

CDC, in collaboration with the FDA, has been charged with the responsibility of evaluating this nationwide notification process. An interim nationwide survey (0920-0462) of blood collection establishments and transfusion services was conducted in December 1999 to determine the progress that had been made to date and summarize the lookback results. The objective of this study is to resurvey the blood collection establishments and transfusion services to obtain final results and assess the overall effectiveness of the targeted lookback for

identifying persons infected with HCV. The evaluation has two specific aims:

1. Determine the effectiveness of targeted lookback for identifying prior transfusion recipients with HCV infection, including the proportion of recipients identified who are still alive, the proportion of those alive who were successfully notified, the proportion of those notified who have already been tested, the proportion of those notified who get tested as a result of the notification, and the proportion of those tested who are HCV positive.

2. Determine the cost-effectiveness of targeted lookback, including resources (person-hours, costs of recipient notification and testing, etc.) utilized by blood collection establishments and transfusion services for implementation of the lookback protocol.

The evaluation will comprise the following components:

1. A nationwide survey of blood collection establishments.
2. A nationwide survey of transfusion services.

The total cost to respondents is their time to complete the survey.

Respondents	No. of respondents	No. of responses per respondent	Average burden per response (in hrs.)	Total burden (in hrs.)
Blood collection establishment .....	140	1	5	700
Transfusion services .....	5,000	1	5	25,000
Total .....				25,700

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### National Institutes of Health

#### Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

**AGENCY:** National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, DHHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The inventions listed below are owned by agencies of the U.S. Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 207 to achieve expeditious commercialization of results of federally-funded research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

**ADDRESSES:** Licensing information and copies of the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to the indicated licensing contact at the Office of Technology Transfer, National Institutes of Health, 6011 Executive Boulevard, Suite 325, Rockville,

Maryland 20852-3804; telephone: 301/496-7057; fax: 301/402-0220. A signed Confidential Disclosure Agreement will be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

#### Detection of Mutational Frequency in Human Bone Marrow

Neal S. Young *et al.* (NHLBI)

DHHS Reference No. E-320-2002 filed 06 Nov 2002

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To date there have been no adequate methods to determine the frequency of mutations in humans. This invention discloses a method of measuring the mutational frequency of a mitochondrial DNA sequence by sequencing mitochondrial DNA from clonally expanded single cells such as CD34+ human stem cells. Sequencing for mitochondrial DNA polymorphisms and mutations may also be useful as a general method to detect minimal residual disease in leukemia. The mitochondrial genome is particularly susceptible to mutations and these may be used to measure genomic mutagenesis by virtue of comparison. The application of this invention includes the determination of mutational frequency after chemotherapy, radiation, environmental toxic exposure and genetic disease. The invention also provides a screening for an agent that has a mutagenic effect on a cell.

#### Structurally Rigid Dopamine D3 Receptor Selective Ligands as Cocaine and Methamphetamine Abuse Therapeutics

Amy Newman *et al.* (NIDA)

DHHS Reference No. E-251-2002/0-US-01 filed 14 Sep 2002

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The dopamine D3 receptor subtype has been implicated in a number of central nervous system (CNS) disorders including but not limited to drug abuse, schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease. Since D3 receptor ligands show efficacy in animal models of cocaine self-administration and Parkinson's disease, there has been a significant effort to design and develop novel dopamine D3 ligands. However most currently known compounds are highly lipophilic, leading to poor bioavailability and toxicity, or are not highly D3 selective.

The present invention provides a family of structurally rigid, potent and selective D3 receptor antagonists and partial agonists with lowered lipophilicity. Bioavailable compounds that bind with high affinity and selectivity to D3 receptors can not only provide important tools with which to study the structure and function of this receptor subtype, but may also have therapeutic uses in psychiatric, behavioral and neurologic disorders. More information on these potential therapeutic agents was recently published in Newman *et al.*, *Bioorganic*

Further Testing, Product Disposition, and Notification of Transfusion Recipients Based on

Donor Test Results Indicating Infection with HCV

Rockville, MD: Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER), December 2001.