What is in this leaflet

This leaflet answers some common questions about Gallium (\(^{67}\)Ga) injection. It does not contain all the available information.

It does not take the place of you talking to your nuclear medicine physician or specialist. All medicines have potential risks and benefits associated with their use. Your nuclear medicine physician or specialist has weighed the small risks of you being treated with Gallium (\(^{67}\)Ga) against the benefits it is expected you will receive from it.

If you have any concerns about being given this injection, discuss them with your nuclear medicine physician or specialist.

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

What is Gallium (\(^{67}\)Ga) Injection used for

Gallium (\(^{67}\)Ga) Citrate BP is a diagnostic radiopharmaceutical, which emits small amount of energy similar to the X-ray, which can be detected with a special camera, called a “gamma camera”.

There are many reasons for having a Gallium scan. The most common reasons are to investigate whether there is an area of localised infection in the body or to detect the location of certain types of tumours.

Ask your nuclear medicine physician or specialist to explain why you have been referred for a Gallium scan.

For more information ask for a copy of the booklet “Nuclear Medicine – Answering your Questions” available from the hospital, clinic or the supplier.

How is Gallium (\(^{67}\)Ga) Injection Given

It is given as an injection into a vein in your arm. You may feel a slight sting from the needle but the injection itself is painless.

Test procedure

Gallium (\(^{67}\)Ga) Citrate Injection BP like all other radiopharmaceuticals can only be administered by qualified staff with specific training in the safe use and handling of radiopharmaceuticals.

You will NOT be required to administer this product yourself.
No preparation is necessary. You may eat or drink and take your usual medications.

The scanning procedure is painless. Usually scans are obtained no sooner than 24 hours after the injection and often multiple visits to the Nuclear Medicine Department or clinic are required for up to 10 days.

Your Nuclear Medicine Physician or Specialist will advise you of this.
Before you are given Gallium (⁶⁷Ga) Injection

It is important to tell the nuclear medicine physician or specialist if;

1. You are pregnant
   Your nuclear medicine physician or specialist should discuss with you the very small risk of detriment to the baby compared to the benefits gained from this test.

2. You are breast-feeding
   Tell the nuclear medicine physician or specialist if you are breast-feeding. You will be advised when to stop and when to recommence breast feeding during the treatment.

After being given Gallium (⁶⁷Ga) Citrate Injection

Gallium is eliminated from the body mainly in the intestines and partly by the kidneys. As activity in the intestines may interfere with the interpretation of your scan, the Nuclear Medicine Physician or specialist may ask you to take a laxative or have an enema.

Your day to day activities with members of your family and friends will not be affected by this test.

Side effects

Any side effects are extremely rare but allergic reactions; skin rash and nausea have been reported.

Tell your nuclear medicine physician or specialist as soon as possible if you do not feel well after having had the Gallium (⁶⁷Ga) Injection.

Overdosage

A qualified nuclear medicine physician or specialist will calculate the usual dosage, and the possibility of overdosing is minimal.

Storage

The hospital or clinic stores this product. Your nuclear medicine technologist or specialist will check the expiry date before you are given this injection.

Product Description

What it looks like
It is a clear sterile solution. It is stored in a 10-mL glass vial, which is then contained in a 6-mm lead pot.
Ingredients

It contains radioactive Gallium (\(^{67}\)Ga) in a solution of Sodium Citrate and 1% Benzyl Alcohol as preservative.

AUST R 47061

Supplier

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