SUMMARY OF PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS
for
Nanotop, kit for radiopharmaceutical preparation

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Nanotop

2. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE COMPOSITION

Each vial contains 0.5 mg nanocolloidal human albumin.
At least 95 % of human albumin colloidal particles have a diameter ≤ 80 nm.
Nanotop is prepared from human serum albumin derived from human blood donations tested according to the EEC Regulations.
The radionuclide is not part of the kit.

Excipient(s) with known effect
The reconstituted injection contains 0.24 mg/ml sodium.
For the full list of excipients, see section 6.1.

3. PHARMACEUTICAL FORM

Kit for radiopharmaceutical preparation
Powder (for solution for injection)

4. CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.1 Therapeutic indications

This medicinal product is for diagnostic use only.
This is indicated for adults and for the paediatric population.
After radiolabelling with *Sodium pertechnetate (^{99m}Tc) solution*, the suspension of nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin obtained is indicated for:

Intravenous administration
- Bone marrow scanning. (The product is not suitable to study the haematopoietic activity of the bone marrow).
- Inflammation scanning in areas other than the abdomen.

Subcutaneous administration
- Lymphoscintigraphy to demonstrate integrity of the lymphatic system and to differentiate venous from lymphatic obstruction.
- Preoperative imaging and intraoperative detection of sentinel lymph nodes in melanoma, breast carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, penile carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity and vulvar carcinoma.

4.2 Posology and method of administration

The medicinal product should only be administered by trained healthcare professionals with technical expertise in performing and interpreting sentinel lymph node mapping procedures.

Posology
Adults and elderly population
Recommended activities are as follows:
- Bone marrow scanning: 185 - 500 MBq as a single intravenous injection.
- Inflammation imaging: 370 - 500 MBq as a single intravenous injection.
- Lymphatic scanning: The recommended activity by single or multiple injections by subcutaneous (interstitial) is from 20 - 110 MBq per injection site.

Sentinel node detection
- The dose depends on the time interval between injection and the image acquisition or the surgery.
- Melanoma: 10 - 120 MBq in several doses by intradermal peritumoural injection.
- Breast carcinoma: 5 - 200 MBq in several doses each of 5 - 20 MBq to be administered by intradermal or subdermal or periareolar injection (superficial tumours) and by intratumoural or peritumoral injection (deep tumours).
- Prostate carcinoma: 65 - 400 MBq a median of 250 MBq in one to four doses it recommended to be injected intra prostate under ultrasound guidance.
- Penile carcinoma: 40 - 130 MBq in several doses each of 20 MBq to be administered intradermally around the tumour.
- Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity: 15 - 120 MBq to be administered by single or multiple peritumoural injections
- Vulvar carcinoma: 60 - 120 MBq to be administered by peritumoural injection.

Renal impairment / hepatic impairment
Careful consideration of the activity to be administered is required since an increased radiation exposure is possible in these patients.

Paediatric population
The activities to be administered to children and adolescents is recommended to be calculated according the recommended range of adult activity adjusted to body weight. The Paediatric Task Group of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM 1990) recommends calculating the administered activity from the body weight according to the following table.

Body weight (kg)	Part of adult dose	Body weight (kg)	Part of adult dose
3	0.1	32	0.65
4	0.14	34	0.68
6	0.19	36	0.71
8	0.23	38	0.73
10	0.27	40	0.76
12	0.32	42	0.78
14	0.36	44	0.80
16	0.40	46	0.82
18	0.44	48	0.85
20	0.46	50	0.88
22	0.50	52 - 54	0.90
24	0.53	56 - 58	0.92
26	0.56	60 - 62	0.96
28	0.58	64 - 66	0.98
30	0.62	68	0.99

In very young children (up to 1 year) a minimum dose of 20 MBq (bone marrow scanning) is necessary in order to obtain images of sufficient quality.
For use in children, it is possible to dilute the product before administration, see section 12.

Method of administration
For multidose use.
Intravenous administration:
- Bone marrow scanning: single intravenous injection.
- Inflammation scanning: single intravenous injection.

Subcutaneous administration:
- Lymphoscintigraphy: The product is given by single or multiple subcutaneous injections, depending on the anatomical areas to be investigated and upon the time interval between injection and imaging. The injected volume should not exceed 0.2 - 0.3 ml. A volume more than 0.5 ml per injection site must not be applied.
  The subcutaneous injection should be given after checking by aspiration that a blood vessel has not been inadvertently punctured.
- Detection of sentinel lymph nodes:
  - Melanoma: the activity is administered in four doses surrounding the tumor/scar, by injecting volumes of 0.1 - 0.2 ml.
  - Breast carcinoma: a single injection in small volume (0.2 ml) is recommended. Multiple injections may be used in particular circumstances/conditions. When using superficial injections, large volumes of injectate may interfere with normal lymphatic flow; therefore, volumes of 0.05 - 0.5 ml are recommended. With peritumoral injections, larger volumes (e.g. 0.5 - 1.0 ml) may be used.
  - Prostate carcinoma: the activity is administered through the rectum in prostate lobes under ultrasound (0.3 ml for each prostatic lobe).
  - Penile carcinoma: the dose should be administered thirty minutes after local spray anaesthesia by intradermal injection into three or four depots of 0.1 ml around the tumour of 0.3 - 0.4 ml. For large tumours not restricted to the glans, the product can be administered in the prepuce.
  - Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity: the activity is administered in two to four doses surrounding the tumor/scar in a total volume of 0.1 - 1.0 ml.
  - Vulvar carcinoma: the activity is administered in four peritumoural doses in a total volume of 0.2 ml.

Precautions to be taken before handling or administration of the medicinal product
This medicinal product should be reconstituted before administration to the patient. For instructions on extemporaneous preparation of the medicinal product before administration, see section 12.
For patient preparation, see section 4.4.
This agent is not intended for regular or continuous administration.

Image acquisition
Intravenous administration
- Bone marrow scanning: Images may be acquired 45 - 60 minutes after administration.
- Inflammation scanning: Dynamic imaging is performed immediately. Static imaging comprises an early phase, 15 minutes post-injection and a washout phase, 30 - 60 minutes post-injection.

Subcutaneous administration
- Lymphatic scanning: When imaging the lower limbs, dynamic pictures are taken immediately following injection and static imaging 30 - 60 minutes later.
  In parasternal lymph scanning, repeated injections and additional images may be required.
- Sentinel node detection:
  - Melanoma: Lymphoscintigraphic images are acquired starting after injection and regularly thereafter until the sentinel lymph node is visualized.
  - Breast carcinoma: Scintigraphic images of breast and axillary region can be acquired by early detections (15 - 30 minutes) and late detections (3 - 18 hours) after injection.
  - Prostate carcinoma: the tracer is injected the day before operation. The patient has previously received prophylactic broad-spectrum antibiotic (as for any prostate biopsy). The scintigraphic images are performed immediately after the patient has emptied his bladder.
  - Penile carcinoma: dynamic imaging can be performed immediately after injection and followed by static imaging at 30 minutes, 90 minutes, and 2 hours post-injection by using dual-head gamma camera.
  - Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity: dynamic acquisition for 20 to 30 minutes starting immediately after injection. Two or three simultaneous static images from one or both sides in the anterior and lateral projections are recommended. Static images can be repeated at 2 hours, 4 - 6 hours, or just before surgery. SPECT imaging may improve the identification of sentinel lymph nodes, especially close to the injection site. Repeat injection and imaging may be considered; however, proceeding to neck dissection is preferred in order to avoid a false-negative sentinel lymph node.
  - Vulvar carcinoma: image acquisition is to be obtained starting after the injection and every 30 min thereafter until the sentinel node(s) is visualized. The injection and images can be carried out the day before surgery or on the day of surgery. Planar images acquisition for 3 - 5 minutes in anterior and lateral views, and subsequent SPECT/CT images, are recommended.

4.3 Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance(s), to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1 or to any of the components of the labelled radiopharmaceutical.
In particular, the use of nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin colloidal particles is contraindicated in persons with a history of hypersensitivity to products containing human albumin.
In patients with complete lymph obstruction lymph node scintigraphy is not advisable because of the danger of radiation necroses at the site of injection.
During pregnancy, lymphoscintigraphy and sentinel node detection involving the pelvis is strictly contraindicated due to the accumulation in pelvic lymph nodes.

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Potential for hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions
The possibility of hypersensitivity including serious, life-threatening, fatal anaphylactic/ anaphylactoid reactions should always be considered. If hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions occur, the administration of the medicinal product must be discontinued immediately and intravenous treatment initiated, if necessary. To enable immediate action in emergencies, the necessary medicinal products and equipment such as endotracheal tube and ventilator must be immediately available.

Individual benefit/risk justification
For each patient, the radiation exposure must be justifiable by the likely benefit. The activity administered should in every case be as low as reasonably achievable to obtain the required diagnostic information.

Renal impairment / Hepatic impairment
Careful consideration of the benefit risk ratio in these patients is required since an increased radiation exposure is possible in these patients (see section 4.2).

Paediatric population
For information on the use in paediatric population, see section 4.2. Careful consideration of the benefits and risks is required since the effective dose per MBq is higher than in adults (see section 11).

Patient preparation
The patient should be well hydrated before the start of the examination and urged to void as often as possible during the first hours after the examination in order to reduce radiation.

After the procedure
Close contact with infants and pregnant women should be restricted during the initial 24 hours following the injection.

Specific warnings
It is strongly recommended that every time that Nanotop is administered to a patient, the name and batch number of the product are recorded in order to maintain a link between the patient and the batch number of the product.
Standard measures to prevent infections resulting from the use of medicinal products prepared from human blood or plasma include selection of donors, screening of individual donations and plasma pools for specific markers of infection, and the inclusion of effective manufacturing steps for the inactivation/removal of viruses. Despite this, when medicinal products prepared from human blood or plasma are administered, the possibility of transmitting infective agents cannot be totally excluded.
This also applies to unknown or emerging viruses and other pathogens.
There are no reports of virus transmissions with albumin manufactured to European Pharmacopoeia specifications by established processes.
Lymphoscintigraphy is not advised in patients with total lymphatic obstruction because of the potential radiation hazard at injection sites.
The subcutaneous injection must be made without pressure into loose connective tissue.
This medicinal product contains less than 1 mmol sodium (23 mg) per vial, i.e. essentially „sodium-free".
For precautions with respect to environmental hazard, see section 6.6.

4.5 Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

No interactions studies have been performed in adults or children.
Iodinated contrast media used in lymphoangiography may interfere with lymphatic scanning using nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin.

4.6 Fertility, pregnancy and lactation

Woman of childbearing potential
When an administration of radiopharmaceuticals to a woman of childbearing potential is intended, it is important to determine whether or not she is pregnant. Any woman who has missed a period should be assumed to be pregnant until proven otherwise. If in doubt about her potential pregnancy (if the woman has missed a period, if the period is very irregular, etc.), alternative techniques not using ionising radiation (if there are any) should be offered to the patient.

Pregnancy
Radionuclide procedures carried out on pregnant women also involve radiation doses to the foetus. Only essential investigations should therefore be carried out during pregnancy, when the likely benefit far exceeds the risk incurred by mother and foetus.
During pregnancy, lymphoscintigraphy involving the pelvis is strictly contraindicated due to the accumulation in pelvic lymph nodes (see section 4.3).

Breastfeeding
Before administering radiopharmaceuticals to a mother who is breast-feeding consideration should be given to the possibility of delaying the administration of radionuclide until the mother has ceased breast-feeding and as to what is the most appropriate choice of radiopharmaceutical, bearing in mind the secretion of activity in breast milk.
If the administration is considered necessary, breast-feeding should be interrupted for 24 hours and the expressed feeds discarded.
Close contact with infants should be restricted during the initial 24 hours following injection.

Fertility
No studies on fertility have been performed.

4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Nanotop has no or negligible influence on the ability to drive and use machines.

4.8 Undesirable effects

The following table presents how the frequencies are reflected in this section:
Very common (≥ 1/10)
Common (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10)
Uncommon (≥ 1/1,000 to < 1/100)
Rare (≥ 1/10,000 to < 1/1,000)
Very rare (< 1/10,000)
Not known (cannot be estimated from the available data)

Immune system disorders
Frequently not known: Protein allergic (hypersensitive) reaction, and hypersensitivity reactions (including very rare life-threatening anaphylaxis).
Very rare: local reactions, rash, itching, vertigo, hypotension

Other disorders
Exposure to ionising radiation is linked with cancer induction and a potential for development of hereditary defects. As the effective dose is 2.3 mSv when the maximal recommended activity of 500 MBq is administered these adverse events are expected to occur with a low probability.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions
Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via:

Lægemiddelstyrelsen
Axel Heides Gade 1
DK-2300 København S
Websted: www.meldenbivirkning.dk

For safety with respect to transmissible agents see section 4.4.

4.9 Overdose

In the event of administration of a radiation overdose with nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin no practical measure can be recommended

to satisfactorily diminish tissue exposure as the label is poorly eliminated in urine and faeces.

5. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

5.1 Pharmacodynamic properties

Pharmacotherapeutic group: Technetium (^{99m}Tc) nanocolloid, ATC-code: V09DB01.

Pharmacodynamic effects

At the chemical concentrations used for diagnostic examinations, nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin does not appear to have any pharmacodynamic activity.

5.2 Pharmacokinetic properties

Distribution

After intravenous injection, ^{99m}Tc-nanocolloid is rapidly cleared from plasma and more than 95 % is taken up within 15 minutes by the reticuloendothelial cells in liver, spleen and bone marrow. About 15 - 20 % is accumulated in the bone marrow, the rest being distributed to the liver (70 %) and spleen (10 %), with a constant concentration in these areas for a period of 0.5 to 2 hours. Following subcutaneous administration, approximately 30 - 40 % of the colloidal particles (less than 100 nm) of ^{99m}Tc-labelled albumin are filtered in the lymphatic capillaries, which have the principle function of draining proteins from the interstitial fluid and returning them to the blood. From here the particles are transported through the lymphatic vessels into the local lymph nodes and main lymphatic vessels, and are finally trapped in the reticular cells of the main lymph nodes. A fraction of the injected dose is phagocytosed by the histiocytes at the injection site. A fraction of the injected dose is transported in the blood and accumulates mainly in the reticuloendothelial system (RES) of the liver, spleen and bone marrow, minimal traces are eliminated through the kidneys.

Elimination

A small fraction of the ^{99m}Tc-radioactivity passes the kidney and is eliminated in urine. The proteolytic breakdown of the colloid begins immediately after its uptake by the RES, the products of degradation being excreted through the kidneys.

Half life

Following intravenous administration, the nanocolloid undergoes rapid plasma clearance with an effective half-life of 2 minutes by tissue distribution. Nanocolloid is broken down slowly with a biological half-life of about 32 hours.

Renal and hepatic impairment

Nanotop has not been studied in patients with severe renal or hepatic impairment.

Paediatric patients

No dedicated studies have been performed in paediatric patients. There is no reason to assume that the pharmacokinetics is different in children compared to adults.

5.3 Preclinical safety data

Toxicological studies with mice and rats have demonstrated that with a single intravenous injection of 800 and 950 mg, respectively, no deaths and no gross pathological changes at necropsy were observed.

No local reactions were observed in either mice or rats following subcutaneous injection of 1 g nanocolloidal albumin particles/kg body weight with 0.9 % saline injection.

These doses correspond to the contents of 50 vials per kg body weight, which is the 3,500-fold compared to the maximum human dose.

This medicinal product is not intended for regular or continuous administration.

Mutagenicity studies and long-term carcinogenicity studies have not been carried out.

Studies of toxicity to reproduction are not available.

6. PHARMACEUTICAL PARTICULARS

6.1 List of excipients

Stannous chloride, dihydrate
Glucose
Poloxamer 238
Disodium phosphate dihydrate
Sodium phytate

6.2 Incompatibilities

This medicinal product must not be mixed with other medicinal products except those mentioned in section 12.

6.3 Shelf life

Kit before reconstitution: 24 months from the date of manufacture.

Reconstituted product: should be used within 12 hours after labelling.

After radiolabelling, the medicinal product does not require any special storage conditions.

Chemical and physical stability in-use stability has been demonstrated for 12 hours at 25 °C. From a microbiological point of view, unless the method of opening/radiolabelling/dilution, precludes the risk of microbiological contamination, the product should be used immediately.

If not used immediately, in use storage times and conditions are the responsibility of the user.

6.4 Special precautions for storage

For storage conditions after radiolabelling of the medicinal product, see section 6.3.

Storage of radiopharmaceuticals should be in accordance with national regulations on radioactive material.

6.5 Nature and contents of container

10 ml multi-dose glass vial (Type I Ph.Eur.) sealed with bromobutyl rubber stopper and metal flip-off cap.

Pack sizes: Each kit contains 5 vials.

6.6 Special precautions for disposal and other handling

General warnings

Radiopharmaceuticals should be received, used and administered only by authorised persons in designated clinical settings. Their receipt, storage, use, transfer and disposal are subject to the regulations and/or appropriate licences of the competent official organisation.

Radiopharmaceuticals should be prepared in a manner which satisfies both radiation safety and pharmaceutical quality requirements. Appropriate aseptic precautions should be taken.

Contents of the vial are intended only for use in the preparation of nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin and are not to be administered directly to the patient without first undergoing the preparative procedure.

For instructions on extemporary preparation of the medicinal product before administration, see section 12.

If at any time in the preparation of this product the integrity of this vial is compromised it should not be used.

Administration procedures should be carried out in a way to minimise risk of contamination of the medicinal product and irradiation of the operators. Adequate shielding is mandatory.

The content of the kit before extemporary preparation is not radioactive. However, after sodium pertechnetate (^{99m}Tc) Ph. Eur. is added, adequate shielding of the final preparation must be maintained.

The administration of radiopharmaceuticals creates risks for other persons from external radiation or contamination from spills of urine, vomiting, or any other biological fluids. Radiation protection precautions in accordance with national regulations must therefore be taken.

Any unused product or waste material should be disposed of in accordance with local requirements.

7. MARKETING AUTHORISATION HOLDER

ROTOP Pharmaka GmbH
Bautzner Landstrasse 400
01328 Dresden, Germany

8. MARKETING AUTHORISATION NUMBER(S)

56210

9. DATE OF FIRST AUTHORISATION

26 June 2017

10. DATE OF REVISION OF THE TEXT

21 September 2023

11. DOSIMETRY

Technetium (^{99m}Tc) is produced by means of a (^{99}Mo/^{99m}Tc) generator and decays with the emission of gamma radiation with a mean energy of 140 keV and a half-life of 6.02 hours to technetium (^{99}Tc) which, in view of its long half-life of 2.13 x 10^5 years can be regarded as quasi stable.

Radiation exposure

The radiation dose estimation for a number of organs is based on MIRD reference man and MIRD S values, and has been calculated from biological data of organ uptake and blood clearance.

Intravenous Injection

The radiation doses absorbed by a patient weighing 70 kg, after intravenous injection of ^{99m}Tc-human albumin colloidal particles, are reported hereafter.

Organ	Absorbed dose (µGy/MBq)
Liver	78
Urinary bladder (wall)	25
Spleen	18
Bone marrow (red)	14
Ovaries	3.2
Testes	1.1
Whole body	5.1

The effective dose resulting from an administered activity of 500 MBq for an adult weighing 70 kg is about 2.5 mSv.

For an administered activity of 500 MBq the typical radiation dose to the critical organ (liver) is 39 mGy and the typical radiation dose to the target organ (red bone marrow) is 7.0 mGy.

Subcutaneous Injection

Lymphoscintigraphy

The radiation doses absorbed by a patient weighing 70 kg, after subcutaneous injection of ^{99m}Tc-human albumin colloidal particles, are reported hereafter.

Organ	Absorbed dose (µGy/MBq)
Injection site	12000
Lymph nodes	590
Liver	16
Urinary bladder (wall)	9.7
Spleen	4.1
Bone marrow (red)	5.7
Ovaries	5.9
Testes	3.5
Whole body	4.6

The effective dose resulting from the subcutaneous administration of a maximal recommended activity of 110 MBq for an adult weighing 70 kg is about 0.44 mSV.

For an administered activity of 110 MBq the typical radiation dose to the target organ (lymph nodes) is 65 mGy and the typical radiation dose to the critical organ (injection site) is 1320 mGy.

Sentinel node detection

In the case of subcutaneous administration for sentinel node detection it is assumed that the dose to the injection site, which varies greatly with location, injected volume, number of injections and retention, can be ignored due to the relatively low radiosensitivity of skin and the small contribution this makes to the overall effective dose.

In the case of sentinel node detection of breast carcinoma, the data listed below (ICRP 106) assumes no leakage occurs and the absorbed dose to the remaining breast is equal to the dose to the lungs.

Absorbed dose per unit activity administered (mGy/MBq)				
	6 hours to removal		18 hours to removal	
Organs	Adult	15 years	Adult	15 years
Adrenals	0.00079	0.00093	0.0014	0.0016
Bladder wall	0.000021	0.000039	0.000036	0.000068
Bone surfaces	0.0012	0.0015	0.0021	0.0026
Brain	0.000049	0.000058	0.000087	0.00010
Breast	0.0036	0.0039	0.0064	0.0069
Gall bladder wall	0.00053	0.00072	0.00093	0.0013
Gastrointestinal tract				
Stomach	0.00092	0.0013	0.0016	0.0023
SI	0.00011	0.00015	0.0002	0.00027
Colon	0.000083	0.00019	0.00014	0.00033
Intestinal wall upper colon	0.00012	0.00028	0.00020	0.00049
Intestinal wall, lower colon	0.000038	0.00007	0.000066	0.00012
Heart	0.0041	0.0052	0.0071	0.0091
Kidneys	0.00031	0.00042	0.00054	0.00073
Liver	0.0011	0.0014	0.0019	0.0024
Lung	0.0036	0.0039	0.0064	0.0069
Muscles	0.00066	0.00083	0.0012	0.0015
Oesophagus	0.0036	0.0050	0.0062	0.0087
Ovaries	0.000041	0.000048	0.000071	0.000083
Pancreas	0.00097	0.0011	0.0017	0.0020
Red bone marrow	0.00086	0.00092	0.0015	0.0016
Skin	0.0012	0.0014	0.0021	0.0024
Spleen	0.00068	0.00083	0.0012	0.0015
Thymus	0.0036	0.0050	0.0062	0.0087
Thyroid	0.00047	0.00062	0.00082	0.0011
Uterus	0.000041	0.000064	0.000071	0.00011
Remaining organs	0.00066	0.00083	0.0012	0.0015
Effective Dose (mSv/MBq)	0.0012	0.0014	0.0020	0.0024

The effective dose resulting from the subcutaneous administration of a maximal recommended activity of 200 MBq with the removal of the injection site 18 hours post-injection for an adult weighing 70 kg is about 0.4 mSv.

12. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

Withdrawals should be performed under aseptic conditions. The vials must not be opened before disinfecting the stopper, the solution should be withdrawn via the stopper using a single dose syringe fitted with suitable protective shielding and a disposable sterile needle or using an authorised automated application system.

If the integrity of this vial is compromised, the product should not be used.

Method of preparation

Nanotop does not contain preservatives.

Aseptic preparation and the attention of the radiation protection are necessary.

The formation of the nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin depends on a sufficient content of tin in the reduced state. Oxidation can affect the quality of the preparation. Air inlet has to be avoided strictly.

The specific activity of the applied nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin should be as high as possible, since only approx. 1 - 2 % of the activity is enriched in lymph nodes after subcutaneous administration. Therefore, it is recommended to use fresh eluate of a generator eluted shortly before the radiolabelling. Labelling should be accomplished with the highest possible activity shortly before administration.

For use in children, it is possible to dilute the product up to 1:50 with 0.9 % sodium chloride injection.

Radiolabelling / preparation of an injection suspension

1. Place the vial in a suitable lead shield. Sanitize the closure with a suitable alcohol swab and allow to air dry.
2. Add 185 - 5,550 MBq in 1 - 5 ml of sodium pertechnetate (^{99m}Tc) solution into the vial using a sterile syringe.
3. Then withdraw the same volume of nitrogen from the vial using the same syringe for pressure compensation. Do not use a venting needle.
4. Swirl gently to ensure complete resuspension (including upside-down motions) and allow to react for 10 minutes at room temperature.
5. If required, dilute the radiopharmaceutical up to 1:50 with saline solution (0.9 %).
6. Swirl the injection suspension immediately before withdrawing a dose from the vial. Swirl the syringe several times before injection.

Characteristics of the ready to use suspension

Volume:	1 - 5 ml
Colour:	clear, colourless
Particles:	more than 95 % smaller than 80 nm
Radiolabelled colloid:	≥ 95 %
pH-value:	7 - 8

Test for labelling yield

The radiochemical purity of the ready to use injection suspension can be controlled by thin layer chromatography.

Method A:

TLC plate:	Silica gel (KG-60) impregnated aluminium strips
Solvent:	Acetone R
Sample:	2 - 5 µl
Start:	1.5 cm from lower end
Running distance:	10 - 15 cm
Development time:	15 - 20 minutes, immediately after sample application
Detector:	a suitable detector is used

After development remove the strips from the chromatographic chamber, dry in air and laminate with adhesive foil at both sides.

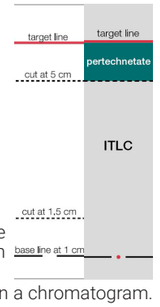
The spreading of activity is measured and displayed in a chromatogram. The percentages of the single peaks are calculated.

Nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin remains at the start, free (^{99m}Tc) pertechnetate can be found near the solvent front.

Do not use if the ready-to-use injection suspension contains more than 5 % free (^{99m}Tc)pertechnetate. The ready-to-use injection suspension and must be used within 12 hours.

(Alternative) Method B:

TLC plate:	Silica acid impregnated glass fibre strips (ITLC-SA)
Solvent:	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)
Sample:	1 - 2 µl
Start:	1.0 cm from lower end
Running distance:	6 - 8 cm
Development time:	5 - 10 minutes, immediately after sample application
Detector:	a suitable detector is used



After development remove the strips from the chromatographic chamber, dry in air and laminate with adhesive foil at both sides.

The spreading of activity is measured and displayed in a chromatogram. The percentages of the single peaks are calculated.

Nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin remains at the start, free (^{99m}Tc) pertechnetate can be found near the solvent front.

Do not use if the ready-to-use injection suspension contains more than 5 % free (^{99m}Tc)pertechnetate. The ready-to-use injection suspension and must be used within 12 hours.

Detection by radioactivity counters without spatial resolution:

After development remove the strip from the chromatographic chamber, dry in air and cut it at the prescribed position. Measure radioactivity of both parts separately. Relate activity of upper part to total activity.

Detection by radio-scanner:

After development remove the strip from the chromatographic chamber, dry in air and measure the activity distribution and display them in a chromatogram. Calculate the percentages of the single peaks.

$$\text{Impurity [\%]} = \frac{\text{Activity upper part}}{\text{Activity both parts}} \times 100\ \%$$