

# TechneScan<sup>®</sup>-HDP

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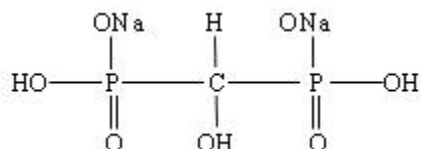
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Diagnostic—For Intravenous Use

### DESCRIPTION

TechneScan-HDP is supplied as a lyophilized powder, packaged under nitrogen in vials for intravenous administration after reconstitution with ADDITIVE-FREE sodium pertechnetate Tc 99m. Each vial contains 3.15mg oxidronate sodium and 0.258mg, minimum, stannous chloride (SnCl<sub>2</sub>•2H<sub>2</sub>O), 0.297 mg, theoretical, stannous chloride (SnCl<sub>2</sub>•2H<sub>2</sub>O), with 0.343 mg, maximum, tin chloride [stannous and stannic] dihydrate as SnCl<sub>2</sub>•2H<sub>2</sub>O as active ingredients. In addition each vial contains 0.84 mg gentisic acid as a stabilizer and 30 mg sodium chloride. The ph is adjusted with hydrochloric acid and/or sodium hydroxide. The ph of the reconstituted drug is between 4.0 and 5.5. The contents of the vial are sterile and non pyrogenic.

The chemical structure of oxidronate sodium is:



This radiopharmaceutical diagnostic agent, when reconstituted with ADDITIVE-FREE sodium pertechnetate Tc 99m forms a complex of unknown structure.

### PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Technetium-99m decays by isomeric transition with a physical half-life of 6.02 hours.<sup>1</sup> The principal photon that is useful for detection and imaging is listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Principal Radiation Emission Data<sup>1</sup>

Radiation	Mean Percent/Disintegration	Energy (keV)
Gamma-2	89.07	140.5

### EXTERNAL RADIATION

The specific gamma ray constant for Technetium 99m is 0.78 R/mCi-hr at 1 cm. The first half-value thickness of lead (Pb) for Technetium 99m is 0.017 cm. A range of values for the relative attenuation of the radiation emitted by this radionuclide that results from interposition of various thicknesses of Pb is shown in Table 2. For example, the use of 0.25 cm of Pb will decrease the external radiation exposure by a factor of about 1000.

Table 2. Radiation Attenuation by Lead Shielding

Shield Thickness (Pb) cm	Coefficient of Attenuation
0.017	0.5
0.08	10 <sup>-1</sup>
0.16	10 <sup>-2</sup>
0.25	10 <sup>-3</sup>
0.33	10 <sup>-4</sup>

To correct for physical decay of this radionuclide, the fractions that remain at selected time intervals after the time of calibration are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Physical Decay Chart: Technetium-99m 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

#### CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

During the 24 hours following injection, Technetium Tc99m-labeled TechneScan HDP is rapidly cleared from blood and other non-osseous tissues and accumulates in the skeleton and urine in humans. Blood levels are about 10% of the injected dose at one hour post-injection and continue to fall to about 6%, 4% and 3% at 2, 3 and 4 hours, respectively. When measured at 24 hours following its administration, skeletal retention is approximately 50% of the injected dose. TechneScan HDP exhibits its greatest affinity for areas of altered osteogenesis and actively metabolizing bone.

#### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

TechneScan HDP Tc 99m is a diagnostic skeletal imaging agent used to demonstrate areas of altered osteogenesis in adult and children.

#### CONTRAINDICATIONS

None known.

#### WARNINGS

This class of compounds is known to complex cations such as calcium. Particular caution should be used with patients who have, or who may be predisposed to hypocalcemia (i.e., alkalosis).

#### PRECAUTIONS

##### General

The components of the kit are sterile and non-pyrogenic. It is essential that the user follow the directions carefully and adhere to strict aseptic procedures during preparation. Sodium pertechnetate Tc-99m solutions which contain an oxidizing agent or saline solutions containing preservatives are not suitable for use in the preparation of TechneScan HDP Tc 99m.

Contents of the vial are intended only for use in the preparation of Technetium Tc99m Oxidronate and are NOT to be administered directly to the patient. Technetium Tc99m Oxidronate should be formulated within eight (8) hours prior to clinical use. Optimal imaging results are obtained one to four hours after administration. Technetium Tc99m Oxidronate as well as other radioactive drugs, must be handled with care, and appropriate safety measures should be used to minimize radiation exposure to the patients consistent with proper patient management and to insure minimum radiation exposure to occupational workers. Radiopharmaceuticals should be used only by physicians who are qualified by specific training 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. To minimize radiation dose to the bladder, the patients should be encouraged to drink fluids and to void immediately before the examination and as often thereafter as possible for the next four to six hours.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis,  
Impairment of Fertility

No long-term animal studies have been performed to evaluate carcinogenic or mutagenic potential or whether Technetium Tc99m Oxidronate affects fertility in males and females.

Pregnancy Category C

Animal reproduction studies have not been conducted with Technetium Tc99m Oxidronate. It is also not known whether Technetium Tc99m Oxidronate can cause fetal harm when administered to a pregnant woman or can affect reproduction capacity. Technetium Tc99m Oxidronate should be given to a pregnant woman only if clearly needed. Ideally, examinations using radiopharmaceuticals, especially those elective in nature, of a woman of childbearing capability should be performed during the first few (approximately 10) days following the onset of menses.

Table 4. Estimated Absorbed Radiation Doses\*

Ages	Newborn		1 Year Old		5 Year Old		10 Year Old		15 Year Old		Adult	
Weight (kg)	3.5		12.1		20.3		33.5		55.0		70.0	
Maximum Recommended Dose 2	45.5 MBq (1.2 mCi)		157.3 MBq (4.2 mCi)		263.9 MBq (7.1 mCi)		435.5 MBq (11.7 mCi)		715.0 MBq (19.3 mCi)		740.0 MBq (20.0 mCi)	
Tissue	Estimated Absorbed Radiation Doses											
	mGy		rads		mGy		rads		mGy		rads	
Kidneys	3.0	0.30	4.2	0.42	4.0	0.40	4.4	0.44	5.2	0.52	4.4	0.44
Ovaries	1.5	0.15	2.5	0.25	2.4	0.24	2.6	0.26	3.0	0.30	2.4	0.24
Red Marrow	10.9	1.09	12.9	1.29	10.6	1.06	10.0	1.00	10.0	1.00	9.6	0.96
Bone Surfaces	104.6	10.46	113.3	11.33	79.2	7.92	78.4	7.84	78.7	7.87	64.4	6.44
Testes	1.2	0.12	2.0	0.20	1.8	0.18	1.9	0.19	2.1	0.21	1.6	0.16
Bladder Wall	11.4	1.14	17.3	1.73	15.6	1.56	17.4	1.74	19.3	1.93	15.5	1.55
Total Body	1.8	0.18	2.7	0.27	2.6	0.26	2.7	0.27	3.0	0.30	2.5	0.25

\*Based on data in MIRD Dose Estimate Report No. 14. Bladder initially voided at 2.0 hours and then every 4.8 hours thereafter.

\*\*See Dosage and Administration section.

Nursing Mothers

Technetium Tc99m is excreted in human milk during lactation, therefore formula feedings should be substituted for breast feedings.

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Some hypersensitivity reactions, as well as nausea and vomiting, have been infrequently associated with technetium Tc99m Oxidronate.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

General Instructions

The recommended adult dose of technetium Tc99m-labeled Technescan HDP is 555 MBq (15 mCi) with a range of 370 to 740 MBq (10 to 20 mCi). The recommended pediatric dose is 7.4 MBq (0.20 mCi)/kg with a range of 7.4 to 13 MBq (0.20 to 0.35 mCi)/kg. The recommended minimum total pediatric dose is 37 MBq (1.0 mCi). The maximum total dose injected into a pediatric patient or adult is 740 MBq (20.0 mCi). Unit dose preparation instructions should be followed for pediatric patients. The radioactivity of each dose should be measured by a suitable radiation calibration

system just prior to administration. The dose should be given intravenously by slow injection. For optimal results imaging should be performed 1 to 4 hours post-injection.

#### RADIATION DOSIMETRY

The estimated absorbed radiation doses from an intravenous injection of technetium Tc99m-labeled TechneScan HDP are shown in Table 4.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR USE

All procedures should be conducted using waterproof gloves. Use shielded syringe during transport and administration of Tc99m solutions.

1. Remove plastic disc from TechneScan HDP vial and cleanse top by swabbing with alcohol. Note: If dose is for a single adult patient, see unit dose preparation method below.
2. Place vial in lead vial shield. Add 3 to 6 mL of sodium pertechnetate Tc 99m solution and secure with a fitted lead cover. In choosing the amount of Tc 99m radioactivity to be used, the number of doses desired, the activity of each dose [recommended adult dose is 555 MBq (15 mCi) with a range of 370 to 740 MBq (10 to 20 mCi)] and radioactive decay must be taken into account. The recommended maximum amount of Tc99m radioactivity to be added to the vial is 11.1 gigabecquerels (300 mCi). Note: The contents of the vial are now radioactive. Maintain adequate shielding using the lead vial shield and fitted lead cover during the life of the radioactive preparation.
3. Shake the vial gently, for approximately 30 seconds, to assure complete dissolution.
4. Record the time, date of preparation and the activity of the Tc99m labeled TechneScan HDP on the radioassay information label and affix to the vial.
5. Use within eight (8) hours of preparation. Refrigeration of the radio-labeled complex is not necessary. Discard unused material in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission or Agreement State regulations pertaining to the disposal of radioactive wastes.

#### UNIT DOSE PREPARATION

Preparing a dose for a single adult patient or for a pediatric patient

To minimize volume injected and to insure optimum solution concentration, reconstitute the vial contents in 3 to 6 mL of sterile, non-pyrogenic normal saline containing no preservatives. Shake the vial gently for approximately 30 seconds to assure complete dissolution, withdraw and discard all but approximately 1 mL of the solution. Add appropriate amount of sodium pertechnetate Tc99m for a single adult dose or for one or more pediatric doses and shake gently. Proceed with steps 4 and 5. No more than 1480 MBq (40 mCi) should be added to the vial when preparing multiple pediatric doses. Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually for particulate matter and discoloration prior to administration whenever solution and container permit.

#### HOW SUPPLIED

TechneScan HDP is supplied as a lyophilized powder packaged in vials. Each vial contains 3.15 mg oxidronate sodium and 0.258 mg stannous chloride ( $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), 0.297 mg, theoretical, stannous chloride ( $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), with 0.343 mg, maximum, tin chloride, [stannous and stannic] dihydrate as  $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . In addition, each vial contains 0.84 mg gentisic acid as a stabilizer and 30.0 mg sodium chloride. Kits containing 5 vials (NDC 00019-N099-B0) or 30 vials (NDC 00019-N099-D0) are available. The drug can be stored at room temperature both prior to and following reconstitution with ADDITIVE-FREE sodium pertechnetate Tc 99m.

This reagent kit is approved for distribution to persons licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to use byproduct material identified in Section 35.200 or under an equivalent license of an Agreement State.

<sup>1</sup> Kocher, David C., "Radioactive Decay Data Tables," DOE/TIC-11026,108, (1981).

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