

OCTREO

20.0 µg of hynic-TOC for radiopharmaceutical preparation of Technetium Tc99m hynic-TOC Injection

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 containing 1 vial with lyophilized powder for injectable solution, equivalent to 20 µg of hynic-TOC and 1 vial buffered solution 0.2M. The vials are made by a transparent glass type I, sterile and pyrogen-free. The radioisotope is not part of the component.

INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION

ADULT USE

COMPOSITION

Each vial of 7.5 mL contains:

Composition - Vial A - OCTREO	Quantity
hynic-TOC	20.0 µg
stannous chloride dihydrate	20.0 µg
ethylenediamine diacetic acid	10.0 mg
tricine	20.0 mg
mannitol	50.0 mg
ascorbic acid	0.01 mg
Composition - Vial B – Buffer Solution	Quantity
sodium phosphate dibasic	43.86 mg
water for injectables q.s.	1.55 mL

Table 1 – Composition of the OCTREO kit vials.

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

TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO THE HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL

1. INDICATIONS

This medicinal product is for diagnostic use only. After reconstitution with sodium pertechnetate (Na99mTc) solution, the labelled compound hynic-TOC (99mTc) obtained is indicated for the use in adults as adjuvant in the diagnosis and handling of neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) that express somatostatin receptors, assisting in its identification. Tumors that do not present somatostatin receptors will not be displayed. It presents physiological capture in the liver, kidneys, spleen and bladder.

2. EFFICACY RESULTS

The technical and diagnosis performance of the hynic-TOC (99mTc) was proven, where the diagnosis agent proved to be convenient for both, the patients and the health professionals, with high sensibility, specificity and rate of injuries tracing (Sundin et al., 2007; Rust et al., 2012). A study in 41 patients of different origins, performed by Gabriel and col has proven a correlation intra-patient from the images obtained with 99mTc-HYNIC-TOC and 111In-DTPA-octreotide. Consistent results were observed in 32 patients (78%); nine cases presented divergencies (22%), 6 false-negatives results with 111In-DTPA-octreotide (14.6%) and properly detected with 99mTc-HYNIC-TOC and only 2 false-positives with this last one Radiopharmaceutical (4.9%) in relation to the 111In-DTPA-octreotide. In the study di-Cho, 8 in 10 patients evaluated with 99mTC-HYNIC-TOC had the same image with 111In-DTPA-octreotide, but the diagnosis performance of the radiopharmaceutical with the technetium was significantly higher than the indium. Subsequently, the same group of authors reported values of sensibility 80%, specificity of 94% and diagnosis accuracy of 83% in a sample of 88 patients with TNE studied with 99mTc-HYNIC-TOC. Out of a total of 357 injuries detected, SPECT has shown 62 more injuries than the floated images. The efficacy of the hynic-TOC (99mTc) in the discovery of neuroendocrine tumors was proven by several studies (Decristoforo et al, 2000 by; Bangard et al., 2000). These studies have proven the diagnosis superiority to the radiopharmaceutical Octreoscan-In-111 (Hubalewska-Dydejczyk et al. 2006). Some types of lung tumors express neuroendocrine receptors. For these tumors, the hynic-TOC (99mTc) has proven to be an important diagnosis tool (Pavlovic et al., 2010).

Bibliographical references:

Gómez M, et al. 99mTc-OCTREOTIDE in patients with neuroendocrine tumors from the GI tract]. Acta Gastroenterol Latinoam. 2010 Dec;40(4):332-8.

Gabriel, Michael et al. “An intra-patient comparison of 99mTc-EDDA/HYNIC-TOC with 111In-DTPA-octreotide for diagnosis of somatostatin receptor-expressing tumors.” Journal of nuclear medicine: official publication, Society of Nuclear Medicine 44 5 (2003): 708-16.

Decristoforo C, et al. 99mTc-EDDA/HYNIC-TOC: a new 99mTc-labelled radiopharmaceutical for imaging somatostatin receptor-positive tumours; first clinical results and intra-patient comparison with 111In-labelled octreotide derivatives. Eur J Nucl Med. 2000 Sep;27(9):1318-25.

Pavlovic S, et al. The utility of 99mTc-EDDA/HYNIC-TOC scintigraphy for assessment of lung lesions in patients with neuroendocrine tumors. Neoplasma.2010;57(1):68-73.

Hubalewska-Dydejczyk A, et al. 99mTc-EDDA/HYNIC-octreotate scintigraphy, an efficient method for the detection and staging of carcinoid tumours: results of 3 years' experience. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2006 Oct;33(10):1123-33.

3. PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The active substance hynic-TOC is responsible for the connection to the receptors of somatostatin express in some tissues, and especially express in high density in tumor cells. The hynic thytroctreotide (6-hydrazinonicotininc acid) portion connected to Phel is responsible for the complexation of the technetium-99m. After the complexation with technetium-99m, the active substance of the final radiopharmaceutical preparation is 99mTc- (EDDA) 2HYNIC-Tyr3 – Octreotide.

The connection to the plasma proteins measured in the subsequent moments (20h) was 33-51%, while substantially lower directly after the injection (Decristoforo, Eur J Nucl Med, 2000). According to a study with 8 patients made by Gonzalez-Vazquez 2006 (App. Rad.Isotopes), the activity was accrued mainly in the liver, spleen, kidneys and, in a smaller amount, in the thyroid.

Elimination: The 99mTc has a short physical half-life (around 6 hours) and emanates radiation of low energy (141 keV). In two studies using dosages around 740 to 1000 MBq, the effective dosage calculated was around 3 to 6 mSv, i.e. around 6 mSv/1000 MBq (Gonzalez-Vazquez A, 2006 and Grimes J, 2011). This can be compared with the octreotide 111In-DTPA, around 50 mSv / 1000 MBq (IRCP 53/2008).

The radiopharmaceutical hynic-TOC (99mTc) is analogous of the somatostatin, peptide multifunctional synthesized by the neuroendocrine system and other cells present in several tissues and organs. The receptors of somatostatin are expressed by several neuroendocrine tumors and also in organs as the liver, spleen, pituitary gland, thyroid and kidneys. Other organs can be observed in consequence of the excretion of the radiopharmaceutical, such as bladder and ureters. It is quickly eliminated from the bloodstream: 35% of the injected activity remains in the bloodstream in 10 minutes and only 1%, 20 hours after the administration. The elimination is primarily through the kidneys: nearly 50% of the activity given is found in the urine in 6 hours and 85% within the first 24 hours. The gastrointestinal elimination represents only 2% of the total activity injected. It is not expected that the radiopharmaceutical hynic-TOC (99mTc) has any pharmaceutical effect when used in concentrations clinically relevant for the purposes of radiodiagnosis. Any data of safe pharmacology was presented; however, the cardiovascular adverse effects, of the CNS (central nervous system) or breathing system are not expected, based on the clinical experience of the product. Besides, once the product is given in a hospital environment, any safe pharmacology adverse effects are clinically attended.

The radiopharmaceutical hynic-TOC (99mTc) shall be given by intravenous via. The distribution of the drug is similar in rats. Four hours after the administration, the residual activity of the drug was found mainly in the tumor and in the kidney. The urinary excretion is the main via of elimination, being excreted in the first two hours.

In a clinical study with 58 patients of Chen, et al., 2009, any of the patients registered discomfort after the administration of HYNIC-TOC, which forwards to the low toxicity in its use. Histological evaluations of several tissues were performed and was seen that the toxicity becomes low due to its solubility in water. The hynic-TOC (99mTc) has polar feature, and favors its depuration by renal excretion (SEO, 2017).

4. CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to the hynic-TOC or any other component of the product.

5. WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

Category of risk in pregnancy: C. This medicine must not be used by pregnant women without medical orientation. During pregnancy or lactation, to use this radiopharmaceutical only in cases of extreme necessity, when the risks/benefits of the unborn child or newly born exposition to the radiation are justified by the importance of diagnosis. The administration of a radiopharmaceutical during pregnancy can cause mutagenic alterations in the unborn child. In the period of lactation, the technetium-99m (99mTc) is excreted by the breast milk. The breastfeeding must be suspended by, at least, 24 hours after the giving of the radiopharmaceutical and the milk produced during this period

must be disposed. To avoid near contact between the mother and the baby for 12 hours following the administration of the radiopharmaceutical.

For pediatric patients, the use must be considered carefully, considering the clinical necessity and the relation risk/benefit in the patients of this group.

This medicine must be prepared and given only in Services of Nuclear Medicine dully regulated along with the entities of nuclear and sanitary controls, by professionals with graduation and qualification in the safe handling of the radioactive material, in a way to comply with the requirements of protection against radiation and the ones regarding the pharmaceutical quality.

The components of the vials before the preparation are not radioactive. However, after the addition of the injectable solution of sodium pertechnetate (Na99mTc), this medicine becomes radioactive and a proper shield must be maintained in relation to the final preparation. Cares, as the use of proper shields, gloves and glasses must be mandatory.

The content of the vial is aimed only for the use in the preparation of the radiopharmaceutical hynic-TOC (99mTc) and must not be given directly to the patient. The components of the vials are sterile and pyrogen-free. It is essential to follow the instructions of preparation carefully and to adopt strict aseptic procedures during the preparation.

In the cases of patients with renal or liver failure, a stricter evaluation must be made, taking into consideration that there is a greater concentration in these organs. Intense hydration is recommended in these cases.

The analogous of somatostatin “cold” must be discontinued before the giving of the radiopharmaceutical, as they can compete with the connection’s sites. The analogous of short-term must be suspended, at least, 3 days prior to the exam date. Analogous of long-term, as Lanreotide, at least, 3 weeks and Octreotide, at least, 5 weeks prior to the planned study.

As HYNIC-TOC is a single injection with short half-life, the risk of pharmacokinetic interactions clinically relevant is low. Any study of interaction was performed.

It needs care in relation to the use of ionizing radiations. Thus, the disposal of radioactive residues (used materials, recipients and other residues) must be made in a proper place, following the rules of radioprotection.

6. DRUG INTERACTIONS

The concomitant administration of somatostatin analogous can cause false negatives, due to the competition for the receptor site. (Rachel P. R. et al. [Guidelines for the treatment of neuroendocrine tumors by the Brazilian research group in gastrointestinal tumor] eacancermedscalscience, Bristol, v. 11, 2017.

7. STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

This medicine is valid for 12 months from the date of manufacturing. To store under refrigeration (2 °C to 8 °C), in a dark place. The sterile and pyrogen-free solution of sodium pertechnetate (Na-99mTcO₄), without the presence of air, when added to the vial of OCTREO, produces a rapid label that remains stable *in vitro* during a period of 4 hours. After the complexation with technetium-99m (99mTc), store at room temperature (15 °C to 30 °C), under the light, for up to 4 hours. The product has the appearance of lyophilized white powder and after complexed must be a clear solution, free of visible particles or insoluble materials.

Bach number and dates of manufacturing and expiry dates: see packaging. Do not use medicine after the expiry date. For your safety, keep the medicine in its original packaging. Before to administrate it in the patient, observe the aspect of the labeled product, which must be clear and colorless.

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

The handling, storage and disposal of radioactive materials must be carried out in accordance with the Local Nuclear Regulatory Agency rules.

8. DOSAGE AND USE INSTRUCTION

Route of administration: intravenous.

The recommended activity for the use of diagnosis by image of neuroendocrine tumors that express receptors of somatostatin is administrated in a single dosage, by intravenous and it can vary according to the equipment, the protocol used and the indication of the exam, depending on the evaluation of the nuclear doctor.

The recommended activity for scintigraphy of tumor processes in adult patients with 70 Kg is 370 MBq to 740 MBq (10 to 20 mCi). For pediatric patients, the dosage must be adjusted according to age, weight and body mass, calculated according to the publishing Dosage Card version 5.7.2016 of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM). The dosage to be administrated to the patient must be measured by a system of calibration of radioactivity, adequate immediately prior to the administration (EANM, 2016).

After the administration, the acquisition of images shall be made in gamma camera. Two acquisitions shall be performed: the first, after one to two hours from the administration of the radiopharmaceutical; the second four hours after the administration of the radiopharmaceutical. The time of acquisition of the image varies according to the equipment and detector. A minor activity can be used when the equipment with detectors of high sensibility and resolution are used, resulting in an image of equivalent quality.

The concomitant administration of somatostatin analogos can cause false negatives, due to the competition by the receptor site, therefore the patient must suspend the use prior to the performance of the exam (Garai, et. al.,2016).

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

8.1 INSTRUCTIONS OF PREPARATION AND STORAGE AFTER THE COMPLEXATION

Use aseptic procedures and take precautions to prevent exposure to radiation.

- Remove the vials from the refrigerator and wait until it reaches the room temperature.
- Remove the plastic cap of the kit and do the asepsis of the superior part of the vials with 70% ethylic alcohol.
- Turn on the bain-marie and hold until the temperature reaches 100 °C.
- Put the vial A properly inside the lead shield, carefully.
- Reconstitute the lyophilized powder from vial A with 1 mL of sterile solution from vial B, avoiding the entrance of air in the vial.

- Without removing the needle, aspire an equal volume of air to maintain the pressure inside the vial.
- Homogenize the vial A reconstituted by inversion, slowly, until its content dissolves itself completely.
- After the reconstitution, add from 1 to 2 mL of sterile, pyrogen-free and oxidant-free solution of Na-99mTcO₄ (with maximum 30 mCi) recently eluted from a generator (less than 1 hour), with an inter-elution period no greater than 24 hours.

DO NOT USE THE FIRST ELUATE OF NEW GENERATORS.

- Homogenize smoothly and incubate for 10 minutes in bain-marie at a temperature of 100 °C. After the incubation, remove the vial from the bain-marie, transfer it back to the lead shield and let it cool at room temperature, for 5 minutes.

- Label the vial with the following information: name of the radiopharmaceutical, total activity, radioactive concentration and time of labeling.
- Prior to the administration, execute the verification of the visual aspect, pH and radiochemical purity.
- After the approval, extract doses in accordance with the patient’s body weight, taking care to avoid the entry of air when handling the flask. The dosage can have the volume completed with NaCl 0.9%, if necessary.
- The stability post-labeling, at ambient temperature, in a dark place, is 4 hours.

8.2 QUALITY CONTROL - RADIOCHEMICAL

Use three plates of silica gel 60 of 6.5 cm long and 1.0 cm wide, as illustrated in the figure 1. After the time of incubation for complexation has elapsed, add two drops of the material in the application line of each one of the plates. Put the Plate 1 in a chromatographic vessel containing butanone PA, put the plate 2 in a chromatographic vessel containing a solution of methanol/ammonium acetate 1 M (1:1) and put the Plate 3 in a chromatographic vessel containing a solution of sodium citrate 0.1 M. Wait until the solvents migrate to the top lines of each plate, which may occur at different times. Take the plates from the chromatographic tanks. Cut the plates 1 by half. Cut the plate 2 at 1.2 cm and plate 3 at 2.0 cm from the application point. Calculate the radiochemical purity according to the following formula. Analyze the results of radiochemical purity according to table 2.

NOTE: The solutions of ammonium acetate 1 M and sodium citrate 0.1 M must be prepared with distilled water.

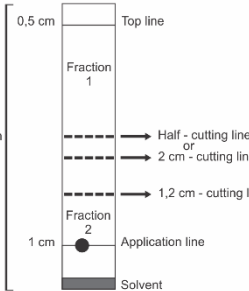


Figure 1 – Cut of the chromatographic plates

Radiochemical purity (%) = 100 – (% 99mTcO₄⁻ + % 99mTcO₃²⁻ + % 99mTc-colligant), in which:

PLATE 1: % 99mTcO₄⁻ =

Fraction
1
activity
_

x
100

Fraction
1+2
activity

{\displaystyle }

PLATE 2: % 99mTcO₂ =

Fraction
2
activity
_

x
100

Fraction
1+2
activity

{\displaystyle }

PLATE 3: % (99mTc-colligant + % 99mTcO₄⁻) =

Fraction
1
activity
_

x
100

Fraction
1+2
activity

{\displaystyle }

NOTE: % 99mTc-colligant = % (99mTc-colligant + % 99mTcO₄⁻) – % 99mTcO₄⁻

The radiochemical purity must be equal or higher than 90%

CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALISIS OF OCTREO (99mTc)			
Chromatographic System		99mTc) Species	
Stationary Phase	Mobile phase	Origin	Front
Plate 1	Butanone PA	OCTREO (99mTc) 99mTcO ₂ , 99mTc-colligant	99mTcO ₄ ⁻
Plate 2	Methanol/ Ammonium acetate 1M (1:1)	99mTcO ₂	OCTREO (99mTc) 99mTcO ₄ ⁻ , 99mTc-colligant
Plate 3	Sodium citrate 0,1M	OCTREO (99mTc), 99mTcO ₂	99mTc-colligant, 99mTcO ₄ ⁻

Table 2 – Chromatographic systems for the radiochemical control of the OCTREO (99mTc).

8.3 QUALITY CONTROL - pH

To apply a sample of radiopharmaceutical on the pH indicator strip. Wait 30 seconds and compare the color of the strip against the parameters set in its box. The pH range for the radiopharmaceutical OCTREO (99mTc) must be between 5.0 and 7.0.

8.4 PRECAUTIONS ON ADMINISTRATION

This medicine becomes radioactive after the addition of a solution of sodium pertechnetate. Cares, as the use of proper shield, gloves and goggles must be mandatory during the administration of the radiopharmaceutical. The vials are sterile and pyrogen-free. To preserve the sterility of the product, the vials must be handled in accordance with the Good Practices of Handling of Sterile Products (intravenous medicine).

8.5 PHYSICAL FEATURES OF METASTABLE TECHNETIUM-99m.

Technetium-99m (99mTc) has the ideal physical properties for the study of scintigraphy images. (99mTc) decays through the 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 on the main emitted radiation. Source: KOCHER, David C., “Radioactive Decay Data Tables,” DOE/ TIC-11026. 108(1981).

8.6 DOSIMETRY

Estimates of dosage absorbed of full body and of selected organs are listed in the table 4.

ESTIMATES OF DOSAGE OF ABSORBED RADIATION			
Organ	Adult (mGy/MBq)	Organ	Adult (mGy/MBq)
Adrenal	0.0060	Ovaries	0.042
Brain	0.0022	Pancreas	0.0071
Breast	0.0021	Red marrow	0.0030
Gallbladder	0.0062	Osteogenesis cells	0.0079
Inferior large intestine wall	0.0038	Skin	0.0019
Small intestine	0.0041	Spleen	0.030
Stomach wall	0.0049	Testicles	0.0024
Superior large intestine wall	0.0042	Thymus	0.0029
Heart wall	0.0040	Thyroid	0.0040
Kidneys	0.021	Bladder wall	0.014
Liver	0.012	Uterus	0.0045
Lungs	0.036	Full Body	0.0035
Muscles	0.030		
Effective dosage (mSv/MBq)		0,0051	

Table 4 – Dosimetry for administration of OCTREO (99mTc). Source: Grimes J et al., 2011.

8.7 EXTERNAL RADIATION

The radiation attenuation through lead shielding for technetium-99m (99mTc) is 5.4 microcoulombs/Kg-MBq-hr (0.78R/mCi-hr) at 1 cm. The attenuation of the emitted radiation by this radionuclide resulting from the interposition of several thicknesses of lead is described in the table 5.

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

Table 5 – Attenuation of radiation through lead shield.

The Molybdenum 99Mo decays to technetium-99mTc with a half-life of 2.75 days. The physical features of decay of molybdenum 99Mo are such that only 86.8% of the decayed molybdenum nuclei form 99mTc. Elution from the generator can be done at any time, but the amount of technetium 99mTc available will depend on the interval of time since the last elution. After six hours, nearly 47% of the maximum of technetium 99mTc is available. Ninety-five percent (95%) is reached after 24 hours. To correct to the physical decay of each one of the radionuclides, the fractions that remain in intervals of selected time are shown in the 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 decay; half-life of technetium-99m (99mTc): 6.02 hours.

9. SIDE EFFECTS

Undesirable effects can occur after the administration of the radiopharmaceutical. The reactions are considered unusual.

Unusual reaction (≤ 1/10,000): Fever, nausea, erythema, flaccidity, hypotension, bradycardia, dizziness, vertigo, headache, diaphoresis, arthralgia and asthenia, rarely anemia.

In cases of adverse events, notify the Notification System of Adverse Events to Medicines – VIGIMED, available at http://portal.anvisa.gov.br.

10. OVERDOSE

When an overdose of radiation with OCTREO (99mTc) is administrated, the dosage absorbed by the patient must be reduced as much as possible, with the ingestion of greater amounts of liquid, to eliminate the radionuclide of the body through the increase of the frequency of urination.

LEGAL NOTICE

Qualified Person: Amanda Minossi Cardoso - CRF-RS nº: 11443

MANUFACTURED BY:

GRUPO RPH

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Restricted use to hospitals and specialized clinics.

Medicinal product subject to medical prescription.

Code 002510