



# RPHOSTEO

## 10 mg of medronic acid for radiopharmaceutical preparation of Technetium Tc99m Medronate Injection

**RPH**PHARMA

### 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.

Kit with 5 type-I transparent glass, sterile, non-pyrogenic, 7.5 mL vials, containing lyophilized powder for injectable solution, equivalent to 10 mg of medronate, for radiopharmaceutical preparation. The radioisotope is not part of the component.

### INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION

### ADULT USE

### COMPOSITION

Each 7.5-ml vial contains:

COMPOSITION	QUANTITY
medronic acid	10.0 mg
para-aminobenzoic acid	2.0 mg
stannous chloride dihydrate	1.2 mg

**Table 1-** Composition of the RPHOSTEO kit vials.

The contents of each vial should be reconstituted with Sodium Pertechnetate (Na99mTc) injectable solution 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

This medicine is for diagnostic use only. After reconstitution with the sodium pertechnetate (Na99mTc) injectable solution, sodium medronate (99mTc) radiopharmaceutical obtained may be used as a bone imaging agent to delineate areas of altered osteogenesis.

Pediatric use should be carefully considered, considering the clinical need and the risk / benefit ratio in patients in this group.

#### 2. EFFICACY RESULTS

*In vitro* and rodent tests suggest that sodium medronate (Tc-99m) accumulates in bone by adsorption and incorporation into the hydroxyapatite structure. Clinical studies have demonstrated that sodium medronate (Tc-99m) scintigraphy has high sensitivity (86%) and high specificity (81.4%) for evaluation of bone metastases. The sensitivity of bone scintigraphy depends on the intensity of the osteoblastic activity, which means that, in the case of these lesions, a bone scan may reveal areas of intense uptake early compared to traditional radiological techniques. Safety and efficacy in children and adolescents under 18 years of age have not been fully established.

#### References:

BOMBARDIERI, E. European Association of Nuclear Medicine 2003. HEGLLI, et. al. European Journal of Nuclear Medicine, 1988.

CHOPRA, A. National Center for Biotechnology Information, 2009.

YANG, et. al. European Society of Radiology, 2011.

#### 3. PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Following intravenous administration, sodium medronate (Tc-99m) is rapidly withdrawn from the circulation, moving to the bone surface, by absorption of the hydroxyapatite crystals. Bone uptake begins almost immediately and progresses rapidly. Thirty minutes after the injection, 10% of the initial dose is still present in whole blood. In the first hour, about 5% of the dose is in circulation, which drops to 3% in the second hour, to 1.5% in the third hour and to about 1% in the fourth hour after administration. Excretion of the radiopharmaceutical occurs via the renal route. Approximately 30% of the administered activity is removed during the first hour, 48% within two hours and 60% within 6 hours. The biological half-life of sodium medronate (Tc-99m) is 26 hours.

Technetium-99-metastable complexed phosphonates can also be accumulated in myocardial infarction due to the absorption of amorphous calcium phosphate or the complexation of denatured proteins and other macromolecules. After three hours of radiopharmaceutical injection, the total activity in the bloodstream is  $3.22 \pm 0.269\%$ . The elimination of the complexed phosphates with technetium-99-metastable (99mTc) is done through the kidneys.

#### 4. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to sodium medronate (Tc-99m) or any component of the product.

#### 5. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

**Risk category in pregnancy:** C. During pregnancy or breastfeeding, this radiopharmaceutical should only be used in cases of extreme necessity, when the risk of exposure of the fetus or newborn to radiation is justified by the importance of diagnosis.

The administration of a radiopharmaceutical during pregnancy can cause mutagenic changes in the fetus.

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.

Approximately 1.5 - 3% of Tc-99m-MDP is excreted in milk.

About 1% of bone scintigraphy can present intestinal uptake at a certain level, without it being the result of labeling. The mechanism of intestinal uptake is still unclear in some of the patients (Nucl Med Commun. 2006 Nov; 27(11):877-85).

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

Kit components prior to preparation are not radioactive. However, after addition of the sodium pertechnetate (Na99mTc) injectable solution, this medicinal product becomes radioactive and a suitable shielding of the final preparation must be maintained. Cautions, such as the use of suitable shields, gloves and goggles should be mandatory.

The contents of the vial are intended for use in the preparation of sodium medronate (Tc-99m) radiopharmaceutical only and should not be administered directly to the patient.

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

Anaphylactic / fatal anaphylactoid reactions may occur with the use of sodium medronate (Tc-99m). The manifestations include shock, hypotension, loss of consciousness, dyspnea, cyanosis, wheezing, generalized rash and pruritus. Advanced life support equipment and trained personnel should be readily available.

This class of compounds is known to form complexes with cations such as calcium. Special care should be used with patients who have or who may be predisposed to hypocalcemia (ie, alkalosis).

In order to minimize the dose of radiation absorbed by the bladder, the patient should be instructed to ingest large amounts of water, able to guarantee urination immediately before the examination, as well as within 24 hours after the examination.

The sodium medronate (Tc-99m) solution does not contain bacteriostatic preservatives. Favorable imaging results are obtained 1 to 4 hours after administration. Sodium medronate (Tc-99m) solution should be discarded 10 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.

Care should be taken regarding the use of ionizing radiations. Therefore, the disposal of radioactive waste (materials used, containers and other waste) must be done in an appropriate place, following the radioprotection regulations.

#### 6. DRUGS INTERACTIONS

Several drugs and conditions interfere in the biodistribution of radiopharmaceuticals used in bone studies. The Tc-99m-MDP complex interacts directly or indirectly with compounds containing iron, amphotericin B, gentamicin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, doxorubicin, aluminum-containing antacids, bisphosphonates, dextrans, vitamin D3, methotrexate, diatrizoic acid, calcium gluconate, heparin, meperidine, estrogen and corticosteroids, potentially compromising image quality.

#### 7. STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

This drug is valid for 12 months from the date of manufacture. Store in a refrigerator at 2°C-8°C, away from light. When added to the vial of RPHOSTEO without the presence of air, the sterile pyrogen-free solution of sodium pertechnetate (Na-99m-TcO<sub>4</sub>) produces rapid labeling that remains stable *in vitro* for 10 hours.

After complexation with technetium-99m (99m-Tc) store at room temperature (15°C to 30°C), under the light, for up to 10 hours.

**Batch number and dates of manufacture and expiry date: see packaging.**

**Do not use medicine after the expiration date.**

**For your safety, keep the medicine in its original packaging.**

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

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

**Handling, storage and disposal of radioactive materials must be carried out in accordance with the Local Nuclear Regulatory Agency regulations.**

#### 8. DOSAGE AND USE INSTRUCTION

Route of administration: intravenous.

Recommended activity for bone scintigraphy is 740-1110 MBq (20-30 mCi), for adult patients. For markedly obese adult patients, the administered activity may be increased to 11-13 MBq / kg (300-350 µCi / kg). The dose to be administered to the patient should be measured by a suitable radioactivity calibration system immediately prior to administration (DONOHOE, 2003).

#### 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 procedures and take precautions to prevent exposure to radiation.

- Place the vial, previously disinfected with 70% ethyl alcohol, in a lead shield.

- Keep air from entering the vial and remove air bubbles from the syringe before adding the sodium pertechnetate solution.

- Aseptically add 3 to 5 ml of 99mTcO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> (if needed, top up with 0.9% NaCl) with maximum activity of 12950 MBq (350 mCi) to the vial.

- Without removing the needle, aspirate an equal volume of air to maintain atmospheric pressure within the bottle.

- Place a fitted cover onto the lead shield.

- Swirl the vial gently for 30 seconds until the lyophilizate has completely dissolved. The solution should be clear and free of particles.

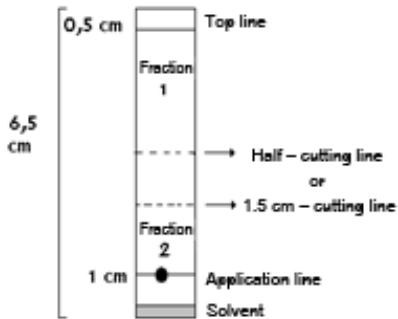
- Let stand at room temperature for 10 minutes to allow a complete labeling reaction.

- Carry out quality control.

- Following quality control procedures, extract doses in accordance with the patient's body weight, taking care to avoid the entry of air when handling the flask. Use sterile, disposable syringes.

##### 8.2 QUALITY CONTROL - RADIOCHEMICAL

Use two 3MM Whatman plates measuring 6.5 cm long and 1.0 cm wide, as shown in figure 1. Once the complexation incubation time has elapsed, add a drop of the material on the application line of each of the plates. Place one of the plates in a chromatographic tank containing Acetone PA (PLATE 1) and the other into a chromatographic tank containing a solution of 0.9% NaCl (PLATE 2). Wait until the solvents migrate to the top lines of the plates, which can happen at different times. Remove the plates from the chromatography tanks. Cut PLATE 1 in half and PLATE 2 1.5 cm from the application point. Calculate labeling efficiency using the formula below. Analyze the results of labeling efficiency in accordance with table 2.



**Figure 1 – Cutting the chromatography plates**

$$\text{PLATE 1: } \% \text{ } ^{99m}\text{TcO}_4^- = \frac{\text{activity fraction 1}}{\text{activity fraction 1} + 2} \times 100$$

$$\text{PLATE 2: } \% \text{ } ^{99m}\text{TcO}_2 = \frac{\text{activity fraction 2}}{\text{activity fraction 1} + 2} \times 100$$

**Labeling efficiency /radiochemical purity should be ≥ 90%**

**100 – (impurity plate 1 + impurity plate 2) ≥ 90%**

CHROMATOGRAPHY ANALYSIS OF RPHOSTEO-Tc-99m			
Chromatography System		(99m-Tc) Species	
Stationary Phase	Mobile Phase	Origin	Front
<b>PLATE 1</b>	Acetone PA	RPHOSTEO (99mTc) 99mTcO <sub>2</sub>	99mTcO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>
<b>PLATE 2</b>	0.9% NaCl	99mTcO <sub>2</sub>	RPHOSTEO (99mTc) 99mTcO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>

**Table 2 – Chromatography systems for radiochemical control of Tc-99m-medronate.**

##### 8.3 QUALITY CONTROL - pH

Apply a sample of the radiopharmaceutical on the pH indicator strip. Wait 30 seconds and compare the color of the strip against the parameters in this box.

The pH range for the radiopharmaceutical Tc-99m-medronate should be between 4.0 and 8.0.

##### 8.4 PRECAUTIONS ON ADMINISTRATION

This drug becomes radioactive after adding sodium pertechnetate solution. The use of lead shielding, suitable gloves and goggles should be mandatory.

The components of the kits are sterile and pyrogen-free. In order to preserve the sterility of the product, it should be handled in accordance with the Good Practices on Handling Sterile Products (intravenous products).

#### 8.5 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF METASTABLE TECHNETIUM-99M

Technetium-99m (99m-Tc) has the ideal physical properties for studying scintigraphy images.

Technetium-99m decays into technetium-99 by isomeric transition and has a physical half-life of 6.02 hours.

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

**Table 3 – Data on the main radiation emitted.**

Source: Kocher, David C., “Radioactive Decay Data Tables,” DOE/ TIC-11026. 108(1981).

#### 8.6 DOSIMETRY

Estimated absorbed radiation doses for the total body and selected organs are listed in table 4.

These estimates were made considering a time of 4.8 hours after administering the tracer. Radiation doses for the bladder, ovaries and testicles depend on the frequency of urination.

Absorbed dose per unit activity administered (mGy/MBq)			
Organ	Adult (mGy/MBq)	Organ	Adult (mGy/MBq)
Adrenals	0.0019	Lungs	0.0013
Urinary Bladder Wall	0.05	Ovaries	0.0035
Bone surfaces	0.063	Pancreas	0.0016
Breast	0.00088	Red marrow	0.0096
Oesophagus Wall	0.0012	Spleen	0.0014
Small intestine	0.0023	Testes	0.0024
Colon	0.0038	Thyroid	0.001
Kidneys	0.0073	Uterus	0.0061
Liver	0.0013	Other tissues	0.0019
<b>Effective dose (mSv/MBq)</b>	<b>0,008 mSv/MBq</b>		

**Table 4 – Dosimetry for administration of medronate (99mTc).** Source: International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) publication 53 for phosphonates.

#### 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.

HOUR	REMAINING FRACTION	HOUR	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 (99m-Tc): 6.02 hours.**

#### 9. SIDE EFFECTS

Undesirable effects may occur following administration of the radiopharmaceutical.

Reactions are considered very rare. Very rare reaction (≤1/10,000): generalized itching, dizziness, migraine, nausea and vomiting, lethargy, myalgia, arthralgia, burning sensation in the throat during the first three hours after administration.

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

#### 10. OVERDOSE

In case of a radiation overdose with RPHOSTEO (99mTc) the patient's absorbed dose should be lowered as much as possible by ingesting more liquids to eliminate the radionuclide from the body through an increase of urination.

#### LEGAL NOTICE

Marketing Authorization n°: 1.7359.0001

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

#### Marketing Authorization holder and Manufacturer:

## GRUPORPH

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Restricted use to hospitals and specialized clinics.

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

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