

EFDEGE® 1.0 GBq/mL, solution for injection

Fludeoxyglucose [¹⁸F]

Marketing Authorisation countries

Countries	1 st Marketing Authorisation	Marketing Authorisation number
France	15.12.2003	34009 564 456 4 6 (11 ml); 34009 490 133 2 6 (25 ml)
Austria	25.05.2004	4-00020
Belgium	24.07.2006	BE285424
Croatia	18.12.2009	HR-H-199234710
Czech Republic	19.10.2005	88/328/05-C
Germany	21.06.2004	59726.00.00
Greece	31.12.2004	68514/2-12-2004
Hungary	15.09.2005	OGYI-T-10441/01 (11 ml); OGYI-T-10441/02 (25 ml)
Italy	19.12.2005	036751016 (11 ml); 036751028 (25 ml)
Luxembourg	30.07.2004	1523/04070003
Netherlands	03.02.2005	RVG 30417
Poland	15.02.2006	12105
Portugal	28.10.2005	5628383
Slovenia	12.12.2005	H/05/00528/001 (11 ml); H/05/00528/002 (25 ml)



EFDEGE® PET/CT scan: Patient with metastatic lung cancer

Courtesy of: Prim. Univ. Prof. Dr. Peter Lind;
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Klinikum Klagenfurt, Austria

CLINICAL PARTICULARS

This medicinal product is for diagnostic use only. Fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) is indicated for use with positron emission tomography (PET) in adults and paediatric population.

Oncology

In patients undergoing oncologic diagnostic procedures describing function or diseases where enhanced glucose influx of specific organs or tissues is the diagnostic target. The following indications are sufficiently documented (see also section 4.4):

Diagnosis

- Characterisation of solitary pulmonary nodules;
- Detection of cancer of unknown origin, revealed for example by cervical adenopathy, liver or bones metastases;
- Characterisation of a pancreatic mass.

Staging

- Head and neck cancers including assistance in guiding biopsy;
- Primary lung cancer;
- Locally advanced breast cancer;
- Oesophageal cancer;
- Carcinoma of the pancreas;
- Colorectal cancer particularly in restaging recurrences;
- Malignant lymphoma;
- Malignant melanoma: Breslow > 1.5 mm or lymph node metastasis at first diagnosis.

Monitoring of therapeutic response

- Malignant lymphoma;
- Head and neck cancers;

Detection in case of reasonable suspicion of recurrences

- Glioma with high grade of malignancy (III or IV);
- Head and neck cancers;
- Thyroid cancer (non-medullary): patients with increased thyroglobulin serum levels and negative radioactive iodine whole body scintigraphy;
- Primary lung cancer;
- Breast cancer;
- Carcinoma of the pancreas;
- Colorectal cancer;
- Ovarian cancer;
- Malignant lymphoma;
- Malignant melanoma;

Cardiology

In the cardiologic indication, the diagnostic target is viable myocardial tissue that takes-up glucose but is hypo-perfused, as it must be assessed beforehand using appropriate blood-flow imaging techniques.

- Evaluation of myocardial viability in patients with severe impaired left ventricular function who are candidates for revascularisation when conventional imaging modalities are not contributive.

Neurology

In the neurologic indication the interictal glucose hypo-metabolism is the diagnostic target.

- Localisation of epileptogenic foci in the presurgical evaluation of partial temporal epilepsy.

Infectious or inflammatory diseases

In infectious or inflammatory diseases, the diagnostic target is tissue or structures with an abnormal content of activated white blood cells.

In infectious or inflammatory diseases, the following indications are sufficiently documented:

Localisation of abnormal foci guiding the aetiological diagnosis in case of fever of unknown origin.

Diagnosis of infection in case of:

- Suspected chronic infection of bone and/or adjacent structures: osteomyelitis, spondylitis, diskitis or osteitis including when metallic implants are present;
- Diabetic patient with a foot suspicious of Charcot's neuroarthropathy, osteomyelitis and/or soft tissue infection;
- Painful hip prosthesis;
- Vascular prosthesis;
- Fever in an AIDS patient;
- Detection of septic metastatic foci in case of bacteraemia or endocarditis (see also section 4.4).

Detection of the extension of inflammation in case of:

- Sarcoidosis;
- Inflammatory bowel disease;
- Vasculitis involving the great vessels.

Therapy follow-up

Unresectable alveolar echinococcosis, in search for active localisations of the parasite during medical treatment and after treatment discontinuation.

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CLINICAL PARTICULARS

4.2. Posology and method of administration Posology

Adults and elderly population

The recommended activity for an adult weighing 70 kg is 100 to 400 MBq (this activity has to be adapted according to the body weight of the patient and the type of camera used and acquisition mode), administered by direct intravenous injection.

Renal and hepatic impairment

Careful consideration of the activity to be administered is required since an increased radiation exposure is possible in these patients. Extensive dose-range and adjustment studies with this medicinal product in normal and special populations have not been performed. The pharmacokinetics of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) in renally impaired patients has not been characterised.

Paediatric population

The use in children and adolescents has to be considered carefully, based upon clinical needs and assessing the risk/benefit ratio in this patient group. The activities to be administered to children and to adolescents may be calculated according to the recommendations of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM) paediatric dosage card; the activity administered to children and to adolescents may be calculated by multiplying a baseline activity (for calculation purposes) by the weight-dependent multiples given in the table below.

$$[MBq]_{\text{Administered}} = \text{Baseline Activity} \times \text{Multiple}$$

The baseline activity for 2D imaging is 25.9 MBq and for 3D imaging 14.0 MBq (recommended in children).

Weight [kg]	Multiple	Weight [kg]	Multiple	Weight [kg]	Multiple
3	1	22	5.29	42	9.14
4	1.14	24	5.71	44	9.57
6	1.71	26	6.14	46	10.00
8	2.14	28	6.43	48	10.29
10	2.71	30	6.86	50	10.71
12	3.14	32	7.29	52-54	11.29
14	3.57	34	7.72	56-58	12.00
16	4.00	36	8.00	60-62	12.71
18	4.43	38	8.43	64-66	13.43
20	4.86	40	8.86	68	14.00

Method of administration

For intravenous injection.

For multidose use.

The activity of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) has to be measured with activimeter immediately prior to injection.

The injection of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) must be intravenous in order to avoid irradiation as a result of local extravasation, as well as imaging artefacts.

For instructions on dilution of the medicinal product before administration, see section 12. For patient preparation, see section 4.4.

Image acquisition

The emission scans are usually started 45 to 60 minutes after the injection of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F). Provided a sufficient activity remains for adequate counting statistics, fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F)-PET can also be performed up to two or three hours after administration, thus reducing background activity.

If required, repeated fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F)-PET examinations can be reiterated within a short period of time.

4.3. Contraindications

Hypersensitivity to the active substance, to any of the excipients listed in section 6.1 or to any of the components of the labelled radiopharmaceutical.

4.4. Special warnings and precautions for use

Potential for hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions

If hypersensitivity or anaphylactic reactions occur, the administration of the medicinal product must be discontinued immediately and intravenous treatment initiated, if necessary. To enable immediate action in emergencies, the necessary medicinal products and equipment such as endotracheal tube and ventilator must be immediately available.

Individual benefit/risk justification

For each patient, the radiation exposure must be justifiable by the likely benefit. The activity administered should in every case be as low as reasonably achievable to obtain the required diagnostic information.

Renal and hepatic impairment

Due to the major renal excretion of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F), in patients with reduced kidney function, careful consideration of the benefit risk ratio in these patients is required since an increased radiation exposure is possible. Activity should be adjusted if necessary.

Paediatric population

For information on the use in paediatric population, see section 4.2 or 5.1.

Careful consideration of the indication is required since the effective dose per MBq is higher than in adults (see section 11).

Patient preparation

EFDEGE should be given to sufficiently hydrated patients fasting for a minimum of 4 hours, in order to obtain a maximum target activity, since glucose uptake in the cells is limited ("saturation kinetics"). The amount of liquid should not be limited (beverages containing glucose must be avoided). In order to obtain images of best quality and to reduce the radiation exposure of the bladder, patients should be encouraged to drink sufficient amounts and to empty their bladder prior to and after the PET examination.

• Oncology and neurology and infectious diseases

In order to avoid hyperfixation of the tracer in muscle, it is advisable for patients to avoid all strenuous physical activity prior to the examination and to remain at rest between the injection and examination and during acquisition of images (patients should be comfortably lying down without reading or speaking). The cerebral glucose metabolism depends on the brain activity. Thus, neurological examinations should be performed after a relaxation period in a darkened room and with low background noise.

A blood glucose test should be performed prior to administration since hyperglycaemia may result in a reduced sensitivity of EFDEGE, especially when glycaemia is greater than 8 mmol/L. Similarly, PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) should be avoided in subjects presenting uncontrolled diabetes.

• Cardiology

Since glucose uptake in the myocardium is insulin-dependent, for a myocardial examination a glucose loading of 50 g approximately 1 hour prior to the administration of EFDEGE is recommended. Alternatively, especially for patients with diabetes mellitus, the blood sugar level can be adjusted by a combined infusion of insulin and glucose (insulin-glucose-clamp) if needed.

Interpretation of the FDG PET examination:

In the exploration of inflammatory bowel diseases, diagnostic performance of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) has not been directly compared with that of scintigraphy using labelled white blood cells which may be indicated prior to fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) PET or after fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) PET when inconclusive.

Infectious and/or inflammatory diseases as well as regenerative processes after surgery can result in a significant uptake of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) and therefore lead to false positive results, when search for infectious or inflammatory lesions is not the aim of the fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) PET. In cases where fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) accumulation can be caused by either cancer, infection or inflammation, additional diagnostic techniques for the determination of the causative pathologic alteration may be required to supplement the information obtained by PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F). In some settings e.g. staging of myeloma, both malignant and infectious foci are searched for and may be distinguished with a good accuracy on topographic criteria e.g. uptake at extramedullary sites and/or bone and joint lesions would be atypical for multiple myeloma lesions and identified cases associated with infection. There are currently no other criteria to distinguish infection and inflammation by means of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) imaging.

Because of the high physiologic uptake of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) within brain, heart and kidneys, PET/CT with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) has not been evaluated for the detection of septic metastatic foci in these organs, when the patient has been referred due to bacteraemia or endocarditis.

False positive or false negative PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) results cannot be excluded after radiotherapy within the first 2-4 months. If the clinical indication is demanding an earlier diagnosis by PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F), the reason for earlier PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) examination must be reasonably documented.

A delay of at least 4-6 weeks after the last administration of chemotherapy is optimal, in particular to avoid false negative results. If the clinical indication is demanding an earlier diagnosis by PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F), the reason for earlier PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) examination must be reasonably documented. In case of chemotherapy regimen with cycles shorter than 4 weeks, the PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) examination should be done just before re-starting a new cycle.

In low-grade lymphoma, lower oesophagus cancer and suspicion of recurrent ovarian cancer, only positive predictive values have to be considered because of a limited sensitivity of PET with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F).

Fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) is not effective in detecting brain metastases. The accuracy of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) PET imaging is better using PET/CT than PET cameras alone.

When a hybrid PET-CT scanner is used with or without administration CT contrast media, some artefacts may occur on the attenuation-corrected PET images.

After the procedure

Close contact with infants and pregnant women should be restricted during the initial 12 hours following the injection.

Specific warnings

Depending on the time when you administer the injection, the content of sodium given to the patient may in some cases be greater than 1 mmol (23 mg). This should be taken into account in patient on low sodium diet.

Precautions with respect to environmental hazard see section 6.6.

4.5. Interaction with other medicinal products and other forms of interaction

All medicinal products that modify blood glucose levels can affect the sensitivity of the examination (e.g. corticosteroids, valproate, carbamazepine, phenytoin, phenobarbital and catecholamines).

Under administration of colony-stimulating factors (CSFs) there is an increased uptake of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) in the bone marrow and the spleen for several days. This must be taken into account for the interpretation of PET imaging. Separating CSF therapy from PET imaging by an interval of at least 5 days may diminish this interference.

The administration of glucose and insulin influences the influx of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) into the cells. In the case of high blood glucose levels as well as low plasma insulin levels, the influx of fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) into organs and tumours is reduced.

No formal studies on the interaction between fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) and any contrast for computed tomography have been performed.

4.6. Pregnancy and lactation

Women of childbearing potential

When an administration of radiopharmaceuticals to a woman of childbearing potential is intended, it is important to determine whether or not she is pregnant. Any woman who has missed a period should be assumed to be pregnant until proven otherwise. If in doubt about her potential pregnancy (if the woman has missed a period, if the period is very irregular, etc.), alternative techniques not using ionising radiation (if there are any) should be offered to the patient.

Pregnancy

Radionuclide procedures carried out on pregnant women also involve radiation doses to the foetus. Only essential investigations should therefore be carried out during pregnancy, when the likely benefit far exceeds the risk incurred by the mother and foetus.

Breastfeeding

Before administering radiopharmaceuticals to a mother who is breastfeeding consideration should be given to the possibility of delaying the administration of radionuclide until the mother has ceased breastfeeding, and to what is the most appropriate choice of radiopharmaceuticals, bearing in mind the secretion of activity in breast milk. If the administration is considered necessary, breastfeeding should be interrupted for 12 hours and the expressed feeds discarded.

Close contact with infants should be restricted during the initial 12 hours following injection.

Fertility

No studies on fertility have been performed.

4.7. Effects on ability to drive and use machines

Not relevant.

4.8. Undesirable effects

Exposure to ionising radiation is linked with cancer induction and a potential for development of hereditary defects. As the effective dose is 7.6 mSv when the maximal recommended activity of 400 MBq is administered these adverse reactions are expected to occur with a low probability.

Reporting of suspected adverse reactions

Reporting suspected adverse reactions after authorisation of the medicinal product is important. It allows continued monitoring of the benefit/risk balance of the medicinal product. Healthcare professionals are asked to report any suspected adverse reactions via the national reporting system.

4.9. Overdose

In the event of administration of a radiation overdose with fludeoxyglucose (¹⁸F) the absorbed dose to the patient should be reduced where possible by increasing the elimination of the radionuclide from the body by forced diuresis and frequent bladder voiding. It might be helpful to estimate the effective dose that was applied.