

STAQUIS® TOPICAL OINTMENT 2%
Crisaborole

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

STAQUIS® Topical Ointment 2%

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

The medicinal product contains 2% crisaborole (w/w) in an ointment.

One gram of ointment contains 20 mg of crisaborole.

For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

White to off-white ointment.

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

STAQUIS is indicated for topical treatment of mild to moderate atopic dermatitis in patients 3 months of age and older.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

Posology

Adults

A layer of ointment is to be applied twice daily to affected areas for management of active disease.

For maintenance, once affected areas are clear or almost clear, a layer of ointment is to be applied once daily to the most commonly affected areas. If signs and symptoms of the disease worsen, a layer of ointment is to be applied twice daily to affected areas.

STAQUIS can be used on all skin areas, including the face, neck, and intertriginous areas. The use of STAQUIS on the scalp has not been studied.

Pediatric population

For children and adolescents (3 months to 17 years of age) the posology is the same as for adults.

Special populations

Clinical trials with hepatic or renal impaired subjects have not been conducted. However, dosage adjustment is not expected to be necessary in subjects with mild to moderate hepatic impairment or in subjects with renal impairment.

Clinical studies of STAQUIS did not include sufficient numbers of subjects 65 years of age and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger subjects. However, dosage adjustment is not expected to be necessary in this patient population.

Method of administration

STAQUIS is for topical use only and not for oral, ophthalmic, or intravaginal use.

STAQUIS has not been studied under occlusion. However, clinical experience available for use of the ointment under occlusion (i.e., diapers/nappies or clothing) has not shown the necessity for any dosage adjustment.

Patients should be instructed to wash their hands after applying STAQUIS, unless it is their hands that are being treated. If someone else applies STAQUIS to the patient, they too should wash their hands after application.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

STAQUIS is not for oral, ophthalmic, or intravaginal use. In cases of accidental exposure to these areas, the ointment should be thoroughly wiped off and/or rinsed with water.

Hypersensitivity

Hypersensitivity, including contact urticaria, has occurred in patients treated with STAQUIS. Hypersensitivity should be suspected in the event of severe pruritus, swelling and erythema at the application site or at a distant site. If signs and symptoms of hypersensitivity occur, discontinue STAQUIS immediately and initiate appropriate therapy.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

Neither crisaborole nor its 2 main metabolites are expected to cause drug interactions by induction or inhibition of cytochrome P450 (CYP) enzymes based on *in vitro* and *in vivo* data (see section 5.2).

One of the 2 metabolites showed moderate inhibition of uridine diphosphate (UDP)-glucuronosyltransferase (UGT) 1A9 and may result in a moderate increase in the concentrations of sensitive UGT1A9 substrates (see section 5.2).

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Pregnancy

There is a limited amount of data from the use of STAQUIS in pregnant women. Animal studies do not indicate direct or indirect harmful effects with respect to reproductive toxicity at maternally non-toxic doses (see section 5.3). Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of the human response, as a precautionary measure, the mother's clinical benefit of STAQUIS along with any potential risk on the fetus should be considered.

Breast-feeding

Animal studies on milk excretion after topical application were not conducted and the use of STAQUIS in breast-feeding women has not been studied. STAQUIS is systemically absorbed. It is unknown whether crisaborole/metabolites are excreted in human milk following topical application of STAQUIS or the effects of the medicinal product on the breastfed infant or on human milk production. The lack of clinical

data during lactation precludes a clear determination of the risk of STAQUIS to a breastfed infant. Therefore, the developmental and health benefits of breast-feeding should be considered along with the mother’s clinical need for STAQUIS and any potential adverse effects on the breastfed infant from STAQUIS or from the underlying maternal condition.

To avoid unintentional ingestion by the newborn, STAQUIS should not be applied to the breast.

Fertility

Reproduction studies in male or female rats using oral administration of crisaborole revealed no effects on fertility (see section 5.3).

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

No studies with STAQUIS on the effect of the ability to drive or use machines have been performed, therefore STAQUIS has no known influence on the ability to drive or use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The most common adverse drug reactions from completed STAQUIS clinical trials (Trials 1 and 2) were application site reactions (5.6% and 3.6% for STAQUIS and vehicle groups, respectively) and most were classified as mild. Of these drug-related application site reactions, application site pain (e.g., burning or stinging) was the only adverse drug reaction that showed a clinically relevant difference in rates between the treatment groups (4.4% and 1.2% for STAQUIS and vehicle groups, respectively). Generally, application site pain was noted early in the treatment period and was transient in nature, resolving spontaneously.

Table 1: Adverse Drug Reactions

System Organ Class	Adverse Drug Reactions
General disorders and administration site conditions	Application site reactions (e.g., application site pain*, application site pruritus)

* Refers to skin sensations such as burning or stinging

In Trial 3 the adverse drug reactions observed during the twice daily treatment open label period for up to 8 weeks were consistent with the known safety profile of twice daily STAQUIS. During the double-blind maintenance period in Trial 3 through Week 52, no cases of application site pain in the once daily STAQUIS-treated group were reported compared to 1.5% (2/135 subjects) in the once daily vehicle-treated group (see section 5.1).

Pediatric clinical trial

In a multicenter, open-label, uncontrolled trial, 137 pediatric subjects aged 3 months to less than 2 years were treated with STAQUIS twice daily for 4 weeks. Overall, the safety profile of STAQUIS in this age group was consistent with that of Trials 1 and 2 in subjects 2 years of age and older.

4.9 Overdose

There has been no experience of overdose with STAQUIS. Overdose following topical administration is unlikely. If too much STAQUIS has been applied, the excess can be wiped off.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Mechanism of action

Crisaborole is an anti-inflammatory benzoxaborole phosphodiesterase-4 (PDE4) inhibitor that suppresses the secretion of certain cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukins (IL-2, IL-4, IL-5), and interferon gamma (IFN γ), and improves skin barrier function as measured by transepidermal water loss (TEWL). Crisaborole applied on atopic dermatitis lesions of patients reduces expression of atopic inflammation associated chemokines including CCL17, CCL18, and CCL22.

Clinical efficacy

Two multicenter, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, vehicle-controlled trials (Trials 1 and 2), which were identical in design, included a total of 1,522 subjects 2 to 79 years of age (86.3% of subjects were 2 to 17 years of age) with a 5% to 95% treatable body surface area (BSA). At baseline (pooled study data), 38.5% of the subjects had an Investigator's Static Global Assessment (ISGA) of mild (2), and 61.5% had an ISGA of moderate (3), in the overall assessment of atopic dermatitis (erythema, induration/papulation, and oozing/crusting) on a severity scale of 0 to 4.

In both trials, subjects were randomized 2:1 to receive STAQUIS or vehicle applied twice daily for 28 days. The primary efficacy endpoint was the proportion of subjects at Day 29 who achieved an ISGA of clear (0) or almost clear (1) with at least a 2-grade improvement from baseline, comparing twice daily STAQUIS-treated subjects to vehicle-treated subjects. In both trials, a statistically significantly greater percentage of subjects achieved this endpoint in the STAQUIS-treated group compared with the vehicle-treated group.

The secondary efficacy endpoints were the proportion of subjects at Day 29 with an ISGA of clear or almost clear and the time to achieve an ISGA of clear or almost clear with at least a 2-grade improvement from baseline. The proportion of subjects achieving an ISGA of clear or almost clear at Day 29 in the twice daily STAQUIS treated group compared to the twice daily vehicle treated group was statistically significantly higher. Twice daily STAQUIS treated subjects showed a statistically significantly shorter time to achieve an ISGA of clear or almost clear with at least a 2-grade improvement from baseline than vehicle-treated subjects by the log-rank test for each study.

Efficacy results from the two trials are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Efficacy Outcomes in Subjects with Mild to Moderate Atopic Dermatitis at Day 29

	Trial 1		Trial 2	
	STAQUIS Twice Daily (N=503)	Vehicle Twice Daily (N=256)	STAQUIS Twice Daily (N=513)	Vehicle Twice Daily (N=250)
ISGA ^a	32.8%	25.4%	31.4%	18.0%
p-value	0.038 ^b		<0.001 ^b	
ISGA of clear or almost clear ^c	51.7%	40.6%	48.5%	29.7%
p-value	0.005 ^d		<0.001 ^d	
Time to ISGA ^{a,e}	NC ^f	NC ^f	NC ^f	NC ^f
p-value	<0.001 ^g		<0.001 ^g	

^a Defined as an ISGA of clear or almost clear with at least a 2-grade improvement from baseline.

^b p-value from a logistic regression (with Firth option) test with factors of treatment group and analysis center. Trial 1 estimates from logistic regression are 29.1% and 22.0% for STAQUIS and vehicle, respectively. Trial 2 estimates from logistic regression are 26.5% and 14.2% for STAQUIS and vehicle, respectively. Values were adjusted for multiple imputation.

^c At least a 2-grade improvement from baseline was not required.

^d p-value from a logistic regression (with Firth option) test with factors of treatment group and analysis center. Trial 1 estimates from logistic regression are 49.0% and 37.7% for STAQUIS and vehicle, respectively. Trial 2 estimates from logistic regression are 45.2% and 25.5% for STAQUIS and vehicle, respectively. Values were adjusted for multiple imputation.

^e Medians computed using Kaplan-Meier methods.

^f The median time to achieve an ISGA of clear or almost clear with at least a 2-grade improvement from baseline could not be calculated (NC), as fewer than 50% of subjects achieved an ISGA of clear or almost clear with at least a 2-grade improvement from baseline.

^g p-value from log-rank test.

In both clinical trials (Trial 1 and 2), the signs (erythema, induration/papulation, exudation, excoriation, and lichenification) and a symptom (pruritus) of atopic dermatitis were assessed.

The proportion of subjects with improvement in signs of atopic dermatitis (defined as None [0] or Mild [1] with at least a 1-grade improvement from baseline on a 4-point scale) at Day 29 was greater in twice daily STAQUIS-treated subjects than twice daily vehicle-treated subjects for all 5 clinical signs of atopic dermatitis. In Trial 2, all 5 clinical signs of atopic dermatitis were statistically significantly improved. In Trial 1, statistical significance was achieved for erythema, exudation, and excoriation. Results for each trial are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Proportion of Subjects Achieving Improvement^a in Signs of Atopic Dermatitis at Day 29

	Trial 1			Trial 2		
	STAQUIS Twice Daily (N=503)	Vehicle Twice Daily (N=256)	p-value ^b	STAQUIS Twice Daily (N=513)	Vehicle Twice Daily (N=250)	p-value ^b
Erythema	62.8%	46.1%	<0.001	54.9%	33.9%	<0.001
Induration/Papulation	57.7%	54.8%	0.375	51.9%	40.2%	0.005
Exudation	41.0%	33.3%	0.027	38.1%	27.2%	0.004
Excoriation	63.0%	51.8%	0.004	57.2%	44.2%	0.001
Lichenification	51.7%	46.5%	0.128	51.4%	35.3%	<0.001

^a Defined as None or Mild with at least a 1-grade improvement from baseline.

^b p-value from Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel (CMH) test stratified by analysis center.

The proportion of subjects achieving improvement in pruritus, defined as achieving a weekly mean Severity of Pruritus Scale (SPS) score of ≤ 1 with at least a 1-point improvement from baseline on a severity scale of 0 to 3, was assessed at each scheduled study visit. A statistically significantly higher proportion of subjects achieving improvement in pruritus was observed with twice daily STAQUIS-treated subjects compared to twice daily vehicle-treated subjects at Week 4, as summarized in Table 4.

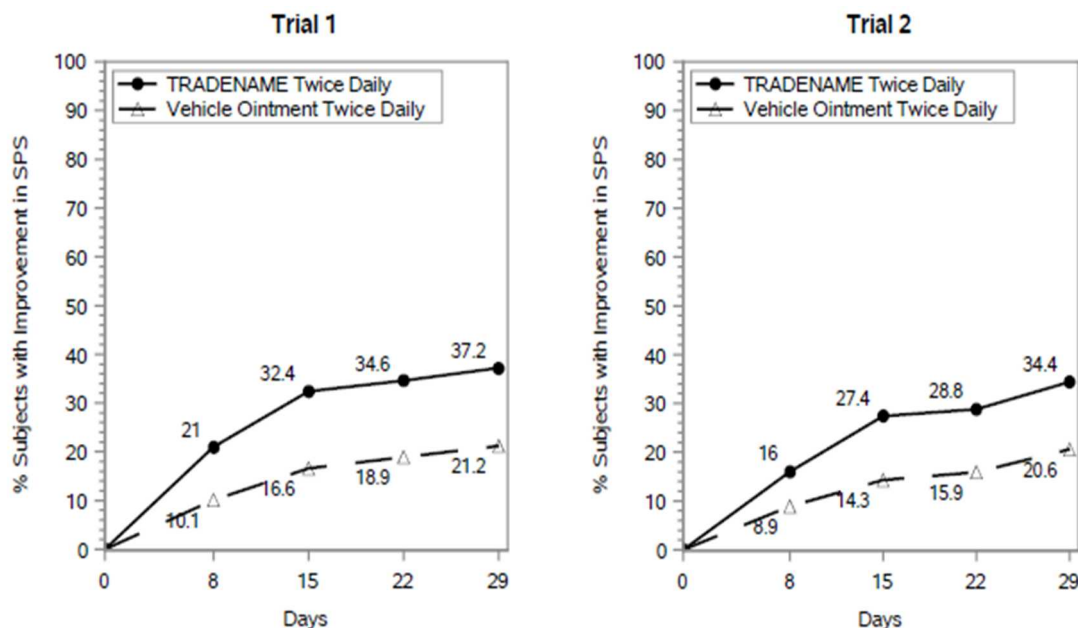
Table 4: Improvement in the Severity of Pruritus Scale (SPS) in Subjects with Mild to Moderate Atopic Dermatitis at Week 4

	Trial 1			Trial 2		
	STAQUIS Twice Daily (N=363)	Vehicle Twice Daily (N=170)	p-value	STAQUIS Twice Daily (N=363)	Vehicle Twice Daily (N=165)	p-value
Improvement in SPS	37.2%	21.2%	p<0.001	34.4%	20.6%	p<0.001

Improvement in SPS is defined as achieving a weekly mean Severity of Pruritus Scale (SPS) score of ≤ 1 with at least a 1-point improvement from baseline.

The pruritus improvement rates over time are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Improvement in SPS Over Time in Subjects with Mild to Moderate Atopic Dermatitis



Improvement in SPS is defined as achieving a weekly mean Severity of Pruritus Scale (SPS) score of ≤ 1 with at least a 1-point improvement from baseline.

*TRADENAME refers to STAQUIS

The time to improvement in pruritus was defined as time to achieve a daily mean SPS score of ≤ 1 with at least a 1 point improvement from baseline. In Trial 1 and Trial 2, twice daily STAQUIS treated subjects had a statistically significant shorter median time to improvement than vehicle-treated subjects. In Trial 1, twice daily STAQUIS-treated subjects achieved improvement in pruritus symptoms with a median of 4 days versus 9 days for twice daily vehicle treated subjects ($p=0.0008$). In Trial 2, twice daily STAQUIS treated subjects achieved improvement in pruritus symptoms with a median of 5 days versus 9 days for twice daily vehicle treated subjects ($p=0.0042$).

In the pooled clinical trials (Trial 1 and 2), the twice daily STAQUIS-treated group showed a greater reduction in mean treatable percent BSA affected with atopic dermatitis (7.4% from a baseline of 18.3%) than the twice daily vehicle-treated group (-4.4% from a baseline of 18.1%) at Day 29.

In a multicenter, open-label, uncontrolled trial, 137 pediatric subjects aged 3 months to less than 2 years were treated with STAQUIS twice daily for 4 weeks. Efficacy was considered an exploratory objective in this study. At Baseline, 38.0% of the subjects had an ISGA of mild (2), and 61.3% had an ISGA of moderate (3). At Day 29, 30.2% of subjects achieved an ISGA of clear (0) or almost clear (1) with at least a 2-grade improvement. In addition, 47.3% of subjects had achieved an ISGA of clear or almost clear. Mean treatable percent BSA affected with atopic dermatitis decreased from 28.1% at Baseline to 12.4% at Day 29. The results on ISGA and treatable percent BSA were comparable to those observed among STAQUIS-treated subjects in Trials 1 and 2.

Maintenance Therapy

One Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, vehicle-controlled trial (Trial 3) assessed the efficacy and safety of STAQUIS once daily over 52 weeks as maintenance treatment to reduce the incidence of flares in adult and pediatric patients (3 months to 17 years) with mild to moderate atopic dermatitis, who responded to STAQUIS twice daily during open-label treatment of up to 8 weeks.

A total of 497 subjects 5 months to 79 years of age with a 2% to 90% treatable BSA, entered into an open-label period to receive STAQUIS twice daily for up to 8 weeks. At baseline, 66.2% of the subjects had an ISGA of moderate (3), and 33.6% had an ISGA of mild (2), in the overall assessment of atopic dermatitis (erythema, induration/papulation, and oozing/crusting) on a severity scale of 0 to 4.

Of the 497, a total of 270 subjects aged 5 months to 79 years, who achieved both ISGA success (score of clear [0] or almost clear [1] with a ≥ 2 grade improvement from baseline) and EASI50 response (at least 50% improvement from baseline in EASI scores) were randomized 1:1 into a double-blind maintenance period to receive STAQUIS once daily or vehicle for 52 weeks. At baseline in the maintenance period, 60.0% of the subjects had an ISGA of almost clear (1) and 38.5% had an ISGA of clear (0).

Efficacy was demonstrated by a statistically significant prolonged duration of flare-free days when comparing STAQUIS-treated subjects with vehicle-treated subjects (Table 5, Figure 2).

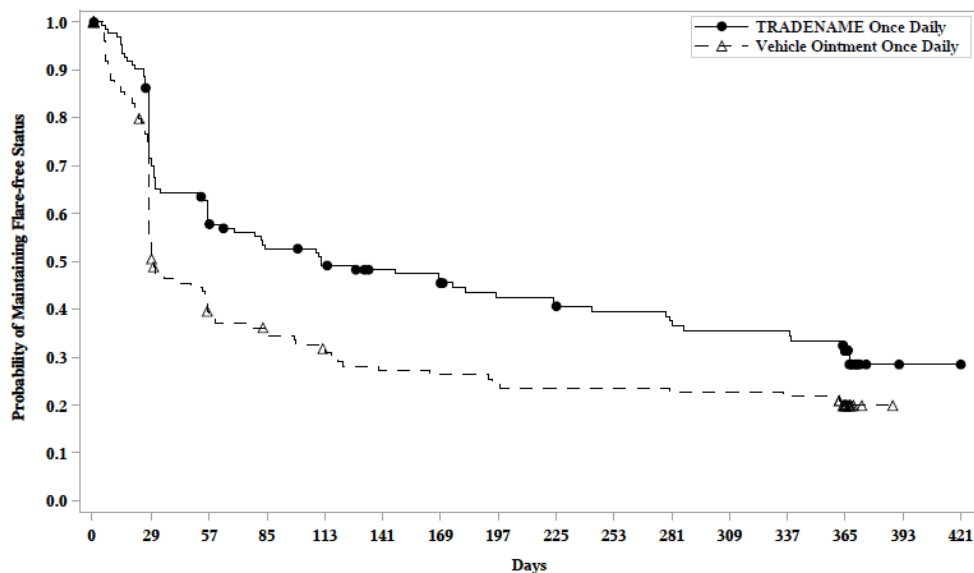
Secondary efficacy endpoints included the number of flare-free days and number of flares during the 52-week maintenance period. Subjects treated with STAQUIS once daily maintenance dose experienced more flare-free days and fewer flares than vehicle-treated subjects during the maintenance period (Table 5).

Table 5: Efficacy Outcomes in Subjects with Mild to Moderate Atopic Dermatitis During the Maintenance Period (through Week 52)

	Trial 3	
	STAQUIS Once Daily (N=125)	Vehicle Once Daily (N=129)
Flare-Free Days Until Onset of First Flare (Median days [95% CI])*	111 (56, 224)	30 (28, 56)
Number of Flare-Free Days (LS Mean [95% CI])	234 (209.7, 258.3)	199 (176.1, 222.7)
Number of Flares (Mean)	0.95	1.36

* Estimated by the Kaplan-Meier (product limit) method; CI: Confidence Interval; LS: Least Square

Figure 2: Trial 3 Kaplan-Meier Plot of Flare-Free Days During Maintenance Period (52 Week)



*TRADENAME refers to STAQUIS

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Absorption

The pharmacokinetics (PK) of STAQUIS were investigated in 33 pediatric subjects 2 to 17 years of age with mild to moderate atopic dermatitis and a mean \pm standard deviation (SD) BSA involvement of $49 \pm 20\%$ (range 27% to 92%). In this study, subjects applied approximately 3 mg/cm² of STAQUIS ointment (dose range was approximately 6 g to 30 g per application) twice daily for 8 days. Plasma concentrations were quantifiable in all subjects. The mean \pm SD maximum plasma concentration (C_{\max}) and area under the concentration time curve from 0 to 12 hours post dose (AUC_{0-12}) for crisaborole on Day 8 were 127 ± 196 ng/mL and 949 ± 1240 ng*h/mL, respectively. Systemic concentrations of crisaborole were at steady state by Day 8. Based on the ratios of AUC_{0-12} between Day 8 and Day 1, the mean accumulation factor for crisaborole was 1.9. Systemic levels of crisaborole and its main metabolites were similar between age cohorts of 2 to 5 years, 6 to 11 years, and 12 to 17 years.

For subjects 3 months of age and older, the systemic exposures (AUC_{0-12} and C_{\max}) to crisaborole are comparable with no clinically significant differences at similar treated BSA.

Distribution

Based on an *in vitro* study, crisaborole is 97% bound to human plasma proteins.

Biotransformation and elimination

Crisaborole is substantially metabolized into inactive metabolites. The main metabolite 5-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxyl benzylalcohol (metabolite 1), is formed via hydrolysis; this metabolite is further metabolized into downstream metabolites, among which 5-(4-cyanophenoxy)-2-hydroxyl benzoic acid (metabolite 2), formed via oxidation, is also a main metabolite. PK of metabolites 1 and 2 were assessed in the PK study described above and the systemic concentrations were at or near steady state by Day 8. Based on the ratios of AUC_{0-12} between Day 8 and Day 1, the mean accumulation factors for metabolites 1 and 2 were 1.7 and 6.3, respectively. Renal excretion of metabolites is the major route of elimination.

Drug interactions

Potential for crisaborole to influence the PK of other drugs

In vitro studies using human liver microsomes indicated that under the conditions of clinical use, crisaborole and metabolite 1 are not expected to inhibit CYP1A2, 2B6, 2C8, 2C9, 2C19, and 3A4.

In vitro human liver microsomes studies for metabolite 2 showed that it did not inhibit activities of CYP2C19, 2D6, and 3A4; was a weak inhibitor of CYP1A2 and 2B6; and a moderate inhibitor of CYP2C8 and 2C9. The most sensitive enzyme, CYP2C9, was further investigated in a clinical trial using warfarin as a CYP2C9 substrate. The results of this study showed no drug interaction potential.

In vitro studies indicate that under the condition of clinical use, crisaborole and metabolites 1 and 2 are not expected to induce CYP enzymes.

In vitro studies showed that crisaborole and metabolite 1 did not inhibit the activities of UGT1A1, 1A4, 1A6, 1A9, 2B7, and 2B15. Metabolite 2 did not inhibit UGT1A4, 1A6, 2B7, and 2B15. Metabolite 2 showed weak inhibition of UGT1A1, however, no clinically significant drug interactions are expected between crisaborole (and its metabolites) and UGT1A1 substrates at therapeutic concentrations. Metabolite 2 showed moderate inhibition of UGT1A9 and may result in a moderate increase of the concentrations of sensitive UGT1A9 substrates.

In vitro studies indicate that under the condition of clinical use, crisaborole and metabolites 1 and 2 are not expected to cause clinically significant interactions with substrates of transporters such as P-glycoprotein, breast cancer resistance protein (BCRP) and organic anionic or cationic transporters.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Preclinical data reveal no special hazard for humans based on conventional studies of safety pharmacology, repeated-dose toxicity, genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, juvenile toxicity, or toxicity to reproduction and development.

The repeated-dose toxicology studies demonstrated that administration of crisaborole by both the dermal and oral routes in mice, rats, and minipigs at plasma exposures up to 11 times that in humans did not result in significant toxicity relevant to its use in humans.

Crisaborole revealed no evidence of mutagenic or clastogenic potential based on the results of two *in vitro* genotoxicity tests (Ames assay and human lymphocyte chromosomal aberration assay) and one *in vivo* genotoxicity test (rat micronucleus assay).

In an oral carcinogenicity study in Sprague-Dawley rats, oral doses of 30, 100, or 300 mg/kg/day crisaborole were administered once daily. A crisaborole-related increased incidence of benign granular cell tumors in the uterus with cervix and vagina (combined) was noted in 300 mg/kg/day crisaborole-treated female rats (2 times the maximum recommended human dose (MRHD) on an area under the curve (AUC) comparison basis). The clinical relevance of this finding is unknown, however given the tumor type and benign status in a single species and single sex, the relevance to humans is considered to be low.

In a dermal carcinogenicity study in CD-1 mice, topical doses of 2%, 5%, or 7% crisaborole ointment were administered once daily. No crisaborole-related neoplastic findings were noted at topical doses up to 7% crisaborole ointment (1 times the MRHD on an AUC comparison basis).

Crisaborole was not found to be a reproductive toxicant nor a teratogen in reproductive toxicology studies at maternally non-toxic doses that examined effects on fertility, embryo-fetal development, and the F1 generation. Maternal toxicity in rats (associated with decreased fetal body weight and delayed skeletal ossification) but no crisaborole-related fetal malformations were noted after oral administration of crisaborole during organogenesis at doses up to 600 mg/kg/day (13 times the MRHD on an AUC comparison basis). Crisaborole did not cause adverse effects to the fetus at oral doses up to the highest dose tested of 100 mg/kg/day in pregnant rabbits administered during the period of organogenesis (2 times the MRHD on an AUC comparison basis).

In a rat prenatal/postnatal development study, crisaborole did not have any adverse effects on fetal development at doses up to 300 mg/kg/day (3 times the MRHD on an AUC comparison basis). Maternal toxicity was produced at the high dose of 600 mg/kg/day in pregnant rats and was associated with findings of stillbirths, pup mortality, and reduced pup weights.

No effects on fertility were observed in male or female rats that were administered oral doses up to 600 mg/kg/day crisaborole (13 times the MRHD on an AUC comparison basis) prior to and during early pregnancy.

Juvenile rat and minipig studies did not reveal any relevant findings suggestive of a specific risk for use in the pediatric population.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1. List of excipients

White Petrolatum
Propylene Glycol
Mono- And Di-Glycerides
Paraffin
Butylated Hydroxytoluene
Edetate Calcium Disodium

6.2. Incompatibilities

Not applicable.

6.3. Shelf life

Refer to outer carton for expiry date.

6.4. Special precautions for storage

Store at 30°C.
Keep tube tightly closed.

6.5. Nature and contents of container

STAQUIS® Topical Ointment 2% is a white to off-white ointment containing 2% crisaborole and is supplied in 2.5g, 30g and 60g laminate tubes.

Some product strengths or pack sizes may not be available in your country.

6.6. Special precautions for disposal and other handling

Any unused medicinal product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MANUFACTURER

Pharmacia and Upjohn Company LLC
7000 Portage Road
Kalamazoo
Michigan (MI) 49001
United States (USA)

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