



St. Onge Steward Johnston & Reens LLC

**STRATEGIES FOR FILING
SUCCESSFUL PARAGRAPH IV
CERTIFICATIONS**

Presented at: **7th ANNUAL GENERIC DRUG SUMMIT**
Hyatt Dulles
Herndon, Virginia

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Presented by: **Richard J. Basile**
Member
St. Onge Steward Johnston & Reens LLC
Stamford, Connecticut
rjb@ssjr.com

Purpose of Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters

- Background of Hatch-Waxman
 - Roche Products Inc. v. Bolar Pharmaceutical
 - 733 F.2d 858 (Fed. Cir. 1984)
 - Any testing work for FDA approval will infringe patent
 - Extends patent term
 - Results in delay of generic entry into market
 - Hatch-Waxman Enacted (1984)
 - Allows testing related to FDA approval 35 U.S.C. 271(e)(1)
 - Balances interests of Big Pharma and Generics
 - Incentive for early entry of generics (180 day exclusivity)
 - Protection of Brand Patents (automatic 30 month stay)



Purpose of Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

- Paragraph IV Certification
 - Tells the FDA that the patent listed in the Orange Book is invalid or not infringed by the ANDA product
- Orange Book Listings (“Listed Patents”)
 - FDA Web Page
 - NDA Owner
 - Multiple Patents
 - Includes Additional Notes and Information



Electronic Orange Book

Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations

Current through July 2006**

** In order to provide timely consumer information on generic drugs, the Electronic Orange Book will be updated daily as new generic approvals occur.

Refer to [FAQ](#) for additional information. [New!](#)

Annual Edition

FAQ

[Search by Active Ingredient](#) [Search by Applicant Holder](#)

[Search by Proprietary Name](#) [Search by Application Number](#)

[Search by Patent](#)

The products in this list have been approved under section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Drug questions email: DRUGINFO@CDER.FDA.GOV

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Food and Drug Administration
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research
Office of Pharmaceutical Science
Office of Generic Drugs



Electronic Orange Book Query

Search by Proprietary Name:
(Type in part or all of name)

Select the list you would like to search:

- Rx (Prescription Drug Products)
- OTC (Over-the-Counter Drug Products)
- Disc (Discontinued Drug Products)

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Proprietary Name Search Results from "OB_Rx" table for query on "paxil."

Appl No	TE Code	BLD	Active Ingredient	Dosage Form; Route	Strength	Proprietary Name	Applicant
120710		Yes	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE	SUSPENSION; ORAL	EQ 10MG BASE/5ML	PAXIL	GLAXOSMITHKLINE
120936		No	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE	TABLET, EXTENDED RELEASE; ORAL	EQ 12.5MG BASE	PAXIL CR	GLAXOSMITHKLINE
120936		No	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE	TABLET, EXTENDED RELEASE; ORAL	EQ 25MG BASE	PAXIL CR	GLAXOSMITHKLINE
120936		Yes	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE	TABLET, EXTENDED RELEASE; ORAL	EQ 37.5MG BASE	PAXIL CR	GLAXOSMITHKLINE
120031	AB	No	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE	TABLET; ORAL	EQ 10MG BASE	PAXIL	GLAXOSMITHKLINE
120031	AB	No	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE	TABLET; ORAL	EQ 20MG BASE	PAXIL	GLAXOSMITHKLINE
120031	AB	No	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE	TABLET; ORAL	EQ 30MG BASE	PAXIL	GLAXOSMITHKLINE
120031	AB	Yes	PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE	TABLET; ORAL	EQ 40MG BASE	PAXIL	GLAXOSMITHKLINE

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FDA/Center for Drug Evaluation and Research

Office of Generic Drugs

Division of Labeling and Program Support

Update Frequency:

Orange Book Data - **Monthly**

Generic Drug Product Information & Patent Information - **Daily**

Orange Book Data Updated Through July, 2005

Patent and Generic Drug Product Data Last Updated: September 08, 2006



Search results from the "OB_Rx" table for query on "020710."

Active Ingredient: PAROXETINE HYDROCHLORIDE
Dosage Form/Route: SUSPENSION; ORAL
Proprietary Name: PAXIL
Applicant: GLAXOSMITHKLINE
Strength: EQ 10MG BASE/5ML
Application Number: 020710
Product Number: 001
Approval Date: Jun 25, 1997
Reference Listed Drug: Yes
RX/OTC/DISCN: RX
FE Code:
Patent and Exclusivity Info for this product: View

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Patent and Generic Drug Product Data Last Updated: September 08, 2006



Patent and Exclusivity Search Results from query on Appl No 020710 Product 001 in the OE_Rx list.

Patent Data

Appl No	Prod No	Patent No	Patent Expiration	Drug Substance Claim	Drug Product Claim	Patent Use Code
020710	001	4721723	DEC 29,2008			
020710	001	4721723*PED	JUN 29,2007			
020710	001	5789449	JAN 06,2009			U-285
020710	001	5789449*PED	JUL 06,2009			U-285
020710	001	5811436	SEP 22,2015			
020710	001	5811436*PED	MAR 22,2016			
020710	001	5872132	MAY 19,2015			
020710	001	5872132*PED	NOV 19,2015			
020710	001	5900423	MAY 19,2015			
020710	001	5900423*PED	NOV 19,2015			
020710	001	6121291	MAR 17,2017			U-431
020710	001	6121291	MAR 17,2017			U-286
020710	001	6121291*PED	SEP 17,2017			U-431
020710	001	6121291*PED	SEP 17,2017			U-286
020710	001	6133289	MAY 19,2015			U-358
020710	001	6133289*PED	NOV 19,2015			U-358

Exclusivity Data

There is no unexpired exclusivity for this product.

Additional information:

- Patents are published upon receipt by the Orange Book Staff and may not reflect the official receipt date as described in 21 CFR 314.53(d)(5).
- Patents submitted on FDA Form 3542 and listed after August 18, 2003 will have one to three patent codes indicating specific patent claims as submitted by the sponsor and are detailed in the above table.
- Patents listed prior to August 18, 2003 are flagged with method of use claims only as applicable and submitted by the sponsor. These patents may not be flagged with respect to other claims which may apply.
- *PED and PED represent pediatric exclusivity. Patents with pediatric exclusivity granted after August 18, 2003 will be indicated with *PED as was done prior to August 18, 2003. Patents with *PED added after August 18, 2003 will not contain any information relative to the patent itself other than the *PED extension. Information related specifically to the patent will be conveyed on the original patent only.
- U.S. Patent Nos. RE36481 and RF36520 are being relisted for Zocor (NDA 19-786) pursuant to the decision and related order in Ranbaxy Labs. v. Leavitt, No. 05-1838 (D.D.C. April 30, 2006). The '481 and '520 patents will remain listed in Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations until any applicable periods of exclusivity pursuant to section 505(j)(5)(B)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act have been triggered and run, unless the agency's appeal of the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia is decided in the agency's favor before the exclusivity periods have expired. While the patents remain listed, any new or pending ANDA referencing Zocor must contain patent certifications to these patents. For additional information on this matter, please refer to Docket Nos. 2005P-0008 and 2005P-0046.

http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/ob/docs/patexclnew.cfm?Appl_No=020710&Product_No=001... 09/11/2006



Purpose of Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

- Types of Certification Letters

21 U.S.C. § 355 (j)(2)(A)(vii)

- Paragraph I, No Listed Patent
- Paragraph II, Patent has expired
- Paragraph III, Will Wait for Patent to Expire
- Paragraph IV, Patent Not Valid or Not Infringed



Purpose of Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

- Combining Different Paragraphs in Single Certification
- First, Certification is Sent to FDA
 - Includes Statement Applicant Will Send Notice Letter, 355(j)(2)(B)(i)
 - Within 20 days of FDA receipt of new filing; or at time of any ANDA Amendment to Certification, 355 (j)(2)(B)(ii)
 - Notice Letter to each patent owner and holder of approved application (NDA), 355 (j)(2)(B)(iii)
(multiple patents can mean multiple patent owners)



Purpose of Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

- Dates Triggered by Notice Letter
 - 45 days for NDA and Patent Owner to Sue Applicant
 - If Lawsuit filed, Automatic 30 Month Stay on Final FDA Approval unless lawsuit is resolved
 - Benefit 180-Day Exclusivity Period
 - First ANDA filer is entitled to 180-day exclusivity over subsequent ANDA filers
 - “Authorized Generics”



Requirements and Strategies for Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters

- Minimum Statutory Requirements, U.S.C §355 (j)(2)(B)(iv) 21
 - Notice shall
 - (I) state application contains bioavailability or bioequivalence studies
 - (II) “include a detailed statement of the factual and legal basis of the opinion of the applicant that the patent is invalid or will not be infringed.”
- Where does this “opinion” come from?
- What is a “detailed statement”?



Requirements and Strategies for Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

- Where does this “opinion” come from?
 - Inside Attorneys
 - Outside Attorneys
 - Suppliers
 - Should Come Early in Development Process
- Little Guidance on How Detailed is “Detailed Statement”
 - FDA and Courts have both punted
 - Must have some rational reasonable basis
 - Baseless non-infringement/invalidity position could be basis for willfulness (attorney fees)
 - Typically reflects a patent opinion letter



Requirements and Strategies for Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

- Non-Infringement
 - Patent claims control, each claim important
 - Only need one missing limitation (Literal/ DOE)
 - Types of Patents
 - Composition/Molecule (API)
 - Formulation
 - Dosage Form
 - Method of Manufacture
 - Method of Treatment



Requirements and Strategies for Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

- Invalidity/Unenforceability
 - Types
 - Anticipation
 - Obviousness
 - Enablement
 - Fraud on Patent Office
 - Difficult to prove, because of increased burden
 - Strategically not as effective against competitors



Requirements and Strategies for Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

- Strategies for “Detailed” Statement
 - Fewer Facts, Detail and Argument
 - May provoke lawsuit
 - Does not reveal litigation strategy
 - Narrows potential discovery
 - Risk willfulness finding
 - More Facts, Detail and Argument
 - May avoid lawsuit by showing strength of case
 - Needs to coincide with litigation strategy
 - Broadens potential discovery



Requirements and Strategies for Paragraph IV Certifications and Notice Letters (continued)

■ Offer of Confidential Access

21 U.S.C. 355 (j)(5)(C)(i)(III)

- ANDA Applicant offers confidential access to application to allow evaluation for possible infringement
- Separate document
 - Includes contract terms similar to those in a Protective Order
 - Limits persons entitled to access and use of information
 - Other terms: disposition of information, accidental disclosure, choice of law, signature confirmation of agreement to terms
- Permits ANDA Applicant to file a Declaratory Judgment Action after 45 days, 355(j)(C)(i)(I)(cc)



Effect of Certification and Notice Letters on Litigation

- Use of Certification and Notice Letters at Trial
 - Positions during litigation should be consistent with reasons for non-infringement and invalidity given in Notice Letter; inconsistencies can weaken legal arguments
 - Notice Letter can be Evidence of non-willfulness by showing due care and reasonable belief patent is not infringed or invalid
 - Narrows discovery issues and Waiver of attorney client privilege communications
 - Must have good faith belief of non-infringement/invalidity at time of filing ANDA



Effect of Certification and Notice Letters on Litigation (continued)

- Difference Between Opinion Letters and Notice Letters
 - Opinion Letters are sent between Attorney and Client and are protected by Attorney-Client Privilege
 - Can include information sent by Inside Attorneys as well as Outside Attorneys
 - Notice Letters are not privileged communications and are subject to discovery
 - Notice Letters should be marked "Confidential" and include a confidentiality statement to protect information in "Detailed Statement"



Effect of Certification and Notice Letters on Litigation (continued)

■ Pre-Launch Litigation v. Post-Launch Litigation

■ Pre-Launch

- Filing of ANDA is act of infringement
- No monetary damages
- Relief is an injunction against FDA final approval and sale of product

■ Post-Launch

- Commercial Litigation (make, use, sell, import, offer to sell)
- “At Risk Launch” Monetary damages based on sales (trebled if willful infringement)
- Injunction against continued making, using , selling



CONCLUSION

- Involve Lawyers Early in Drug Development Process and be confident in your non-infringement and invalidity positions prior to filing ANDA

