (0.8847)	1.514 (1.2922)	0.722	1.514	-0.792	(-1.066, -0.518)
Combined	0.528 (0.6563)	1.160 (1.0539)	0.528	1.160	-0.632	(-0.862, -0.402)

Source: Clinical Study Report, Study RP-LID-PK001, Table 11-4

Reviewer's Comments:

1. It should be noted that the rightmost column of Table 11-4 in the clinical study report has a column heading "90% Confidence Interval (T/R)". After checking the source Table 14.5.4 in the clinical study report and the SAS code that generated that table, the reviewer concluded that the rightmost column heading in Table 11-4 is incorrect. It should be "90% Confidence Interval (T - R)". Table 64 shows the correct column heading.
2. There was one patch where the adhesion score decreased from the 6 hour assessment to 12 hour assessment. The applicant did not adjust the adhesion score for that patch in the analysis.

3.3.9.2 Reviewer' Analy i Re ul

The adhesion scores for each patch should be monotone over time. It is observed that out of a total of 288 patches in the PP population, one patch did not satisfy monotonicity of the adhesion scores. The reviewer performed the analyses by monotonizing the adhesion scores where at each time point the adhesion score of a patch is replaced by the highest adhesion score of the previous assessments if the current adhesion score is observed to be less than the adhesion score at any of the previous time points. This method is also known as the worst observation carried forward (WOCF). Table 65 shows the number of patches with imputed adhesion scores in the PPPA.

The frequency distribution of monotonized adhesion scores by treatment at each assessment time point is presented in Table 66.

Table 65: Number of Patches with Imputed Adhesion Score in the PPPA

	Treatment	Reference
Randomized		

Number of test patches	144	144
FDA's Reference Patches		
Number of test patches	144	144
Test patches with significant difference, N (%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.69%)
Due to technical complete detachment (%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Due to impeded adhesion score, deduced* N (%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.69%)
Due to missing intermittent adhesion score, N (%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)

* Reference: Subject (b) (6), Patch # 1
Source: Reviewer's Analysis

Table 66: Number and Percent Test and Reference Patches with Each Monotonized Adhesion Score at Each Assessment

Assessment Time	Treatment	Adhesion Score									
		0		1		2		3		4	
6 Hours	Test	109	(75.69%)	24	(16.67%)	9	(6.25%)	2	(1.39%)	0	(0.00%)
	Reference	79	(54.86%)	38	(26.39%)	9	(6.25%)	12	(8.33%)	6	(4.17%)
12 Hours	Test	86	(59.72%)	32	(22.22%)	11	(7.64%)	10	(6.94%)	5	(3.47%)
	Reference	44	(30.56%)	40	(27.78%)	22	(15.28%)	17	(11.81%)	21	(14.58%)

Source: Reviewer's analysis

A summary of mean monotonized adhesion scores is presented in Table 67. The non-inferiority analysis of test patch against the reference patch based on the mean monotonized adhesion score using a linear mixed model is presented in Table 68. This analysis will be considered as the primary analysis. In the model the mean monotonized adhesion score was the response variable, sequence, treatment and period were fixed effects and subject nested in sequence was a random effect. The mean monotonized adhesion score was calculated for each patch type for each subject. The upper one-sided 95% confidence bound for test mean – reference mean is -0.4075 which being less than the chosen margin 0.15 showed that the test is non-inferior to the reference with respect to adhesion.

Table 67: Summary Mean Adhesion Scores (Monotonized) in the PP Population, FDA Reviewer's

Patch	N	Mean (SD)	Min	First Quartile	Median	Third Quartile	Max
Test	48	0.528 (0.656)	0	0	0.250	0.833	2.500
Reference	48	1.163 (1.055)	0	0.333	0.917	2.000	3.667

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 68: Primary Non-inferiority Analysis Mean Adhesion Score (Monotonized) Test vs. Reference Patches - FDA

Variable	Hypotheses	LSmean Test	LSmean Reference	Estimate	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence
----------	------------	-------------	------------------	----------	--------------------------------

		(SE)	(SE)	$\mu_T - \mu$	und
Mean Adhesion Score	H ₀ : $\mu_T - \mu \leq \delta$ H ₁ : $\mu_T - \mu > \delta$	0.5278 (0.1257)	1.1632 (0.1257)	-0.6354	-0.4075

Source: Reviewer's analysis

As an additional analysis, the reviewer constructed using the same model a 95% one-sided confidence interval for the difference $\mu_T - 1.25*\mu$ which can be used to test the following non-inferiority hypotheses.

H₀: $\mu_T - 1.25*\mu \leq 0$

H₁: $\mu_T - 1.25*\mu > 0$

The results of that non-inferiority analysis are presented in Table 69. Since Table 69 shows that the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence bound is less than 0, the test product could be considered to be non-inferior to the reference product.

Table 69: Additional Non-inferiority Analysis of Mean Adhesion Score (Monitized) for Test vs. Reference Patches per FDA

Variable	Hypotheses	LSmean Test (SE)	LSmean Reference (SE)	Estimate $\mu_T - 1.25*\mu$	One-Sided 95% Upper Confidence Bound
Mean Adhesion Score	H ₀ : $\mu_T - 1.25*\mu \leq 0$ H ₁ : $\mu_T - 1.25*\mu > 0$	0.5278 (0.1257)	1.1632 (0.1257)	-0.0262	-0.6663

Source: Reviewer's analysis

The proportion of subjects in PPPA with and without a meaningful degree of detachment (at least one adhesion score ≥ 3) is cross-tabulated for the test versus reference products in Table 70. A test for non-inferiority of the test patch to the reference patch in terms of proportion of subjects with a meaningful degree of detachment in the PPPA is presented in Table 71. There were 18 out of 48 (22.92%) subjects with at least one adhesion score of test patches ≥ 3 and 18 out of 48 (37.5%) subjects with at least one adhesion score of reference patches ≥ 3 . The point estimate of $P_T - P_R$, the difference between proportion of subjects with a meaningful degree of detachment in test and reference patches is -0.1458 and the one-sided 95% upper bound for $P_T - P_R$ is -0.06603. The time from patch application until complete (score=4) or partial (score ≥ 3) patch detachment is presented in Table 72.

Table 70: Subjects With/Without Meaningful Degree of Detachment (Maximum Adhesion Score ≥ 3 or < 3) for Test and Reference Products in FDA's PPPA

	Test Product		
	Max Adhesion Score < 3	Max Adhesion Score ≥ 3	Total
Reference Product	27	3	30
Test Product	10	8	18

	Total	3	4
--	--------------	---	---

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 1: Non-inferiority Test in Terms of Proportion of Subjects with a Meaningful Degree of Detachment in FDA's PPPA

Hypothesis	Proportion of Subjects with Test Score ≥ 3 (P_T) (N=48)	Proportion of Subjects with Reference Score ≥ 3 (P_R) (N=48)	Point Estimate of $P_T - P_R$	One-sided 95% Upper Confidence Limit of $P_T - P_R$
$H_0: P_T - P_R > \delta$ (inferior)	0.2292	0.350	-0.45	-0.06603
$H_1: P_T - P_R \leq \delta$ (non-inferior)				

Source: Reviewer's analysis

Table 2: Time from Patch Application until Patch Complete or Partial Detachment in FDA's PPPA

	Treatment	Time in Hours from Patch Application to Detachment	
		6-1	2
Patch Complete Detachment (Score = 4)	Test (N= 44)	0	5
	Reference (N= 44)	6	5
Patch Partial Detachment (Score ≥ 3)	Test (N= 44)	2	3
	Reference (N= 44)	1	2 0

Source: Reviewer's analysis

All 4 subjects had all 6 patches in the PPPA. One subject had the treatment mean adhesion score greater than the reference mean adhesion score by more than one while 3 subjects had reference mean adhesion score greater than the test mean adhesion score by more than one. The results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Number and Percent of Subjects with Absolute Difference in Mean Adhesion Score Between the Test and Reference Patches Larger Than 1

Categories	Number (%) of Subjects (N=48)
Mean adhesion score for test patch - Mean adhesion score for reference patch > 1	(2.0 %)
Mean adhesion score for reference patch - Mean adhesion score for test patch > 1	3 (2.0 %)

Source: Reviewer's analysis

3.4 Evaluation of Safety v

For a detailed safety evaluation, please refer to the clinical review of this application. v

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This review is based on two studies RP-LID-SSI and RP-LID-PK001. Study RP-LID-SSI was a randomized single-center controlled evaluator-blinded study to evaluate the potential for skin irritation and sensitization of a test lidocaine 5% transdermal patch compared to the reference Lidoderm®, 5% lidocaine patch in healthy adult subjects. The study enrolled 248 healthy adult subjects at a single center (b) (4) in USA. The study had two phases: irritation/induction (Days 1-22) and sensitization/challenge (Days 36-41). Each subject was to receive both patches simultaneously on Days 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19 during the induction phase and on Day 36 during the challenge phase. Skin irritation was assessed using 'dermal response' and 'other effects' scores after each patch removal during the induction phase, and 30 minutes and 24, 48 and 72 hours after patch removal on Day 38. Primary evaluation of irritation was based on non-inferiority analysis of mean irritation score of the test patches against that of the reference patches during the induction phase. Evaluation of sensitization was based on the irritation scores during the challenge phase. The first subject was enrolled on (b) (6) and the last subject completed the study on (b) (6).

Study RP-LID-PK001 was a single-center randomized, open-label single-dose two-period, crossover study to assess the bioequivalence of a single 2100 mg dose of a test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical patch versus reference Lidoderm® topical patch after a 12-hour application, in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasted conditions and to compare adhesive properties of the test and reference patches. The study enrolled 48 subjects at a single center (b) (4) in USA. Each subject was randomized to one of two treatment sequences. In each study period, the test and reference patches were applied simultaneously for a 12-hour period to the infrascapular area of the back on either side of the spine without occlusion with approximately 2.5 cm between each patch. Serial blood samples for determination of lidocaine plasma concentrations and PK analysis were obtained at time 0 (within 90 minutes pre-application) and 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 48 hours after patch application. Patch adhesion was assessed 6 hours (± 30 min) following patch application, and within 30 minutes prior to patch removal using the FDA recommended 5-point adhesion rating scale. Primary evaluation of adhesion was based on non-inferiority analysis of mean adhesion score of the test patches against that of the reference patches. The study started on August 22, 2013 and the last subject completed the study on September 18, 2013.

4.1 Summary Tables for the Clinical Reviewer

Table 74: Irritation and Sensitization Analyses (Study RP-LID-SSI) Per Applicant and FDA

	Applicant		FDA											
	Test ¹	Reference ²	ATest ¹	Reference ²	ATest ¹	Reference ²	ATest ¹	Reference ²	ATest ¹	Reference ²	ATest ¹	Reference ²	ATest ¹	Reference ²
Irritation Analysis PP Population	Applicant's FIAP		PPPI1		PPPI2		PPPI3		PPPI4		PPPI5		PPPI5	
Variable	CII ³		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴		MIS ⁴	
Number of Patches	228	228	222	222	196	196	193	192	176	175	199	199	182	180
Mean	.211	0.212	0.206	0.210	0.209	0.214	0.220	0.224	0.223	0.227	0.216	0.226	0.218	0.227
SD	0.354	0.344	0.323	0.345	0.341	0.354	0.336	0.350	0.345	0.360	0.333	0.354	0.341	0.362
Upper 95% UCB ⁵ for Test –Reference ⁶	0.015													
Upper 95% UCB ⁵ for Test - 1.25*Reference ⁷	-0.034		-0.038		-0.038		-0.039		-0.041		-0.039		-0.039	
Conclusion: Is Test Non-Inferior to Reference?	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Sensitization Analysis PP Population	Applicant's FSAP		PPPS1		PPPS2		PPPS3		PPPS4		PPPS5		PPPS5	
Number of Patches	225	225	217	215	191	189	187	186	170	169	192	193	175	174
Number of Sensitization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹Test: Lidocaine 5% topical patch (Distributed by Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. and manufactured by Altergon, Italia)

²Reference: Lidoderm® (lidocaine patch 5%) (manufactured by (b) (4) for Endo Pharmaceuticals, Inc.)

³CII: Cumulative Irritancy Index defined by the applicant as the mean of the irritation scores (dermal response + other effects) during the induction phase. Applicant's other effects scale is different from FDA's.

⁴MIS: Mean irritation score is the mean of the 9 irritation scores (dermal response + other effects) during the induction phase.

⁵UCB=Upp RC Rfid Re B u d R

⁶Applica t's R -i f i ity c it i R95% UCB f RT st- R f R c <0.11; ⁷FDA's R -i f i ity c it i R95% UCB f RT st-1.25* R f R c <0. R

Table 75 Regional Analysis (Study RP-LID-PK001) Per Applicant and FDA

	Applicant		FDA	
	Test	Reference	Test	Reference
Adhesion Analysis Population	Safety		PPPA (Same as Safety)	
Variable	Mean Adhesion Score ¹		Mean Adhesion Score with Highest Observation Carried Forward ²	
Statistical Method	Linear Mixed Model		Linear Mixed Model	
Number of Subjects	48	48	48	48
Number of Patches	14	14	14	14
Mean	0.528	1.160	0.528	1.163
SD	0.6563	1.0539	0.656	1.056
95% UCB ³ for Test - Reference	-0.402		-0.4075	
Conclusion: Is Test Non-Inferior to Reference?	Yes		Yes	

¹Applicant's mean adhesion score is the mean of the adhesion scores at 6 and 12 hours after application.

²FDA's mean adhesion score is the mean of the adhesion scores at 6 and 12 hours after application. The highest observation is carried forward.

³UCB=Upper Confidence Bound

4.2 Statistical Issues

Issues about Study RP-LID-SSI

1. The quality of the submitted data in this application was extremely poor. There were numerous inconsistencies within and between datasets. The datasets contained incomplete information and many errors. Some of the errors were revealed by the applicant only after FDA asked for information or clarification about inconsistencies in the datasets in Easily Correctable Deficiency (ECD) letters. There are likely many more undetected errors in the datasets. Following are some examples.
 - a. The irritation and sensitizations analysis populations and reasons for exclusion from the analysis populations did not match between originally submitted datasets and the datasets submitted on December 9, 2016 in response to an ECD.
 - b. The adhesion score for a detached patch should be 4 based on the adhesion scale used in the study. The patch detachment flag and adhesion score were not consistent in the dataset q4-oct16.xpt submitted on December 9, 2016 (please see Table 11).

- c. Accord with the original submission when each of Subject (b) (6) and the references of Subject (b) (6) de-ached during the challenge phase. However, as shown in Table 10, based on the December 9, 2016 submission, the references of Subject (b) (6) and the reference of Subject (b) (6) de-ached during the challenge phase. These conflicts do not indicate a possibility of reversal and reference data for some or all subjects would have occurred. If that happened, all analyses would be wrong. This was a serious reason why we should never be considered for approval.
 - d. In the response to the social reviewer's request for a ECD letter, the applicant provided a list of pages that were de-ached and for replacement as applied within 24 hours after de-achment. The reviewer found out that for some subjects with de-ached pages, there was no information about de-ached pages, whereas the data contained the same information as the lists for some other subjects. When the reviewer proposed to other ECD letter on the application, the applicant had the data and did not have the correct information and resubmitted the application data.
 - e. The reviewer asked for clarification about a discrepancy in the page removal data and found that each of the .xpx and .adph.xpx for some subjects. The applicant admitted the mistake and resubmitted the letter data.
2. Some data definitions did not have sufficient documentation and were unclear. Specifically, the variables AVAL and AVLK for each parameter in the ADAM database must be clearly defined. However, the data definitions do not have them. The applicant updated some data definitions in response to a FDA request for clarification of those variables for all parameters.
 3. The information provided in some ECD responses was not complete. Follow are some examples.
 - a. In response to a ECD letter, the applicant submitted a list of subjects with de-ached pages. However, the reviewer found out that there were subjects with de-ached pages that were not included in the lists. When the reviewer proposed to a subsequent ECD letter on the application, the applicant replaced the subjects who had completed the study were not included in the lists. It appears that the applicant assumed that only the subjects that they thought would be included in the primary analysis had useful information. This is contrary to the good clinical practice.
 - b. The reviewer noted that the lists of de-ached pages that the applicant provided in response to a ECD letter included a subject with de-ached pages that did not have any de-ached pages according to the data. When the reviewer proposed to another ECD letter on the application, the applicant admitted that the subject was not included in the list erroneously.
 4. Subjects (b) (6) were removed from the study during the de-duction phase. In the data submitted on December 9, 2016, these subjects were correctly excluded from the PPPI but included in the PPS with an explanation.

5. Subject, (b)(6) completed the induction phase but was discontinued from the study by the investigator for the following phase. How were both phases included in the PPPS by the applicant in the data submitted on D, mb r 9 2016.
6. The applicant did not submit the as required forms for Subject, s (b)(6). Also the submitted, as required forms, contained many errors such as missing the irradiation assessment data, and so forth, for the patient's data, and signed for another patient. For example, the irradiation assessment for the first set of patients was not done for Subject, (b)(6) but the assessment data, and so forth, were not left blank for the patient and the irradiation assessment information for the second set of patients was placed in the patient's medical record. Additionally, the as required forms had too many data clarification forms, a table which not only shows the data collection and recording problems in the first patient, it also makes the data prone to error. This resulted in additional pages of protocol deviations which were not provided via ions are identified along with the already reported ones. The arrangement of these pages is not clearly explained by the applicant.
7. For Subject, (b)(6) the irradiation assessment on Day (b)(6) and Day (b)(6) were done, 9 and 8, minutes respectively after the removal. The as required form contains omissions such as the out-of-window irradiation assessment a recording of the protocol. A recording of the protocol (Session) skin irradiation assessment were done, over within 15-30 minutes, following removal of the patient during induction phase. Therefore, the omissions about out-of-window irradiation assessment during the induction phase in the CRF are not consistent with the protocol.
8. A recording of the protocol if a patient was assessed as <50% adherence but not a table (adherence score of 3) during the induction phase, the skin irradiation assessment for the patient was not done, included in the irradiation analysis and the subject was observed, scheduled for a make-up patient application. The protocol did not state, if a make-up patient would be applied for the patient's health, completely a table (adherence score of). How were make-up patients were applied for subject, s who did not have any patient adherence score of 3. I was not designated as a protocol deviation by the applicant. How were the applicant did not adjust the analysis populations due to this deviation.
9. The Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance, (OSIS) inspection reported identified 12 subjects having an adherence score of (table) and having a make-up patient. How were Table 1, identified many more subjects with make-up patients have been identified, or planned, the irradiation scores of the table patients.
10. The OSIS inspection report states that, subject, (b)(6) in other subjects, who had a make-up patient for a table patient, the inspection verified that the patient's record had been a table for less than 2 hours. How were based on the data submitted on D, mb r 9, 2016, the reviewer would not confirm this. All patients, a table, were reported in the data as observed in the opposite of the actual, in the table, In addition, the OSIS report is a direct, on radiation of the ECD,

response submitted by the applicant on October 21, 2016. In response to Question 2 of the ECD letter, the applicant provided the following list of subjects who had detached patches for which date and time of detachment were unknown.



This list includes all 10 subjects (b) (6) for which the OSIS report claimed to have verified that the patch had been detached for less than 24 hours. Since for none of those subjects the time difference between the application time of the patch that detached and the application time of the next patch or a replacement patch is less than 24 hours, the OSIS report's verification claim is inaccurate unless the applicant submitted wrong information in the ECD response and wrong datasets.

11. The OSIS inspection report identified only two subjects (b) (6) who would not have had skin irritation assessments if the awake patches were not used. However, this review identified many other such subjects. Please refer to Table 9 for detached patches and Table 14 for awake patches. It appears from the OSIS report that one of the reasons for excluding these subjects from the per protocol analysis is that these subjects have a cumulative irritation index (cumulative irritation score) greater than zero. The information about whether the cumulative irritation index is greater than zero is irrelevant in this case. All subjects by this protocol would have been affected and affect the results in the same way no matter what the cumulative irritation index is.
12. According to the protocol, if three patches of a subject were used or re-used for an acceptable degree of irritation during the induction phase, the subject was to be excluded from both the irritation and sensitization analyses of the product, and was discontinued from study participation. However, FDA guidance recommends including those subjects in the irritation analysis if a last observation carried forward (LOCF). No subject was discontinued due to excessive irritation in this study.
13. According to the protocol, if a patch was assessed as <50% adhered and not detached (adhesion score of 3) during the induction phase, the skin irritation assessment for that patch was not to be included in the irritation analysis and the subject was to be scheduled for an awake patch application. It is understood that the irritation score from an awake patch would replace the irritation score of the patch that was <50% adhered and not detached if only a single patch out of 9 patches had <50% adherence without being detached. However, the protocol did not state how the irritation scores would be used when two or more patches of the same type for the same person had <50% adherence without being detached. In response to an ECD (ECD letter date: September 16, 2016, ECD response date: September 29, 2016), the applicant stated that whenever there were multiple patches of the same type with an adhesion score of 3 for the same subject, a

singl x -up p tch w s ppli d and th irrit tion scor for th x -up p tch r pl c d x th irrit tion scor s of xl th p tch s with n xdh sion scor of 3 th t th x -up p tch x r pl c d. Th x pplic nt x djust d th nubx r of irrit tion xss ss xnts by counting th x nubx r of p tch s not h ving n xdh sion scor of 3 and xdding on xfor th x -up x p tch to th t count. For x p l , if th r xr 3 p tch s with n xdh sion scor of 3, th n x th nubx r of irrit tion scor s us d to c leul t xh x n would b x6+1=7. In th x r vi w x's opinion, this is not n xppropri t x thod to c leul t th x n irrit tion scor x sinc it x s nti lly rduc s th num b r of irrit tion scor s unl ss th r is only on p tch x with n xdh sion scor of 3. Th x rticul r p tch typ xfor th t subj ct should b x clud d x fro xth irrit tion and s nsitiz tion n lys s. x

14. Th xstudy d sign did not follow xh xDr ft Guid nc xon Lidoc in . According to th x guid nc , p tch s should b x ppli d on D ys 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17 and 19 during th x induction ph s . Th x p tch s should b x ss ss d for irrit tion xft r p tch r x v l nd x b for n w p tch xpplic tion. P tch s ppli d on D y 19 should b x ss ss d on D y 22. x B s d on th xprotocol, th xsubj cts w x xllow xl to s ip xvisit nd x p th x p tch s on x until th x xt visit wh n th y w x xv lu t d for s in irrit tion. It r sult d in h ving th x s x p tch on for 4 or 5 d ys b for xn irrit tion xss ss xnt whil th x p tch s without x s sipp d visit w x on for 2 or 3 d ys b for th irrit tion xss ss xnt. x
15. According to th xprotocol, th xsubj cts who did not r turn for on xvisit to th xstudy sit x during th xinduction ph s xv x x instruct d to x p th xp tch s in pl c . Th y w x x sch dul d to r c iv x -up p tch xpplic tion xt th xl st visit during th xinduction x ph s . Th xstudy r port did not cl rly diff r nti t th xdu l us of th xt ri nology x " x -up p tch" for two diff r nt purpos s. In th xfirst c s , th xirrit tion scor of th x -up p tch is int nd d to r pl c xh xirrit tion scor of xp rti lly d t ch d (<50% x xdh sion but not copx l t ly d t ch d) p tch. In th x s cond c s , th x -up p tch is x sipp ly int nd d to b x n xddition l p tch wh n xvisit w s sipp d to x tot l of 9 x p tch s during th xinduction ph s . x
16. According to th xprotocol, xsubj ct who k ss d th x ninth xss ss xnt but h d 9 p tch x p plic tions w s consid r d to h v copx l t d th xinduction ph s , nd th xl st obs rv d x irrit tion scor x(th xirrit tion scor xfor th x ighth p tch) w s c xi d forw xd. This x ppro ch contr dicts th xDr ft Guid nc xon Lidoc in xsinc xth xguid nc xquir s x p plic tion and xv lu tion of xl 9 p tch s unl ss th xp tch r x v l is du xo x c ssiv x irrit tion. In th x vi w x's opinion th xsubj cts who ix ss d th x ninth xss ss xnt should x b x clud d fro xth irrit tion and s nsitiz tion n lys s. x
17. Th xprotocol sp cifi d th t hypo H rg nic t p xwould b x ppli d to xl four dg s of xch x p tch. How x r, th r xv s no x ntion of this r inforc x nt t p xin th xclinic l study x r port. In r spons to xn ECD (ECD l tt r d t : August 23, 2016, ECD r spons d t : x S pt bx r 6, 2016), th x pplic nt confir xd th t th x hypo H rg nic t p xv s us d on xl x four dg s nd di gon lly on xl p tch s. x

18. The Applicant used different rating scale for “other effects” than what is recommended by FDA in Draft Guidance on LDC. Although the other effects categories are defined between the Applicant’s and FDA’s scales, the numerical values associated with the categories based on the Applicant’s scale are higher than those based on the FDA’s scale. The Applicant did not use any other score for the other effects. The other effects rating scale based on the Applicant and FDA are presented side by side in Table 4. The Applicant’s other effects rating scale increases the Attention score (dermal response score + other effects score). This increased Attention score makes both the numerator and denominator of the test statistic, which is T/R (Test/Reference), larger and thus the ratio closer to one numerically. Therefore, the test is more likely to be found non-inferior to the reference with the Applicant’s rating scale. The reviewer used the FDA recommended scale for the Attention Assessment. A
19. According to the Draft Guidance on LDC, the Applicant should provide frequency data to show the number of Actions of each test article with each combined dermal response and other effects score using the last observation carried forward (LOCF) for subjects who discontinued a test article because of unacceptable Attention. The Applicant did not provide any such data. A
20. The Draft Guidance on LDC states the following: “To demonstrate non-inferiority of the test product compared to the RLD with regard to the cumulative Attention scores, the upper bound of the one-sided 95% CI of the mean test product score minus 1.25 times the mean RLD score must be less than or equal to 0.” However, the Applicant’s criterion for non-inferiority in the primary analysis was different. The Applicant considered the test product to be non-inferior to the reference product if the upper bound of the one-sided 95% confidence interval of the difference between the products (test - reference) was not greater than 0.11. The Applicant did not provide any justification in the protocol, a statistic analysis or a study report for its criterion for non-inferiority in the primary analysis and how they determined the non-inferiority margin of 0.11. A

Issues About Study RP-LID-PK001: A

3. It should be noted that the rightmost column of Table 1A-4 in the clinical study report has a column heading “90% Confidence Interval (T/R)”. After checking the source Table 14.5.4 in the clinical study report and the SAS code that generated that table, the reviewer concluded that the rightmost column heading “Table 1A-4” is incorrect. It should be “90% Confidence Interval (T - R)”. Table 64 shows the correct column heading. A
4. There was one batch where the Adhesions score decreased from the 6 hour assessment to a 12 hour assessment. The Applicant did not adjust the Adhesions score for that batch in the analysis. A

4.3 Cohort Evidence

In Study RP-LID-SSI, the test product showed non-inferiority to the reference product with respect to mean irritation score in the induction phase in six different irritation analysis populations (one-sided 95% upper confidence bound for Test -1.25*Reference using a linear model based on reviewer's analysis: -0.038 in two of the irritation analysis populations, -0.039 in three of the irritation analysis populations and -0.041 in one irritation analysis population). No product had a potential sensitization. In Study RP-LID-PK001, the test product showed non-inferiority to the reference product with respect to mean adhesion score (one-sided 95% upper confidence bound for Test - Reference using a linear mixed model based on reviewer's analysis: -0.4075).

4.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The applicant submitted results from two studies - an irritation and sensitization study (Study RP-LID-SSI) to evaluate the potential for skin irritation and sensitization of a test lidocaine 5% transdermal product compared to the reference Lidoderm® 5% lidocaine product in healthy adult subjects and a pharmacokinetic and adhesion study (Study RP-LID-PK001) to assess the bioequivalence of a single 2100 mg dose of a test formulation of lidocaine 5% topical product versus reference Lidoderm® topical product after a 12-hour application in healthy adult male and female subjects under fasted conditions and to compare adhesive properties of the test and reference products. The irritation and sensitization study RP-LID-SSI had numerous issues with the design, conduct and data quality. Due to design and conduct issues and inconsistencies within and between datasets, no single analysis population could be considered. The reviewer considered six different irritation analysis populations and six different sensitization analysis populations. The test product showed non-inferiority to the reference product with respect to mean irritation score in the induction phase in all of these irritation analysis populations. There was no sensitization reaction in any of the sensitization analyses. However, considering the extremely poor quality of data, the reviewer has no confidence in the correctness of the results. In the adhesion study RP-LID-PK001, the test product showed non-inferiority to the reference product with respect to mean adhesion score in the per protocol population.

References:

1. McNemar Q, Note on the sampling error of the difference between correlated proportions or percentages. *Psychometrika* 1947; 12(2): 153-157.
2. Scuirman, DJ, One-sided Tests and Confidence Bounds for the Difference between Probabilities for Matched Pairs Dichotomous Data. Presented at the Spring Meetings of the Eastern North American Region (ENAR) of the International Biometric Society, March 17, 2008 in Crystal City, VA.
3. Nam JM, Establishing equivalence of two treatments and sample size requirements in matched-pairs design. *Biometrics* 1997; 53(4): 1422-1430.
4. Liu JP, Hsue HM, Hsieh E, and Chen JJ, Test for equivalence or non-inferiority for paired binary data. *Statistics in Medicine* 2002; 21: 231-245.



Somesh G
Chaoaha G

igi all signe b Somesh Chaoaha G
a e: 6/13/2017 05:50:41PM G
G UI : 5048af16000019697663eb1 69726c60 G



Fairouz G
Makhlouf G

igi all signe b Fairouz Makhlouf G
a e: 6/15/2017 10:32:13AM
G UI : 508 a6 000025 8 7f00c21ec50be7f0 G



Sella
Grosser G

igi all signe b SellaGrosser G
a e: 6/15/2017 12:24:16PM G
G UI : 508 a6 100025e36141b16fa39f28461 G

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

OTHER REVIEW(s)

%

a Test L % d % ca % ne 5 % T % p % cal Patch C % m % p % a % r % e % d % t % %
L % d % d % e % r % m % 5 % T % p % cal Patch Us % i % n % g % a % R % e % a % t % I % n % s % u % l % t %
Patch Test Des % i % g % n % i % n % Healthy Adults" %

Study Dates: % Group 1: August 20, 2013 thr % u % g % h % S % e % p % t % e % m % b % e % r % 29, %
2013; Group 2: N % e % m % b % e % r % 11, 2013 thr % u % g % h % %
December 15, 2013 %

%

Study Number: % RP-OX-PK005 (unkn % n % subm % s % n % status, %
sp % n % s % i % d % e % d % by Rh % e % d % e % s) %

Study Title: % "A Rand % m % i % z % e % d % , % O % p % e % n % - % L % a % b % e %l % , % T % h % r % e %
P % e % r % d % , % C % r % o % s % s % e % r % , % S % i % n % g % l % e % - % D % o % s % e % , % C % o % m % p % a % r % a % t % i % o % n %
B % i % o % a % c % y % a % n % d % B % i %o %e %q %u %a %l %e %n %c %e % S %t %u %d %y % %
O %x %y %c %o %d %e % H %y %d %r %o %c %h %l %o %d %e % I %m %m %e %d %i %a %t %e % R %e %l %e %a %s %e %
T %a %b %l %e %t %s % a %n %d % R %e %l %e %a %s %e %d %e % i %n % H %e %a %l %t %h %y % A %d %u %l %t %s % u %n %d %e %
F %a %s %t %e %d % C %o %n %d %i %t %i %o %n %s" %

Study Dates: % December 7, 2015 thr % u % g % h % D %e %c %e %m %b %e %r % 23, 2015 %

ORA In % v % e % s % t % i %g % a % t % P %e %t %e %r % L %e %n %a %h %a %n % c %o %n %d %u %c %t %e %d % t %h %e % i %n %s %p %e %c %t %i %o %n % %
cl %i %n %c %a %l % p %a %r %t %i %o %n %s % t %h %e %s %e % s %t %u %d %e %s % i %n % O %c %t %o %b %e %r % 17, 2016 thr % u % g % h % %
O %c %t %o %b %e %r % 25, 2016. %

%

The aud % i % t % i %n % c %l %u %d %e %d % a % t %h %r %o %u %g %h % r %e %e %c %e %e % t %h %e % i %n %t %e %g %r %i %t %y % a %n %d %
e %q %u %i %p %m %e %n %t % , % p %r %o %c %e %d %s % , % I %n %s %t %i %t %u %t %i %o %n %a %l % R %e %e %c %o %m %m %i %t %e %d % (IRB) %
d %o %c %u %m %e %n %t %s % , % m %o %n %i %t %e %r %i %n %g % a %c %t %i %o %n %s % , % t %r %a %i %n %g % r %e %c %o %r %d %s % , % s %t %u %d %y %
p %e %r %s %o %n %n %e %l % , % t %e %s %t % a %r %t %i %c %l %e % a %c %c %o %u %n %t %a %b %i %l %i %t %y % a %n %d % i %n %t %e %g %r %i %t %y % , % c %u %r %r %e %n %t %
S %O %P %s % , % s %t %u %d %y % r %e %c %o %r %d %s % a %n %d % c %o %r %r %e %s %p %o %n %d %e %n %c %e % , % a %d %v %e %r %s %e %n %t % r %e %p %o %r %t %i %n %g % , %
a %n %d % q %u %a %l %i %t %y % a %s %s %u %r %a %n %c %e %.

%

At the c %o %n %c %l %u %s %i %o %n % t %h %e % i %n %s %p %e %c %t %i %o %n % , % F %o %r %m % F %D %A % - %483 % w %a %s % i %s %s %u %e %d % %
(Attachment 1). We r %e %c %e %i %v %e %d % a % w %r %i %t %e %n % r %e %s %p %o %n %s %e % t %o % F %D %A % - %483 %
u %s %e %r %i %t %i %o %n %s % i %n % (b) (4) d %a %t %e %d % N %e %m %b %e %r % 7, 2016 (Attachment 2). %
The F %D %A % - %483 % u %s %e %r %i %t %i %o %n %s % , % F %r %o %n %t %a %g %e %' %s % r %e %s %p %o %n %s % , % a %n %d % o %u %r % %
e %v %a %l %u %a %t %i %o %n % t %h %e % u %s %e %r %i %t %i %o %n %s % a %n %d % r %e %s %p %o %n %s % e %l %l %.

%

(b) (4)

%

[Redacted]

[Large redacted area]

OSIS Evaluation: t

We t nd (b) (4); resp t use sat t t a c t r y. (b) (4) t

[Redacted text block]

1 Page has been withheld in full as b4 (CCI/TS) immediately following this page

m

m

Reco m endation: m

m

F il m ng re m e m m cl m mal data m r study RP-LID-SSI, the F r m m FDA 483 mber m t m ns, and the resp m se rece med m m (b) (4) m e rec m m mend that cl m mal study data be accepted m r m rther m Agency re m e m m H m e r, m e rec m m mend that data m m subjects m (b) (6) be excluded m m per pr m m r m m analys m due t m a pr m m r m m de m at m n. The cumulat m e m r r m tancy m d e x m r m subjects (b) (6) may n m t be accurate due t m the m ab m r m ty m t m c m m r m m e t h e r a patch m s m lly detached m r greater than m 24 h m rs. Irr m at m n and sens m r m at m n data m m subjects (b) (6) m and (b) (6) u l d n m t h a e b e e n e l m y m o l e m r per pr m m r m m analys m m had the pr m m r m m b e e n m l l m e d a s m m t e n. m

m

Th m s m s p e c t m n c m e r e d a n m r r m at m n/sens m r m at m n study, and m as such, m r m s n m t c m d u c t e d a s a t y p m al sur m e r m l a n c e m n s p e c t m n re m e m m ng m u l t i p l e a p p l m at m ns. There m e r e a l s m m m m recent m m g m ng add m m n a l m r r m at m n/sens m r m at m n stud m s a t m Fr m t a g e t m a s s e s s. H m e r, study RP-OX-PK005 (B m e q u m a l e n c e, m sub m s m n status unkn m n) m s selected m m the m r m 's m a s t e r m study l m s t, and n m o j e c t m n a b l e c m d m t m ns m e r e m b e r e d m t h m t h m s study. m

m

Kara A. Sche m b n e r, Ph.D. m
DGDBE, OSIS m

m

m

Final Classification: m

m

(b) (4)

CC: m

OTS/OSIS/Kass m /Tayl m /Ha m l a r/Fenty-Ste m a r t/Nkah/M m l l e r/Kada m l m

OTS/OSIS/DNDBE/B m a p a c e/Dasgupta/B m s m s/Ayala m

OTS/OSIS/DGDBE/Ch m /Murphy/Skelly/Ch m /Au/Sche m b n e r m

Dra m t: KAS 12/05/2016 m

Ed m t: MFS 12/5/2016; SJC 12/6/2016 m

OSIS m l e #: BE7221 m

ECMS: Cab m e t s / C D E R _ O C / O S I / D m s m n m B m e q u m a l e n c e & G m d m

Lab m a t m y P r a c t m e C m p l m a n c e / I N S P E C T I O N S / B E P r m g r a m / C l m m a l m

S m e s (b) (4)

FACTS m (b) (4) m

m

Kara A. m
Scheibnem-S
Digitally signed by Kara A. Scheibner -S m
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, m
ou=HHS, ou=FDA, ou=People, m
0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1=200153482 m
0, cn=Kara A. Scheibner -S
Date: 2016.12.08 10:14:59 -05'00' m

Seongeun
N. Cho m
Digitally signed by Seongeun N. m
Cho -S
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, m
ou=HHS, ou=FDA, ou=People,
0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1=2000
336978, cn=Seongeun N. Cho -S m
Date: 2016.12.08 10:23:20 -05'00' m

CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

APPLICATION NUMBER:
ANDA 209190

ADMINISTRATIVE and CORRESPONDENCE
DOCUMENTS



A

ND A209190 A

AMENDMENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT A
Standard A
Minor A

A
Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. A
498 Washington Street A
Coventry, RI 02816 A
Attention: Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D. A
A Director, Regulatory Affairs A

A
Dear Sir: A
A

This is in reference to your amendment received on February 27, 2020, submitted under A
section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), for Lidocaine A
Patch 5%. A

A
This amendment is subject to the provisions of the Generic Drug User Fee A
Amendments of 2017 (GDUFA II). FDA has made an initial determination that this is a A
standard minor amendment. The GDUFA goal date for review of this standard minor A
amendment is May 26, 2020. A

A
GDUFA II provides important program enhancements that are designed to improve the A
predictability and transparency of NDAs and to minimize the number of A
review cycles necessary for approval, including fostering the development of high- A
quality applications. While FDA will communicate deficiencies identified during our A
assessment of your application, it is each applicant's responsibility to submit and A
maintain a high-quality application that FDA can approve. To this end, you should A
ensure your application addresses any changes to the RLD that occur after the A
submission of your NDA such as changes in labeling, patent or exclusivity A
information, or marketing status. You should also ensure your application stays up to A
date with the Agency's current recommendations on demonstrating bioequivalence A
reflected in relevant product specific guidances. A

A
If you have any questions, contact Andrew Potter, Regulatory Project Manager, at A
(240) 402 - 9266. A

A
Sincerely, A

A
{See appended electronic signature page} A

A
Andrew Potter A
Regulatory Project Manager A
Office of Generic Drugs A
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research A
U.S. Food and Drug Administration A



Andrew 1
Po er 1



lly s 1hed by Andrew Po er 1
e: 3/03/2020 07:49:42AM
GUI :153b59 0400004b39 4f936d65 797c40 1



N, 209190 ,

AMENDMENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Standard
Major

Rhodes Pharmaceutical L.P.
498 Washington Street
Coventry RI 02816
Attention: Todd M. Elephant Ph.
Director, Regulatory Affairs
Seattle:

This is in reference to your amendment received on July 30 2019 submitted under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

This amendment is subject to the provisions of the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments, Reauthorization of 2017 (GDUFA II). FDA has made an initial determination that this is a standard major amendment. If FDA determines that an inspection is not required to validate the information contained in this standard major amendment the GDUFA goal date for review of this standard major amendment is March 29 2020. If this standard major amendment requires an inspection the goal date for review of this standard major amendment is May 29 2020.

If you have any questions contact Andrew Potte Regulatory Project Manager at (240) 402 - 9266.

Since only

{See appended electronic signature page}

Andrew Potte
Regulatory Project Manager
Office of Generic Drugs
Center for Evaluation and Research
U.S. Food and Drug Administration



Andrew I
Po er I



lly s Ined by Andrew Po l er I
e: 7/31/2019 08:21:26AM
GUI : 53b5910400004b39 4f936d651797c40 I



ANDA 209190

COMPLETE RESPONSE

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
498 Washington Street
Coventry, RI 02816
Attention: Todd Delehant, Ph.D.
Director, Regulatory Affairs

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to your abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) received for review on April 14, 2016, submitted pursuant to section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

We acknowledge receipt of the September 12, 2018 submission, which constituted a complete response to our December 19, 2017 action letter, and to any amendments thereafter.

We have completed our review of this ANDA, as amended, and have determined that we cannot approve this ANDA in its present form. We have described our reasons for this action below and, where possible, our recommendations to address these issues.

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY

The Pharmaceutical Quality deficiencies have been classified as MAJOR because new toxicology studies are requested for the unqualified impurity as noted in Appendix A, Section A(2)(a) of the Guidance for Industry, ANDA Submissions — Amendments to Abbreviated New Drug Applications Under GDUFA (July 2018). The review of these studies requires, in FDA's judgement, a substantial expenditure of FDA resources.

Drug Product

1. We note that you have included elemental impurities in drug product specification. Please submit risk assessment and control of elemental impurities to demonstrate compliance with ICH Q3D. The information should include potential sources from raw materials, manufacturing equipment, container closure, water, etc.; identification of potential elemental impurities, and evaluation of the presence of elemental impurities in the drug product. The analytical methods should be able to detect potential elemental impurities and suitable for their intended purposes.
2. The Drug Master File (DMF (b) (4) has been reviewed and found inadequate. The DMF holder (b) (4) was notified of the deficiencies on April 10, 2019. Please consult with your DMF holder and provide the updated relevant P.4 sections. Do not respond to this ANDA Complete Response (CR) letter until you have confirmed that the DMF holder has responded to the DMF deficiency letter cited above or your amendment will not be considered a complete response.

v

3. In the September 26, 2017 submission, you establish the distribution of the product in the United States, including the distribution in all stability time points. However, in the September 12, 2018 submission, you cannot locate the stability results for the distribution of the product for 3 batches made with MP1 in v (Lots # L1304151, L1304191, and L1304201), and for 3 batches made with MP3 in v (Lots # L1605301, L1605311, and L1605312) up to 6-month time point. To complete the distribution of the product results between the batches made with MP1 in v and MP3 in v, provide the stability results on stability. v

4. In your response to comment #9 of the September 12, 2018 CR, you state that you require a 24-month shelf life for the drug product. However, the current document in section 3.2.8.1 submitted on April 14, 2016 indicates that the currently proposed expiration date for the marketed product is (b) (4). Clarify this discrepancy. In addition (b) (4)

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY/PHARMACOLOGY/TOXICOLOGY v

The pharmaceutical Quality/Pharmacology/Toxicology deficiencies have been classified as MAJOR because there is no data for safety assessment of extractables and leachables as noted in Appendix A, Section A(2)(o) of the Guidance for Industry, ANDA Submissions — Amendments to Abbreviated New Drug Applications and rGdVFA (July 2018). This information is required for establishing safety of the drug product. Upon receipt, in FDA's judgment, the review of this information will require substantial input of FDA resources. v

We completed the Pharmacology/Toxicology review of your information submitted in support of safety of leachables and impurities in your proposed vancilidocin patch (5%) (dated v (b) (4)

and thus, are not acceptable from the Pharmacology/Toxicology perspective. For TMS, you justified its in vitro and oral toxicity concerns using Crmerel classification approach. Such an approach is not acceptable. For (b) (4) you did not address local toxicity concern for the compounds in the context of use of your proposed product, which has demonstrated administration and can be used chronically. Therefore, your safety assessment for these compounds is inadequate and not acceptable. To address these deficiencies, we recommend the following v

1. For TMS, address the systemic and local toxicity tests MDEL v l, for (b) (4) address the local toxicity concern through respective MDEL v l s from your proposed vancilidocin product. You may provide the justification information from published literature. The adequacy of the data from such justification report will be reviewed upon submission. v

v

2. Alternatively, you may conduct 90-day repeat-dose toxicity study with your final, to-be marketed formulation to qualify the safety of the above listed compounds with their potential MDE levels. Consider an appropriate animal model, clinical or relevant route of administration and context of use of your generic drug product in the design of the nonclinical studies. You may provide scientific rationale for the chosen animal model and the study design. In addition, the doses used for each compound in the repeat-dose toxicity study should provide adequate margins of safety for its proposed clinical exposure from your drug product. The adequacy of the data from such nonclinical studies will be reviewed upon submission. If you have clarifying questions on the design of the nonclinical studies, you may submit your study design to GenVet Correspondence Route to the Division of Clinical Review for our review. v

DRUG SUBSTANCE/PROCESS/BIPHARMACEUTICS/MICROBIOLOGY/FACILITY INSPECTION/ BIOEQUIVALENCE/CLINICAL BIOEQUIVALENCE/LABELING v

There are no further questions for the above listed disciplines at this time. The comments provided in this communication comprise the substance of the discipline review comments completed. However, these comments are subject to revision if any scientific or regulatory division identifies additional concerns, so we will send you any concerns due to inspection results that may arise in the future. Additionally, the compliance status of each facility in the application may be reviewed upon re-submission. v

FDA publishes new and revised product-specific guidances describing the Agency's current recommendations on demonstrating bioequivalence and certain other requirements. To ensure you are using the most current, sensitive and reproducible methodology to demonstrate bioequivalence as required by FDA regulations (21 CFR 20.24), please continue to monitor for the availability of new and revised product specific guidances in the *Federal Register* and on the FDA Website that follow in order: <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/Guidance/ComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/ucm075207.htm>. v

We remind you that it is your responsibility to continually monitor the bibliographic sources such as DRUGS@FDA, the Electronic Orange Book, and the United States Pharmacopoeia - National Formulary (USP-NF) online for recent updates, and make any necessary revisions to your labels and labeling. It is also your responsibility to ensure that your ANDA data sheets list all exclusions with the appropriate drug product. Please ensure that all exclusions and patents listed in the Electronic Orange Book are updated in your application. Also, ensure that your labeling is consistent with your patent and exclusivity statements. v

OTHER v

Your submission to this CRITR will be considered to represent a **MAJOR AMENDMENT**, in which the deficiencies shown by the deficiencies are **MAJOR**. v

v
v
v
v
v
v

ANDA 209190 h
h

romin ntly id ntify t h submission wit t h followin wordin in bold, c pit ll tt rs tt htop h
of t h first p h of t h submission: h

h
RESUBMISSION h
MAJOR h
COMPLETE RESPONSE AMENDMENT h
DRUG PRODUCT/PHARMACOLOGY/TOXICOLOGY h

h
Upon r vi w of your mendment, FDA may id ntify information in t h mendment ht may h
r quir c hn h incl ssific tion nd n djustment to t h o hd t . h

h
Wit in on y hr ft r t hd t of t is l tt r, you r r quir d to r spond by t kin on of t h h
ctions v il bl und r 21 CFR 31 .110(b). If you do not t k on of t h s ctions, w h may h
consid r your l ck of r spons r qu st to wit dr wt h ANDA und r 21 CFR h
31 .110(c)(1). You may h lso r qu st n xt nsion of time in w h ic to r submit t h h
pplic tion. A r submission must fully ddr ss lht hd fici nci s list d. Addition lly, p rti l h
r spons to t is l tt r will not b proc ss d s r submission nd will not st rt n wr vi w h
cycl . h

h
T h dru product may not b mark t d wit out fin l A hncy pprov hund r s ction 505(j) of t h h
FD&C Act. h

h
ANNUAL FACILITY FEES h

h
T h G enric Dru Us r F h Amendments of 2012 (GDUFA) (ublic L w 112-1 h, Titl III) h
st blis hd c rt in provisions¹ wit r sp ct to s lf-id ntific tion of f ciliti s nd p yment of h
nnu lf cility f hs. Your ANDA id ntifi s tl hst on f cility t ht is subj ct to t h s lf- h
id ntific tion r quir ment nd p yment of n nnu lf cility f h. S lf-id ntific tion must occur h
by Jun 1 of hc y hr for t h n xt fisc h y hr. F cility f hs must b p id hc y hr by t hd t h
sp cifi d in t h *Federal Register* notic nnouncin f cility f h mounts. All finis hd dos h h
forms or ctiv p hrmæhutic l in r di nts m anbf ctur d in f cility t ht hs not m et its h
obli tions to s lf-id ntify or to p y f hs w h n t hy r du will b d h med h misbr nd d. T is h
me hst ht it will b viol tion of f d r ll w to s ip t h s products in int rst t comm hrc or h
import t h m into t h Unit d St t s. Suc viol tions c n r sult in pros ction of t os h
r sponsibl , injunctions, or s izur s of misbr nd d products. roducts misbr nd d b c us of h
f ilur to s lf-id ntify or p y f cility f hs r subj ct to b in d ni d ntry into t h Unit d St t s. h

h
In ddition, w h not t ht GDUFA r quir st ht c rt in non-m anbf ctur in sit s nd h
or hniz tions list d in m ric dru submissions comply wit t h s lf-id ntific tion h
r quir ment. T h f ilur of ny f cility, sit , or or hniz tion to comply wit its obli tition to s lf- h
id ntify nd/or to p y f hs w h n du may h is si nific nt conc rns bout t ht sit or h
or hniz tion nd is f ctort ht may h ncr hs t hlik li ood of sit insp ction prior to h
pprov h FDA do s not xp ct to iv priority to compl tion of insp ctions t ht r r quir d h
simply b c us f ciliti s, sit s, or or hniz tions f il to comply wit t hl wr quirin s lf- h
id ntific tion or f hp yment h

h
h

ANDA 209190 h
h

Additionally, we note that the failure of any facility referred in the application to self-identify and pay applicable fees means that FDA will not consider the GDUFA application review on the date to apply to the application. h

If you have any questions, contact Andrew Cottler, Regulatory Project Manager, Division of Regulatory Affairs, (240) 402-9266. h

Sincerely yours, h

{See appended electronic signature page} h

Demetrius Toyer McKim, PharmD h
Director, Division of Regulatory Affairs h
Office of Regulatory Operations h
Office of Generic Drugs h

h
h
h

h
h

¹ Some of these provisions were amended by the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2017 (GDUFA II) (Public Law 115-2, Title III). h
h



Denise I
Toye I an I

Digitally signed by Denise Toye I an I
Date: 5/03/2019 07:52:30A
GU D: 5277df670008860f7e1231f730a8684 I



N, 209190 ,

AMENDMENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ,
Standard ,
Major ,

Rhodes Pharmsceuticals L.P. ,
498 Washington Street ,
Coventry RI 02816 ,
Attention: Todd M. Delahant Ph. . ,
 , Director Regulatory Affairs ,

Dear Sir : ,

This is in reference to your amendment received on September 12 2018 submitted under section 505(j) of the Federal Food , Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) for Lidocaine Patch , 5% . ,

This amendment is subject to the provisions of the Generic , Drug Use Fee Amendments , Reauthorization of 2017 (GDUFA II). FDA has made an initial determination that this is a , standard major amendment. If FDA determines that an inspection is not required to validate the , information contained in this standard major amendment the GDUFA goal date for review of , this standard major amendment is May 11 2019. If this standard major amendment requires an , inspection the goal date for review of this standard major amendment is July 11 2019. ,

If you have any questions contact Andrew Potte , Regulatory Project Manager at , (240) 402 - 9266. ,

Since e ly ,

{See appended electronic signature page} ,

Andrew Potte ,
Regulatory Project Manager ,
Office of Generic , Drugs ,
Center for , Evaluation and Research ,
U.S. Food and , Drug Administration ,



Andrew I
Poerl



Classified by Andrew Poerl
Date: 9/13/2018 02:43:16PM
GUID : 53b5910400004b39 4f936d651797c40 I



ANDA 209190

CM P eTE RESP e SE e

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
498 Washington Street
Coventry, RI 02816
Attention: Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D.
Director, Regulatory Affairs

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to your abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) received for review on April 14, 2016, submitted pursuant to section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

We acknowledge receipt of the September 26, 2017 submission, which constituted a complete response to our July 7, 2017 action letter, and to any amendments thereafter.

We have completed our review of this ANDA, as amended, and have determined that we cannot approve this ANDA in its present form. We have described our reasons for this action below and, where possible, our recommendations to address these issues.

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY

Drug Product

1. We acknowledge that you performed extractable studies (b) (4) in your submission dated September 26, 2017. Respond to the following:
 - a. The first step in extractable studies is to identify possible extractables and identify expected potential impurities/extractables originating from the individual components of your drug product (including the printed backing film, release liner, and printed pouch). The source of the potential impurities/extractables includes chemical additives, monomers, oligomers, migrants, surface residues, or any chemical entities present in the drug product and packaging components. We recommend that you also contact the suppliers of your drug-product components to obtain information regarding any potential impurities. Provide a list of potential impurities/extractables and their component sources.

- b. Selection of appropriate extraction medium (usually try to find a solution/solvent in which systems, especially distinct polarity) is critical to simulate worst-case clinical safety profile during the extract study. Justify the solvent systems used for extraction. In addition, you have selected the extract solvent (b)(4) of the formulation. Justify not using other ratios or other extraction solvents to cover the range of solvent polarities for which the pre-identified extract is responsible to achieve the final formulation. Also, provide information to support your assertion that the (b)(4) selected solvent is similar polarity or hydrophobicity to the drug-product matrix.
- c. Why not test your LOQ is (b)(4) of the extract concentration. How, however, your analytical evaluation (AET), scaled on page 8 of 29 in report (b)(4), is indicated. We know that you have used safety concentration of (b)(4); however, have determined safety concentration (SCT) for lidocaine to be (b)(4) per day for oral clinical trials. Therefore, where you provide information on all compounds identified by AET using SCT of (b)(4) per day in the extract study you have performed. If the methods used do not have determined detection threshold AET, review your analytical methods or extraction procedure to evaluate detection sensitivity and report the extract study for each component. For new extraction studies, clearly state the amount of solvent and components you used in the extraction process, as well as the calculations. Justify that your analytical methods are appropriate for detection of potential impurities/extract stability may have been extracted during your extract study.
- d. We know that you used poucepartin for your extract study that led to the previously used to pack the drug product. Use of this material poses risk to identify all possible extract. For example, compounds in the poucepartin may have been converted into the drug product during storage and therefore not visible for extraction. Provide extract study results using virin poucepartin. In addition, confirm if you observe (b)(4) in the poucepartin.
2. All clinical study is necessary to state safety of your drug product. For example, the presence of (b)(4) in the poucepartin of packed drug product indicates that interaction between the drug product and poucepartin is likely during storage. Inform the clinical study on the last two weeks of the drug product to analyze the potential clinical trials, including any extract identified in extract study. Address the following:
- . The conditions of the clinical assessment should attempt to mimic closely the possible "worst-case" clinical conditions of the skin (for example, during rigorous exercise, resulting in sweating) and the total clinical trial should measure over the entire trial period. We recommend you use physiologic fluid or iologic by the relevant solvent extract medium. Provide justification for the experimental conditions such as type of extract medium, temperature, volume of application, etc., selected for the study. The results should be moved from the system to directly expose the skin to the iologic by relevant solvent.

q

b. Provide assurance that your methods are capable of detecting and monitoring the drug product for potential impurities, including elemental impurities. q

c. Clarify the analytical validation threshold (AET) of the impurities in the drug product. Justify the AET using safety concern threshold (SCT) of (b) (4) for organic impurities. q

d. We have determined the safety concern threshold (SCT) for lidocaine to be (b) (4) per day for organic impurities/impurities. A toxicological risk assessment should be provided for any organic impurities that exceed (b) (4). Any submitted safety assessments included in your response will be sent to the Office of Generic Drugs, Division of Clinical Research/Toxicology. q

We note that you provide justification for variable values of lidocaine assay and related test obtained from MP1 and MP2 (b) (4). How are the dissolution results of the registration batches between 0-9 months (b) (4) and (b) (4) the dissolution results of the registration batches after 12 months (b) (4). Justify the reason for the difference in dissolution results. Explain whether the change in dissolution methods, parameters, such as standard deviation, particle size, etc. resulted in the (b) (4) in dissolution. Provide root cause of the change in dissolution results and justify that you have duly performed dissolution on registration batches. In addition, the stability frequency per ICH Q1A(R2) should be every 6 months over the first year. Explain why you skipped the 3-month time point. q

4. In your method validation (b) (4), paragraph 5 of 25, document dated in 2014, you state that you will track the dissolution samples without dilution because the dilution makes the sample concentration (b) (4) than the validation range (b) (4). Respond to the following: q

In the September 26, 2017 Complaint Response Letter (CRL) #86 response, you correct the dissolution results for lot L1605 01 (manufactured in May 2016) by using different dilution factor. You used dilution for dissolution samples preparation. Explain the discrepancy in the method about dilution. In addition, verify that the dissolution results for lot L1605 01 is correct. We note that the sample concentration with dilution is about (b) (4) (b) (4) than the validation range (b) (4). q

b. You changed the dissolution stability results for registration batches at 12, 18, and 24-month time points in the September 26, 2017 submission. Explain the reason for the revision of the dissolution results for the registration batches. Clarify which method you used to perform dissolution for lot L1605 01, L1605 011, and L1605 012 and confirm that you obtained the correct dissolution results. q

q

q

q

5. Your Supplement 26, 2017 CRL #15 response is inadequate. The reported impurities in (b) (4) that could be toxic (b) (4) than the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) of (b) (4). We request that you establish controls for these impurities in the drug raw material or in the final drug product. Respond to the following deficiencies in accordance with (b) (4) (DMF (b) (4)) in your proposed drug product: c

a. DMF# (b) (4) has been reviewed and found inadequate. The DMF (b) (4) hold (b) (4) was notified of the deficiency on May 11, 2016. Do not respond to this ANDA CRL letter until you have confirmed that the DMF holder has responded to the DMF CRL letter and your management will not be considered complete response. c

b. Clarify the compound name for the (b) (4) is, and for the unreacted monomer (b) (4) the limit of each monomer to be within the TTC, either in the drug raw material specifications or the drug product release specification. If you set the limit of monomer impurity (b) (4) than the TTC, provide pharmacotoxicity to support the safety of the monomer impurity at the maximum clinically exposure (MDE). In this case, monomer impurity is present in both (b) (4) the amount considered for pharmacotoxicity evaluation should be combined amount from both drug substances to properly account for the MDE for the drug product. c

c. Provide quantitative results and establish control of (b) (4)

(b) (4)

6. In the Supplement 26, 2017 CRL #21 response, you explain that you use control for the pH test. Because pH is one of the critical quality attributes of the drug product, and you have not included the pH check in the in-process control during manufacture, use only one pH control to represent the pH of the whole batch is not adequate. Provide drug product control for pH of the drug product by using appropriate number of replicates, and revise the method accordingly. c

7. Provide DMF references for release and pour limits. Alternatively, provide information about the compositions, manufacture, and control of the raw materials for release and pour limits. c

8. Review your stability data to include stability data for lots L1605301, L1605311, and L1605312 in response (b) (4). In addition, provide stability data for lots L1605301, L1605311, and L1605312. We request that you update the stability data with the revised stability specification. c

c

9. The long-term stability results of all 3 registered batches at 3 months show the increase in total impurity (b)(4). This impurity increase is from (b)(4) total to (b)(4) at 3 month time point, which is specific to limit of (b)(4). Discuss the increase in total impurity (b)(4) 6

10. In the Supplemental 2017 CR# 40 response, you detected (b)(4) You state that (b)(4) compound is (b)(4) during the synthesis of lidocaine, and (b)(4) is an impurity of lidocaine. Discuss the levels of (b)(4) in the drug substance and the drug product, and provide appropriate control strategy. Clarify if you have observed (b)(4) on stability, and if (b)(4) is a derivative of lidocaine. 6

11. Such integrity is critical to drug product quality. We request you include vacuum test in your stability specification in post-approval stability protocol to verify stability time point. 6

Drug Substance 6

(b)(4)

Device 6

The following deficiencies should be identified while conducting the documentation review in reference to public 21 CFR 820 regulations and manufacturing of the finished combination product: 6

(b)(4)

PROCESS/BIPHARMACEUTICS/FACILITY INSPECTION/ BIOEQUIVALENCE/ CLINICAL BIOEQUIVALENCE/LABELING 6

There are no further questions for the above listed disciplines at this time. The comments provided in this communication are comprehensive of issues. However, these comments are subject to revision if any scientific or regulatory division identifies additional concerns, such as any concerns due to inspection results that may arise in the future. Additionally, the compliance status of each facility named in the application may be re-evaluated upon re-submission. 6

FDA publishes new and revised product-specific guidance describing the Agency's current y
recommendations on demonstrating bioequivalence and certifying other appropriate requirements. y
To ensure your use of the most current, sensitive, and reproducible methodology to y
demonstrate bioequivalence, we require FDA regulations (21 CFR 320.24(a)), please y
continue to monitor for the availability of new and revised product-specific guidance in the y
Federal Register and on the FDA Website at the following address: y
<https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/Guidance/Regulatory/Information/Guidance/ucm075207.htm>. y

In addition, please continue to monitor availability of sources such as DRUGS@FDA, the y
Electronic Orange Book, and the *United States Pharmacopeia – National Formulary* (USNF) y
online for recent updates, and make your own comparisons to our labels and label y

In order to keep you ANDA label current, we suggest that you subscribe to the daily or weekly y
updates of new documents posted on the CDER Website at the following address: y
<http://srvic.ovd.liv.r.com/srvic/subscrib.html?cod=USFDA.17>. y

OTHER y

Your submission to this CR letter will be considered to represent **MAJOR AMENDMENT**, y
in that the deficiencies show a fundamental MAJOR. y

Comments identifying the submission with the following wording in bold, capital letters at the top y
of the first page of the submission: y

RESUBMISSION y
MAJOR y
COMPLETE RESPONSE AMENDMENT y
DRUG SUBSTANCE/DRUG PRODUCT/DEVICE y

Upon review of our amendment FDA may identify information in the amendment that may y
require change in classification and adjustment to the old text. y

Within one year of the date of this letter, you are required to respond by taking action of the y
actions available under 21 CFR 314.110(b). If you do not take action of these actions, we may y
consider your lack of response a request to withdraw the ANDA under 21 CFR y
314.110(c)(1). You may also request extension of time in which to respond with the y
application. A response to this letter will not be processed as a submission and will not start a new y
review cycle. y

The drug product may not be marketed without final Agency approval under section 505(j) of the y
FD&C Act. y

y

y

y

ANNUAL FACILITY FEES u

The Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2012 (GDUFA) (Public Law 112-144, Title III) establish certain provisions¹ with respect to self-identification of facilities and payment of annual facility fees. You ANDA identify self-identification of facilities that is subject to the self-identification requirement of annual facility fees. Self-identification must occur by January of each year for the next fiscal year. Facility fees must be paid each year by the date specified in the *Federal Register* notice announcing facility fees. All finished products (FDPs) or active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) manufactured in facilities that have not met its obligations to self-identify or to pay fees when they are produced, imported, or exported into the United States. Such violations can result in prosecution of those responsible, injunctions, or seizures of misbranded products. Products misbranded because of failure to self-identify or pay facility fees are subject to being denied entry into the United States. u

In addition, we note that GDUFA requires that certain non-manufacturing sites and organizations listed in generic drug submissions comply with the self-identification requirement. The failure of any facility, site, or organization to comply with its obligation to self-identify and/or to pay fees when deemed significant concerns both that site or organization and its factor that may increase the likelihood of site inspection prior to approval. FDA does not expect to give priority to completion of inspections that require simply because of facilities, sites, or organizations fail to comply with the law requiring self-identification or payment of annual facility fees. u

Additionally, we note that the failure of any facility or organization to self-identify and pay applicable fees means that FDA will not consider the GDUFA application review of products to apply to that application. u

The Electronic Common Technical Document (CTD) is CDER's standard form for electronic regulatory submissions. Beginning May 5, 2017, ANDAs must be submitted in CTD format and beginning May 5, 2018, drug master files must be submitted in CTD format. Submissions that do not adhere to the requirements set forth in the CTD Guidance will be subject to rejection. For more information please visit: www.fda.gov/ctd. u

u

u

u

u

¹ Some of these provisions were amended by the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2017 (GDUFA II) (Public Law 115-52, Title III). u

u

ANDA 209190 R
R

If you have any questions, contact Andrew Cottler, Regulatory Project Manager, Division of Project Management (240) 402-9266. R

Sincerely yours, R

{See appended electronic signature page} R

Doris L. Toyer McKee, PhD
Director, Division of Project Management
Office of Regulatory Operations
Office of Generic Drugs R



Denise U
Toye U an U

Digitally signed by Denise Toye U an U
Date: 12/19/2017 05:39:26P
G UD: 5277df670008860f7e1231f730a8684 U



N , 209190 ,

AMENDMENT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ,
Tier 1 Solicited ,
1st MINOR ,

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P. ,
498 Washington Street ,
Coventry RI 02816 ,
Attention: Todd M. Delahant Ph. D. ,
Director Regulatory Affairs ,
Seattle , WA

We acknowledge receipt of your Tier 1 Solicited 1st MINOR amendment received for review on April 14, 2016 to your abbreviated new drug application (NDA) submitted pursuant to section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

This application is subject to the provisions of the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2012 (GDUFA).

FDA has made an initial determination that the amendment submitted may be classified as a minor amendment. The GDUFA goal date for review of this NDA is December 25, 2017. If FDA determines that an inspection is required to validate the information contained in this amendment, the GDUFA goal date for review of this NDA will be July 25, 2018.

For more information please refer to the guidance for industry *ANDA Submissions – Amendments and Easily Correctable Deficiencies Under GDUFA* available on FDA's website.

The Electronic Common Technical Document (eCTD) is CDER's standard format for electronic submissions. Beginning May 5, 2017 NDAs must be submitted in eCTD format and beginning May 5, 2018 all master files must be submitted in eCTD format. Submissions that do not adhere to the requirements stated in the eCTD Guidance will be subject to rejection. For more information please visit: www.fda.gov/ectd.

If you have any questions contact Andrew Potte Regulatory Project Manager at (240) 402-9266.

Since only ,

{See appended electronic signature page} ,

Andrew Potte ,
Office of Generic Drugs ,
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research ,
U.S. Food and Drug Administration ,



Andrew 3
Po er 3

lly s 3ned by Andrew Po 3r
e: 9/29/2017 09:24:20AM 3
GUI 35 b5910400004b 9 4f9 6d651797c40



ANDA 209190

CMPTERESPENSE

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
498 Washington Street
Coventry, RI 02816
Attention: Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D.
Director, Regulatory Affairs

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to your abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) received for review on April 14, 2016, submitted pursuant to section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

We acknowledge receipt of your amendments received on May 23, August 5, August 15, September 6, September 29, October 21, and December 9, 2016 and January 23, 2017.

We have completed our review of this ANDA, as amended, and have determined that we cannot approve this ANDA in its present form. We have described our reasons for this action below and, where possible, our recommendations to address these issues.

PHARMACEUTICAL QUALITY

Drug Substance

(b) (4)

12 Pages have been withheld
in full as b4 (CCI/TS)
immediately following this
page

Biopharmaceutics 7

57. Submit the chromatograms that are used for the specificity results of the drug related methods validation (document number [REDACTED] (b) (4))
58. Revise the analytical assay for linearity in concentration range that covers the drug related sample concentrations, and report the linearity concentration percentage.
59. Provide explanation for the [REDACTED] (b) (4) in drug related test the 170-minute (2-hour) time point.
60. Your proposed drug related acceptance criteria are inadequate. The following acceptance criteria are recommended based on the drug related test submitted:

- 10 minutes: NMT [REDACTED] (b) (4) %
- 30 minutes: Between [REDACTED] (b) (4) % - [REDACTED] (b) (4) %
- 120 minutes: NLT [REDACTED] (b) (4) %

We request that you acknowledge your acceptance of the recommended drug related acceptance criteria, and update the drug product specifications accordingly.

Microbiology 7

61. Provide commitment to conduct antimicrobial effectiveness testing according to US <51> or equivalent methodology on the test on primary stability batch that end of the proposed shelf life (reference: Guidance for Industry ANDAs: Stability Testing of Drug Substances and Products - Questions and Answers).

Combination Product 7

62. You must demonstrate compliance with 21 CFR that for your application is considered approvable, therefore:

- a. Provide specify which firm has ultimate responsibility over the finished combination product. In addition, describe the organizational structure (i.e., organizational chart) and explain in how it controls all levels of the product development manufacturing (i.e., distribution). d
- b. Provide describe the design control system, which should include requirements for design development plan, design input, design output, design review, design verification, design validation, design transfer, design changes, and design history file. d Further, provide summary of the plan used to design the combination product. d
- c. Provide summarize your procedure(s) for purchasing controls, including description of the supplier evaluation process and the extent of control over suppliers. Also describe how it is ensured that products/services received are acceptable for their intended use and how changes made by subcontractors/suppliers will not affect the final combination product. d
- d. Provide provide description of your firm's corrective action (CA) system, including how your CA system is integrated throughout the different facilities involved in the manufacturing of the combination product. d
- e. Provide provide summary of the procedure(s) for environmental contamination controls of the facility where the final manufacturing of the finished combination product, if such conditions could adversely affect the combination product. d
- f. Provide provide explanation of how you will control the manufacturing of the combination product through receiving or incoming, in-process, and final acceptance activities. Additionally, please specify which firm will perform the acceptance activities for the receiving of components/materials to be used in the combination product; for in-process testing performed during the manufacturing/assembly; and for the final release of the combination product. Provide the acceptance/rejection criteria for the receiving of components/materials, the in-process tests, and the release of the finished combination product. d

FACILITY INSPECTION/BIOEQUIVALENCE/CLINICAL BIOEQUIVALENCE/ LABELING d

There are no further questions for the above listed disciplines at this time. The comments provided in this communication are comprehensive of issues. However, these comments are subject to revision if any scientific or regulatory division identifies additional concerns, should any concerns arise from inspection results that may arise in the future. Additionally, the compliance status of each facility name in the application may be reviewed upon re-submission. d

FDA publishes new and revised product-specific guidance describing the Agency's current requirements for comment on demonstrated bioequivalence and content in other approved requirements. To ensure our use of the most current, sensitive, and reproducible methodology to demonstrate bioequivalence, we require FDA regulations (21 CFR 320.24(a)), please continue to monitor for the availability of new and revised product-specific guidance in the *Federal Register* and on the FDA Website at the following address: <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/Guidance/Regulatory/Information/Guidance/ucm075207.htm>.

In addition, please continue to monitor availability of sources such as DRUGS@FDA, the Electronic Orange Book, and the *United States Pharmacopeia – National Formulary* (USP-NF) online for recent updates, and make your own corrections to our labels and labels.

In order to keep ANDA labels current, we suggest that you subscribe to the daily or weekly updates of new documents posted on the CDER Website at the following address: http://serviceliver.com/serviceliver/subscrib.html?code=USFDA_17.

OTHER

Your submission to this CR letter will be considered to represent **MINOR AMENDMENT**, involving the deficiencies highlighted as **MINOR**.

Provide the amendments containing no additional information that requires substantial expenditure of resources to review, prominently identify the submission with the following wording in bold, capital letters at the top of the first page of the submission: y

RESUBMISSION

1st MINOR

COMPLETE RESPONSE AMENDMENT

DRUG SUBSTANCE/DRUG PRODUCT/PROCESS/MICROBIOLOGY/ BIOPHARMACEUTICS

Upon review of our amendment, FDA may identify information in the amendment that may require change in classification and adjustment to the old text.

Within one year of the date of this letter, you are required to respond to the actions available under 21 CFR 314.110(b). If you do not take action on these actions, we may consider your lack of response a request to withdraw the ANDA under 21 CFR 314.110(c)(1). You may also request an extension of time in which to submit the application. A submission must fully address all the deficiencies listed. In addition, your response to this letter will not be processed as a submission and will not start a new review cycle.

The drug product may not be marketed until you have been notified in writing that this ANDA is approved.

ANNUAL FACILITY FEES u

The Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2012 (GDUFA) (Public Law 112-144, Title III) u establish certain provisions with respect to self-notification of facilities and payment of annual facility fees. You ANDA identify self-notification facility that is subject to the self-notification requirement and payment of annual facility fee. Self-notification must occur by June 1 of each year for the next fiscal year. Facility fees must be paid each year by the date specified in the *Federal Register* notice concerning facility fee amounts. All finished dosage forms (FDFs) or active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) manufactured in facility that is not under its obligations to self-notify or to pay fees when they are produced, imported, or to import them into the United States. Such violations constitute in prosecution of those responsible, injunctive, or seizure of misbranded products. Products misbranded because of failure to self-notify or pay facility fees are subject to be imported into the United States. u

In addition, we note that GDUFA requires that certain non-manufacture sites and organizations listed in generic drug submissions comply with the self-notification requirement. The failure of any facility, site, or organization to comply with its obligation to self-notify and/or to pay fees when deemed significant concerns both that the site or organization is a factor that may increase the likelihood of site inspection prior to approval. FDA does not expect to give priority to completion of inspections that require simply because facilities, sites, or organizations fail to comply with the law requiring self-notification or payment. u

Additionally, we note that the failure of any facility referred in the application to self-notify and pay applicable fees means that FDA will not consider the GDUFA application review would take to apply to that application. u

The Electronic Common Technical Document (CTD) is CDER's standard form for electronic regulatory submissions. Beginning May 5, 2011, ANDAs must be submitted in CTD format and beginning May 5, 2018, drug master files must be submitted in CTD format. Submissions that do not adhere to the requirements stated in the CTD Guide will be subject to rejection. u For more information please visit: www.fda.gov/ctd. u

If you have any questions, call Andrew Cottler, Regulatory Project Manager, Division of Regulatory Management (240) 402-9266. u

Sincerely yours, u

{See appended electronic signature} u

Devin L. Toyer McKinnon, PharmD
Director, Division of Regulatory Management u
Office of Regulatory Operations u
Office of Generic Drugs u



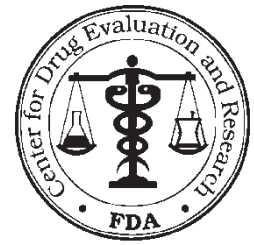
Denise f
Toye f an f

Digitally signed by Denise Toye f an
Date: 7/07/2017 01:21:41P f
GUID: 5277d 670008860 7e1231 730a8684

EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY

ANDA 209190

OFFICE OF GENERIC DRUGS, CDER, FDA
Document Control Room, Metro Park North VII
7620 Standish Place
Rockville, Maryland 20855



APPLICANT: Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.

TEL: 401-262-9425

ATTN: Todd Delehant

EMAIL: todd.delehant@pharma.com

FROM: Carol Lee

FDA CONTACT EMAIL: Carol.Lee@fda.hhs.gov

Dear Dr. Delehant:

This communication is in reference to your abbreviated new drug application (ANDA) dated April 14, 2016, submitted pursuant to Section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

The deficiencies presented below represent *EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCIES* identified during the review and the current review cycle will remain open. You should provide a complete response to these deficiencies within eleven (11) U.S. business days.

Prominently identify the submission with the following wording in bold capital letters at the top of the first page of the submission:

**EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY
LABELING
REFERENCE # 12410711**

If you do not submit a complete response within eleven (11) U.S. business days, the review will be closed and the listed deficiencies will be incorporated in the next COMPLETE RESPONSE. Please provide your response after that complete response communication is received along with your response to any other issued comments.

If you are unable to submit a complete response within eleven (11) U.S. business days, please contact the Labeling Project Manager immediately so a complete response may be issued if appropriate.

Please submit official archival copies of your response to the ANDA, facsimile or e-mail responses will not be accepted. A partial response to this communication will not be processed as an amendment and will not start a review.

We have completed our review and have the following comments:

LABELING:

1. GENERAL COMMENTS

Include the country of origin on all your labeling pieces.

2. PATCH LABEL

We note that final printed labeling (FPL) for the patch was not submitted for this application. Please ensure to include the established name and strength of the drug product, Lidocaine Patch 5%, on the patch when submitting FPL of the patch.

3. PATCH ENVELOPE

- a. Please ensure that the dotted line for cutting is only present on the top (as one single straight line), as opposed to along all four sides.
- b. We recommend revising the presentation of the established name from all upper case letters to title case (i.e., Established Name) to improve its readability.
- c. Relocate “Rx Only” symbol and net quantity statement to the lower portion of principal display panel and remove the bold facetype.
- d. Revise “DOSAGE” to read as (b) (4)
- e. Add the following statement to appear in conjunction with the storage statement: “[see USP Controlled Room Temperature]”.

4. CARTON LABELING

See applicable patch envelope comments.

5. PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

Please replace the abbreviations (b) (4) with “mcg” for clarity.

6. STRUCTURED PRODUCT LABELING (SPL)

Revise the list of the inactive ingredients to reflect the list of the inactive ingredients in your package insert and consistent with your submission.

Submit your revised labeling electronically. The prescribing information and any patient labeling should reflect the full content of the labeling as well as the planned ordering of the content of the labeling. The container label and any outer packaging should reflect the content as well as an accurate representation of the layout, color, text size, and style.

To facilitate review of your next submission, please provide a side-by-side comparison of your proposed labeling with your last submitted labeling with all differences annotated and explained. We also advise that you only address the deficiencies noted in this communication.

However, prior to the submission of your amendment, please check labeling resources, including DRUGS@FDA, the electronic Orange Book and the NF-USP online, for recent updates and make any necessary revisions to your labels and labeling.

In order to keep ANDA labeling current, we suggest that you subscribe to the daily or weekly updates of new documents posted on the CDER web site at the following address –

http://service.govdelivery.com/service/subscribe.html?code=USFDA_17

ANDA 209190

If you have questions regarding these deficiencies or would like acknowledgement of receipt of your amendment upon submission, please contact the Labeling Project Manager, Carol Lee, at Carol.Lee@fda.hhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Carol Lee, Pharm.D.
Labeling Project Manager
Division of Labeling Review
Office of Regulatory Operations
Office of Generic Drugs
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research



ANDA 209190

November 18, 2016

EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY
Original ANDA

RHODES PHARMACEUTICALS LP
498 WASHINGTON STREET
COVENTRY, RI 02816
USA

Attention: Mr. Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs

Dear Todd M. Delehant:

Please refer to your Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) 209190, dated April 14, 2016 under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

The following Easily Correctable Deficiencies (ECD) regarding Study RP-LID-SSI have been identified:

Please refer to your ECD response dated 21 October 2016.

1. You have not provided the information we requested in Question 4.
 - a. We wanted the data in a single dataset. You have submitted three datasets.
 - b. We wanted the data for all patches of the same type (test or reference) for a subject in a single record (row). Your dataset has each patch in a separate record (row).
 - c. The dataset FDA_Q4_1 has multiple records with inconsistent information. For example, Subject (b) (6) has two records with Test arm one at the lower application site and the other at the upper application site and two records with Reference arm again one at the lower application site and the other at the upper application site. This dataset seem to be inconsistent with the design and other datasets. Please make sure that your future submissions do not have such problems.
 - d. There is no data definition file associated with the datasets. A data definition file is required for each dataset you submit.

Please correct the deficiencies and submit the dataset and data definition file.

2. Your response to Question 2 shows that we have not understood the meaning of what time you referred to as the analysis time in ADAM datasets. This is caused by the lack of clear definition of the variables and what time is associated with it. Without a clear definition, it is normal to assume that if the parameter is "Patch Detached Prior to Assessment/Patch Removal?", the analysis time (adt) and analysis date and time (adtm) will provide the date and time of patch removal or detachment. Without proper and detailed



definition and explanation, especially for ADAM datasets, it is not possible to review your datasets and your application. For each ADAM dataset, please submit an explanation of each value of the variable “param” and what the associated values of the variables “aval”, “avalc”, “adt”, “adtm” indicate.

3. Your response to Question 3 states “The protocol states that a subject was scheduled for a make-up patch application if either (i) patch adhesion assessed as <50% adhered but not detached (i.e., adhesion score of 3), or (ii) a scheduled visit was missed.” However, we could not find the second condition in the protocol. Please provide the page number and the line number in the protocol where it is stated.
4. Your response to Question 3 states “Per protocol, no make-up patches were applied in response to patches with adhesion scores of 0, 1 or 2.” However your datasets do not support this statement. For example, Subject (b) (6) had a maximum adhesion score of 1 for the reference patches 1 to 9 but adph.xpt has records for make-up reference patch for this subject. There are 34 such cases. Please clarify.

Please provide a complete response to these deficiencies by December 2, 2016. We will not process or review a partial response. Send your submission through the Electronic Submission Gateway <http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/ElectronicSubmissionsGateway/default.htm>. Facsimile or e-mail responses will not be accepted. Prominently identify the submission with the following wording in bold capital letters at the top of the first page of the submission:

**EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY
OFFICE OF BIOSTATISTICS/DBVIII
REFERENCE # 9446508**

If FDA does not receive a complete response to these deficiencies by December 2, 2016 the review will be closed and the listed deficiencies will be incorporated in a subsequent COMPLETE RESPONSE correspondence. For more information, please refer to the guidance for industry, ANDA Submissions – Amendments and Easily Correctable Deficiencies Under GDUFA, available on FDA’s website. If you have any questions, contact Viviana Cowl, Project Manager at 301-796-0761.

Sincerely,

Viviana Cowl
Office of Biostatistics
Office of Translational Science
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
U.S. Food and Drug Administration



ANDA 209190

October 3, 2016

EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY
Original ANDA

RHODES PHARMACEUTICALS LP
498 WASHINGTON STREET
COVENTRY, RI 02816
USA

Attention: Mr. Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs

Dear Todd M. Delehant:

Please refer to your Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) 209190, dated April 14, 2016 under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

The following Easily Correctable Deficiencies (ECD) regarding Study RP-LID-SSI have been identified:

1. Please refer to your ECD response dated 15 August 2016. There are many discrepancies between the lists submitted and the datasets. Here are some examples:
 - a. Subject (b) (6) does not have a make-up patch in the adph.xpt dataset. However, makeup-patch-and-reason.pdf lists Subject (b) (6) as having a make-up patch. There are many more such instances.
 - b. Both test and reference Patch 1 were detached for Subject (b) (6) according to adph.xpt dataset. However, these patches were not included in the list of detached patches in detached-patches-and-if-replaced.pdf.
 - c. Subject (b) (6) did not have any detached patches according to adph.xpt. However, there were detached patches for this subject according to the list provided in detached-patches-and-if-replaced.pdf.

Please explain these discrepancies.

2. There are discrepancies between submitted datasets. For example, the date and time of removal of test patch 5 for Subject (b) (6) in adph.xpt is (b) (6) 2:00:00 PM and that in ex.xpt is (b) (6) 10:12:00 AM. There are 642 patches with such discrepancies. Please explain.
3. According to the protocol and the clinical study report for Study RP-LID-SSI, "If patch adhesion was assessed as <50% adhered but not detached (more than half the system lifting off of the skin without falling off), the subject was scheduled for a make-up patch application." However, according to the submitted data many



subjects had make-up patches even when the maximum adhesion score for the first 9 patches were 0, 1 or 2 ($\geq 50\%$ adhered) or 4 (complete detachment). Moreover, there were patches in the list of make-up patches in makeup-patch-and-reason.pdf (ECD response dated 15 August 2016) where make up patches were applied for complete detachments or for missing visits. There was no provision for make-up patches for completely detached or $\geq 50\%$ adhered patches or for missed visits in the protocol and there was no mention of such cases in the clinical study report. Please explain.

4. Please provide a dataset per subject per treatment (patch type) with the following variables. All date and time should be numeric in SAS datetime format (not as character variables).
- Subject id
 - Cohort
 - Treatment (patch type)
 - Application site
 - Whether it is in the per-protocol population for irritation (PPPI)
 - Reason for exclusion from PPPI
 - Whether it is in the per-protocol population for sensitization (PPPS)
 - Reason for exclusion from PPPS

For each of Patch 1 to Patch 9 and the make-up patch please include the following variables:

- Application date and time for Patch i
- Adhesion assessment date and time for Patch i
- Adhesion score for Patch i
- If Patch i is detached or removed
- Patch i detachment or removal date and time
- Whether actual or observed detachment time for Patch i (please see the explanation below*)
- Whether there was a replacement patch if Patch i was detached
- The application date and time for replacement patch for Patch i
- Detachment or removal date and time of replacement patch for Patch i



- Whether actual or observed detachment time for replacement patch for Patch i (please see the explanation below*)
- Adhesion score for replacement patch of Patch i
- Irritation assessment date and time for Patch i
- Dermal response score for Patch i
- Other effects score for Patch i
- Whether Patch i is moved to a new location from the previous patch location
- Dermal response score for the previous location if Patch i is moved to a new location
- Other effects score for the previous location if Patch i is moved to a new location

For the challenge phase:

- Patch application date and time for the challenge phase
- Adhesion score for the original patch in the challenge phase
- If the challenge phase patch is detached or removed
- Patch detachment or removal date and time in the challenge phase
- Whether actual or observed detachment time for original patch in the challenge phase (please see the explanation below*)
- Whether there was a replacement patch if challenge phase patch was detached
- The application date and time for replacement patch in the challenge phase
- Detachment or removal date and time of replacement patch in the challenge phase
- Whether actual or observed detachment time for replacement patch in the challenge phase (please see the explanation below*)
- Adhesion score for replacement patch in the challenge phase
- Sensitization assessment date and time for 30-minute post-removal assessment
- Dermal response score at 30-minute post-removal assessment
- Other effects score at 30-minute post-removal assessment



- Sensitization reaction at 30-minute post-removal assessment **M**
- Sensitization assessment date and time for 24-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Dermal response score at 24-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Other effects score at 24-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Sensitization reaction at 24-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Sensitization assessment date and time for 48-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Dermal response score at 48-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Other effects score at 48-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Sensitization reaction at 48-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Sensitization assessment date and time for 72-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Dermal response score at 72-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Other effects score at 72-hour post-removal assessment **M**
- Sensitization reaction at 72-hour post-removal assessment **M**

*Explanation of actual and observed detachment time: If patch detachment time is noted exactly when it is **M** detached it should be classified as actual detachment time. If a patch is observed to have already detached but the **M** exact time when it was detached is not known, the time when it is observed should be classified as observed **M** detachment time. **M**

----- **M**

Please provide a complete response to these deficiencies by October 14, 2016. We will not process or **M** review a partial response. Send your submission through the Electronic Submission Gateway **M** <http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/ElectronicSubmissionsGateway/default.htm>. Facsimile or e-mail responses **M** will not be accepted. Prominently identify the submission with the following wording in bold capital letters at **M** the top of the first page of the submission: **M**

EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY **M**
OFFICE OF BIOSTATISTICS/DBVIII **M**
REFERENCE # 9446508 **M**

If FDA does not receive a complete response to these deficiencies by October 14, 2016 the review will be closed **M** and the listed deficiencies will be incorporated in a subsequent COMPLETE RESPONSE correspondence. For more **M**



information, please refer to the guidance for industry, ANDA Submissions – Amendments and Easily Correctable Deficiencies Under GDUFA, available on FDA’s website. If you have any questions, contact Vivianna Cowl, Project Manager at 301-796-0761.

Sincerely,

M

Vivianna Cowl
Office of Biostatistics
Office of Translational Science
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
U.S. Food and Drug Administration

█

█

█

█

█

█

█



ANDA 209190

August 3, 2016

EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY
Original ANDA

RHODES PHARMACEUTICALS LP
498 WASHINGTON STREET
COVENTRY, RI 02816
USA

Attention: Mr. Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs

Dear Todd M. Delehant:

Please refer to your Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) 209190, dated April 13, 2016 under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

The following Easily Correctable Deficiencies (ECD) have been identified regarding Study RP-LID-SSI.

1. Please provide a list of subjects who skipped their scheduled visits along with the reason for skipping the visit.
2. Please provide a list of patches that were detached, the time when they were detached, whether a replacement patch was applied within 24 hours after detachment and the time when a replacement patch was applied.
3. Please provide a list of patches that were <50% adhered but not detached and if a make-up patch was applied for them.
4. Please provide a list of subjects who had a make-up patch and the reason for the make-up patch.
5. Subject (b) (6) had a missed visit but a make-up patch application. Please clarify the reason for the exclusion of their patches from the irritation analysis populations.

Please provide a complete response to these deficiencies by August 10, 2016. We will not process or review a partial response. Send your submission through the Electronic Submission Gateway <http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/ElectronicSubmissionsGateway/default.htm>. Facsimile or e-mail responses will not be accepted. Prominently identify the submission with the following wording in bold capital letters at the top of the first page of the submission:

EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY
OFFICE OF BIOSTATISTICS/DBVII
REFERENCE # 9433837

If FDA does not receive a complete response by August 10, 2016, then we will be closed and the product will be considered a complete response. For more information, please refer to the guidance for ANDA submission— American Family Coalition for Drug Reform, available on FDA's website. If you have any questions, contact Vivian Cowl, Project Manager at 301-796-0761.

Sincerely,

q

Vivian Cowl

Office of Biometrics

Office of Therapeutic Products

Center for Drug Evaluation and Research

U.S. Food and Drug Administration



Vivianna U
Cow U

i i a Usi ned b Vivianna Cow
a e: 8/03/2016 02:07:24PM U
G U : 5565e5780007e8bf65dbef0657d63894



ANDA 209190

August 2, 2016

EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY
Original ANDA

RHODES PHARMACEUTICALS LP
498 WASHINGTON STREET
COVENTRY, RI 02816
USA

Attention: Mr. Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D., Director Regulatory Affairs

Dear Todd M. Delehant:

Please refer to your Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) 209190, dated April 13, 2016 under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for Lidocaine Patch 5%.

The following Easily Correctable Deficiencies (ECD) have been identified regarding Study RP-LID-SSI.

1. Please provide a list of subjects who skipped their scheduled visits along with the reason for skipping the visit.
2. Please provide a list of patches that were detached, the time when they were detached, whether a replacement patch was applied within 24 hours after detachment and the time when a replacement patch was applied.
3. Please provide a list of patches that were <50% adhered but not detached and if a make-up patch was applied for them.
4. Please provide a list of subjects who had a make-up patch and the reason for the make-up patch.
5. Subject (b) (6) had a missed visit but a make-up patch application. Please clarify the reason for the exclusion of their patches from the irritation analysis populations.

Please provide a complete response to these deficiencies by August 8, 2016. We will not process or review a partial response. Send your submission through the Electronic Submission Gateway <http://www.fda.gov/ForIndustry/ElectronicSubmissionsGateway/default.htm>. Facsimile or e-mail responses will not be accepted. Prominently identify the submission with the following wording in bold capital letters at the top of the first page of the submission:

EASILY CORRECTABLE DEFICIENCY
OFFICE OF BIostatISTICS/DBVIII
REFERENCE # 9433837

If FDA do w o c iv a compl w vpo w o h w d fici wi by Augu w8, 2016 h vi w ill b w
clo v d a d h li v d d fici wi ill b i co po a v d i a ub v q u w COMPLETE RESPONSE w
co w po d wc . Fo mo wi fo ma io , pl a w f o h guida c fo i du wy, ANDA Submi io w- w
Ame d m e wa d Ea ily Co wc abl D fici ci U d GDUFA, availabl o FDA' v b i . If you hav w
a y qu wio w y co vac Vivia wa Co w P oj c Ma ag wa 301-796-0761. w

Si c wly, w

w

Vivia wa Co w w

Offic of Bio va i ic w

Offic of T a wa io al Sci w w

C w fo D ug Evalua io a d R wa ch w

U.S. Food a d D ug Admi i va io w

To: odd.d.l.ha.v@pharma.com w

CC: Vivia.wa.co.w@fda.hh.gov; A.w.w.Po.w@fda.hh.gov; Su.wy.T.w@fda.hh.gov; w

Ca.ol.Kim@fda.hh.gov; w.a.homa@fda.hh.gov; Fai.ouz.Makhlouf@fda.hh.gov; w

Som e h Cha w padhyay@fda.hh.gov w

w



Vivianna I
Cow I

i i a l s i n e d b V i v i a n n a C o w I
a e: 8/03/2016 12:41:38PM I
GUI : 5565e5780007e8bf65dbef0657d63894 I



ANDA 209190

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
ANDA RECEIPT**

Rhodes Pharmaceuticals L.P.
498 Washington Street
Coventry, RI 02816
Attention: Todd M. Delehant, Ph.D.

Dear Todd M. Delehant:

We acknowledge receipt of your Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) submitted under section 505(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

NAME OF DRUG: Lidocaine Patch, 5%

DATE OF APPLICATION: April 13, 2016

DATE (RECEIVED) ACCEPTABLE FOR REVIEW: April 14, 2016

Reference is made to the Information Request dated May 16, 2016 and your response dated May 23, 2016.

This application is subject to the provisions of the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2012 (GDUFA). The GDUFA goal date for review of this application is July 13, 2017. Please identify any related communications with the ANDA number referenced above. If you have any questions, contact Scott Vehovic, Project Manager Team Leader, at Scott.Vehovic@FDA.HHS.GOV¹ or 240-402-3954.

Sincerely,

Ankit Ghodasara, Pharm.D.
Team Leader (Acting)
Division of Filing Review
Office of Regulatory Operations
Office of Generic Drugs
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
U.S. Food and Drug Administration

¹ Secure email between CDER and applicants may be useful for informal communications when confidential information may be included in the message (for example, trade secrets or patient information). If you have not already established secure email with FDA and would like to set it up, send an email request to SecureEmail@fda.hhs.gov. Please note that secure email may not be used for formal regulatory submissions to applications.

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
CENTER FOR DRUG EVALUATION AND RESEARCH

DATE: 5/19/2016

TO: Office of Bioequivalence
Office of Generic Drugs

FROM: Division of Generic Drug Bioequivalence Evaluation (DGDBE)
Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance (OSIS)

SUBJECT: **Recommendation to accept data without an on-site inspection**

RE: ANDA 209190


The Division of Generic Drug Bioequivalence Evaluation (DGDBE) within the Office of Study Integrity and Surveillance (OSIS) recommends accepting data without an on-site inspection. The rationale for this decision is noted below.

Rationale

OSIS recently inspected the sites listed below. The inspectional outcome from the inspections was classified as No Action Indicated (NAI).

Inspection Sites

Facility Type	Facility Name	Facility Address
Clinical	(b) (4)	
Analytical		

Nicola M. Nicol -S  Digitally signed by Nicola M. Nicol -S
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=HHS, ou=FDA,
ou=People, 0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1=2001347020,
cn=Nicola M. Nicol -S
Date: 2016.05.19 09:23:23 -04'00'