Part VI: Summary of the risk management plan

Summary of Risk Management Plan for NanoScan (nanocolloidal human albumin)

This is a summary of the risk management plan (RMP) for NanoScan. The RMP details important risks of NanoScan, how these risks can be minimised, and how more information will be obtained about NanoScan's risks and uncertainties (missing information).
NanoScan's summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and its package leaflet give essential information to healthcare professionals and patients on how NanoScan should be used.
Important new concerns or changes to the current ones will be included in updates of NanoScan's RMP.

I. The medicine and what it is used for

NanoScan is authorised for diagnostic use only.
This is indicated for adults and for the paediatric population.
After radiolabelling with sodium pertechnetate (^{99m}Tc) solution, the solution of nanocolloidal technetium (^{99m}Tc) albumin obtained is indicated for:

Intravenous administration:

- Bone marrow scanning (The product is not suitable to study the haematopoietic activity of the bone marrow)
- Inflammation scanning in areas other than the abdomen

Subcutaneous administration:

- Lymphoscintigraphy to demonstrate the integrity of the lymphatic system and to differentiate venous from lymphatic obstruction.
- Preoperative imaging and intraoperative detection of sentinel lymph nodes in melanoma, breast carcinoma, penile carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity and vulvar carcinoma.

It contains nanocolloidal human albumin as active substance and it is given in the form of intravenous or subcutaneous injection, after radiolabelling with sodium pertechnetate (^{99m}Tc) solution.

II. Risks associated with the medicine and activities to minimise or further characterise the risks

Important risks of NanoScan, together with measures to minimise such risks and the proposed studies for learning more about NanoScan's risks, are outlined below.
Measures to minimise the risks identified for medicinal products can be:

- Specific information, such as warnings, precautions, and advice on correct use, in the package leaflet and SmPC addressed to patients and healthcare professionals;
- Important advice on the medicine's packaging;
- The authorised pack size — the amount of medicine in a pack is chosen so to ensure that the medicine is used correctly;

- The medicine's legal status — the way a medicine is supplied to the patient (e.g. with prescription) can help to minimise its risks.

Together, these measures constitute routine risk minimisation measures.
In addition to these measures, information about adverse reactions is collected continuously and regularly analysed so that immediate action can be taken as necessary. These measures constitute *routine pharmacovigilance activities*.

II.A List of important risks and missing information

Important risks of NanoScan are risks that need special risk management activities to further investigate or minimise the risk, so that the medicinal product can be safely taken.
Important risks can be regarded as identified or potential.
Identified risks are concerns for which there is sufficient proof of a link with the use of NanoScan.
Potential risks are concerns for which an association with the use of this medicine is possible based on available data, but this association has not been established yet and needs further evaluation.
Missing information refers to information on the safety of the medicinal product that is currently missing and needs to be collected (e.g. on the long-term use of the medicine).

List of important risks and missing information	
Important identified risks	None
Important potential risks	None
Missing information	None

II.B Summary of important risks

The safety information in the proposed product information is aligned to the reference medicinal product.

II.C Post-authorisation development plan

II.C.1 Studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation

There are no studies which are conditions of the marketing authorisation or specific obligation of NanoScan.

II.C.2 Other studies in post-authorisation development plan

There are no studies required for NanoScan.