

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* April 20, 1991. The applicant claims April 18, 1991, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was April 20, 1991, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:* June 16, 1995. The applicant claims June 14, 1995, as the date the new drug application (NDA) for XALATAN™ (NDA 20-597) was initially submitted. However, FDA records indicate that NDA 20-597 was submitted on June 16, 1995.

3. *The date the application was approved:* June 5, 1996. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 20-597 was approved on June 5, 1996.

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 1,116 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published is incorrect may, on or before June 3, 1997, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written comments and ask for a redetermination. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA, on or before October 1, 1997, for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. 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 (address above) in three copies (except that individuals may submit single copies) and identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: March 27, 1997.

Allen B. Duncan,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Health Affairs.

[FR Doc. 97-8619 Filed 4-3-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-F

[Docket No. 96E-0509]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; PHOTOFRIN®

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for PHOTOFRIN® 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 Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human drug product.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and petitions should be directed to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1-23, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian J. Malkin, Office of Health Affairs (HFY-20), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-1382.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 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 Commissioner 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 PHOTOFRIN® (porfimer sodium). PHOTOFRIN® is indicated for palliation of patients with completely obstructing esophageal cancer, or of patients with partially obstructing esophageal cancer who, in the opinion of their physician, cannot be satisfactorily treated with neodymium:yttrium:aluminum:garnet (Nd:YAG) laser therapy. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for PHOTOFRIN® (U.S. Patent No. 5,145,863) from Health Research, Inc., and the Patent and Trademark Office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated February 18, 1997, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of PHOTOFRIN® 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 PHOTOFRIN® is 4,065 days. Of this time, 3,441 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 624 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* November 11, 1984. The applicant claims October 15, 1984, as the date the investigational new drug application (IND) became effective. However, FDA records indicate that the IND effective date was November 11, 1984, which was 30 days after FDA receipt of the IND on October 12, 1984.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:* April 13, 1994. The applicant claims April 12, 1994, as the

date the new drug application (NDA) for PHOTOFRIN® (NDA 20-451) was initially submitted. However, FDA records indicate that NDA 20-451 was submitted on April 13, 1994.

3. *The date the application was approved:* December 27, 1995. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 20-451 was approved on December 27, 1995.

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 915 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published is incorrect may, on or before June 3, 1997, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written comments and ask for a redetermination. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA, on or before October 1, 1997, for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due diligence during the regulatory review period. 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 (address above) in three copies (except that individuals may submit single copies) and identified with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. Comments and petitions may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Dated: March 27, 1997.

Allen B. Duncan,

Acting Associate Commissioner for Health Affairs.

[FR Doc. 97-8621 Filed 4-3-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160-01-F

[Docket No. 96E-0507]

Determination of Regulatory Review Period for Purposes of Patent Extension; ACCOLATE®

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has determined the regulatory review period for

ACCOLATE® 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 Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Department of Commerce, for the extension of a patent which claims that human drug product.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and petitions should be directed to the Dockets Management Branch (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1-23, Rockville, MD 20857.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian J. Malkin, Office of Health Affairs (HFY-20), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301-443-1382.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-417) and the Generic Animal Drug and Patent Term Restoration Act (Pub. L. 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 Commissioner 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 ACCOLATE® (zafirlukast). ACCOLATE® is indicated for the prophylaxis and chronic treatment of asthma in adults and children 12 years of age and older. Subsequent to this approval, the Patent

and Trademark Office received a patent term restoration application for ACCOLATE® (U.S. Patent No. 4,859,692) from Zeneca, Inc., and the Patent and Trademark office requested FDA's assistance in determining this patent's eligibility for patent term restoration. In a letter dated February 18, 1997, FDA advised the Patent and Trademark Office that this human drug product had undergone a regulatory review period and that the approval of ACCOLATE® 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 ACCOLATE® is 3,110 days. Of this time, 2,651 days occurred during the testing phase of the regulatory review period, while 459 days occurred during the approval phase. These periods of time were derived from the following dates:

1. *The date an exemption under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) became effective:* March 24, 1988. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the date that the investigational new drug application became effective was on March 24, 1988.

2. *The date the application was initially submitted with respect to the human drug product under section 505(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act:* June 26, 1995. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that the new drug application (NDA) for ACCOLATE® (NDA 20-547) was initially submitted on June 26, 1995.

3. *The date the application was approved:* September 26, 1996. FDA has verified the applicant's claim that NDA 20-547 was approved on September 26, 1996.

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 1,496 days of patent term extension.

Anyone with knowledge that any of the dates as published is incorrect may, on or before June 3, 1997, submit to the Dockets Management Branch (address above) written comments and ask for a redetermination. Furthermore, any interested person may petition FDA, on or before October 1, 1997, for a determination regarding whether the applicant for extension acted with due