

30

Santa Monica
Hospital
Medical Center

DOCKET NUMBER 35-9
PETITION RULE PRM
(54FR 38239)

1225 Fifteenth Street
Santa Monica, CA 90404
(213) 319-4000

J. Michael Uszler, M.D.
Director, Department of Nuclear Medicine

'89 OCT 23 P 4:49

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DOCKETING AND SERVICE
BRANCH

October 17, 1989

Secretary of the Commission
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Docketing and Service Branch, Docket # PRM-35-9
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing to express my strong support for the Petition for Rulemaking filed by the American College of Nuclear Physicians and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. I am deeply concerned over the revised 10 CFR 35 regulations (effective April, 1987) governing the medical use of byproduct material as they significantly impact my ability to practice high-quality Nuclear Medicine/Nuclear Pharmacy and are preventing me from providing optimized care to individual patients.

The NRC should recognize that the FDA does allow, and often encourages, other clinical uses of approved drugs, and actively discourages the submission of physician-sponsored IND's that describe new indications for approved drugs. The package insert was never intended to prohibit physicians from deviating from it for other indications; on the contrary, such deviation is necessary for growth in developing new diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. In many cases, manufacturers will never go back to the FDA to revise a package insert to include a new indication because it is not required by the FDA and there is simply no economic incentive to do so.

Currently, the regulatory provisions in Part 35 (35.100, 35.200, 35.300 and 33.17 (a)(4) do not allow practices which are legitimate and legal under FDA regulations and State medicine and pharmacy laws. These regulations therefore inappropriately interfere with the practice of medicine, which directly contradicts the NRC's Medical Policy statement against such interference.

I would like to point out that restrictive NRC regulations will only jeopardize public health and safety by: restricting access to appropriate Nuclear Medicine procedures; exposing patients to higher radiation absorbed doses from alternative legal, but non-optimal, studies; and exposing hospital personnel to higher radiation absorbed doses because of unwarranted,

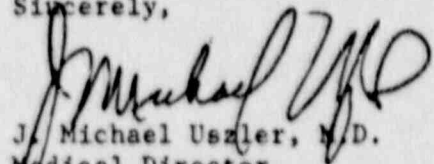
8910250344 891017
PDR PRM
35-9 PDR

DS/10

repetitive procedures. The NRC should not strive to construct proscriptive regulations to cover all aspects of medicine, nor should it attempt to regulate radiopharmaceutical use. Instead, the NRC should rely on the expertise of the FDA, State Boards of Pharmacy, State Boards of Medical Quality Assurance, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, radiation safety committees, institutional Q/A review procedures, and most importantly, the professional judgment of physicians and pharmacists who have been well-trained to administer and prepare these materials.

In closing, I strongly urge the NRC to adopt the ACNP/SNM Petition for Rulemaking as expeditiously as possible.

Sincerely,



J. Michael Uszler, M.D.
Medical Director,
Department of Nuclear Medicine