



Cardinal Health
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
7000 Cardinal Place
Dublin, OH 43017
614.757.5000 main
800.234.8701 toll free

cardinalhealth.com

May 3, 2012

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region III – Division of Nuclear Materials Safety
2443 Warrenville Rd, Suite 210
Lisle, IL 60532-4352

Re: Amendment Request for Radioactive Materials License 34-29200-01MD, Cardinal Health Nuclear Pharmacy Services, Dublin, OH.

Radioactive Materials Licensing:

Cardinal Health Nuclear Pharmacy Services (hereafter Cardinal Health) requests an amendment to the above referenced license to update the reference to our Authorized User (AU) and Authorized Nuclear Pharmacist (ANP) didactic training program. The current license amendment number 38, condition 25.B. refers to the letter dated August 14, 2006. There have been a few changes that are reflected in the current AU-ANP Course Syllabus. Please see attached description to include the current course content and schedule for the remote or onsite course and instructors.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please contact Dan Hill at 614.757.5074.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Willie Regits", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Willie Regits, Ph D.
Corporate Radiation Safety Officer
Director, Health Physics
Nuclear Pharmacy Services

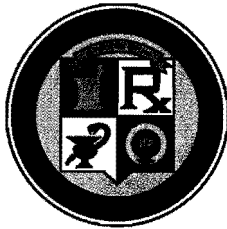
/dh

Enclosure: AU-ANP Course Syllabus

cc: Consolidated NRC File (3)
Ligi Matthews, RSO, Loc. 2231
Barbara Atunrase, RSO, loc. 011

RECEIVED MAY 10 2012

John Alexander, RSO, Loc. 2
Amanda Jehl / Dan Burton, RSO, Loc. 10
Mathew Svejck, RSO, Loc. 13
Christie Holland, RSO, Loc. 16
Sharon Jackson, RSO, Loc. 25
Asma Abassi, RSO, Loc. 28
Earl Robertson, RSO, Loc. 30
Jay Simmons, RSO, Loc. 88
Byron Alfrey, RSO, Loc. 109
Dane Dishman, RSO, Loc. 120
John A. Miller, RSO, Loc. 128
Mathew Ritchie, RSO, Loc. 172
Sarah Pekarek, RSO, Loc. 182
Ryan Bonomo, RSO, Loc. 183
Mark Peters, RSO, Loc. 200
Nate Johnson, RSO, Loc. 201
Doug Sopp, RSO, Loc. 3341
Myciah Rydman, RSO, Loc. 3306
Cliff McClendon, RSO, Loc. 5045



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
College of Pharmacy
University Medical Center**

And

**CARDINAL HEALTH
NUCLEAR PHARMACY SERVICES**

**Authorized User/Authorized Nuclear Pharmacist
DIDACTIC EDUCATION PROGRAM**

Syllabus
Rev 3/12

Defining the Role of the Authorized User/Authorized Nuclear Pharmacist

Properly trained authorized users (AU) (the authorized nuclear pharmacist (ANP) is in a regulation defined class of authorized users who possesses a valid board of pharmacy license) play the key role in the completion of the many tasks involved with the practice of nuclear materials manufacturing and nuclear pharmacy. The AU is specially trained to handle radioactive materials (RAM) in the operation of a nuclear manufacturing facility or nuclear pharmacy. Additionally, they are required by regulatory agencies for the handling of RAM. In the PET manufacturing facility, regulatory compliance requires that all RAM is handled by or under the supervision of an AU. In the nuclear pharmacy, all handling of radiopharmaceuticals must be handled by or under the supervision of an ANP. The AU completes a variety of job functions in the handling of RAM, including the supervision of non-authorized users, nuclear pharmacy technicians and other handlers of RAM. In order to properly function in the role of an AU, the individual must demonstrate working knowledge of the terms, rules, regulations and safe practice of nuclear manufacturing/pharmacy including the proper techniques in the handling, ordering, storage, preparation, testing, distribution or dispensing, and disposal of RAM.

Program Description

The goal of this education program is to provide didactic training for the AU leading to a demonstration of knowledge in radiation physics and instrumentation, math associated with radiation, radiation protection including regulatory requirements, and radiation biology. The AU working in a pharmacy additionally is provided training in procedures associated with the calculation and measurement of radiation pharmaceuticals and radiopharmaceutical dosages, and in other areas that would complete administrative and customer service tasks. The AU will learn the scope of duties and activities in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. This training should be supplemented with previous learning experience involving an orientation to the practice of nuclear materials. The AU education program provides an opportunity to gain knowledge and understanding of the authorized user's work under the supervision of a licensed authorized user.

Regulations require that any person to be named as an AU on a license must undergo didactic training and handling experience commensurate with the level of responsibility. For the Authorized Nuclear Pharmacist (ANP) or Authorized User NPT (AU) the NRC requires 200 hours of didactic training. For the manufacturing AU, the number of hours is usually not specified, though 120 hours is seen as adequate. This AU education program is designed to help prepare authorized users for inclusion on a radioactive materials license. The preceptor is responsible for guiding all authorized user trainees through the modules of the distance education portion of the program. The distance education portion is 200 hours of didactic training designed to be completed over a six (6) week period. The onsite portion of the authorized user training is designed to complement and complete the distance education portion offered by Cardinal Health Nuclear Pharmacy Services preceptor authorized nuclear pharmacy practitioners located around the country.

The onsite portion of the program is for authorized users in nuclear pharmacies. During the four weeks between the distance learning and onsite portions, students spend a day with their Cardinal Health sales consultant and spend a day in the nuclear medicine department of a hospital or clinic.

The onsite portion is a three (3) week intensive training on radiopharmaceuticals, including their production, uses and dosages. This portion of the program provides an additional 105 hours for a total of 305 didactic hours for authorized users in nuclear pharmacies.

This program, whether just the distance learning (for those working in nuclear manufacturing facilities) or the full nuclear pharmacy AU preparation, will not make a person an AU (ANP). This merely fulfills the regulatory requirements for didactic training set forth by the various regulatory agencies. Additional experience with the handling of RAM also is required. For the nuclear pharmacy AU candidate, this is a minimum of 500 hours of experience handling RAM of the type and activity associated with the normal practice of nuclear pharmacy (under the supervision of a preceptor if an ANP candidate). For the nuclear manufacturing candidate, this is minimum 120 hours. Each must be under the supervision of an already named AU (ANP). Even so, this only qualifies the person as an AU (ANP) in the eyes of a regulatory agency. The true AU constantly strives to improve technique in the handling of RAM so as to maintain exposure to radiation ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable).

Program Objectives

The six-week distance education training consisting of both didactic and laboratory experience will assure mastery of the self-study material and provide hands-on experience with the primary components of the job function of the authorized user.

1. Demonstration of appropriate knowledge and understanding of the principles involved with radiation physics, radioactive decay, and the math pertaining to radiation physics and radioactive decay, including statistics used in counting of radioactive decay.
2. Demonstration of appropriate knowledge and understanding of the principles in the shielding of radioactivity, dosimetry, and other principles of radiation protection.
3. Demonstration of appropriate knowledge and understanding of the principles involved with the instrumentation associated with the measurement of radiation and radiation fields.
4. Demonstration of appropriate knowledge and understanding of radiation biology and the effects of radiation on living tissue, especially in humans.
5. Demonstration of appropriate knowledge and understanding of the various regulations that relate to possession and transportation of radioactive materials.
6. Demonstration of appropriate knowledge and understanding of the policies and procedures of the appropriate Cardinal Health Radiation Safety Manual (Nuclear Pharmacy Services or PET Manufacturing Services) and how these policies relate to compliance with regulatory requirements.

7. (AU for a nuclear pharmacy only) Demonstration of appropriate knowledge and understanding of the chemistry of byproduct material for medical use, including imaging techniques and current radiopharmaceutical technology.
8. (AU for nuclear manufacturing facility only) Demonstration of appropriate knowledge and understanding of the principles of radiation physics and radiation detection instrumentation that is unique to a nuclear manufacturing facility, including neutron physics.

The three-week onsite training consisting of both didactic and laboratory experience will assure mastery of the self-study material and provide hands-on experience with the primary components of the job function of the authorized user.

1. To demonstrate knowledge of the current practice of nuclear medicine and nuclear pharmacy
2. To describe the use and operation of radionuclide generators
3. To explain technetium, indium, and iodide chemistry
4. To evaluate clinical application of radiopharmaceuticals
5. To explain the mechanism of localization, biodistribution, and radiation dosimetry of technetium, iodide, and indium radiopharmaceuticals
6. To perform mathematical calculations involved in nuclear pharmacy
7. To interpret the regulations involving radiopharmaceutical preparation and distribution

Based on these objectives, experiential training and demonstration of competencies will include a total of either six (6) weeks of training and evaluation for nuclear manufacturing, or nine (9) weeks of training and evaluation for nuclear pharmacies.

Instructors

Amy Schnees

Health Physicist
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-757-4592
E-mail amy.schnees@cardinalhealth.com

Richard Green, R.Ph., BCNP

Director Radiopharmacy Practice
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-757-3174
E-mail richard.green@cardinalhealth.com

George H. Hinkle, M.S., R.Ph., BCNP, FASHP, FAPhA

Associate Professor, College of Pharmacy
The Ohio State University
Director of Nuclear Pharmacy Services, Department of Pharmacy
The Ohio State University Medical Center
Room 203D, Doan Hall
410 West Tenth Avenue
Columbus, OH 43210
Phone: 614-293-8751
FAX: 614-293-2529
E-mail hinkle.5@osu.edu

Paul Knapp, R.Ph., MBA, BCNP

Program Manager Clinical Support
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-757-6713
E-mail paul.knapp@cardinalhealth.com

Janet Robertson, R.Ph., BCNP

Program Manager Pharmacy Practice
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-652-1870
E-mail janet.robertson01@cardinalhealth.com

Willie Regits, Ph.D.

Director Health Physics
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-757-3147
E-mail willie.regits@cardinalhealth.com

Dan Hill

Health Physicist
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-757-5074
E-mail dan.hill01@cardinalhealth.com

Vai Paye

Senior Health Physicist
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-757-2646
E-mail vai.paye@cardinalhealth.com

Evan Western

Health Physicist
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-553-4555
Email: evan.western@cardinalhealth.com

Randy Kuhner

Health and Safety Specialist
Nuclear Pharmacy Services
Cardinal Health
614-757-5651
E-mail randy.kuhner@cardinalhealth.com

The Distance Learning Portion

In an effort to both strengthen your candidate, and to give you an opportunity to gauge their ability to perform in a nuclear pharmacy or nuclear manufacturing environment, a four-week pre-training period has been added prior to the initiation of the current six week distance-based authorized user didactic program. This four-week period is meant to expose the candidate to as many shifts and facility duties as possible, in order for everyone involved to be aware of the expectations and potential performance issues specific to each employment situation prior to the individual's probationary period ending.

The four-week period is meant to give the local team the chance to have the candidate shadow the preceptor or another designated authorized user through as many shifts and duties as possible. Ideally, the candidate will complete all required training and documentation and then be able to work one week of opening shifts, one week of mid-day shifts and one week of closing shifts. In addition, the candidate should be given some experience with on-call duties as well as weekend shifts. Of course, the specifics of each locations operations will dictate different experiences, but the goal is to have the candidate experience as much of the location's normal workload as possible. If no significant difficulties are experienced, the candidate can then begin the six week distance-based authorized user program.

It has been decided that the four-week pre-training period will not be made a mandatory part of the authorized user training program, but it is highly recommended. To stress this point, any deviations from the four-week period will require the approval of the applicable Vice President of Operations or PET, the notification of Q&R and the development of a candidate specific plan to ensure both their successful completion of the didactic training and that there will be an opportunity for the local team to expose the candidate to the full nuclear pharmacy/nuclear manufacturing experience prior to the Dublin-based portion of the authorized user program.

The distance learning portion of the class is a computer based set of Adobe Acrobat documents, homework exercises, and laboratory experiments. All are provided electronically to the students. Although they are in a self study format, there is a minimum progression of modules that should be performed in order to successfully pass the exams (see the schedule). The schedule is an example only. Some students may proceed at a faster pace, and it is possible holidays may occur during the schedule. These specifics will be discussed at the first conference call (during week 0). The preceptor must allow the student time to complete this work.

Computer hours are now listed as required weekly hours and are the average time a student would probably need to complete weekly modules. This is the minimum amount

of computer time the preceptor must give the student for completion of that week's modules. This time can be scheduled at the discretion of the preceptor, but must be during the student's regular shift. Homework, laboratory work and study time are not included. Time for study and homework are managed by the preceptor. This may be done in the facility during normal working hours, at the discretion of the preceptor. It is understood that some study and/or homework may need to be done after the student's regular shift. **However, it is up to the student and preceptor working together to determine when during the week these modules are to be completed. All other time is mentored by the preceptor, and it is up to the preceptor to determine whether the student needs extra time for study and homework.**

Three lists of suggested tasks (one for each exam) to be completed prior to the end of each week is included on the class CD. The goal is to allow students to realize where the information being learned is useful in their daily pharmacy activities. Preceptors should meet with students periodically to review and check off each task once the student has performed them.

The exams typically include multiple choice type questions (usually worth 2 points each) and other questions that include calculations or require exposition (usually worth 5 points each). A minimum score of 70 is required to pass an exam. A candidate is allowed one (1) make up exam. All three exams must be passed in order for a candidate to successfully pass the distance learning portion. Exams are closed note and closed book except for a single sheet that contains commonly used formulas (this sheet is supplied), and are proctored by the preceptor. In order to ensure security of the exams, they will be either be emailed to the proctor 15 minutes prior to the start of the exam or administered through a learning management system electronically. Students have a four hour timeframe to complete the exam. The learning management system will lock the student out of the exam after the four hour mark. Students faxing their exams to Q&R must send exams electronically to GMB-AURemoteExam@cardinalhealth.com or fax it to 614.553.9165 before the four hour mark, otherwise the exam will be voided and will count as a fail. Homework and laboratory experiments are not collected or graded, but will be discussed at the conference calls, and exam questions frequently reflect homework and experimental results. Exams typically occur every other week.

Preparation for Onsite Portion

During the approximately four weeks between the distance and onsite portions, those training to become authorized users in a nuclear pharmacy will spend a day in a nuclear medicine department at a hospital or clinic, and spend a day with their Cardinal Health sales consultant.

The purpose of the hospital or clinic visit is to introduce students to the daily practice of nuclear medicine, to increase awareness and appreciation of the needs of a nuclear medicine department, and to enhance communication with the nuclear medicine professional.

Time also will be spent with students' pharmacy field sales consultants to learn the role of sales. This assignment educates the new AU in the duties, responsibilities and resources of Cardinal Health sales consultants. It also enhances communication and increases appreciation of the interactions between the sales consultants, the pharmacy, and the customer.

Onsite Class Portion

The onsite portion of the didactic training is designed for the AU in the nuclear pharmacy. This is three (3) weeks of intensive training on radiopharmaceuticals, including their production, uses and dosages. Students attend class daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Additional time outside of class will be necessary in order to complete homework assignments and prepare for exams. The course format consists of lectures utilizing handouts, audiovisuals, demonstrations, and discussions including problem-solving sessions, supervised laboratory practice and homework assignments. In order to receive credit, students must attend all class sessions and score a minimum of 70% on each of the following four scored activities: 3 clinical exams and the homework assignments/clinical case presentation component. In addition, two laboratory practical exams must be completed on a pass/fail basis. Only one clinical exam retake, and one laboratory practical exam retake, are permitted during the duration of the onsite course.

Authorized Nuclear Pharmacist candidates (and NPT AU candidates if needed) will receive 50 contact hours (5 CEUs) of pharmacy continuing education after successful completion of the onsite portion. Statement of credit will be issued on the day of completion of the program. The Nuclear Pharmacy Services business of Cardinal Health is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) as a provider of continuing pharmacy education.

Description of Modules for Distance Learning Portion

The hours listed for the distance courses reflect the average minimum time necessary for completion of the module, and does not include study time or homework time. Most students will take longer for completion. Hours are minimum needed per week for completion of the required modules for that week. The letters following each module refer to the category of training as outlined by the NRC (see last page).

Distance learning Week 0:

Introductory Conference Call: B

Introduction to the distance learning portion of the class; description and reasons for program; logistics of program; requirements for passing.

Distance learning Week 1: Minimum hours 15 hours

Math, Physics and Chemistry Review: C

Review of basic concepts from mathematics, including scientific notation, units and unit conversions, exponents and logarithms, significant figures, and solving equations, as they relate to radioactive materials and radiation in general; basic concepts in physics, including force, work and energy, and charge; concepts from chemistry, including atomic structure and the structure of matter itself.

Radioactivity: A

Basic concepts of radiation and radioactivity; types and mechanisms of radioactive decay; decay products and decay series; examples of common radionuclides.

Half-Life and Decay: C

Radioactive decay and half-life; why some elements undergo radioactive decay and the units used to measure it; half-life and the decay constant in the radioactive decay law. Experiments with half-life and radioactive decay.

Statistics: C

Radiation counting and probability statistics. Experiments with counting.

Basic Cyclotron Theory and FDG Synthesis Overview: A

Specific to the cyclotron students, basic cyclotron and FDG synthesis overview

Conference Call: B

Conference call to go over the week's modules, homework and laboratory work.

Distance learning Week 2: Minimum 15 hours

Nuclear Interactions: A

Interactions of radiation, both charged particles, and uncharged radiation, with matter; charged particle interactions, including ionization and excitation; uncharged interactions,

including the photoelectric effect, pair production and Compton scattering; stopping power, linear energy transfer and attenuation coefficients.

Shielding: A

Attenuation, HVL, TVL and buildup. Experiments with shielding.

Dosimetry: B

Review of dosimetry, the measurement of ionizing radiation doses, and the different dosimetric quantities involved in monitoring radiation exposure; differences between exposure, absorbed dose, and dose equivalent for external exposure; internal exposure and monitoring intake of radiation; Annual Limit on Intake (ALI), Derived Air Concentrations (DAC) and Effluent Limits.

Safe Handling: B

Safe use of radioactive material; ALARA concept and the principles behind it; how to minimize external and internal exposure by applying the ALARA principle. Experiments with safe handling.

Neutron Physics: A

Specific to the cyclotron students, Neutron physics and shielding concepts

Conference Call: B

Conference call to go over the week's modules, homework and laboratory work.

Distance learning Week 3: Minimum 15 hours

Instrumentation: A

Different methods of detecting radiation.

Gas Filled Detectors & Resolving Time: A

Gas-filled radiation detectors, including Geiger-Mueller (GM) detectors and ion chambers.

Scintillation Detectors: A

Scintillation detectors, such as the bioassay probe and the detectors for the single-channel and multi-channel analyzers.

Efficiency, LLD, MDA, Resolving Time: A, C

Efficiency, lower limit of detection, and minimum detectable activity of a radiation detector. Experiments with efficiency, LLD and MDA.

MCA, E Resolution, & ROI: A

Multi-channel analyzers; concepts of efficiency, lower limit of detection, and minimum detectable activity of a radiation detector in more depth. Experiments with MCA.

PET Safe Handling: B

Specific to the cyclotron students, safe handling of radioactive material in a manufacturing site and common tasks that may incur exposure, ways to reduce exposure

Conference Call: B

Conference call to go over the week's modules, homework and laboratory work.

Distance learning Week 4: Minimum 15 hours

Hoods & Air Sampling: A

Fume hoods, glove boxes, and air monitoring in the nuclear pharmacy. Experiments with hoods & air sampling.

PET Hoods & Air Monitoring: A

Specific to the cyclotron students, fume hoods, hot and mini cells, air monitoring, peak stripping.

Survey Meters: A

Survey meters used throughout Cardinal Health. Experiments with survey meters.

SCA & Bioassay: A

Single channel analyzer (SCA) and the bioassay procedure. A more detailed bioassay procedure is made during the second half of ANP training. Experiments with SCA and bioassay.

Emergency Procedures: B

Potential emergencies that can happen at a Cardinal Health facility and the responses to those emergencies. Experiments with emergencies.

Conference Call: B

Conference call to go over the week's modules, homework and laboratory work.

Distance learning Week 5: Minimum 15 hours

Radiation Biology: E

Sources

Sources of radiation, how they vary geographically, and where most radiation exposure comes from.

Historical Background

Discovery of radiation and the history of radiation protection.

Exposure Defs

Definitions used in radiation biology; LET, range, RBE; acute and chronic dose; dose fractionation; cell survival curves.

Cell Structure and Function

Human cell structure and functions of various components of a cell; processes by which a cell is produced and replicated.

Radiation Damage in Living Tissue

How radiation affects human tissue on the cellular and genetic levels.

Effects of Radiation (Defs)

Definitions of the effects of radiation on human tissue.

Genetic Effects

Genetic effects of radiation, why they occur, and some examples of genetic effects.

Non-stochastic Effects

Non-stochastic effects, such as acute radiation syndrome types, effects on various organs, and treatment; several case studies including Goiania, Brazil and Chernobyl.

Stochastic Effects

Somatic and stochastic effects in detail.

Study Groups

Study groups which have provided information regarding the effects of radiation on living tissue; studies ranging from laboratory animals to survivors of actual radiation events such as the Chernobyl incident.

Conference Call: B

Conference call to go over the week's modules, homework and laboratory work.

Distance learning Week 6: Minimum 15 hours**Radiation Biology: E****Low Dose Studies**

Different low dose studies; results and conclusions of these studies, and their advantages and disadvantages.

In Utero Effects

In utero effects of ionizing radiation.

Risk Assessment

Risk models, including Linear No Threshold (LNT), Linear Threshold, and Linear Quadratic; genetic and cancer risk assessments; perspective of risks.

DOT Regulations: B

Regulations of the DOT and how they apply to Cardinal Health facilities.

Radioactive Materials Regulations: B

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) rules that govern the use of radioactive material.

Using the Cardinal Health Radiation Safety Manual: B**Conference Call: B**

Conference call to go over the week's modules, homework and laboratory work.

Description of Modules for Onsite Portion

The hours listed for the onsite courses reflect the minimum time necessary for completion of the topic, and do not reflect homework or study time.

Instrumentation Review (HP): A, C – 10 hours

Review and hands on experience using survey meters, SCA, MCA, performing bioassay and routine surveys.

Human Resources Presentation: B – 1 hour

Supervisory and other HR aspects of managing a radiation safety program. Rules, regulations and boundaries when safety is involved in people management.

Health and Safety Program Overview : B – 2 hours

Overview of requirements under OSHA's health and safety regulations; topics include Bloodborne Pathogen Standard and its requirements, occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens and exposure reduction techniques; review of chemical hazards and the Hazard Communication Standard with an emphasis on hierarchies of exposure control; generation of medical waste in the nuclear pharmacy and an understanding of medical waste regulations; review of the Cardinal Health NPS distance learning computer based training that includes training modules for all major required training subjects: radiation safety, general health and safety and bloodborne pathogens, and DOT training; review of major emergency scenarios and action plans; understanding the Driver's Safety Program and its requirements. Students will participate in Health and Safety program scenarios in order to emphasize required programmatic elements for health and safety in the nuclear pharmacy.

Incident Response (HP): B – 2 hours

Practice at responding to emergencies involving radioactive materials and proper procedures to follow.

USP <797> Changing the Face of Nuclear Pharmacy: B – 1 hour

Defining who USP is; outlining the contents of chapter <797> 2004; bridging the gap between the inherent conflicts between radiation safety requirements in the practice of Nuclear Pharmacy and the literal read of USP <797>; introduction of augmented and new SOPs to be implemented towards achieving compliance with 2004 <797> regulations;

Pharmaceutical Event Reporting: B – 1 hour

Defining required prescribed pharmaceutical events; highlights of "best practice" recommendations to avoid events; reviewing and recommending appropriate reporting guidelines.

Production of Radioisotopes: A – 4 hours

Discussion of how short lived radioactive materials for medical use are produced, including accelerator production, nuclear reactors and radionuclide generator systems;

concepts of radionuclidic contaminants, licensing, available manufacturers and logistics; extensive discussion of Mo-99 generators including kinetics, carrier, expected yield and disposal.

Gamma Cameras and Sealed Sources: A – 1 hour

Review of general operational characteristics of a scintillation gamma camera and how the ANP can assist the NMT in maintaining its correct function; scintillation event, detector crystals and efficiencies, PM tubes, collimators, quality control testing, flood fields, resolution and sensitivity, bar phantoms; introduction to sealed sources encountered in Nuclear Medicine & Radiopharmacy including their uses and licensing.

Radiopharmaceutical Chemistry: D – 4 hours

Facts, concepts and theories regarding the chemistry involved with radiopharmaceuticals. Manufacturer's kits and available isotope forms, radiopharmaceutical labeling reactions, bifunctional chelates, chemical stability.

Quality Control: C, D – 4 hours

Quality control and quality assurance testing methods for manufacturer provided and custom compounded radiopharmaceuticals; thin layer chromatography and other QC method concepts.

Brain Imaging: D – 1 hour

Physiology and anatomy of the nervous system; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the nervous system; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of nervous system's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Cardiology: D – 2 hours

Physiology and anatomy of the heart and cardiovascular system; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the heart and cardiovascular system; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of heart and cardiovascular system's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Parathyroid: D – 1 hour

Physiology and anatomy of the parathyroid glands; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the parathyroid glands; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of parathyroid's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Scintimammography: D – 1.5 hours

Physiology and anatomy of the breast; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the breast; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in

the imaging of breast's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Skeletal Imaging: D – 1.5 hours

Physiology and anatomy of the skeletal system; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the skeletal system; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of skeletal system's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Bone Pain: D – 1 hour

Discussion of cancer related bone pain complications; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine palliative treatment of bone pain; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the treatment of bone pain; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Liver / Spleen: D – 1 hour

Physiology and anatomy of the liver and spleen; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the liver and spleen; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of liver and spleen's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Lymphoscintigraphy: D – 1 hour

Physiology and anatomy of the lymphatic system; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the lymphatic system; concept of the "sentinel node"; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of lymphatic system's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Hepatobiliary: D – 2 hours

Physiology and anatomy of the hepatobiliary system; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the hepatobiliary system; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of hepatobiliary system's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Pulmonary: D – 1.5 hours

Physiology and anatomy of the pulmonary system; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the pulmonary system; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of pulmonary system's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Renal: D – 1.5 hours

Physiology and anatomy of the renal system and urinary tract; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the renal system; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of renal system's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Radiation Fields: A, B – 2 hours

In depth discussion of radiation protection tools and techniques to keep extremity doses as low as reasonably achievable; application of the use of time, distance, shielding, reduction of activity handled and common sense to achieve ALARA; discussions of shielding within LAF, dose calibrator, remote handling devices, syringe shields of various design and materials, vial shields, contamination prevention and control. Includes direct hands on practice with the correct use of syringe shields and vials shields.

Dose Calibrator Lab: A, C – 2 hours

Review of the use of dose calibrators in a radiopharmacy including their function, and license requirements for maintenance and testing, including: daily constancy, accuracy, linearity, geometrical variation; laboratory session during which testing is performed.

Thyroid: D – 4 hours

Physiology and anatomy of the thyroid gland; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of the thyroid gland; current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in the imaging of thyroid gland's morphology and dynamic functions; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Thyroid Lab: D – 2 hours

Hands on application of the concepts and methods of thyroid scintigraphy; specific focus on thyroid bioassay procedures and thyroid burden calculations; use of thyroid phantoms, sealed sources and counting equipment; practical problem solving utilizing the above required.

Miscellaneous Radiopharmaceuticals and GI Imaging: D – 3 hours

Comprehensive overview of current, past and possible future miscellaneous radiopharmaceuticals; specific discussions of: ^{51}Cr blood volume studies, radioiodinated human serum albumin, ^{57}Co & ^{58}Co Schilling's Test, gastric emptying studies, gastrointestinal bleeding studies, Meckel's Diverticulum studies, ^{13}C & ^{14}C H. Pylori assessment, Dacryocystography, ^{131}I Norcholesterol adrenocortical imaging, ^{32}P intracavity and IV uses, testicular imaging, radioiodinated mIBG and others. Current, past and possible future radiopharmaceuticals for use in miscellaneous nuclear medicine studies. Concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination. Compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Gallium Imaging: D – 1 hour

Overview of Gallium uptake and distribution concepts. Current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies of suspected tumors utilizing ^{67}Ga . Concepts regarding ^{67}Ga metabolism and elimination. Safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Monoclonal Antibodies: D – 3 hours

Comprehensive overview of current, past and possible future monoclonal antibody based radiopharmaceuticals, and current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies involving their uses. Discussion of the current state and possible future of radioimmune therapy. Concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination. Compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Peptides: D – 1 hour

Comprehensive overview of current, past and possible future peptide based radiopharmaceuticals, and current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies involving their uses. Concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination. Compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Lactating Women: D – 1 hour

Concepts and complications in dealing with lactation when a nuclear medicine study is medically necessary; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies when administration to a lactating female is performed; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; specific focus on excretion of tracers in breast milk, and possible impact on nursing infants; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Pediatrics: D – 1.5 hours

Concepts and complications in dealing with pediatric patients when a nuclear medicine study is medically necessary; current standard of practice for nuclear medicine studies when administered to child; concepts regarding drug localization, metabolism and elimination; specific focus on reduction of tracer dosages and pediatric specific biodistribution issues; compounding, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Altered Biodistribution: D – 1.5 hours

Concepts, causes and complications of altered biodistribution of radioactive imaging and therapeutic agents; current standard of practice for responses to altered biodistribution occurrences; concepts regarding normal and altered drug localization, metabolism and elimination; specific focus on drug interactions and disease states that cause altered biodistribution.

Brachytherapy: D – 1 hour

Overview of brachetherapy implants; specific focus on applicable disease states, available isotopes, dosimetry and implantation procedures; current, past and possible future uses, isotopes and configurations; handling, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

PET: A, D – 1 hour

Overview of positron emission tomography (PET); specific focus on applicable disease states, available isotopes, dosages and imaging protocols; additional focus on production and distribution; current, past and possible future uses and isotopes; handling, safety, logistical and manufacturer issues.

Clinical Rotations at the Ohio State University**Kit Compounding Lab and Classroom Applied Practical: C – 4 hours**

Hands on training and experience with various class topics, including: instrumentation, sealed sources, radiation safety procedures & record keeping, isotope handling & storage, ALARA, kit compounding, DOT procedures and contamination control; practical exam stresses the above as applied to pharmacy practice, and physics calculations.

Pharmacy Practice Policy & Procedure Manual (P4M) Review: D – 1 hour

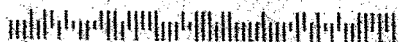
Comprehensive review of policies, procedures and rational contained within the Cardinal Health Pharmacy Practice Policy & Procedure (P4M) Manual.

10 CFR 35.55 requires 200 hours didactic training in

- A Radiation physics and instrumentation**
- B Radiation protection**
- C Mathematics pertaining to the use and measurement of radioactivity**
- D Chemistry of byproduct material for medical use; and**
- E Radiation Biology**

200 hours is covered at the candidates' home locations. This includes a mixture of reading modules, homework completion, and experimental discovery in the pharmacy under the supervision of a preceptor. These experiments are designed to emphasize certain key topics covered in the modules and homework. These hours do include three exams of maximum length 4 hours, for a total of **200 hours**. All exams are proctored by the preceptor.

Item **D** is covered in the last three weeks in Dublin, OH, which also encompasses practical use of radiation instrumentation and some radiation protection. The last three weeks in Dublin account for 105 hours total which includes three exams of maximum length two hours for a total of **105 hours** in Dublin. Total hours between the two forums is **305 hours**.



7011 3500 0000 7194 5300

FIRST CLASS



UNITED STATES POSTAGE
\$ 07.00⁰⁰
02 1A MAY 07 2012
0004346411
MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 43017

US Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region III-Division of Nuclear
Material Safety
2443 Warrenville Rd, Suite 210
Lisle, IL 60532-4352