

ACMUI Meets on Extravasation Reporting

On September 2 the Advisory Committee on the Medical Uses of Isotopes (ACMUI) Subcommittee on Extravasations met in a public meeting to review and provide additional recommendations on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Staff Preliminary Evaluation of Radiopharmaceutical Extravasation and Medical Event Reporting. In anticipation of the meeting, SNMMI filed public comments. In a statement issued on the following day, SNMMI noted that this issue “has the potential to negatively impact the future of nuclear medicine.” In September 2020, the NRC requested public comment on whether additional rulemaking was needed to require reporting of certain nuclear medicine injection extravasations as medical events. SNMMI and other interested organizations submitted comments in November 2020.

In the most recent comments, SNMMI supported the non-dose-based reporting options found in both NRC staff and ACMUI draft reports. Noting that although a lower regulatory reporting requirement (Option 6) was preferred (because extravasations present low patient safety risk), the comments included recommendations on the subcommittee’s preferred option. Option 4 would require reporting when “a patient requires medical attention due to skin damage near the administration site, and the damage is determined to be caused by radiation.” Among the SNMMI comments were:

- The phrase “medical attention” is ambiguous. Taken to the extreme, “medical attention” could conceivably include basic IV access care (e.g., compresses, etc.) for temporary injection site bruising,

erythema, or swelling. If Option 4 is to be seen as a viable option, the manner and intensity of “medical attention” that would trigger medical event reporting requirements must be clearly defined.

- The injury assessor should be a physician with radiation medicine expertise (i.e., an Authorized User [AU] or AU-eligible physician) who can differentiate normal injection site changes from radiation-caused damage. Option 6 would provide for this physician determination of harm standard, whereas Option 4 does not specify the qualifications for the “radiation damage assessors.”

After the September 2 ACMUI meeting, SNMMI stated “We are pleased that the subcommittee supported our recommendations to tailor Option 4 more narrowly to the needs of the nuclear medicine community, and we look forward to the final report.”

SNMMI

Sam Gambhir Trailblazer Award

SNMMI and the Education and Research Foundation for Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, Inc. announced on October 2 that applications are now being accepted for the new Sam Gambhir Trailblazer Award, which will honor midcareer professionals for outstanding achievement and excellence in transformative research (basic science, translational science, or clinical science) and exceptional mentorship. The award is named for Sanjiv Sam Gambhir, MD, PhD, an internationally recognized pioneer in molecular imaging who dedicated his career to developing methods of early disease detection, ushering in a new era of molecular imaging to identify signals of disease in the earliest stages. Gambhir was known for development of PET reporter genes and for his commitment

to introducing precision medicine across disciplines. Within the imaging community, he was a leader and scientist with extraordinary expertise, widely known as a kind and generous friend, a nurturing mentor, and a catalyst for collaboration.

Nominees must have been SNMMI members (both U.S. and international applicants are welcome) for at least 5 consecutive years and be no more than 15 years past the last training position. Applications must be submitted by December 22. The awardee will receive \$2,000 and will be acknowledged during the Wagner Highlights Lectures at the SNMMI Annual Meeting. For more information on nominating candidates, see: <http://www.snmmi.org/applications/Forms/FormDisplay.aspx?FormID=166670>.

SNMMI

SNMMI 10th Annual Patient Education Days

Each year the SNMMI Outreach Domain works with the SNMMI Patient Advocacy Advisory Board to hold a Patient Education Day, usually in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. This year’s event was held virtually as 3 interactive webinars on August 14, 21, and 28, focusing on neuroendocrine tumors, prostate cancer, and breast cancer, respectively. Nuclear medicine physicians, radiologists, technologists, oncologists, and more than 220 patients, caregivers, and advocates from throughout the United States and the world presented sessions on nuclear medicine and radiation safety as well as disease-specific information. For more information on Patient Education Day and to watch recordings of the sessions, see www.snmmi.org/ped.

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