THERAGNOSTICS

Theragnostics Inc.
529 Main Street, Suite 1107
Boston, MA 12129

IMPORTANT PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

August 3, 2017

Subject: Temporary importation of Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection to address drug shortage issues

Dear Healthcare Professional,

Due to the current critical shortage of DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer, Theragnostics Inc. (Theragnostics) is coordinating with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to increase the availability of the drug. Theragnostics has initiated temporary importation of DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection into the U.S. market. This product is marketed in Germany and is manufactured in Dresden, Germany by ROTOP Pharmaka GmbH for Theragnostics.

At this time, no other entity except ROTOP Pharmaka GmbH, Germany through its distributor, Theragnostics, is authorized by the FDA to import or distribute the DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection in the U.S. FDA has not approved ROTOP Pharmaka GmbH's Kit for DMSA Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection product in the U.S.

Effective immediately, and during this temporary period, Theragnostics will offer the following presentation of ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection:

Product	Strength	Size	Marketing Authorization #
ROTOP DMSA (Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection)	One vial contains 1.74 mg powder with the active substance: 1.0 mg succimer	5 vials in a carton	3003663.00.00 Germany (NDC 71647-001-01)

The vial and carton labels will display the text, translated to English, as approved via the Marketing Authorization of EEA in Germany. At the end of this letter you will find a product comparison table with the prescribing information in English, as well as images of the labels for your reference.

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There are some differences in the labeling between the FDA-approved DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection (GE Healthcare) product and ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection (Theragnostics) product (please see the product comparison tables below). These differences do not alter the favorable risk/benefit of the drug:

- In alignment with current practice, the ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer label does not include a statement under the heading "Pediatric Use" that appears in the GE Healthcare label as follows: "Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established."
- Unlike the GE Healthcare label, the ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer label contains pediatric dosing information under the heading "How to Use ROTOP DMSA". Pediatric doses can also be calculated online through the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging website's Pediatric Injected Activity Tool.
- The ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer label does not state the product is sterile; however, like the GE Healthcare product, ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer is manufactured to be sterile.
- Side effects encountered with use of the ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer within the U.S. can be reported directly to Theragnostics, Inc., at 1-888-286-3848 rather than the foreign site referenced in the label for ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer.

ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection is available only by prescription in the U.S.

Please refer to the package insert for the FDA-approved DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer drug product for full prescribing information.

ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection (Theragnostics) does not contain a barcode. Institutions should manually input the product into their systems. Alternative procedures should be followed to assure that the correct drug product is being used and administered to individual patients.

To place an order, or if you have any questions about the information contained in this letter or the use of ROTOP DMSA Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection (Theragnostics), please contact Theragnostics, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, 1-617-286-7479, 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM Eastern time.

To report adverse events or quality problems associated with the use of this product, please call Theragnostics, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, 1-888-286-3848

CONTACT NUMBERS: Please use the following contact numbers as appropriate:
Phone: 1-617-286-7479
Fax: 1-617-398-6337

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Adverse reactions or quality problems experienced with the use of this product may be reported to the FDA's MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program either online, by regular mail or by fax.

- Complete and submit the report **Online**: www.fda.gov/medwatch/report.htm
- **Regular Mail or Fax**: Download form www.fda.gov/MedWatch/getforms.htm or call 1-800-332-1088 to request a reporting form, then complete and return to the address on the pre-addressed form, or submit by fax to 1-800-FDA-0178 (1-800-332-0178)

Sincerely,

Patrick J. Donahue
President & CEO

Attachments:
1. Product Comparison Table
2. Label Comparison Table
3. Vial and Carton Labels

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Attachment 1: Product Comparison Table

Comparison Table 1: Theragnostics vs. GE Healthcare Reference Product		
Characteristics	**Reference product:** MPI DMSA KIDNEY REAGENT (Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection)	**Theragnostics' product:** Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection
Conditions of use	DMSA is indicated for the use as an aid in the scintigraphic evaluation of renal parenchymal disorders.	Theragnostics' Kit is indicated for the use as an aid in the scintigraphic evaluation of renal parenchymal disorders.
Active ingredient	meso-2,3-dimercaptosuccinic acid	meso-2,3-dimercaptosuccinic acid
Inactive ingredients	stannous chloride dihydrate	stannous chloride dihydrate
	ascorbic acid	ascorbic acid
	inositol	---
	sodium hydroxide	sodium hydroxide
	hydrochloric acid	hydrochloric acid
	nitrogen	nitrogen
Route of Administration	Intravenous	Intravenous
Dosage form	Injection	Injection
Strength	N/A	N/A
Description	Each vial contains a sterile, pyrogen-free freeze-dried mixture of 1.0 mg dimercaptosuccinic acid, 0.42 mg stannous chloride dihydrate [0.38 mg (minimum) stannous chloride dihydrate ($SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$) and 0.46 mg (maximum) total tin expressed as stannous chloride dihydrate ($SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$)], 0.70 mg ascorbic acid, and 50.0 mg inositol. After freeze-drying, vials are sealed under a nitrogen atmosphere with a rubber closure. Sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid have been used for pH adjustment. When sterile, oxidant-free, pyrogen-free sodium pertechnetate $Tc^{99}m$ injection in isotonic saline is combined with the vial contents, following the instructions provided with the kit, a complex is formed. After 10 minutes' incubation the reconstituted solution is ready for intravenous injection.	One vial contains 1.74 mg powder with the active substance, 1.0 mg succimer. The excipients are: stannous chloride dihydrate, ascorbic acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid 36% and nitrogen.

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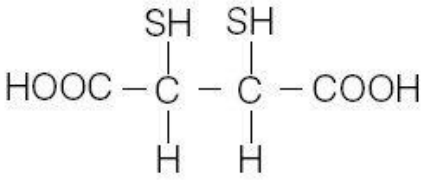
Attachment 2: Labeling Comparison Table

GE REFERENCE PRODUCT INSERT	DIFFERENCES	ROTOP-DMSA INSERT
	DMSA English translation note	This Package Leaflet and Summary of Product Characteristics was translated by the manufacturer based on the original German document (Vs. 4), authorized by the German Federal Institute for Drugs and Medicinal Services in November 2014.
DMSA **Kit for the Preparation of Technetium Tc99m Succimer Injection**	Product name specific for market	**Package Leaflet and Summary of Product Characteristics** **ROTOP - DMSA, 1.0 mg** **Kit for radiopharmaceutical preparation** Succimer
DIAGNOSTIC - FOR INTRAVENOUS USE	Insert layout specific to manufacturer; GE layout adjusted to "line" up to sections with ROTOP insert for ease of review German product specific instructions	**Read all of this leaflet carefully before you start using this medicine.** • Keep this leaflet. You may need to read it again. • If you have any further questions, ask your doctor or pharmacist. • This medicine has been prescribed for you. Do not pass it on to others. It may harm them, even if their symptoms are the same as yours. • If any of the side effects gets serious, or if you notice any side effects not listed in this leaflet, please tell your doctor or pharmacist. **In this leaflet**: 1. What ROTOP – DMSA is and what it is used for 2. Before you use ROTOP - DMSA 3. How to use ROTOP - DMSA 4. Possible side effects 5. How to store ROTOP - DMSA 6. Further information
DESCRIPTION Each vial contains a sterile, pyrogen-free freeze-dried mixture of 1.0 mg dimercaptosuccinic acid, 0.42 mg stannous chloride dihydrate [0.38 mg (minimum) stannous chloride dihydrate ($SnCl_2$•$2H_2O$) and 0.46 mg (maximum) total tin expressed as stannous chloride dihydrate ($SnCl_2$•$2H_2O$)], 0.70 mg ascorbic acid, and 50.0 mg inositol. After freeze-drying, vials are sealed under a nitrogen atmosphere with a rubber closure. Sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid have been used for pH adjustment. When sterile, oxidant-free, pyrogen-free sodium pertechnetate $Tc^{99}m$ injection in isotonic saline is combined with the vial contents, following the instructions provided with the kit, a complex is formed. After 10 minutes	Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer	**1. WHAT ROTOP – DMSA IS AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR** ROTOP - DMSA is a radiodiagnostic pharmaceutical. The kit contains the non-radioactive powder for reconstitution of the [^{99m}Tc]technetium succimer injection solution ([^{99m}Tc]-DMSA). The sodium [^{99m}T]pertechnetat which is needed for the preparation is not part of this kit. After labelling with sodium [^{99m}Tc]technetium pertechnetat solution, ROTOP - DMSA is used for static renal scintigraphy when adequate diagnostics are not possible using other diagnostic procedures (such as ultrasound): • to identify focal renal parenchymal

GE REFERENCE PRODUCT INSERT	DIFFERENCES	ROTOP-DMSA INSERT
incubation the reconstituted solution is ready for intravenous injection. Chemical Name: meso-2,3-dimercaptosuccinic acid **STRUCTURAL FORMULA:**  The succimer component of DMSA consists of more than 90% meso isomer and less than 10% d,l isomer. **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS** Technetium Tc99m decays by isomeric transition with a physical half-life of 6.02 hours[1]. The principal photon that is useful for detection and imaging studies is listed in Table 1. **Table 1. Principal Radiation Emission Data[1]** Radiation: Gamma 2; Mean % / Disintegration: 89.07; Mean Energy (keV): 140.5 [1] Kocher, David C., "Radioactive Decay Data Tables," DOE/TIC-11026,108 (1981). **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** DMSA is to be used as an aid in the scintigraphic evaluation of renal parenchymal disorders. **PRECAUTIONS** **General** As in the use of any radioactive material, care should be taken to minimize radiation exposure to the patient consistent with proper patient management and to ensure minimum radiation exposure to occupational workers. DMSA should be used between 10 minutes and 4 hours following reconstitution (see "Preparation" section). Any unused portion should be discarded after that time. Some patients with advanced renal failure may exhibit poor renal intake of Tc99m DMSA. It has been reported that satisfactory images may be	Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer	changes (e.g. in the case of renal infarction) • to identify norm variants such as atypical double kidney, small kidney, dysplastic kidney, horseshoe kidney, as well as to identify ectopic kidneys • to confirm absence of renal function in multicystic kidneys. **2. BEFORE YOU USE ROTOP - DMSA** **Take special care with ROTOP – DMSA** ROTOP - DMSA is not suitable for determining global renal function from the DMSA accumulation. In the case of proximal tubulopathies [^{99m}Tc]DMSA does not lead to a sufficient diagnostic renal accumulation. The patient must be well hydrated before and after administration. In order to keep radiation exposure to a minimum, patients must be encouraged to empty their bladders as often as possible during the first hours after the examination. For each patient it should be carefully considered whether the expected diagnostic benefits outweigh the risk linked to radiation exposure. In order to keep the radiation dose as low as possible, the administered activity may not be higher than that required for eliciting the diagnostic information.

GE REFERENCE PRODUCT INSERT	DIFFERENCES	ROTOP-DMSA INSERT
obtained in some of these patients by delaying imaging for up to 24 hours. The contents of the kit vials are intended only for use in the preparation of DMSA Injection and are not to be directly administered to the patient. The contents of the kit vials are not radioactive. However, after Tc99m is added, adequate shielding of the final preparation must be maintained. Radiopharmaceuticals should be used only by physicians who are qualified by training and experience in the safe use and handling of radionuclides and whose experience and training have been approved by the appropriate government agency authorized to license the use of radionuclides. **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility** No long term animal studies have been performed to evaluate carcinogenic potential, mutagenic potential, or whether technetium Tc99m succimer injection affects fertility in males or females. **Pregnancy Category C** Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with technetium Tc99m succimer injection. It is also not known whether technetium Tc99m succimer injection can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Technetium Tc99m succimer injection should be administered to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed. Ideally, examinations using radiopharmaceuticals, especially those elective in nature, of a woman of child bearing capability should be performed during the first few (approximately 10) days following the onset of menses. **Nursing Mothers** Technetium Tc99m is excreted in human milk during lactation; therefore, formula feedings should be substituted for breast feedings. **Pediatric Use** Safety and effectiveness in pedriatric patients have not been established. **Geriatric Use** Clinical studies of DMSA did not include sufficient numbers of subjects age 65 and over to determine whether they respond differently from younger patients. Other reported clinical experience has not	Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer	Radiopharmaceuticals may be received, used and administered only by authorised persons in areas specially designated for this purpose. The manipulation and use of these products is subject to the regulations of the local supervisory authority and/or requires appropriate permission. **Contraindications** ROTOP-DMSA should not be used in case of hypersensitivity to the active substance or to any of the excipients listed in section 6. **Using other medicines** Chemotherapeutic agents such as methotrexate, cyclophosphamide and vincristine can alter the biodistribution of [^{99m}Tc]DMSA. Shifting the acid/base balance, e.g. through ammonium chloride or sodium hydrogen carbonate, effects in vivo a change in the valence of the [99mTc]DMSA complex and in turn a lower accumulation in the renal cortex with simultaneous strong accumulation in the liver and rapid urine excretion. Mannitol leads to dehydration and in turn to a reduction in the extraction of [^{99m}Tc]DMSA. In the case of renal artery stenosis, ACE inhibitors can lead to a reversible insufficiency of the tubular function and in turn to a reduced accumulation of [^{99m}Tc]DMSA as a result of the reduction in filtration pressure in the affected kidney. If high doses of other chelating agents are injected at the same time, the stability of the [^{99m}Tc]DMSA DMSA may be influenced, thus effecting a change in kinetics. **Pregnancy and lacation** <u>*Pregnancy:*</u> No data on the clinical use of [^{99m}Tc]DMSA with pregnant women is available. If it is necessary to administer a radiopharmaceutical product to a woman of child-bearing age, she must have a pregnancy test first. If a woman has missed a period, it must be assumed that she is pregnant. In case of doubt, radiation exposure must be reduced to the minimum amount required to acquire the needed clinical information. In this case, alternative investigative methods must be considered that do not use ionising radiation. Radiopharmaceutical examinations of pregnant women also expose the foetus to radiation. For this reason, [^{99m}Tc]DMSA may only be used if there is a vital indication and if the expected benefit outweighs the risk to mother and child.

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identified differences in responses between the elderly and younger patients. In general, dose selection for an elderly patient should be cautious usually starting at the low end of the dosing range, reflecting the greater frequency of decreased hepatic, renal or cardiac function, and of concomitant disease or other drug therapy. This drug is known to be substantially excreted by the kidney, and the risk of toxic reactions to this drug may be greater in patients with impaired renal function. Because elderly patients are more likely to have decreased renal function, care should be taken in dose selection, and it may be useful to monitor renal function.	Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer	<u>*Lactation:*</u> Before administering [^{99m}Tc]DMSA to a breast-feeding mother, it must be considered whether the investigation could also be delayed until the mother has ceased breast-feeding and as to whether using a radiopharmaceutical is the most appropriate examination method, bearing in mind the secretion of activity into breast milk. If administering [^{99m}Tc]DMSA is deemed necessary, breast-feeding must be interrupted for at least 12 hours, and the expressed breast milk discarded. **Driving and using machines** Effects on the ability to drive or use machines have not been described. **Precautions for avoiding hazards for the environment** Radiopharmaceuticals must be prepared and used by the user under precautions for the protection from ionizing radiation and taking pharmaceutical quality standards into account. In accordance with the guidelines for Good Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Practice, work must be done under aseptic conditions. Patients treated with radiopharmaceuticals pose a risk for other persons based on external radiation exposure or contamination due to spilling urine, vomiting, etc. For this reason, the precautionary measures provided by the national radiation protection regulations must be observed. Contamination brought about by radioactivity that has been excreted by the patient must be avoided.
DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION The suggested dose range for slow I.V. administration to be employed in the average patient (70 kg) for renal parenchymal imaging is 74-222 MBq, 2-6 mCi technetium Tc99m succimer injection. The product must be used between 10 minutes to 4 hours following preparation (see "Preparation" section). Acceptable renal images may be obtained beginning 1 to 2 hours post injection. Any unused portion should be discarded after that time. The patient dose should be measured by a suitable radioactivity calibration system immediately prior to administration. Do not use after the expiration date stated on the label. The components of the kit are supplied sterile and pyrogen-free. Aseptic procedures normally		**3. HOW TO USE ROTOP - DMSA** Single intravenous use after preparation with sodium [^{99m}Tc]pertechnetate solution. Adults are given 0.3 to 1.0 mg succimer and activities of 70 MBq. Scintigraphic examinations should not be carried out until at least 1 hour after application; waiting 3 hours is preferable. In the case of very poor renal function, waiting periods of up to 6 hours should be observed. The patient must be well hydrated. <u>Children</u> The recommendation of the Paediatric Task Group of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM) of 1990 lists the paediatric dose scaled to body weight as a fraction of the adult dose:

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employed in making additions and withdrawals from sterile, pyrogen-free containers should be used during addition of sodium pertechnetate Tc99m injection solutions and during the withdrawal of doses for patient administration. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration. **WARNINGS** None. **ADVERSE REACTIONS** Rare instances of syncope, fever, nausea and maculopapular skin rash have been reported. **CONTRAINDICATIONS** None known.	Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer	<table><tr><td>3 kg = 0.1</td><td>22 kg = 0.50</td><td>42 kg = 0.78</td></tr><tr><td>4 kg = 0.14</td><td>24 kg = 0.53</td><td>44 kg = 0.80</td></tr><tr><td>6 kg = 0.19</td><td>26 kg = 0.56</td><td>46 kg = 0.82</td></tr><tr><td>8 kg = 0.23</td><td>28 kg = 0.58</td><td>48 kg = 0.85</td></tr><tr><td>10 kg = 0.27</td><td>30 kg = 0.62</td><td>50 kg = 0.88</td></tr><tr><td>12 kg = 0.32</td><td>32 kg = 0.65</td><td>52 - 54 kg = 0.90</td></tr><tr><td>14 kg = 0.36</td><td>34 kg = 0.68</td><td>56 - 58 kg = 0.92</td></tr><tr><td>16 kg = 0.40</td><td>36 kg = 0.71</td><td>60 - 62 kg = 0.96</td></tr><tr><td>18 kg = 0.44</td><td>38 kg = 0.73</td><td>64 - 66 kg = 0.98</td></tr><tr><td>20 kg = 0.46</td><td>40 kg = 0.76</td><td>68 kg = 0.99</td></tr></table> Activity of less than 20 % (15 MBq) of the adult dose generally does not allow a satisfactory assessment to be derived from the examination. **If you use more ROTOP – DMSA than you should** Due to the low amounts of substances used, overdosage in the pharmacological sense is not expected. Exposure to radiation resulting from an overdosage of radioactivity can be reduced by forced diuresis. **4. POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS** As all medicinal products, ROTOP - DMSA can cause side effects, although not everybody gets them. For assessing the side effects the frequency is classified as follows: <table><tr><td>Very common</td><td>observed in more than 1 patients in 10</td></tr><tr><td>Common</td><td>observed in less than 1 patient in 10, but more than 1 patient in 100</td></tr><tr><td>Uncommon</td><td>observed in less than 1 patient in 100, but more than 1 patient in 1,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rare</td><td>observed in less than 1 patient in 1,000, but more than 1 patient in 10,000</td></tr><tr><td>Very rare</td><td>observed in less than 1 patient in 10,000 or not known</td></tr></table> In very rare cases (< 0.01 %) after intravenous injection of the ready-to-use solution,

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		hypersensitivity reactions have occurred such as locally confined or general rashes, itching, drop in blood pressure, headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. Reactions can occur up to 24 hours after the injection. Although such reactions are very rare and usually very minor, appropriate instruments and medications for immediate treatment of allergic reactions (adrenaline, corticosteroids and antihistamines) should be within reach for possible emergency treatment at all times. Since the administered amounts of active substances are very low, the risks of use are mainly related to radiation exposure. Ionising radiation can cause cancer and genetic mutations. Since most radiopharmaceutical examinations are conducted with low effective radiation doses of less than 20 mSv, the probability of such effects occurring is expected to be low. The effective radiation dose is 0.62 mSv when the maximum recommended activity of this medicinal product is applied. **Reporting of side effects** If you notice any side effects please contact your nuclear physician responsible for supervising the administration. This also applies to any side effects not listed in this leaflet. You can also report any side effects directly to: Bundesinstitut für Arzneimittel und Medizinprodukte, Abt. Pharmakovigilanz, Kurt-Georg-Kiesinger Allee 3, D-53175 Bonn, website: http://www.bfarm.de. By reporting side effects you can help provide more information on the safety of this medicine. **5. HOW TO STORE ROTOP - DMSA** Keep out of the reach and sight of children. Do not use this medicinal product after the expiry date stated on the label. **Storage conditions** Store refrigerated (2 to 8 °C) in the original package. Radiopharmaceuticals must be stored in accordance with the regulations for radioactive protection and in particular be kept from unauthorised access. **Shelf life after opening and reconstitution**
Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer		
HOW SUPPLIED **Kit Contents** 5 Vials containing a freeze-dried mixture of 1.0 mg dimercaptosuccinic acid, 0.42 mg stannous chloride dihydrate [0.38 mg (minimum) stannous chloride dihydrate ($SnCl_2$•$2H_2O$) and 0.46 mg (maximum) total tin expressed as stannous chloride dihydrate ($SnCl_2$•$2H_2O$)], 0.70 mg ascorbic acid, and 50.0 mg inositol. 5 Labels 1 Package Insert NDC 017156-525-01		

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Storage Store the kit at 2°-8°C (36°-46°F) and protect from light.		The product labelled with [^{99m}Tc]technetium can be injected within 4 hours after reconstitution and has to be stored at room temperature (15–25 °C) during this time. **6. FURTHER INFORMATION** **What ROTOP – DMSA contains** One vial contains 1.74 mg powder with the active substance: 1.0 mg succimer The other ingredients are:
	Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer	Stannous chloride dihydrate Ascorbic acid Sodium hydroxide Hydrochloric acid 36% Nitrogen
This reagent kit is approved for use by persons licensed by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency pursuant to 32 Ill. Code Adm. Section, Section 330.260(a) and 335.4010 or under equivalent licenses of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, or an Agreement State. Manufactured for: GE Healthcare Medi-Physics, Inc. 3350 North Ridge Avenue Arlington Heights, IL 60004 1-800-633-4123 (Toll Free) By: GE Healthcare Ltd. Little Chalfont, HP7 9NA, UK GE and the GE Monogram are trademarks of General Electric Company. 43-4349H L/2331/04 Revised February 2006		**What ROTOP – DMSA looks like and contents of the pack:** The package consists of a carton with 5 vials. **Marketing Authorisation Holder and Manufacturer** ROTOP Pharmaka GmbH, Bautzner Landstr. 400, 01328 Dresden, Germany Tel: 0049 + (0) 351 – 26 310 210 Fax: 0049 + (0) 351 – 26 310 313 e-mail: service@rotop-pharmaka.de **This medicinal product is authorised in the Member States of the EEA under the following names:** Germany: ROTOP - DMSA **This leaflet was last approved in May 2017.**
		The following information is intended for medical or healthcare professionals only:
CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY After intravenous administration, technetium Tc99m succimer injection is distributed in the plasma, apparently bound to plasma proteins. There is negligible activity in the red blood cells. The activity is cleared from the plasma with a half-time		**PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES** **Pharmacodynamic properties** Pharmacotherapeutic group: Diagnostic radiopharmaceutical for renal diagnostics (ATC: V09CA02). Based on current research, for the low amounts of substances used for imaging techniques

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of about 60 minutes and concentrates in the renal cortex. Approximately 16% of the activity is excreted in the urine within two hours. At six hours about 20% of the dose is concentrated in each kidney. **EXTERNAL RADIATION** The specific gamma ray constant for technetium Tc99m is 0.78 R/hr-mCi at 1 cm. The first half value layer is 0.017 cm of Pb. To facilitate control of the radiation exposure from millicurie amounts of this radionuclide, the use of a 0.25 cm thickness of Pb will attenuate the radiation emitted by a factor of about 1,000. **Table 2. Radiation Attenuation by Lead Shielding** Shield Thickness (Pb) cm / Coefficient of Attenuation 0.02 / 0.5 0.08 / 0.1 0.16 / 0.01 0.25 / 0.001 0.33 / 0.0001 To correct for physical decay of this radionuclide, the fractions that remain at selected intervals after the time of calibration are shown in Table 3. **Table 3. Physical Decay Chart: Tc99m, half-life 6.02 hours** Hours / Fraction Remaining / Hours / Fraction Remaining 0* / 1.000 / 7 / 0.447 1 / 0.891 / 8 / 0.398 2 / 0.794 / 9 / 0.355 3 / 0.708 / 10 / 0.316 4 / 0.631 / 11 / 0.282 5 / 0.562 / 12 / 0.251 6 / 0.501 * Calibration Time **DISPOSAL** Any unused portion of the Tc99m-labeled kit must be stored and disposed of in accordance with the conditions of NRC radioactive materials license pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 20 and 35 or equivalent conditions pursuant to Agreement state regulation, or other regulatory agency authorized to license the use of radionuclides. The unlabeled residual materials may be discarded in ordinary trash, provided that the vials and syringes read background with an appropriate low-	Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer	no clinically relevant pharmacodynamic effects of [^{99m}Tc]DMSA are expected. **Pharmacokinetic properties** After intravenous injection, within 5 minutes over 70% of the [^{99m}Tc]DMSA is bound to theα-2 microglobulin fraction in blood plas ma. Binding to erythrocytes may be disregarded. One hour post injection, 25% of the radiopharmaceutical is already located in the renal cortex and only 30% remains in the plasma. Approx. 10% appears in the urine. In healthy persons, the plasma clearance of [^{99m}Tc]DMSA amounts to approx. 10 ml/min. (scaled to 1.73 sqm body surface). After approx. 3 hours, the maximum renal accumulation is reached. In healthy persons, at this point approx. 50% of the radiopharmaceutical is located in the renal cortex, approx. 20% remains in the plasma and just under 10% in the liver and muscles. Within 24 hours, approx. 30% is excreted with the urine. [^{99m}Tc]DMSA accumulates in the pars recta and convoluta of the proximal renal tubules – most likely due to peritubular reabsorption. On an intracellular level, the majority of the [^{99m}Tc]DMSA is bound to a soluble protein in the cytosol. This mechanism, which has not yet been explained in detail, is disrupted in the case of proximal tubulopathies (such as nephritides or the Fanconi syndrome), which can be recognised by the increased plasma clearance of [^{99m}Tc]DMSA and low renal accumulation. **Toxicological properties** Due to the low amounts of DMSA and stannous chloride contained in the kit, toxic effects brought about by the substances are not expected if used according to directions. Data on investigations on reproduction toxicity as well as on mutagenicity and cancerogenity are not available. **Special precautions for disposal and further directions for handling** The empty package is considered to be regular waste if the permitted level for [^{99m}Tc]technetium is not exceeded (≤ 0.5 Bq/g or 0.5 Bq/cm^2). Particulars indicating radioactivity must be removed prior to disposing of the non-radioactive waste and must be destroyed separately. Radioactive waste must be disposed of as provided by law. **MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER**

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range survey meter. It is suggested that all identification labels be destroyed before discarding.

RADIATION DOSIMETRY

The estimated absorbed radiation doses[2,3] to an average adult (70 kg) are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Absorbed Radiation Dose

Tissue	mGy / 222 MBq	rads / 6 mCi
Bladder Wall	4.2	0.42
Kidneys (total)	37.8	3.78
Renal Cortices	51.0	5.10
Liver	1.9	0.19
Bone Marrow	1.3	0.13
Ovaries	0.8	0.08
Testes	0.4	0.04
Total Body	0.9	0.09

[2] Method of Calculation: A schema for Absorbed-Dose Calculations for Biologically Distributed Radionuclides, Supplement No. 1, MIRD Pamphlet No. 1, J. Nucl. Med., p. 7, 1968.
[3] Biological Data: Arnold, R.W; Subramanian, G.; McAfee, J.G.; Blair, R.J.; Thomas, F.D.; Comparison of Tc99m complexes for renal imaging, J. Nucl. Med., 16, pp. 357-367, 1975.

Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer

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DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION/ RENEWAL OF THE AUTHORISATION

24/11/2005

DOSIMETRY

Radiation exposure

According ICRP publication 80 (Table 1) the following radiation doses will be absorbed:

Absorbed dose per unit of activity administered (mGy/MBq)					
Organ	**Adults**	**15 years**	**10 years**	**5 years**	**1 year**
Adrenals	0.012	0.016	0.024	0.035	0.060
Bladders wall	0.018	0.023	0.029	0.031	0.057
Bone surface	0.0050	0.0062	0.0092	0.014	0.026
Brain	0.0012	0.0015	0.0025	0.0040	0.0072
Breast	0.0013	0.0018	0.0028	0.0045	0.0084
Gall bladder	0.0083	0.010	0.014	0.022	0.031
Stomach wall	0.0052	0.0063	0.010	0.014	0.020
Colon	0.0050	0.0063	0.010	0.014	0.024
Intestine	0.0043	0.0055	0.0082	0.012	0.020
Upper large intestine	0.0050	0.0064	0.095	0.014	0.023
Lower large intestine	0.0035	0.0043	0.0065	0.0096	0.016
Heart	0.0030	0.0038	0.0058	0.0086	0.014
Kidneys	0.18	0.22	0.30	0.43	0.76
Liver	0.0095	0.012	0.018	0.025	0.041
Lungs	0.0025	0.0035	0.0052	0.0080	0.015
Muscles	0.0029	0.0036	0.0052	0.0077	0.014
Oesophagus	0.0017	0.0023	0.0034	0.0054	0.0094
Ovaries	0.0035	0.0047	0.0070	0.011	0.019
Pancrea	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03

GE REFERENCE PRODUCT INSERT	DIFFERENCES	ROTOP-DMSA INSERT

s	0	1	6	3	7
Red marrow	0.0039	0.0047	0.0068	0.0090	0.014
Skin	0.0015	0.0018	0.0029	0.0045	0.0085
Spleen	0.013	0.017	0.026	0.038	0.061
Testes	0.0018	0.0024	0.0037	0.0053	0.010
Thymus	0.0017	0.0023	0.0034	0.0054	0.0094
Thyroid	0.0015	0.0019	0.0031	0.0052	0.0094
Uterus	0.0045	0.0056	0.0083	0.011	0.019
Remaining organ	0.0029	0.0037	0.0052	0.0077	0.014
Effective Dose per unit of activity administered (mSv/ MBq)	**0.0088**	**0.011**	**0.015**	**0.021**	**0.037**

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In an adult (70 kg), after intravenous injection of 70 MBq (maximum dose) [^{99m}Tc]DMSA, the effective dose is approx. 0.62 mSv. The absorbed dose in the target organ kidney is approx. 12.6 mGy and in the critical organ bladder wall 1.26 mGy.

Radiophysical Properties

[99mTc]technetium is produced using a [^{99}Mo/^{99m}Tc] sterile generator and decays releasing gamma radiation with an energy of 140/142 keV with a half-life of 6.02 hours to [^{99}Tc]technetium, which in turn decays to stable [^{99}Ru]ruthenium; However, due to a long half-life of 214,000 years, ^{99}Tc itself is considered to be stable.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Instruction for labelling

[^{99m}Tc]technetium succimer injection solution is prepared under sterile conditions with a sodium [^{99m}Tc]pertechnetate injection solution (European Pharmacopoeia quality 4.00/0124 or 4.00/0283) directly before use. Oxygenation must be avoided.

Place the vial with powder in sufficient lead shielding with ample space and disinfect the stopper

Preparation
The following directions must be carefully followed for optimum preparation of technetium Tc99m succimer injection:

Note: Use aseptic procedures throughout and take precautions to minimize radiation exposure by the use of suitable shielding. Waterproof gloves should be worn during the preparation procedure.

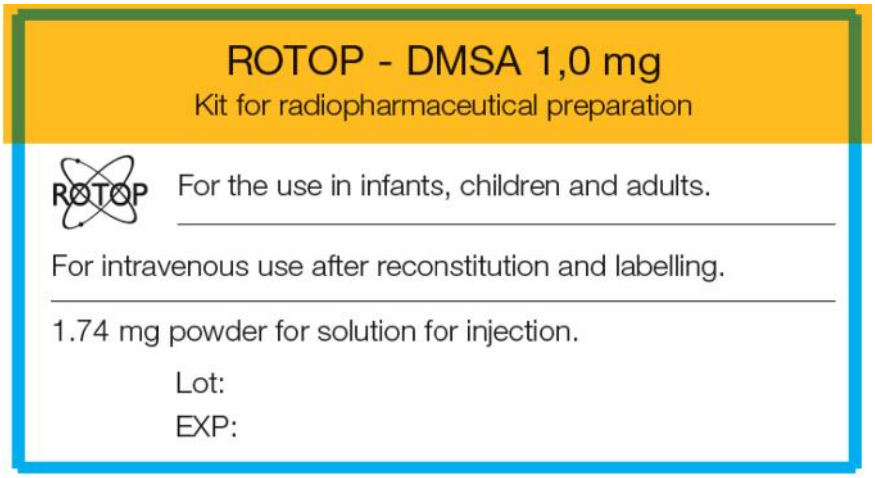
1. Place one of the vials in a suitable shielding container and swab the closure with a bacteriostatic swab.

GE REFERENCE PRODUCT INSERT	DIFFERENCES	ROTOP-DMSA INSERT
2. Using a 10 mL sterile syringe, inject an appropriate amount (see notes 1 and 2) of the eluate from a Tc99m generator into the shielded vial. Before removing the syringe from the vial withdraw an equivalent volume of nitrogen from the space above the solution to normalize the pressure in the vial. 3. Carefully invert the vial a few times until the powder is completely dissolved. 4. Assay the total activity, complete the label provided and attach to the vial. 5. Incubate the vial for at least 10 minutes at room temperature. 6. Use the preparation between 10 minutes and 4 hours following reconstitution. **Note:** 1. Not more than 1.48 GBq, 40 mCi technetium-99m in a volume of 1-6 mL should be added to the vial. 2. Before reconstitution, the eluate may be adjusted to the correct radioactive concentration by dilution with preservative-free, non-bacteriostatic saline for injection. 3. The use of technetium-99m solution complying with the specifications prescribed by the USP Monograph on Sodium Pertechnetate (99mTc) injection will yield a preparation of an appropriate quality. 4. It is recommended that with proper shielding and equipment, the final formulation be tested for radiochemical purity. If radiochemical purity is not adequate, discard the finished drug. Rx ONLY	Insert layout and details specific to manufacturer	(allow disinfectant to dry). Use a syringe with the smallest possible cannula lumen to transfer 5 mL sodium [^{99m}Tc]technetium pertechnetate solution with a maximum of 3 GBq to the vial. Use the same syringe to withdraw the appropriate gas volume from the vial for pressure compensation. Lightly shake the vial in order to completely dissolve the powder. The stopper should be well moistened as well. After 10 minutes reaction time, measure the overall activity. If needed, the finished injection solution can be diluted with sterile isotonic sodium chloride to a total volume of up to 10 mL. **Quality Control** Prior to use in the patient, the radiochemical purity of the [^{99m}Tc]technetium succimer injection solution must be tested using the method described below: <u>Preparation:</u> Type of test: Thin layer chromatography Plates used: Silica gel on a glass fibre plate, heated for 10 min. at 110 °C prior to testing Starting point: 1.5 cm from lower end of the plate Migration distance: 10 to 15 cm (in approx. 15 minutes) <u>Execution:</u> Use a capillary tube or pipette to extract a volume of approx. 5 µl and apply it to the plate. Chromatography begins immediately with a solution of methylethylketone (MEK) over a migration distance of 10 to 15 cm. Allow the plate to air-dry, and use a detector to determine the distribution of radioactivity. <u>Evaluation:</u> The [^{99m}Tc] technetium succimer complex remains at the starting point while [^{99m}Tc] pertechnetate migrates near the solvent front. Target value: ≥ 95.0 % [^{99m}Tc]technetium succimer ≤ 2.0% [^{99m}Tc]pertechnetate **CLASSIFICATION FOR SUPPLY** Pharmacy-only medicine

THERAGNOSTICS

Attachment 3: Product Labels

Vial



Carton