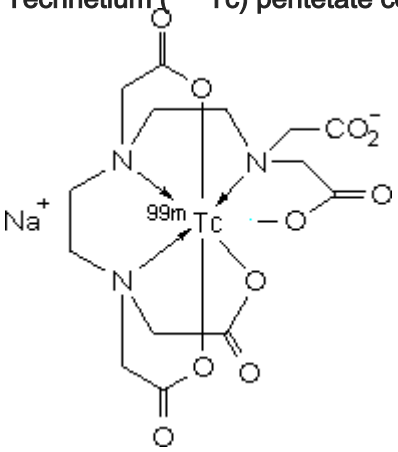
Technetium (^{99m}Tc) pentetate complex injection (Technetii (^{99m}Tc) pentetatis multiplex injectio)



$C_{14}H_{18}N_3NaO_{10}{}^{99m}Tc$

Chemical name. Sodium [*N*,*N*-bis{2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl}glycinato(5-)][^{99m}Tc]technetate(1-).

Other names. (^{99m}Tc)-DTPA injection.

Description. Technetium (^{99m}Tc) pentetate complex injection is a clear, colourless or slightly yellow solution.

Technetium-99m has a half-life of 6.02 hours.

Category. Diagnostic.

Storage. Technetium (^{99m}Tc) pentetate complex injection should be kept at a temperature between 2°C to 8°C.

Additional information. Wherever V is used within the tests of this monograph, V is the maximum recommended dose, in millilitres.

Requirements

Complies with the monograph for "Parenteral Preparations" and with that for "Radiopharmaceuticals".

Definition. Technetium (^{99m}Tc) pentetate complex injection is a sterile solution of technetium-99m complexed with diethylenetriaminepenta-acetic acid (pentetic acid) that is present in excess. The injection is suitable for intravenous administration and contains sufficient sodium chloride to make the solution isotonic with blood. The content of technetium-99m is not less than 90% and not more than 110% of the content of technetium-99m stated on the label at the reference date and time stated on the label. Not less than 95% of the total technetium-99m radioactivity is present as pentetate complex.

Manufacture

Radionuclide production. Technetium-99m is a radioactive nuclide formed by the radioactive decay of molybdenum-99. Molybdenum-99 is a radioactive isotope of molybdenum and may be produced by neutron irradiation of natural molybdenum or of molybdenum enriched in molybdenum-98 or it may be produced by uranium fission.

Production of radiopharmaceutical preparation. Technetium (^{99m}Tc) pentetate complex is prepared aseptically from sterile starting materials such as a sterile kit containing sodium or calcium diethylenetriaminepenta-acetate and stannous salt with sodium pertechnetate (^{99m}Tc) injection (fission or non-fission). The injection contains a variable quantity of tin (Sn) not greater than 1 mg/mL. It may have the pH adjusted and may contain reducing, chelating, stabilizing, filling and antioxidizing agents as well as antimicrobial preservatives and buffers. The injection may also be prepared under aseptic processing combined with sterilization by Filtration (see 5.8 Methods of sterilization).

Identity tests

• Either tests A and C or tests B and C may be applied.

A. Record the gamma-ray spectrum using a suitable instrument with a sample of technetium-99m, suitably diluted if needed. The spectrum is concordant with the *reference spectrum* of a specimen of technetium-99m in that it exhibits a major peak of 140 keV.

Standardized technetium-99m solutions are available from laboratories recognized by the relevant national or regional authority.

B. The half-life determined using a suitable detector system is between 5.72 and 6.32 hours.

C. Examine the radiochromatograms obtained in the test for Radiochemical purity. The distribution of the radioactivity contributes to the identification of the preparation.

pH value. Carry out the test as described in the monograph for “Radiopharmaceuticals”. pH of the injection, 4.0 to 7.5.

Sterility. The injection complies with 3.2 Test for sterility, modified as described in the monograph for “Radiopharmaceuticals”. Test for sterility will be initiated on the day of manufacture. The injection may be released for use before completion of the test.

Bacterial endotoxins. Carry out the test as described under 3.4 Test for bacterial endotoxins, modified as described in the monograph for “Radiopharmaceuticals”. The injection contains not more than 175/V I.U of endotoxins per millilitre. The injection may be released for use before completion of the test.

Radionuclidic purity. Record the gamma-ray spectrum using a suitable instrument and measure the half-life using a suitable method. Determine the relative amounts of technetium-99m and radionuclidic impurities that may be present.

Radiochemical purity. Carry out two separate tests as described under *1.14.1 Chromatography*, Thin-layer chromatography using silica gel R as the coating substance and methyl ethyl ketone R (system A) or a 0.9% solution of sodium chloride R (system B) as the mobile phases. Apply to the plates about 5 µl of the injection to be examined, suitably diluted to give an optimum count rate and develop for a distance of about 10 cm. Allow the plates to dry and determine the radioactivity distribution by a suitable method. In system (A), the technetium (^{99m}Tc) pentetate complex and hydrolysed technetium-99m have an Rf value of 0 and the pertechnetate ion has an Rf value of 1. In system (B), the technetium (^{99m}Tc) pentetate complex and the pertechnetate ion have an Rf value of 1 and hydrolysed technetium-99m has an Rf value of 0.

The sum of the percentages of radioactivity corresponding to the pertechnetate ion in system (A) and hydrolysed technetium-99m in system (B) is less than 5%. Not less than 95% of the total technetium-99m radioactivity is present as pentetate complex.

Chemical purity

Tin. Carry out the test as described under R2.1.4 Tin estimation by UV absorption, using 1.0 mL of a test solution prepared by diluting 1.5 mL of the injection to be examined to 25.0 mL with hydrochloric acid (1 mol/l) VS and mixing thoroughly. Prepare the reference solution by dissolving 0.115g of stannous chloride R in hydrochloric acid (1 mol/l) VS, diluting to 1000 mL with the same solvent and mixing thoroughly. The absorbance of the test solution is not greater than that of the reference solution; not more than 1 mg of Sn per mL.

Radioactivity. Measure the radioactivity as described under R.1.1 Detection and measurement of radioactivity in a suitable calibrated counting equipment by comparison with a standardized technetium-99m solution or by measurement in an instrument calibrated with the aid of such a solution (a good approximation may be obtained using an ionization chamber and employing a standardized solution of cobalt-57 provided that correction for the differences in the radiations emitted are made).

Standardized technetium-99m and cobalt-57 solutions are available from laboratories recognized by the relevant national or regional authority.

Biodistribution. Carry out the test as described under R3.1 Biological distribution using a set of three rats. Inject a volume less than 0.2 mL. At 2 hours post injection the sum of the percentages of radioactivity found in urine and bladder should be more than 85% of the injected radioactivity. Less than 1% of the injected activity should be found in liver.