

Additional Information: ACF is requesting that OMB grant a 180 day approval for this information collection under procedures for emergency processing by March 15, 2003. A copy of this information collection, with applicable supporting documentation, may be obtained by calling the Administration for Children and Families, Reports Clearance Officer, Robert Sargis at (202) 690-7275. In addition, a request may be made by sending an e-mail request to: rsargis@acf.dhhs.gov.

Comments and questions about the information collection described above should be directed to the following address by March 15, 2003: Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: OMB Desk Officer for ACF, Office of Management and Budget, Paper Reduction Project, 725 17th Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503.

Dated: February 21, 2003.

Robert Sargis,

Reports Clearance Officer.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. 01E-0367]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; Starlix

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for Starlix and is publishing this notice of that determination as required by law. FDA has made the determination because of the submission of an application to the Director of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent that claims that human drug product.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments and petitions to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to <http://www.fda.gov/dockets/ecomments>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Claudia Grillo, Office of Regulatory Policy (HFD-013), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-827-3460.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Public Law 100-670) generally provide that a patent may be extended for a period of up to 5 years so long as the patented item (human drug product, animal drug product, medical device, food additive, or color additive) was subject to regulatory review by FDA before the item was marketed. Under these acts, a product's regulatory review period forms the basis for determining the amount of extension an applicant may receive.

A regulatory review period consists of two periods of time: a testing phase and an approval phase. For human drug products, the testing phase begins when the exemption to permit the clinical investigations of the drug becomes effective and runs until the approval phase begins. The approval phase starts with the initial submission of an application to market the human drug product and continues until FDA grants permission to market the drug product. Although only a portion of a regulatory review period may count toward the actual amount of extension that the Director of Patents and Trademarks may award (for example, half the testing phase must be subtracted, as well as any time that may have occurred before the patent was issued), FDA's determination of the length of a regulatory review period for a human drug product will include all of the testing phase and approval phase as specified in 35 U.S.C. 156(g)(1)(B).

FDA recently approved for marketing the human drug product Starlix (nateglinide). Starlix is indicated as monotherapy to lower blood glucose in patients with Type 2 diabetes (non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, NIDDM) whose hyperglycemia cannot be adequately controlled by diet and physical exercise and who have not been chronically treated with other anti-diabetic agents. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for Starlix (U.S. Patent No. 34,878) from Novartis, and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated October 2, 2001, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of Starlix represented the first permitted commercial marketing or use of the product. Shortly thereafter, the Patent and Trademark Office requested that

FDA determine the product's regulatory review period.

FDA has determined that the applicable regulatory review period for Starlix is 2,147 days. Of this time, 1,775 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 372 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 355) became effective:* March 9, 1995. The applicant claims February 7, 1995, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND became effective on March 9, 1995, which is 30 days after FDA's receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505 of the act:* December 17, 1999. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for Starlix (NDA 21-204) was initially submitted on December 17, 1999.

3. *The date the application was approved:* December 22, 2000. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 21-204 was approved on December 22, 2000.

This determination of the regulatory review period establishes the maximum potential length of a patent extension. However, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office applies several statutory limitations in its calculations of the actual period for patent extension. In its application for patent extension, this applicant seeks 1,259 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published are incorrect may submit to the Dockets Management (*see ADDRESSES*) written comments and ask for a redetermination by April 28, 2003. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period by August 26, 2003. To meet its burden, the petition must contain sufficient facts to merit an FDA investigation. (See H. Rept. 857, part 1, 98th Cong., 2d sess., pp. 41-42, 1984.) Petitions should be in the format specified in 21 CFR 10.30.

Comments and petitions should be submitted to the Dockets Management Branch. Three copies of any information are to be submitted, except that individuals may submit a single copy. Copies are to be identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the