

## **Cato Research Staff Thanked for Regulatory Support**

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 1, 2006 – Dr. Allen Cato and Lynda Sutton, cofounders of Cato Research, and other Cato Research regulatory experts, received recognition for their regulatory expertise in the February 2006 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Cato Research provided crucial regulatory support to the California Department of Health Services' development of Human Botulism Immune Globulin Intravenous (BIG-IV) for the treatment of infant botulism.

Due to Cato Research's regulatory assistance, BIG-IV, known as BabyBIG, was approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to treat the orphan indications infant botulism type A and type B. BabyBIG was shown in clinical studies to shorten the duration of intensive care treatment, the overall duration of hospitalization and the cost of treatment when administered to patients suffering from infant botulism.

To access this article, *Human Botulism Immune Globulin for the Treatment of Infant Botulism*, please visit <http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/abstract/354/5/462>.

### **About Cato Research**

Founded in 1988 by Dr. Allen Cato and Lynda Sutton and headquartered near Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, Cato Research is a full-service contract research and development organization providing strategic and tactical support for clients in the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries. Services range from design and management of preclinical and clinical studies to submission of regulatory documents required for marketing approval. With a staff of approximately 300 and offices located in the United States, Europe, Canada, Israel, and South Africa, the Cato Research team consistently demonstrates an unsurpassed level of responsiveness, flexibility, attention to detail, and passion for bringing their clients' products to market with speed and cost effectiveness. For more information, visit Cato Research's website at [www.cato.com](http://www.cato.com).

### **About Infant Botulism**

Infant botulism affects infants up to one year of age as a result of ingesting *Clostridium botulinum* spores. The bacteria colonize in the intestines where they produce botulinum neurotoxin, which can cause loss of muscle tone, as well as create difficulty for feeding and breathing. For more information on infant botulism, visit [www.infantbotulism.com](http://www.infantbotulism.com).

**For more information, please contact:**

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