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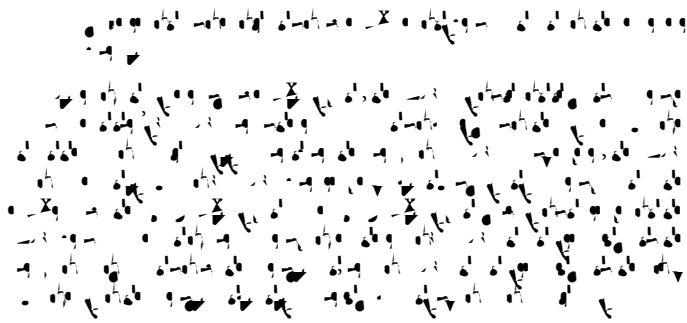
Introduction

The purpose of this article is to analyze the impact of non-patent exclusivities on the pharmaceutical market. The article is divided into three main sections: Introduction, Exclusivities in the US, and Conclusion. The Introduction section provides a brief overview of the topic and the structure of the article. The Exclusivities in the US section discusses the legal framework governing non-patent exclusivities in the United States. The Conclusion section summarizes the findings of the article and provides recommendations for future research.

non-patent exclusivities

Exclusivities in the US

The United States has a long history of granting non-patent exclusivities to pharmaceutical companies. The first non-patent exclusivity was granted in 1912 to the company that developed the first synthetic aspirin. Since then, the number of non-patent exclusivities has increased significantly. In 2012, there were over 1,000 non-patent exclusivities in the United States. The most common type of non-patent exclusivity is the "first-in-class" exclusivity, which is granted to the first company to develop a new drug. Other types of non-patent exclusivities include "new chemical entity" exclusivities and "new indication" exclusivities.



Orphan drug exclusivity (OED)

Orphan drug exclusivity (OED) is a regulatory exclusivity that is granted to a drug that is designated as an orphan drug. It is a type of non-patent exclusivity that is granted to a drug that is designated as an orphan drug. It is a type of non-patent exclusivity that is granted to a drug that is designated as an orphan drug.

EU Data exclusivity “8+2+1”

