Supplement Marketers Are Warned About Diabetes Claims
The FDA and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) warned 10 companies that the dietary supplements they sell claiming to prevent, treat, or cure diabetes are violating the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Cara Welch, PhD, acting director of the FDA’s Office of Dietary Supplement Programs, noted that the claims could deceive the more than 34 million US residents who have diabetes. “Dietary supplements that make fraudulent claims to treat diabetes…could potentially harm consumers who use these products instead of seeking safe and effective FDA-approved treatments,” Welch said in a statement.

FDA and FTC officials issued warning letters after reviewing claims on the companies’ websites, social media pages, and Amazon storefronts. The agencies informed the companies that they could be subject to civil penalties of up to $43,792 per violation if they don’t withdraw their claims.

According to the FDA, Pharmaganics LLC of Waconia, Minnesota, claimed that milk thistle, an ingredient in 1 of its Diabetes Doctor-branded products, lowers fasting blood glucose by 11% and reduces hemoglobin A1c levels by 1.5%. An FDA warning to Lysulin Inc of San Diego noted the company’s claim that its product “works like a sponge to remove Glucose from your bloodstream…” In another letter, to Phytag Labs of Bee Cave, Texas, the agency pointed to claims that the company’s product not only lowers elevated blood glucose levels and blood pressure, it “even helps with various types of body fungus.”

The warnings informed the companies that their products aren’t recognized as safe and effective for the conditions for which they’re being sold, so they’re considered new drugs that can’t legally be marketed without FDA approval. The companies were given 15 days to notify the FDA of steps they’re taking to address the violations.

Biosimilar Approved for Wet AMD
The first biosimilar drug for several eye diseases including neovascular, or wet, age-related macular degeneration (AMD), has received FDA approval.

Ranibizumab-nuna is biosimilar to ranibizumab, marketed as Lucentis, which was approved in 2006. Both are vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitors indicated for treating macular edema following retinal vein occlusion and myopic choroidal neovascularization as well as wet AMD. All 3 diseases can impair vision, but wet AMD leads to vision loss more quickly, according to the FDA.

Progress in FDA’s Review of Millions of Tobacco Products
In early September 2020, the FDA faced a 1-year deadline to review more than 6.5 million tobacco products, some that already were on the market but hadn’t been through the FDA review process. Thousands of applications representing those products—most are electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS)—have now been reviewed, and the agency has taken action on about 93% of them.

The reviews stem from the “deeming rule” that went into effect in August 2016 as a way to help implement the Tobacco Control Act of 2009, which gave the FDA authority to regulate tobacco products. The law requires new tobacco product marketing to be “appropriate for the protection of public health” in terms of its effects on youths’ tobacco use and whether new products might help adults to stop smoking combustible cigarettes. The deeming rule then extended the same regulatory requirements for cigarettes and smokeless tobacco that were established in the 2009 law to e-cigarettes, ENDS, cigars, pipe tobacco, nicotine gels, hookah tobacco, and any future tobacco products.

Among the actions taken since September 2020, FDA officials notified Texas-based vaping product seller JD Nova Group LLC that applications for marketing approval covering 4.5 million of its products haven’t met filing requirements. The agency also issued marketing denials for more than 946,000 flavored ENDS products.

“[W]e know that flavored tobacco products are very appealing to young people,” acting FDA Commissioner Janet Woodcock, MD, and Mitch Zeller, JD, director of the FDA’s Center for Tobacco Products, said in a statement. “[A]ssessing the impact of potential or actual youth use is a critical factor in our determination as to whether the statutory standard for marketing is met.” – Rebecca Voelker, MSJ