SCRIPPS CLINIC
AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SCRIPPS CLINIC MEDICAL GROUP
10666 NORTH TORREY PINES ROAD
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037
619 455-9100

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

287

'89 NOV 30 P5:02

V.C. Vint II, M.D.
Head
Division of Nuclear Medicine
Department of Radiology

Direct Line: 619 554-8740

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
DOCKETING & SERVICE
BRANCH

November 27, 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 a practicing Nuclear Medicine physician at Green Hospital of Scripps Clinic in La Jolla California, and have been for the past fifteen years. 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 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.

Finally, I would like to point out that highly 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, repetitive procedures. The NRC should not strive to construct proscriptive regulations to cover all aspects of medicine, not should it attempt to regulate

DS10

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 QA review procedures, and most importantly the professional judgement of physicians and pharmacists who have been well trained to administer and prepare these materials.

Since the NRC's primary regulatory focus appears to be based on the unsubstantiated assumptions that misadministrations, particularly those involving diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals, pose a serious threat to the public health and safety, I strongly urge the NRC to pursue a comprehensive study by a reputable scientific panels, such as the National Academy of Sciences or the NCRP, to assess the radiobiological effects of misadministrations from Nuclear Medicine diagnostic an therapeutic studies. I firmly believe that the results of such a study will demonstrate that the NRC's efforts to impose more and more stringent regulations are unnecessary and not cost-effective in relation to the extremely low health risk of these studies.

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

Sincerely,

Vinton C. Vint, II, M.D.
Department of Radiology

VCV/ab