§ 201.24 Labeling for systemic antibacterial drug products.

The labeling of all systemic drug products intended for human use indicated to treat a bacterial infection, except a mycobacterial infection, must bear the following statements:

(a) At the beginning of the label, under the product name, the labeling must state:

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of (insert name of antibacterial drug product) and other antibacterial drugs, (insert name of antibacterial drug product) should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by bacteria.

(b) In the “Indications and Usage” section, the labeling must state:

To reduce the development of drug-resistant bacteria and maintain the effectiveness of (insert name of antibacterial drug product) and other antibacterial drugs, (insert name of antibacterial drug product) should be used only to treat or prevent infections that are proven or strongly suspected to be caused by susceptible bacteria. When culture and susceptibility information are available, they...
should be considered in selecting or modifying antibacterial therapy. In the absence of such data, local epidemiology and susceptibility patterns may contribute to the empirical selection of therapy.

(c) In the “Precautions” section, under the “General” subsection, the labeling must state:

Prescribing (insert name of antibacterial drug product) in the absence of a proven or strongly suspected bacterial infection or a prophylactic indication is unlikely to provide benefit to the patient and increases the risk of the development of drug-resistant bacteria.

(d) In the “Precautions” section, under the “Information for Patients” subsection, the labeling must state:

Patients should be counseled that antibacterial drugs including (insert name of antibacterial drug product) should only be used to treat bacterial infections. They do not treat viral infections (e.g., the common cold). When (insert name of antibacterial drug product) is prescribed to treat a bacterial infection, patients should be told that although it is common to feel better early in the course of therapy, the medication should be taken exactly as directed. Skipping doses or not completing the full course of therapy may (1) decrease the effectiveness of the immediate treatment and (2) increase the likelihood that bacteria will develop resistance and will not be treatable by (insert name of antibacterial drug product) or other antibacterial drugs in the future.

§ 201.25 Bar code label requirements.

(a) Who is subject to these bar code requirements? Manufacturers, repackers, relabelers, and private label distributors of a human prescription drug product or an over-the-counter (OTC) drug product that is regulated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or the Public Health Service Act are subject to these bar code requirements unless they are exempt from the registration and drug listing requirements in section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(b) What drugs are subject to these bar code requirements? The following drug products are subject to the bar code label requirements:

(1) Prescription drug products, however:

(A) Prescription drug samples;
(B) Allergenic extracts;
(C) Intrauterine contraceptive devices regulated as drugs;
(D) Medical gases;
(E) Radiopharmaceuticals; and
(F) Low-density polyethylene form fill and seal containers that are not packaged with an overwrap.

(ii) The bar code requirement does not apply to prescription drugs sold by a manufacturer, repacker, relabeler, or private label distributor directly to patients, but versions of the same drug product that are sold to or used in hospitals are subject to the bar code requirements.

(2) Biological products; and

(3) OTC drug products that are dispensed pursuant to an order and are commonly used in hospitals. For purposes of this section, an OTC drug product is “commonly used in hospitals” if it is packaged for hospital use, labeled for hospital use (or uses similar terms), or marketed, promoted, or sold to hospitals.

(c) What does the bar code look like? Where does the bar code go? (1) Each drug product described in paragraph (b) of this section must have a bar code that contains, at a minimum, the appropriate National Drug Code (NDC) number in a linear bar code that meets European Article Number/Uniform Code Council (EAN.UCC) or Health Industry Business Communications Council (HIBCC) standards. Additionally, the bar code must:

(i) Be surrounded by sufficient blank space so that the bar code can be scanned correctly; and

(ii) Remain intact under normal conditions of use.

(2) The bar code must appear on the drug’s label as defined by section 201(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(d) Can a drug be exempted from the bar code requirement? (1) On our own initiative, or in response to a written request from a manufacturer, repacker, relabeler or private label distributor, we may exempt a drug product from the bar code label requirements set forth in this section. The exemption request must document why:

(i) compliance with the bar code requirement would adversely affect the