



# Development of a « flash » method based on thin-layer-chromatography for radiochemical purity assessment of $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ -tetrofosmin

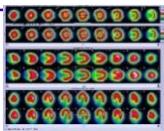
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## Background/objectives

- Radiopharmaceutical :  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ -tetrofosmin, tracer of myocardial perfusion
  - Determination of radiochemical purity (RCP) by thin-layer-chromatography (TLC) described in the summary of product characteristics (SPC) **very time-consuming**
- Development and validation, according to the guidelines of the European Agency for Nuclear Medicine (EANM)<sup>1</sup>, of a new faster TLC technique



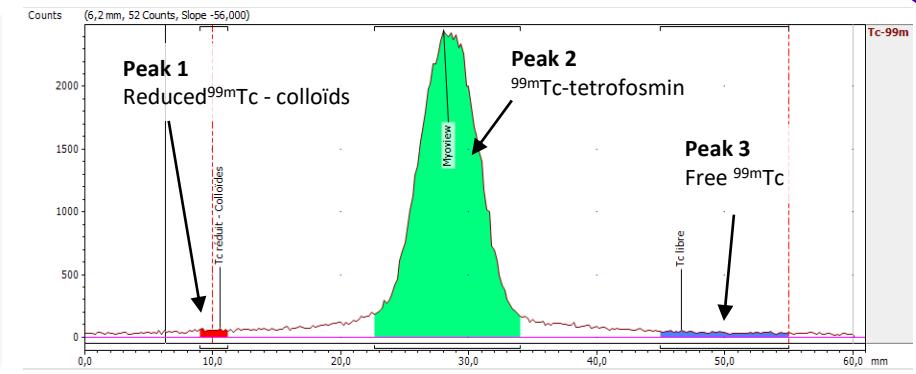
## Materials and methods

	SPC Method	« Flash » Method
Mobile phase	Acetone/dichloromethane 65/35	Ethyl acetate/acetonitrile 65/35
Stationary phase	GMCP-SA 20cm x 2cm strip, 150mm migration distance	GMCP-SA 6cm x 0,7cm strip, 45mm migration distance
Student $\alpha = 5\%$		Comparaison de RCP, migration time

## Results

Parameter	Threshold	Obtained value
<b>Specificity:</b>		
• Resolution $R_s = \frac{1,18 \times (RF_2 - RF_1)}{W_{h1} + W_{h2}}$	$R_s > 1$	$R_s(\text{peak 1} - \text{peak 2}) = 2,85 \pm 0,35 \text{ (n=12)}$ $R_s(\text{peak 2} - \text{peak 3}) = 2,35 \pm 0,37 \text{ (n=12)}$
<b>Accuracy:</b>		
• Recovery rate $\%R = \frac{RCP_{\text{flash}}}{RCP_{\text{SPC}}} \times 100$		$\%R = 99,8\% \text{ (n=6)}$
• Comparaison of $RCP$	$p \leq 0,05$	$p=0,28 \text{ (n}_{\text{SPC}}=6, n_{\text{flash}}=12)$
<b>Precision/repeatability:</b>		
• Coefficient of variation ( $CV$ )	$CV \leq 15\%$	$CV = 0,35\% \text{ (n=12)}$
<b>Duration:</b>		
• Migration time ( $MT$ )		$MT_{\text{flash}} = 2 \text{ min } 58 \text{ sec} \pm 22 \text{ sec (n}_{\text{flash}}=12)$
• Comparaison of $MT$	$p \leq 0,05$	$MT_{\text{SPC}} = 27 \text{ min } 29 \text{ sec} \pm 17 \text{ sec (n}_{\text{SPC}}=6)$ $p<0,000001$
• Radiochromatograph analysis time ( $AT$ )		$AT_{\text{flash}} = 1 \text{ min } 3 \text{ sec}$ $AT_{\text{SPC}} = 2 \text{ min } 44 \text{ sec}$

Radiochromatogram obtained using the “flash” method



## Discussion – conclusion

- Validation of the method ✓
- A lot faster → improved patient care  
→ improved responsiveness in the case of non-compliance ☺
- « Miniaturization » (paper, solvent) → more cost-effective €
- Reducing employee exposure to dichloromethane, a category 2 carcinogen  
→ improve employee safety ✚

