availability of CPG Sec. 400.210 entitled "Radiofrequency Identification (RFID) Feasibility Studies and Pilot Programs for Drugs." Previous extensions of the expiration date of the CPG were published in 2007, 2008, and 2010 (72 FR 65750, November 23, 2007; 73 FR 78371, December 22, 2008; 75 FR 80827, December 23, 2010). FDA has identified RFID as a promising technology to be used in the various efforts to combat counterfeit drugs. The CPG describes how the Agency intends to exercise its enforcement discretion regarding certain regulatory requirements that might otherwise be applicable to studies involving RFID technology for drugs. The goal of the CPG is to facilitate performance of RFID studies and to allow industry to gain experience with the use of RFID technology and its effect on the long-term safety and integrity of the U.S. drug supply.

On September 27, 2007, the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110–85) (FDAAA) was signed into law. Section 913 of FDAAA addressed pharmaceutical safety and created section 505D of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355e). Section 505D(b) of the FD&C Act requires the development of standards for the identification, validation, authentication, and tracking and tracing of prescription drugs. Section 505D(b)(3) of the FD&C Act states that these new standards must address promising technologies, which may include RFID technology.

In implementing section 505D of the FD&C Act, FDA is currently addressing issues, such as promising technologies, that also are relevant for the CPG. In addition, FDA is considering further the experience of stakeholders and the Agency under the CPG. As we consider all of these issues, the CPG will remain in effect until December 31, 2014.


Leslie Kux,
Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–30297 Filed 12–14–12; 8:45 am]
III. Drug Products for Which Revised Draft Product-Specific BE Recommendations Are Available

FDA is announcing revised draft product-specific BE recommendations for drug products containing the following active ingredients:

- Desmopressin acetate
- Diffusinal
- Dipirona
- Hydrochlorothiazide; lisinopril
- Hydrochlorothiazide; losartan potassium
- Lithotripsy sodium
- Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride
- Quinine sulfate
- Risedronate sodium
- Tacrolimus
- Thalidomide
- Tinidazole


These draft and revised draft guidelines are being issued consistent with FDA’s good guidance practices regulation (21 CFR 10.115). These guidelines represent the Agency’s current thinking on product-specific design of BE studies to support ANDAs. They do not create or confer any rights or on any person and do not operate to bind FDA or the public. An alternative approach may be used if such approach satisfies the requirements of the applicable statutes and regulations.

IV. Comments

Interested persons may submit to the Division of Dockets Management (see ADDRESSES) either electronic or written comments on any of the specific BE recommendations posted on FDA’s Web site to http://www.regulations.gov. It is only necessary to send one set of comments. Identify comments with the docket number found in brackets in the heading of this document. The guidelines, notices, and received comments may be seen in the Division of Dockets Management between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, and will be posted to the docket at http://www.regulations.gov.

V. Electronic Access

Persons with access to the Internet may obtain the document at either http://www.fda.gov/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/Guidances/default.htm or http://www.regulations.gov.


Leslie Kux,
Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2012–30308 Filed 12–14–12; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

[Docket No. FDA–2012–D–1145]

Draft Guidance for Industry on Enrichment Strategies for Clinical Trials to Support Approval of Human Drugs and Biological Products; Availability

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is announcing the availability of a draft guidance for industry entitled “Enrichment Strategies for Clinical Trials to Support Approval of Human Drugs and Biological Products.” The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to industry on enrichment strategies that can be used in clinical trials intended to support effectiveness and safety claims in new drug applications (NDAs) and biologics license applications (BLAs). This document defines several types of enrichment strategies, provides examples of various potential clinical trial designs, and discusses potential regulatory considerations when using enrichment strategies in clinical trials.

DATES: Although you can comment on any guidance at any time (see 21 CFR 10.115(g)(5)), to ensure that the Agency considers your comment on this draft guidance before it begins work on the final version of the guidance, submit either electronic or written comments on the draft guidance by February 15, 2013.

ADDRESSES: Submit written requests for single copies of the draft guidance to the Division of Drug Information, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 51, Rm. 2201, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002; or the Office of Communication, Outreach and Development (HFM–40), Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, Rockville Pike, Suite 200N, Rockville, MD 20852–1448; (1–800–835–4709 or 301–827–6210; or Robert L. Becker, Center for Device and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 3674, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0003, 301–796–0450.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

FDA is announcing the availability of a draft guidance for industry entitled “Enrichment Strategies for Clinical Trials to Support Approval of Human Drugs and Biological Products.” This document provides guidance to industry on enrichment strategies that can be used in clinical trials intended to support effectiveness and safety claims in new drug applications (NDAs) and biologics license applications (BLAs). Similar approaches could be used in clinical trials in earlier phases of drug development. As part of the reauthorization of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA IV), FDA committed to certain performance goals (see letters from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, as set forth in the