MIBGen® (Iobenguane [¹²³I] Injection) Diagnostic

What is this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about an Iobenguane [¹²³I] injection, called MIBGen in this leaflet. It does not contain all the available information. It does not take the place of speaking with your nuclear medicine specialist or doctor.

All medicines and diagnostic agents have risks and benefits. Your nuclear medicine specialist has weighed the risks of a MIBGen injection against the expected benefits of the procedure.

Keep this leaflet. - You may need to read it again.

What is MIBGen® used for

This product is used to investigate tumours in the adrenal gland (especially phaeochromocytoma) and some tumours which arise from neural system tissue (neuroblastoma) in adults and children. This product is a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical and gives a very low radiation dose.

Test Procedure

The product contains Iodine-123 as a radiotracer, which emits a small amount of radiation similar to X-rays.

This radiation can be detected by a special camera, called a “gamma camera”, and produces an image known as a "scan". This scan aids the physician in the diagnosis.

If you have any questions as to why you have been prescribed a MIBGen injection, or why you have been referred for this scan, ask your nuclear medicine specialist or doctor.

For more information, a booklet Nuclear Medicine Answering your Questions is available from the hospital, clinic or supplier.

Before you are given this medicine

It is important to tell your nuclear medicine specialist or technologist if:

1. You are, or may be pregnant
   It is known that Iodine-123 contained in this injection may be harmful to an unborn baby when administered to a pregnant woman. This product will only be given in pregnancy after weighing the needs of the mother against any risk to the foetus.
2. You are breast-feeding
It is normal practice to stop breast-feeding and substitute formula feeding for 3 days. It is known that some Iodine-123 passes into breast milk.

3. You have an allergy to Iodine products
Your allergy may affect the intended diagnostic use of this product.

4. You are taking other medicines
These medicines include vitamins, cough medicines and nasal congestants that you buy from a pharmacy, supermarket or health food shop, without a prescription. As your medication may affect the diagnosis, your nuclear medicine specialist will advise you what to do.

If you have not told your nuclear medicine specialist or technologist about any of the above, tell them BEFORE you are given a MIBGen injection.

You will be asked to take stable Iodine tablets each day for one or two days before and for several days after your test. These will prevent the Iodine-123 localising in your thyroid.

How it is given
You will NOT be required to handle this product yourself. It is given as an injection into a vein in your arm over a period of 1 to 5 minutes. You may feel a slight pinprick from the needle but the administration itself is painless. MIBGen can only be administered by qualified staff with specific training in the safe use and handling of radiopharmaceuticals.

After it has been given
After your injection and scan you may continue your normal day to day activities with members of your family and friends.

Will there be any side effects
Side effects are rare. The following have been reported; blushes, urticaria (hives/itchy rash), nausea, cold chills.

Storage
This product is stored below 25°C, protect from light. Your nuclear medicine technologist or specialist will check the expiry date before giving you a MIBGen injection.

Product Description
What it looks like
MIBGen is a clear colourless liquid. It comes in a sealed 10 mL glass bottle.
Ingredients

Active -
- Iobenguane $^{123}$I sulfate

Inactive
- sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate
- disodium hydrogen phosphate (anhydrous)
- benzyl alcohol
- ascorbic acid.

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Supplier

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