

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

To: Shirley Xu	From: Jean Gresick-Schugsta, M.S., D.A.B.R.
FAX NUMBER: (610) 337-5269	Date: June 2, 2006
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Re: Request for additional information	YOUR REFERENCE NUMBER:

URGENT FOR REVIEW PLEASE COMMENT PLEASE REPLY PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Attached are copies of the derivation of the original calibration numbers for Sm-153 and Y-90, in accordance with the instructions included on each page.

The third page is a copy of the Zevalin instructions for the therapeutic dose using the Y-90 labeled material.

If you need additional information, please contact me.

Thank you.

Jean A. Gresick-Schugsta
Jean A. Gresick-Schugsta, RSO

YORK HOSPITAL - WELLSPAN HEALTH • 1001 SOUTH GEORGE STREET • YORK, PA 17405
PHONE: 717-851-5166 • FAX: 717-851-4381

PL KATHYIN REED
Administer Intravenously

In-111 Activity: _____ mCi Volume: _____ ml

P.O. #1 243405
Once your department establishes a Y-90 syringe calibration factor, it should be used for all subsequent patient doses of Y-90 Zevalin of this volume.

If you have any questions, please call your local Syncor Pharmacy

Robert [Signature]
DISPENSING PHARMACIST DATE 6-25-02

Syncor
The word for trust.
Worldwide.

NOTE: Your Radioactive Materials License may require that additional or other procedures be followed.

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CRCISR = 1183X100

PROCEDURE

149,000 cells/mm³

**MAX ALLOWABLE
DOSE ZEVALIN IS
(1184 MBq)**

...travenously at an initial rate of 50 mg/hr. ...on-related events do not occur, ...400 mg/hr. If hypersensitivity or an ...ad (see WARNINGS). The infusion

5.0 mCi (1.6 mg total antibody dose) ...micrometer low-protein-binding filter ...ZEVALIN. After injection, the line

...ep 1 administrations.

...an initial rate of 100 mg/hr (50 mg/hr if ...d increased by 100 mg/hr increments

...f 0.4 mCi/kg (14.8 MBq/kg) actual body .../kg) actual body weight for patients ...a period of 10 minutes. A 0.22 ...islon port prior to injection of Y-90 ...no. Precautions should be taken to ...IN injection. Close monitoring for ...is or symptoms of extravasation have ...The prescribed, measured, and ...able dose of 32.0 mCi (1184 MBq), ...th a platelet count <100,000/mm³

...llabeling procedure. Important, ...e Y-90 ZEVALIN dose.

...am immediately prior to ...nufacturer's specifications and

...employed. Waterproof gloves should ...-111 ZEVALIN. Appropriate shielding ...ng administration to the patient. The

Mallinckrodt, Inc.

...TION, Zevalin Therapeutic Regimen

...11 ZEVALIN. The use of high purity ...ired.

...temperature. Note: The ZEVALIN ...ese particulates will be removed by

...vial with a suitable alcohol swab and

...room temperature). To avoid the ...withdraw 10 mL of air from the

7. Transfer 5.6 mCi of In-111 chloride to the Reaction Vial with a sterile 1 mL syringe. Mix the two solutions and coat the entire inner surface of the Reaction Vial by gentle inversion or rolling.
8. With a sterile 3 mL syringe, transfer 1.0 mL of ZEVALIN (Ibritumomab Tiuxetan) to the Reaction Vial. Coat the entire surface of the Reaction Vial by gentle inversion or rolling. Do not shake or agitate the vial contents, since this will cause foaming and denaturation of the protein.
9. Allow the labeling reaction to proceed at room temperature for 90 minutes. Allowing the labeling reaction to proceed for a longer or shorter time may result in inadequate labeling.
10. Immediately after the 30-minute incubation period, using a sterile 10 mL syringe with a large bore needle (18 G - 20 G), transfer the calculated volume of Formulation Buffer from step 5.c. to the Reaction Vial. Gently add the Formulation Buffer down the side of the Reaction Vial. If necessary, to normalize air pressure, withdraw an equal volume of air. Coat the entire inner surface of the Reaction Vial by gentle inversion or rolling. Do not shake or agitate the vial contents. Avoid foaming.
11. Using the supplied labels, record the patient identification, the date and time of preparation, the total activity and volume, and the date and time of expiration, and affix these labels to the reaction vial and shielded reaction vial container.
12. Calculate the volume required for an In-111 ZEVALIN dose of 5 mCi. Withdraw the required volume from the Reaction Vial contents into a sterile 10 mL syringe with a large bore needle (18 G - 20 G). Assay the syringe and contents in a dose calibrator. The syringe should contain the dose of In-111 ZEVALIN to be administered to the patient. Using the supplied labels, record the patient identification, the date and time of preparation, the total activity and volume added, and the date and time of expiration, and affix these labels to the syringe and shielded unit dose container.
13. Determine Radiochemical purity. See Section C: Procedure for Determining Radiochemical Purity Section that follows DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF THE Y-90 ZEVALIN DOSE.
14. Store Indium-111 ZEVALIN at 2-8°C (36-48°F) until use and administer within 12 hours of radiolabeling.
15. See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: ZEVALIN Therapeutic Regimen Administration: Step 1
16. Discard vials, needles and syringes in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations governing radioactive and biohazardous waste.

B. PREPARATION OF THE Y-90 ZEVALIN DOSE

GENERAL:

Read all directions thoroughly and assemble all materials before starting the radiolabeling procedure. Important, significant differences exist in the preparation of the In-111 ZEVALIN dose and the Y-90 ZEVALIN dose.

The patient dose should be measured by a suitable radioactivity calibration system immediately prior to administration. The dose calibrator must be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and quality control for the measurement of Y-90.

Proper aseptic technique and precautions for handling radioactive materials should be employed. Waterproof gloves should be utilized in the preparation and during the determination of radiochemical purity of Y-90 ZEVALIN. Appropriate shielding should be used during radiolabeling, and use of a syringe shield is recommended during administration to the patient. The radiolabeling of ZEVALIN shall be done according to the following directions.

Required materials not supplied in the kit:

- A. Yttrium-90 Chloride Sterile Solution from MDS Nordion (shipped directly from MDS Nordion upon placement of an order for the Y-90 ZEVALIN kit)
- B. Three sterile 1 mL plastic syringes
- C. One sterile 3 mL plastic syringe
- D. Two sterile 10 mL plastic syringes with 18-20 G needles
- E. Instant thin-layer chromatographic silica gel strips (ITLC-SG)
- F. 0.9% sodium chloride aqueous solution for the chromatography solvent
- G. Suitable radioactivity counting apparatus
- H. Developing chamber for chromatography
- I. Filter, 0.22 micrometer, low-protein-binding (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, ZEVALIN Therapeutic Regimen Administration)
- J. Vial and syringe shield

Method:

1. Sterile, pyrogen-free Y-90 chloride must be used for the preparation of Y-90 ZEVALIN. The use of high purity Y-90 chloride manufactured by MDS Nordion is required.
2. Before radiolabeling, allow the contents of the refrigerated carton to reach room temperature. Note: The ZEVALIN vial contains a protein solution that may develop translucent particulates. These particulates will be removed by filtration prior to administration.
3. Clean the rubber stoppers of all of the vials in the kit and the Y-90 chloride vial with a suitable alcohol swab and allow to air dry.
4. Place the empty Reaction Vial in a suitable dispersing shield (pre-warmed to room temperature). To avoid the buildup of excessive pressure during the procedure, use a 10 mL syringe to withdraw 10 mL of air from the Reaction Vial.
5. Prior to initiating the radiolabeling reaction, determine the amount of each component needed according to the directions below:
 - a. Calculate the volume of Y-90 chloride that is equivalent to 40 mCi based on the activity concentration of the Y-90 chloride stock.
 - b. The volume of 50 mM sodium acetate solution needed is 1.2 times the volume of Y-90 chloride solution determined in step 5.a., above. (The 50 mM sodium acetate is used to adjust the pH for the radiolabeling reaction.)
 - c. Calculate the volume of Formulation Buffer needed to bring the Reaction Vial contents to a final volume of 10 mL. This is the volume of Formulation Buffer needed to protect the labeled product from radiolysis and to terminate the labeling reaction. For example if the volumes were 0.5 mL of Y-90 chloride, 0.6 mL of sodium acetate and 1.3 mL of ZEVALIN, then the amount of formulation buffer would be $10 - (0.5 + 0.6 + 1.3) = 7.6$ mL.
6. With a sterile 1 mL syringe, transfer the calculated volume of 50 mM sodium acetate to the empty Reaction Vial. Coat the entire inner surface of the Reaction Vial by gentle inversion or rolling.

12. Calculate the volume required for an In-111 ZEVALIN dose of 5 mCi. Withdraw the required volume from the Reaction Vial contents into a sterile 10 mL syringe with a large bore needle (18 G - 20 G). Assay the syringe and contents in a dose calibrator. The syringe should contain the dose of In-111 ZEVALIN to be administered to the patient. Using the supplied labels, record the patient identification, the date and time of preparation, the total activity and volume added, and the date and time of expiration, and affix these labels to the syringe and shielded unit dose container.
13. Determine Radiochemical Purity. See Section C: Procedure for Determining Radiochemical Purity Section that follows these DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF THE Y-90 ZEVALIN DOSE.
14. Store Yttrium-90 ZEVALIN at 2-8°C (36-48°F) until use and administer within 12 hours of radiolabeling.
15. See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: ZEVALIN Therapeutic Regimen Administration: Step 1
16. Discard vials, needles and syringes in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations governing radioactive and biohazardous waste.

Yttrium-90 ZEVALIN is suitable for administration by intravenous injection, no special shielding is required.

C. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING RADIOCHEMICAL PURITY
The following procedure should be used:

- A. At room temperature, place a 10 x 10 cm TLC-SG strip into a 10 x 10 cm chamber and cut the strip into 10 x 10 cm pieces.
- B. Place the TLC-SG strip into a 10 x 10 cm chamber and cut the strip into 10 x 10 cm pieces.
- C. Calculate the percent RCP as follows:
$$\% \text{ RCP} = \frac{\text{CPM}_{\text{top}}}{\text{CPM}_{\text{top}} + \text{CPM}_{\text{bottom}}}$$
- D. If the radiochemical purity is <96%, the preparation is not suitable for administration.

IMAGE ACQUISITION AND INTERPRETATION
The biodistribution of In-111 ZEVALIN should be determined by anterior and posterior gamma images. A set of images should be obtained at other timepoints may be needed. Images should be obtained with a medium energy collimator or a high energy collimator. The field-of-view gamma camera and medium energy photopeak set at 172 and 247 keV. The scan rate should be 7-10 cm/min for subsequent scans.

EXPECTED BIODISTRIBUTION

Visual inspection of the required gamma images:

- Activity in the blood pool areas
- Moderately high to high uptake in the liver
- Moderately low or very low uptake in the spleen
- Non-fixed areas within the bowel
- Focal fixed areas of uptake in the bone

Tumor uptake may be visualized in soft tissue. Increased or decreased uptake may be seen as areas of increased or decreased uptake in the tumor.

ALTERED BIODISTRIBUTION

The criteria for altered biodistribution are shown in the following gamma images:

- Intense localization of radiotracer uptake in the tumor
- Increased uptake in normal organs:
 - Diffuse uptake in normal lung
 - Kidneys have greater intensity
 - Fixed areas (unchanged with time)
 - In less than 0.5% of patients characterized by clear visualization of the kidneys

If a visual inspection of the gamma images indicates altered biodistribution, the ZEVALIN dose. The safety and efficacy of ZEVALIN have not been established. Possible causes of prominent non-fixed uptake in the bone marrow activity due to recent hematopoiesis with HAMA and HACA, should be considered. If a visual inspection of the gamma images indicates altered biodistribution, repeat biodistribution scans.

During ZEVALIN clinical development, increased uptake in the bone marrow has been reported. Although solid organ toxicity has not been reported, consideration should be applied before repeat administration to the same organ or structures.

Unit Dose Calibration Factor Form

Zevalin™
In111 and Y90
Ibirtumomab Tiuxetan

Geometry Consideration
for Dose Calibrators

Syncor
Pharmaceutical
Services

IMPORTANT NOTE: Because Yttrium 90 (Y-90) is a pure beta emitter, care must be exercised when making dose activity measurements in a dose calibrator. The accurate measurement of Y-90 is geometry and container dependent.

Syncor's dose calibrators have been tested and adjusted to measure Y-90 accurately through the use of a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) source of Y-90. All patient doses are dispensed in a 10 ml plastic syringe to maintain dose activity measurement accuracy.

You must establish a Y-90 syringe calibration factor for your dose calibrator. To do so, place this syringe in your dose calibrator. Manually select a calibration factor using the button or knob until the activity displayed matches that on the prescription at the stated calibration time.

Syncor Inc. Corporation
Pharmacy Service Center - NIST Accredited Vendor
Harrisburg, PA 17103

PHARMACY TRADING UNIT AL 02 Run
23 HUNTING RD
TEL: PA 17403-1048

DOSE: CYNTHIA SHI

R ID

Procedure	Date	
INH-Lymphoma Therapy	06 JUN 06	
Lot No.	Expires	
Y20010-17601	06/25/07 18:47	
Qty. Ordered		
Assay	As Ct	
3.750 mCi/ml		
Volume	Dispensed By	Checked
Qty. Dispensed		

Caution: To be used under the direct supervision of a physician.

Syncor determined that this syringe had the following assay at the time of calibration using the listed syringe calibration factor:

Syncor Dose Calibrator:

Make: CAPINTEC

Model: S-R

Serial Number: 51357

Y-90 Activity: 30 mCi Volume: 8 ml

Calibration Factor 56 x 10 *multiply displayed activity by 10

In-111 Activity: _____ mCi Volume: _____ ml

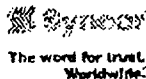
PL KATHYH NEED
Administer intravenously

Once your department establishes a Y-90 syringe calibration factor, it should be used for all subsequent patient doses of Y-90 Zevalin of this volume.

If you have any questions, please call your local Syncor Pharmacy

Robert [Signature]
DISPENSING PHARMACIST

6-25-02
DATE




NOTE: Your Radioactive Materials License may require that additional or other procedures be followed.

CRCISR = 1183 X100



Syncor Pharmacy Services

Quadramet® 
 Samarium Sm 153 Lexidronam Injection

**GEOMETRY CONSIDERATIONS
 FOR DOSE CALIBRATORS**

IMPORTANT NOTE: There will be differences in dose calibrator activity measurements from geometry variances between plastic syringes and glass vials containing Quadramet®.

You must establish a Sm-153 syringe calibration factor for your dose calibrator.

To do so, place this syringe in your dose calibrator. Manually select a calibration factor using the button or knob until the activity displayed matches that on the prescription at the stated calibration-time.

Syncor determined that when this syringe was assayed using the syringe calibration factor of 269, it assayed 75.6 mCi at the time of calibration.

Once your department establishes a Sm-153 syringe calibration factor, it should be used for all subsequent unit doses of Quadramet®.

If you have any questions, please call your local Syncor Pharmacy.

Syncor Int'l Corporation
 Pharmacy Service Center - 8181 Presidents Drive
 Hummelstown PA 17036 717/366-2222

APPLE HILL IMAGING, INC. Rt 02 Box 1
 25 MONUMENT RD
 YORK, PA 17403-5048

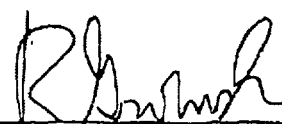
Doctor	SHEARER	#	[REDACTED]
Rx	[REDACTED]		[REDACTED] BX
Procedure	Osseous Pain Therap	Date	06 OCT 00
Lot No.	SM1531-27901	Expires	10/06/00 12:00
Qty. Ordered	75.00 mCi		
Assay	24.500 mCi/ml	As Of	[REDACTED]
Volume	3.0 ml	Dispensed By	[REDACTED]
Qty. Dispensed	75.6		

Caution: To be used under the direct supervision of a physician.

PL RULMAN

Administer Intravenously
 For I.V. Administration Only

P.O. #: 216179



DISPENSING PHARMACIST

262009

DATE

10-6-00

mad 74.0 - ok "269" @ 11a JJP