

RPHLIMPHA

20 mg of phytic acid for radiopharmaceutical preparation of Technetium Tc99m Phytate Injection

RPH PHARMA

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THE PRODUCT

DRUG FOR DIAGNOSTIC USE IN NUCLEAR MEDICINE

RESTRICTED USE TO HOSPITALS

DOSAGE FORM AND PRESENTATION

Lyophilized Powder for Injectable Solution.

Box with 5 type-I transparent glass, sterile, non-pyrogenic, 7.5 mL vials, containing lyophilized powder for injectable solution, equivalent to 20 mg of phytate, for radiopharmaceutical preparation. The radioisotope is not part of the component.

INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION

ADULT USE

COMPOSITION

Each 7.5 vial contain:

COMPOSITION	QUANTITY
phytic acid	20.0 mg
stannous chloride dihydrate	1.0 mg

Table 1 – Composition of the RPHLIMPHA kit vials.

The contents of each vial should be reconstituted with Sodium Pertechnetate (Na99mTc) injectable solution derived from a sterile, pyrogenic and oxidant- free technetium (99mTc) generator, according to the preparation instructions. No bacteriostatic preservative is present in the contents of the vial, which is sealed under an atmosphere of nitrogen.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO THE HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL

1. INDICATIONS

Tests with rats and rabbits show that the radiopharmaceutical detects sentinel lymph nodes with identification rates of more than 95%. In addition, it has been demonstrated its indication in splenic pathologies, where esplotomized rats have a change in the biodistribution of (99mTc) phytate. Clinical studies have shown that scintigraphy with phytic acid (99mTc) has high sensitivity (98.8%) for detection of sentinel lymph node (Giammarile et al., 2013).

2. EFFICACY RESULTS

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Bibliographic References:

ALAVI E SHESOL, J. Nucl. Med, 1978.

COELHO-OLIVEIRA ET AL., Radiol Bras v.37 n° 4, 2004.

GIAMMARILE ET AL., Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging, 2013.

KAPLAN ET AL., J Nucl Med, 1979. Strand e Persson, Technetium-99m Pharmaceuticals, 1979.

SAPIENZA ET AL., An bras Dermato, 2004.

3. PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Following intravenous administration, the radiopharmaceutical (99mTc) phytate forms an insoluble colloid with endogenous calcium. The particle sizes formed are 1-30 µm (≥ 90%), 30-40 µm (8%) and 40-45 µm (2%). About 85% of the colloid is taken up by the liver, 7% by the spleen and 5% by the bone marrow through sequestration by the reticuloendothelial cells in these organs, especially the Kupffer cells. When injected interstitially (99mTc) phytate migrates through the lymphatic channels and accumulates in the regional lymph nodes. From them, it can diffuse into the vascular system, from where they are eliminated by the excretory organs. The colloid half-life in the bloodstream is less than 5 minutes.

4. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to (99mTc) phytate or any other component of the product.

5. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Pregnancy: This medicinal product must not be used by pregnant women without medical advice.

The technetium-99m (99mTc) is excreted in breast milk, so breastfeeding should be discontinued for at least 24 hours after administration of the radiopharmaceutical and milk produced during this period should be discarded. Avoid close contact between mother and baby within 12 hours of radiopharmaceutical administration.

This drug should be prepared and administered only in Nuclear Medicine Services duly regularized with the nuclear control and sanitary entities, by professionals with training and qualification in the safe handling of radioactive material, in order to comply with the requirements of radiation protection and radiopharmaceutical quality.

The kit components before preparation are not radioactive. However, after addition of the sodium pertechnetate (Na99mTc) injectable solution, this drug becomes radioactive and adequate shielding of the final preparation should be maintained. Cautions, such as the use of suitable shields, gloves and goggles should be mandatory.

The contents of the vial are intended only for use in the preparation of the radiopharmaceutical (99mTc) phytate and should not be administered directly to the patient.

Kit components are sterile and non-pyrogen. It is essential to follow the preparation instructions carefully and to adopt strict aseptic procedures during preparation.

Injection with (99mTc) phytate does not contain bacteriostatic preservatives. The injection with (99mTc) phytate should be discarded 4 hours after reconstitution. The solution should be clear and free of particles. Image quality may be adversely affected by patient obesity, advanced age, and renal failure.

Caution should be exercised regarding the use of ionizing radiation.

Therefore, the disposal of radioactive waste (materials used, containers and other waste) must be done in an appropriate place, following the radioprotection regulations.

6. DRUG INTERACTIONS

Several drugs and conditions demonstrate interference in the biodistribution of radiopharmaceuticals. (99mTc) phytate interacts directly or indirectly with compounds containing androgens, estrogens, aluminum or magnesium compounds, cytarabine, methotrexate, nitrosoureas, halothane and other halogenated anesthetics, glucocorticoids, heparin, vitamin B12, immunosuppressants, atropine, betanecol, analgesics, narcotics, total parenteral nutrition, and could compromise the quality of the images.

7. STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

This drug is valid for 12 months from the date of manufacture. Store under refrigeration (2°C to 8°C), away from light. The sterile and pyrogen-free sodium pertechnetate solution (Na99mTcO4) without the presence of air when added to the RPHLIMPHA vial produces a rapid label that remains stable in vitro for a period of 4 hours.

After complexation with technetium-99m (99mTc) store at room temperature (15°C - 30°C) out of the light for up to 04 hours.

Batch number, manufacturing date and expiry date: see packaging

Do not use medicine with the expiry date.

All medicines should be kept out of the reach of children.

Before administering to the patient, observe the appearance of the marked product, which should be clear and colorless.

Handling, storage, and disposal of radioactive materials should be performed with care to minimize exposure to radiation.

8. DOSAGE AND USE INSTRUCTIONS

For intravenous administration.

The recommended activity for intravenous liver scintigraphy for adult patients is 185-555 MBq (5-15 mCi), for intradermal lymphocintigraphy is 37-74 MBq (1-2 mCi) and for gastroesophageal reflux (oral) is 18.5-37 MBq (0.5-1 mCi). The dose to be administered to the patient should be measured by an appropriate radioactivity calibration system immediately prior to administration (EANM, 2016). Minor activity may be used when equipment with detectors of high sensitivity and resolution is used, resulting in imaging of equivalent quality.

THE ACTIVITY ADMINISTERED TO THE ELDERLY SHOULD BE CALCULATED ACCORDING TO BODY SURFACE AREA.

8.1 INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION AND STORAGE AFTER COMPLEXATION

- Use aseptic standards and precautions to avoid / reduce radiation exposure.

- Remove the vial from the refrigerator and wait until it reaches room temperature.

- Remove the plastic cap and perform top asepsis with 70% ethyl alcohol.

- Place the vial properly inside the lead shield carefully.

- Prevent air from entering the vial and remove air bubbles from the syringe prior to addition of the sodium pertechnetate solution.

- Add 1 to 6 mL of (99mTcO4) (if necessary, complete the volume with 0,9% NaCl), with maximum activity of 5920 MBq (160 mCi), to the RPHLIMPHA vial in an aseptic way.

- Without removing the needle, aspirate an equal volume of air to maintain the pressure inside the vial.

- Put a lead cover on the shield.

- Shake the vial gently by inversion for 30 seconds until the lyophilizate is completely dissolved. The solution must be clear and free of particles.

- Allow to stand at room temperature for 10 minutes for complete marking reaction.

- Perform quality control.

- After approval in quality control, remove doses according to the patient's body weight, always avoiding the entrance of air during the handling of the vial. Use sterile, disposable syringe and needle.

- Whenever solution and container allow, products intended for intravenous injection should be visually inspected to ensure no particulate matter is present.

8.2 QUALITY CONTROL - RADIOCHEMICAL

Use a Whatman 3MM chromatography paper (Plate), 6.5cm long and 1.0cm wide, as shown in figure 1. After the incubation time has elapsed for complexation, add one drop of the material to the plate application line. Place the plate in a chromatographic tank containing Butanone (methyl ethyl ketone) PA. Wait for the solvent to migrate to the top line of the plate. Remove the plate from the chromatographic tank, cut in half and calculate the radiochemical purity according to the following formula. Analyze the results of radiochemical purity according to Table 2.

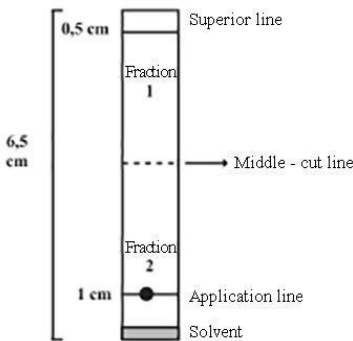


Figure 1 – Cutting the chromatography plate

PLATE: % $^{99m}\text{TcO}_4^-$ =

$$\frac{\text{activity fraction 1}}{\text{activity fraction 1} + 2} \times 100 = \leq 5\%$$

Radiochemical purity should be ≥ 95%

100 – (impurity plate) = ≥ 95%

Chromatography Analysis of (99mTc) RPHLIMPHA			
Chromatography System		(99mTc) Species	
Stationary Phase	Mobile Phase	Origin	Front
Whatman Plate	Butanone PA	(99mTc) RPHLIMPHA $^{99m}\text{TcO}_2$	$^{99m}\text{TcO}_4^-$

Table 2 – Chromatography systems for radiochemical control of (99mTc) RPHLIMPHA.

8.3 QUALITY CONTROL - pH

Apply a sample of the radiopharmaceutical on the indicator paper of the pH strip. Wait 30 seconds and compare the color acquired by the tape with the parameters in the box. The pH range for the radiopharmaceutical (99mTc) RPHLIMPHA should be between 5,0 – 7,0.

8.4 PRECAUTIONS ON ADMINISTRATION

This drug becomes radioactive after addition of sodium pertechnetate solution. Cautions, such as the use of appropriate shields, gloves and goggles, should be mandatory during administration of the radiopharmaceutical. The reactive sets are sterile and non-pyrogenic. To preserve the sterility of the product, it must be handled taking into account the Good Practices of Handling of sterile products (intravenous product).

8.5 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF METASTABLE TECHNETIUM-99M

Technetium-99m (99mTc) has ideal physical properties for the study of scintigraphy images.

The 99mTc decays through isomeric transition to Technetium-99 (99Tc). It has a physical half-life of 6.02 hours.

RADIATION	AVERAGE/DECAY (%)	AVERAGE ENERGY (keV)
Gamma -2	89.07	140.5

Table 3 - Data from the main radiation emitted.

Source: KOCHER, David C., "Radioactive Decay Data Tables," DOE/ TIC-11026. 108(1981).

8.6 DOSIMETRY

Estimates of absorbed dose of whole body and selected organs are listed in Table 4.

Organ	mGy/MBq	Organ	mGy/MBq
Adrenals glands	0.01	Liver	0.074
Bladder	0.000091	Lungs	0.0054
Bones	0.0079	Ovaries	0.0023
Breasts	0.0025	Pancreas	0.012
Stomach	0.006	Bone marrow	0.015
Small Intestine	0.0043	Spleen	0.077
Upper large intestine	0.0055	Testicles	0.00048
Lower large intestine	0.0018	Thyroid	0.00069
Kidneys	0.0097	Uterus	0.0018
Other tissue	0.0027	Effective dose (mSv/MBq)	0.014

Table 4 – Dosimetry for administration (99mTc) RPHLIMPHA. Data on dosimetry were taken from publication 53 of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

8.7 EXTERNAL RADIATION

The specific gamma radiation constant for technetium-99m (99mTc) is 5.4 microcoulombs/kg-MBq-hr (0,78R/mCi-hr) at 1 cm. The attenuation of the radiation emitted by this radionuclide resulting from the interposition of several thicknesses of lead is described in table 5.

SHIELD THICKNESS (Pb) cm	COEFFICIENT OF ATTENUATION
0.017	0.5
0.08	0.1
0.15	0.01
0.25	0.001
0.33	0.0001

Table 5- Radiation attenuation by lead shielding.

Molybdenum 99Mo decays for 99mTc technetium with a half-life of 2.75 days. The physical decay characteristics of 99Mo molybdenum are such that only 86.8% of the decayed 99Mo molybdenum atoms form 99mTc technetium. Elutions of the generator can be made at any time, but the amount of technetium 99mTc available will depend on the time interval since the last elution. After six hours, approximately 47% of the maximal 99mTc technetium is available. Ninety-five percent (95%) is reached after 24 hours. To correct for the physical decay of each of the radionuclides, the fractions remaining at selected time intervals are shown in Table 6.

HOOR	REMAINING FRACTION	HOOR	REMAINING FRACTION
1	0.891	7	0.447
2	0.794	8	0.398
3	0.708	9	0.355
4	0.631	10	0.316
5	0.562	11	0.282
6	0.501	12	0.251

Table 6 – Physical decline; half-life of technetium-99m (99mTc): 6.02 hours.

9. SIDE EFFECTS

Adverse reactions were not found in the sources consulted regarding the colloidal form of RPHLIMPHA. There was also no reference to experiments performed on laboratory animals.

Intradermal administration of the drug may cause localized pain or irritation at the point of administration.

In cases of adverse events, notify the Medicines Adverse Event Reporting System - VIGIMED, available at <http://portal.anvisa.gov.br>.

10. OVERDOSE

When a radiation overdose is administered with (99mTc) RPHLIMPHA, the dose absorbed by the patient should be reduced as much as possible, with the ingestion of larger amounts of fluids to eliminate the radionuclide from the body by increasing the frequency of urination.

LEGAL NOTICE

Qualified Person: Amanda Minossi Cardoso - CRF-RS n°: 11443

MANUFACTURED BY:

GRUPORPH

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Restricted use to hospitals and specialized clinics.
Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

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