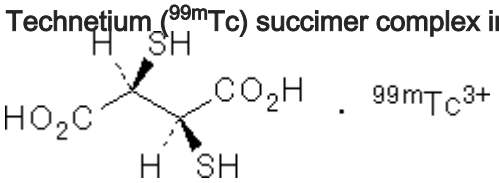
Technetium (^{99m}Tc) succimer complex injection (Technetii (^{99m}Tc) succimeri multiplex injectio)



$C_4H_6O_4S_2 . {}^{99m}Tc$

Chemical names. (2*R*,3*S*)-2,3-disulfanylbutanedioic acid complex with [^{99m}Tc]technetium(III).

Other names. (^{99m}Tc)-*meso*-2,3-Dimercaptosuccinic acid complex injection; (^{99m}Tc)-DMSA injection.

Description. Technetium (^{99m}Tc) succimer complex injection is a clear, colourless solution.

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

Category. Diagnostic.

Storage. Technetium (^{99m}Tc) succimer 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) succimer complex injection, is a sterile solution of technetium-99m complexed with *meso*-2,3-dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) 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 technetium (^{99m}Tc) succimer complex. The injection contains a variable quantity of tin (Sn) not greater than 1 mg/mL.

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) succimer complex injection is prepared aseptically from sterile starting materials such as a sterile kit containing *meso*-2,3-dimercaptosuccinic acid and a stannous salt with sodium pertechnetate (^{99m}Tc) injection (fission or non-fission). 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 major peaks 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 radiochromatogram 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, 2.3 to 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 the test as described under *1.14.1 Chromatography*, Thin-layer chromatography, using silica gel for chromatography R as the coating substance. Heat the plate at 110°C for 10 minutes. Apply to the plate about 5 µl of the injection to be examined, suitably diluted to give an optimum count rate. Develop immediately for a distance of about 10 cm with methyl ethyl ketone R. Allow the plate to dry in air and determine the radioactivity distribution by a suitable method. In this system, the technetium (^{99m}Tc) succimer complex has an Rf value of 0 and the pertechnetate ion has an Rf value of 1. Not less than 95% of the total technetium-99m radioactivity is present as succimer complex. Not more than 2% of the total technetium-99m radioactivity is present as pertechnetate ion.

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 0.115 g 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 as described. Determine the radioactivity in the kidneys (A1), the liver (A2) and the spleen (A3). At 1 hour post injection more than 40% of the injected radioactivity should be found in the kidneys. The ratio A1/A2+A3 is not more than 6.