Official Transcript of Proceedings NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Title: Public Meeting (Webinar) to Accept Comments

on the NRC's Evaluation of Training and Experience Requirements for Different Categories of Radiopharmaceuticals

Docket Number: (n/a)

Location: Webinar

Date: Tuesday, January 22, 2019

Work Order No.: NRC-0055 Pages 1-74

NEAL R. GROSS AND CO., INC. Court Reporters and Transcribers 1323 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 234-4433 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

+ + + + +

PUBLIC MEETING

+ + + + +

PUBLIC MEETING (WEBINAR) TO ACCEPT COMMENTS ON THE

NRC'S EVALUATION OF TRAINING AND

EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF

RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

+ + + + +

TUESDAY,

JANUARY 22, 2019

+ + + + +

The meeting was held via webinar at 10:00

a.m. Eastern Time

PRESENTERS FROM THE NRC:

MARYANN AYOADE, MISS, MSST, MSEB

SARAH LOPAS, NMSS, MSST, MSEB

CONTENTS

		<u>Page</u>
Welcome and Intro	duction	
Sarah Lopas		4
Review Agenda and	Ground rules	
Sarah Lopas		6
Presentation on t	he NRC's T&E Evaluation	
Maryann Ayo	ade	9
Sarah Lopas		15
Questions & Comme	nts	30
Adjourn		74

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(10:02 a.m.)
3	MS. LOPAS: Hi, everybody, good morning.
4	Welcome to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's
5	webinar to accept comments on the Staff's evaluation
6	of training and experience requirements for different
7	categories of radiopharmaceuticals.
8	This is our last of four public
9	meetings/webinars that we've had on this topic. And
10	I want to remind everybody that our comment period
11	ends a week from today on Tuesday, January 29th.
12	My name is Sarah Lopas and I'm a member
13	of the NRC's Medical Radiation Safety Team, which is
14	part of the Medical Safety and Events Assessment
15	Branch in the NRC's Office of Nuclear Materials Safety
16	and Safeguard.
17	I'm the project manager for the NRC's
18	training experience evaluation and I'll be
19	facilitating today's webinar and giving part of the
20	presentation.
21	And here to help me out is Maryann Ayoade,
22	who is a health physicist in the NRC's Medical
23	Radiation Safety Team. And she is the technical lead
24	on the training and experience evaluation. So
25	Maryann will be giving part of the presentation as

1 well.

2 short agenda for today's have а I'11 3 webinar. just be going over some basic 4 information about the webinar and then Maryann and I 5 will go through 1 slides that will cover background information on 6 the NRCs evaluation on training 7 experience evaluations, we're going to discuss the Federal Register notice that was published on October 8 29 and then we're going to cover how you can provide 9 your written comments by that January 29th deadline, 10 11 if you would like to provide written comments. 12 we're going to open up the phone Then lines to take your comments and any kind of process-13 type questions you have. And you can also submit 14 15 questions or comments via the webinar software. T'll keep an eye on that. 16 17 today's The purpose of webinar is It's to provide you background information 18 twofold. the staff's planned evaluation of developing 19 and experience requirements for 20 tailored training 21 administering different categories of radiopharmaceuticals, for which a written directive 22 is required. 23 24 And that's accordance with in

Part

35.

10

CFR

25

regulations in

And those are

1	regulations for medical use of byproduct material.
2	And specifically, under Subpart E, of
3	Part 35, which covers unsealed byproduct material
4	written directive required.
5	And most importantly, the reason why
6	we're here is to listen to and record your comments
7	on the evaluation. So, the comments that we received
8	from the medical community, the agreement states and
9	other stakeholders, are critical to our decision
10	making on whether our existing training and
11	experience requirements should be revised.
12	And so, if you don't provide comments
13	today, orally over the phone, just please make sure
14	you get them in. You get your written comments in
15	by regulations.gov by January 29th. That due date.
16	And I'll be going over how you can do
17	that a couple more slides from now.
18	So, for general webinar information
19	today, I want to note that if you aren't logged into
20	the webinar that's okay, there's a couple ways to get
21	our slides. You can either go to our public meeting
22	schedule web page and that provides-if you find
23	today's meeting, which should be one of the top
24	meetings listed-there's a link to our slides.
25	If you go to the NRC's T&E website, if

1	you just Google ''NRC training and experience
2	evaluation," that will bring up our T&E website.
3	And there's a link to today's slides if you scroll
4	down the page and look for today's meeting as well.
5	So, there is a couple of ways to get to
6	our slides if you're just listening in without the
7	webinar.
8	Today we're going to be discussing our
9	evaluation of training experience requirements for
10	certain categories of radiopharmaceuticals. We're
11	likely going to refer to them as, training experience,
12	as T&E for short And also, we tend to refer to
13	authorized users, which are those physicians who are
14	authorized to administer radiopharmaceuticals, as
15	AUs.
16	So those are some terms that you'll hear
17	today.
18	And today's webinar is being transcribed
19	by a court reporter. And a full transcript of this
20	webinar will be publicly available in about a week
21	and a half or so Or maybe we might try to get it
22	turned around a little bit quicker before the comment
23	deadline. I'll try to do that for you all.
24	And it's going to be available in the
25	NRC's agencywide Documents Access and Management

1 System, that's ADAMS. And I'll be posting a link to 2 this transcript on the NRC's training and experience It will also go up on regulations.gov too. 3 website. And you can find all of the transcripts 4 5 that we have for our past three public meetings on 6 that T&E website well. And also as on regulations.gov. 7 regulations.gov, docket 8 On under our (NRC-2018-0230), 9 there is category called а supporting documents. And that's where I've listed 10 11 the meeting summaries and transcripts, if you're 12 interested in what people have said during past 13 meetings. And I do want to say that all the comments 14 15 that are spoken here today will make it on our docket since they are being transcribed. And that oral and 16 17 written comments have equal weight. So if you don't, if you've spoken your mind today and you don't feel 18 like typing it in or sending it by regulations.gov 19 afterwards, that's perfectly fine because we will get 20 21 it today. 22 So, right now everybody is in listen only And as Cedric mentioned, when Maryann and I 23 mode. finish the presentation, that's when I'll be opening 24 25 the phone lines. And all you have to do is press

1	star-1.
2	And I'll remind everybody that you do
3	need to make sure that you introduce yourself and
4	clearly state your name. And if it's a tricky name,
5	maybe spell it out for our court reporter. That's
6	vitally important so we know who is saying what.
7	So now I'm going to hand the presentation
8	over to Maryann so she can talk about our T&E
9	regulations and give you some background.
10	MS. AYOADE: Great, thank you, Sarah.
11	Good morning, everyone.
12	Today I will be presenting information on
13	an overview of the regulations on training and
14	experience for radiopharmaceuticals requirement and
15	directive, some background on the related stakeholder
16	concerns received for this evaluation and the NRC's
17	efforts on the evaluation thus far.
18	So, the current regulations on training
19	and experience for radiopharmaceuticals requiring a
20	written directive, are under 10 CFR Part 35, Subpart
21	E. These training and experience requirements
22	provide three pathways that a physician may be
23	authorized to administer radiopharmaceuticals that
24	require written directives.

can

physician

Α

25

to

authorized

be

1 administer these radiopharmaceuticals if they are 2 medical specialty board. certified by а This certification process is recognized by the NRC or an 3 4 agreement state. 5 A physician can also be authorized if they've satisfied the training requirements via an 6 ultimate pathway, which includes the completion of 7 700 hours of training and experience, including a 8 minimum of 200 Hours in classroom and laboratory 9 training in relevant topic areas as listed in the 10 regulation. 11 And 500 hours of supervised work 12 experience in the relevant areas as listed in the regulations. 13 A physician can also be authorized if 14 15 they have been previously identified as an authorized user on an NRC or agreement state license or permit. 16 17 training So, this and experience evaluation is focused on the alternate pathways. 18 the NRC staff are looking into what tailored training 19 20 and experience requirements, for limited 21 administration of certain categories 22 radiopharmaceuticals would look like. And that is what we will be referring to as an admitted authorized 23 user status. 24 In Subpart E, there are four 25 Next slide.

1	sections that pertain to training and experience
2	requirements.
3	The first section is under 10 CFR 35.390,
4	for training for the use of all radiopharmaceuticals
5	in Subpart E. All of which require a written
6	directive.
7	The second is under 10 CFR 35.392, the
8	training for oral administration of sodium iodide, I-
9	131. Requiring a writing directive in quantities
LO	less than or equal to 33 millicuries.
L1	The third is under 10 CFR 35.394, for
L2	training for oral administration of sodium iodide, I-
13	131. Requiring the writing directive in quantities
L4	greater than 33 millicuries.
L5	And the fourth section is in 10 CFR
L6	35.396, for training for the parenteral
L7	administration of any radiopharmaceuticals requiring
L8	the written directive.
L9	I want to point out that all of these
20	sections of training and experience, include the
21	pathways for an experienced authorized user that is
22	already listed on a license. Also, all the sections,
23	except for 10 CFR 35.396, include training and
24	experience under the board certification and ultimate
25	nathways

1 10 CFR 35.396 is for training 2 exclusively under the ultimate pathways. And it is really for the radiation oncologist that are looking 3 to become authorized users. And they can do this by 5 completing some additional hours of training and 6 experience. 7 I also want to point out that ultimate training pathways, under 10 CFR 35.392 and 394, is 8 for the physicians to successfully complete 80 hours 9 of classroom and lab training that is relevant to the 10 11 type of use for which they are seeking to 12 authorized. ultimate training pathways, 13 Whereas, 35.390, is for the physician 14 10 CFR 15 successfully complete 700 hours of training experience, which includes 300 hours of classroom and 16 17 laboratory training. Next So, this slide provides 18 slide. background information on stakeholder concerns that 19 have been received related to these training and 20 experience requirements. 21 22 Since the revision to the training and experience requirements in 2002, and again in 2005, 23 stakeholders have raised concerns about the effects 24 of some of the requirements on patient access to 25

certain therapy related pharmaceuticals. 1 2 Specifically, some of the stakeholders have asserted that the 700 hour requirements in 10 3 CFR 35.390, is overly burdensome for physicians that 5 are not certified by a medical specialty board and 6 that the extensive requirements have resulted in a shortage of authorized users. 7 Which thereby limits patients access to radiopharmaceuticals. 8 As a result, in 2015 and in 2016, 9 separate efforts to NRC Staff and the NRC's Advisory 10 Committee on the medical uses of isotopes, also known 11 as the ACMUI, independently reviewed the training and 12 requirements medical 13 experience for the uses authorizes under \$ubpart E. 14 15 Specifically, the NRC Staff has reviewed the regulatory basis and comments received on past 16 17 rulemaking related to the medical use of byproduct materials and did not identify any new information 18 that will call into question the basis of the existing 19 20 requirements. the NRC Staff did not 21 al result, As 22 disclose any changes to the regulations at the time. And the NRC Staff is continuing to work with the ACMUI 23 training and experience evaluation 24 in this ongoing effort.

25

1	Next slide. As part of the Staff
2	requirements memorandum dated August 17, 2017, and
3	that is publicly available in ADAMS via the hyperlink
4	that is referenced on this slide, the Commission
5	directed the NRC Staff to evaluate whether it makes
6	sense to establish tailored training and experience
7	requirements for different categories of
8	radiopharmaceuticals. It also evaluates how this
9	category should be determined.
LO	So, such as the risk posed by
L1	radionuclides or by delivery method. It also
L2	evaluates what the training and experience
L3	requirements would be for each category and to
L4	evaluate whether those requirements should be based
L5	on hours of training and experience or focus more on
L6	competency.
L7	Next slide. In response to the
L8	Commission direction, the NRC Staff obtained feedback
L9	from some medical and regulatory stakeholders in
20	April and May of 2018.
21	That evaluation, including the NRC Staff
22	analysis and the feedback that was received of the
23	training and experience requirements in Subpart E of
24	10 CFR Part 35, was documented in an NRC SECY paper,
25	which is the SECV-18-0084

1	The results of that evaluation concluded
2	that it may be feasible to establish tailored training
3	and experience requirements, for different categories
4	of radiopharmaceuticals and to create a means of
5	authorizing the administration of certain categories
6	of radiopharmaceuticals, which is the limited
7	authorized user status.
8	It also concluded that there are viable
9	options for creating a competency-based approach to
10	demonstrate accessible training and experience for a
11	limited authorized user status. But, however, the
12	Staff does need to conduct more extensive outreach to
13	stakeholders in the medical community, to the
14	agreement states and to other members of the public,
15	before making a recommendation to the Commission.
16	And that is what brings us to our current
17	evaluation to date. I will now hand it back over to
18	Sarah, who will discuss our current evaluation
19	efforts and how you can participate. Next slide.
20	MS. LOPAS: Thank you, Maryann. So, the
21	end product of the NRC Staff's evaluation will be a
22	paper that we're going to send to our five-member
23	Commission.
24	And that paper is going to document the
25	results of our evaluation. Which would either be

1	maybe recommending no changes or recommending some
2	options for potential changes.
3	And, if we do recommend some options, we
4	will also have to accompany that paper with a
5	rulemaking plan.
6	On this slide, we're on Slide 11 now,
7	this is a simplified diagram of the information that
8	we're going to consider in our development of a
9	recommendation to the Commission. The diagram
LO	illustrates why this comment period is so important
L1	to this effort because, in large part, the feedback
L2	that we receive on the questions that we've asked in
13	our Federal Register notice, are going to inform our
L4	recommendation to the Commission.
15	And other important feedback will come
L6	from our coordination with our co-regulators, the
L7	Agreement States, and the NRC Advisory's Committee on
L8	the Medical Uses of Isotopes, ACMUI as Maryann had
L9	mentioned earlier.
20	In addition to the inputs we receive
21	from
22	(Technical interference)
23	MS. LOPAS: the Agreements States and
24	the ACMUI, the NRC Staff is also examining the issue
25	of patient access. So, we are currently attempting

1	to map NRC licensees that are licensed to use 10 CFR
2	Part 35.300 materials.
3	These are licensee facilities that could
4	potentially offer these therapeutic
5	radiopharmaceuticals. So, we're going to be mapping
6	those. And there will be a series of maps of the
7	individual states for the data that we have.
8	The NRC only has access currently to non-
9	agreement states - our licensees. And those are
10	about 13 states at the moment.
11	We are planning to issue a voluntary
12	request for information to the Agreement States for
13	their information on
14	(Technical interference)
15	MS. LOPAS: for these therapies as
16	well. So that would hopefully give us a little bit
17	more complete of a picture of the
18	(Technical interference)
19	MS. LOPAS: United States, depending
20	on how many Agreement States are able to respond back
21	to us and help us out with this data.
22	I will note that we are stuck a little
23	bit right now with that request. That voluntary
24	request to the Agreement States. It does need to be
25	reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and

1	Budget.
2	And the Office of Management and Budget
3	is closed due to the partial Government shutdown.
4	So, at the moment, we're kind of stuck. But I would
5	hope that that letter would go out to the Agreement
6	States
7	(Technical interference)
8	MS. LOPAS: maybe two to four weeks
9	after the partial shutdown ends and
10	(Technical interference)
11	MS. LOPAS: everything goes back up.
12	The other things that the staff is going
13	to look at are - we're reviewing our training and
14	experience requirements in other countries in an
15	effort to benchmark what other, what the
16	international community is doing with regard to
17	training and experience.
18	And then we also are reviewing doing
19	an extensive review of recent medical events in our
20	NMED database. The Nuclear Materials Events
21	Database. NMED is our database that covers events
22	with nuclear materials to see if any medical
23	events have a nexus to training and experience.
24	So, we have to dig a little deeper into
25	those events to see if we can get to a root cause of

	18
1	training and experience. So, those are the two
2	additional things that we're looking at. Three
3	additional things we're looking at.
4	In addition to evaluating your comments
5	
6	(Technical interference)
7	MS. LOPAS: and what we hear from the
8	ACMUI and the Agreement States.
9	So, it's important to
10	(Technical interference)
11	MS. LOPAS: is to our regulations,
12	that we would need to document, again, document that
13	in a rule making plan. And then our Commission would
14	the proceed to vote on that rulemaking plan.
15	And that would determine whether or not
16	we would move forward with another Part 35 rulemaking
17	effort. And if rulemaking is recommended and the
18	Commission approves it, that would then start our
19	extensive rulemaking process that many people are
20	familiar with.
21	And I am highlighting where we are in
22	this process so everybody understands where we are.
23	And where we are is that we're still in the
24	information gathering phase. We
25	(Technical interference)

1	MS. LOPAS: kept in mind, you know,
2	we're really at the beginning of this. And until we
3	really get all, until the public comment period ends
4	and we get everybody's comments in and we get a chance
5	to really digest them and we hear from the agreement
6	states
7	(Technical interference)
8	MS. LOPAS: a path forward yet. So,
9	I just wanted to highlight that.
10	Next slide, Slide 12, covers our Federal
11	Register notice. So, that was published back on
12	Monday, October 29th. The Federal Register notice
13	can be accessed by this link.
14	And I also want to point out that there
15	are some handouts attached to the webinar. So, if
16	you click on the little handouts button on your
17	webinar, you'll see, I believe, a copy of these slides
18	that you can down oad if you want.
19	I have the SECY paper that Maryann
20	referenced from last August
21	(Technical interference)
22	MS. LOPAS: And I also have a copy of
23	the Federal Register notice. So you can download all
24	of those documents from the
25	(Technical interference)

1	MS. LOPAS: webinar. So, the Federal
2	Register announced the comment period. It ends on,
3	a week from a today on Tuesday, January 29th.
4	And most importantly, the Federal
5	Register notice asks a series of questions on which
6	the NRC would like specific input on from the medical
7	community.
8	So, I'm going to read through those
9	questions in the next four slides just to give
10	everybody some context of kind of the information
11	that we're looking for.
12	But then, we will be opening it up to
13	public comments after I'm done here in a couple of
14	minutes. So, we can certainly walk through the
15	questions later on or however we want to do it, so,
16	don't worry, I'm just going to read through the
17	comments now, or the questions now, to put some
18	context into what we're looking to get.
19	So, Slide 13, here we are. Questions in
20	the FRN.
21	So, Part A was asking about tailored
22	training and experience. And these aren't all of our
23	questions so that's why I do encourage you to read
24	through the whole FRN, there's a lot of subparts to
25	these questions -

1	(Technical interference)
2	MS. LOPAS: You can review the FRN
3	that I've attached to the webinar and read through
4	them maybe during the comment portion of today's
5	meeting.
6	Question 1. Are the current pathways for
7	obtaining AU status reasonable and accessible, are
8	they adequate for protecting public health and
9	safety?
LO	Question 2. Should the NRC develop a new
L1	tailored T&E pathway? What would be the appropriate
L2	way to categorize radiopharmaceuticals for tailored
L3	T&E requirements?
L4	Question 3. Should the fundamental T&E
L5	required of physicians seeking limited AU status need
L6	to have the same fundamental T&E required of
L7	physicians seeking full AU status?
L8	Question 4. How should the requirements
L9	for this fundamental T&E be structured for a specific
20	category of radiopharmaceuticals?
21	Slide 14 goes over the NRCs recognition
22	of medical specialty force. And if you Google NRC
23	medical licensee toolkit, these procedures for
24	recognizing the medical specialty boards are on that
25	medical licensee toolkit website. But, what boards,

1	other than those already recognized from the NRC,
2	could be considered for recognition for medical uses
3	under 10 CFR 35.300. And those other boards are,
4	American, or the boards that we currently recognize
5	are, American Board on Nuclear Medicine, American
6	Board of Radiology, American Osteopathic Board of
7	Radiology, Certification Board of Nuclear
8	Endocrinology.
9	And two, are the current NRC medical
LO	specialty board recognition criteria sufficient? If
L1	not, what additional criteria should the NRC use?
L2	Slide 15 goes over the patient access
L3	(Technical interference)
L4	MS. LOPAS: perspective of folks that
L5	may or may not be impacted by our regulations on
L6	patient access.
L7	So, is there a shortage in the number of
L8	AUs for medical uses under 10 CFR 35.300? If so, is
L9	the shortage associated with the use of a specific
20	radiopharmaceutical?
21	Are there certain geographic areas with
22	an inadequate number of AUs?
23	Do current NRC regulations on AU T&E
24	requirements unnecessarily limit patient access to
25	procedures involving radiopharmaceuticals?

]
1	And, do current NRC regulations on AU T&E
2	requirements unnecessarily limit research and
3	development in nuclear medicine?
4	And we have gotten some feedback or
5	questions about, why is the NRC asking
6	(Technical interference)
7	MS. LOPAS: this? And I would answer
8	that and say that you know, we are interested in the
9	perspective of folks that are out there doing this -
10	what are the impacts that people are noticing with
11	regard to patient access?
12	You know, we have heard from some
13	physicians that, No, there is no patient access issue,
14	there are plenty of AUs out there. And then we've
15	heard from some other industry folks saying, yes,
16	we're having hard time finding AUs.
17	So, that's the kind of feedback that we'd
18	like to hear. And that's why we thought it was
19	important to include in the FRN.
20	And then Slide 16 are questions, just
21	general questions about the NRC's training and
22	experience regulations as a whole. These are kind
23	of in an effort to, for us to kind of maybe look
24	transformatively at our medical regulations with
25	regard to training and experience.

1	So, Question 1. Should the NRC regulate
2	the T&E of physicians for medical uses?
3	Are there requirements in the NRC's T&E
4	regulatory framework for physicians that are
5	non-safety related?
6	And how can the NRC transform its
7	regulatory approach for T&E while still ensuring that
8	adequate protection is maintained for workers, the
9	general public, patients, and human research
10	subjects?
11	So, those are all the questions. And
12	like I said, there's multiple sub-questions
13	underneath each one of these questions, so I really
14	encourage you to check out the Federal Register
15	notice.
16	So, this slide just gives you the
17	important details about submitting your written
18	comments. So, like I mentioned, January 29th, one
19	week from today at 11:59 p.m., the regs.gov portal
20	will stop accepting comments.
21	So, how do you submit comments to
22	regulations.gov? Well, you simply just go to
23	www.regulations.gov and there's a search bar will
24	popup right at the top and you just type in, NRC-
25	2018-0230.

1	And that will just bring you right to the
2	T&E page, docket page. And it's very self-
3	explanatory on submitting comments.
4	This is also, that second bullet there on
5	the side is just the direct link to submit comments,
6	so that will get you there as well.
7	I do want to note that, let's see, last
8	Friday regulations.gov, I think, went down for about
9	half a day. You could not access anything on
10	regulations.gov.
11	And it was related to the Government
12	shutdown affecting a portion of the Environment
13	Protection Agency, which actually manages
14	regulations.gov. But it is back up and running.
15	It did come back up and running about, I
16	don't know, half way through the day on Friday. And
17	I've been told, I've been assured that it should
18	remain up and running through the rest of the comment
19	period, through January 29th.
20	Now, if you have any issues at all with
21	submitting your comments by regulations.gov, if you
22	go to log on and you can't get to it, it's shutdown
23	for some reason, you can email your comments to me or
24	Maryann. That is no problem, that's perfectly
25	acceptable.

1	And that's going to be the work around if
2	for some reason regulations.gov shutdowns anytime
3	between now and January 29th. But I've been checking
4	regulations.gov a few times a day, every day because
5	I'm nervous about about it, and it's so far so good.
6	Except for that one Friday. Or, I think it was
7	Thursday that it actually went down.
8	So, my contact information and Maryann's
9	contact information will be in the slide, the next
10	slide, so you'll see that. But I just want to make
11	sure that everybody knows that emailing your comments
12	to me is a perfectly fine option if regulations.gov
13	isn't working.
14	I do want to note that when you submit
15	your comment on regulations.gov, you're not going to
16	see it posted right away. It takes a few weeks.
17	But I will, I promise you that we are
18	getting it so don't worry. It sends you a little
19	confirmation that your comment has been received.
20	And we receive them.
21	It just takes a, we have an internal
22	administration, an admin type process where we have
23	to pull it down off the regulations.gov, put it into
24	our ADAMS system, so your comments will also be in
25	ADAMS, and then we re-post it back on regulations.gov.

1	So that's why it takes a little bit longer.
2	At the end of the comment period, so we're
3	going to be compiling all the comments, organizing
4	them, reviewing them and we'll be summarizing them.
5	And we'll be putting together a nice summary report
6	that will be attached to the paper that we send to
7	the Commission. And the summary report will
8	summarize everything we've heard from everybody.
9	And I do want to note that because this
10	is not a rulemaking, so we aren't going to responding
11	individually to comments, the comments are simply to
12	inform us. So we aren't going to be responding back
13	to your comments.
14	Okay, next slide is Slide 18. These are
15	just next steps, so this is just a basic outline.
16	So the comment period ends on January
17	29th. And then in February and March we're going to
18	be evaluating your comments, reviewing that
19	additional information that I talked about.
20	You know, conducting the patient access,
21	doing the patient access maps, looking at
22	international benchmarking and accepting medical and
23	radiation safety events. We'll be looking forward
24	to getting a draft report from the ACMUI subcommittee
25	on T&E, so hopefully we'll get that in mid-February

1	or so.
2	I will encourage folks to check out the
3	T&E website. And if you aren't signed up for the
4	NRC's medical Listserv please do that as well. We
5	will be having a public teleconference with the ACMUI
6	to discuss their draft subcommittee report on T&E.
7	So that may really be of interest for
8	many of you that has been on these webinars. So,
9	keep an eye out for that. It will be on our website.
LO	It will be on the NRC's public meeting
L1	website. It will be noted there. And also, a note
L2	will go out via our medical Listserv about when that's
L3	going to be happening and how you can participate in
L4	that.
L5	And then, once we do our draft paper, the
L6	ACMUI and the agreement states will both get to review
L7	that draft paper and send us back their comments.
L8	There will be another ACMUI teleconference on their
L9	comments on our draft sometime in the summer.
20	So, again, you would just keep an eye out
21	on the medical Listserv and the websites to see when
22	that is going to happen.
23	And then we will finalize our paper and
24	hopefully deliver it to the Commission sometime in
25	the fall. The Fall of 2019. So that's our general

1	schedule.
2	So, for more information, next slide,
3	Slide 19. I really encourage you to visit the T&E
4	website there. Like I said, the regulations.gov
5	page, that docket page, that shows everybody's
6	comments that they've submitted to date.
7	So if you're interested in reading
8	through some comments that people have sent in so
9	far. I also have been posting the meeting summaries
LO	and transcripts there.
L1	And then of course, if you have any
L2	questions, you can contact me at <u>sarah.lopas@nrc.gov</u> .
L3	As the PM I kind of can talk you through the more
L4	process type questions.
L5	But I encourage you to reach out to
L6	Maryann Ayoade. She is the technical lead on the
L7	project, so regulation type questions or have some
L8	technical questions, she is who you should go to.
L9	And that's it for our presentation. So,
20	before we open up the phones, I just want to remind
21	everybody that, again, we're being transcribed by the
22	court reporter so we can accurate comments for our
23	T&E docket, so please being by introducing yourself.
24	Maybe spell your name if you think it's a tricky name.
25	And speak clear.

1	You can press star-1 at any point, so
2	just go ahead and press star-1 if you already want to
3	jump in. And then you are also free to submit your
4	questions and comments via the chat function or the
5	question function on the webinar. I'll keep an eye
6	on that. And I can certainly read those aloud for
7	you.
8	So, star-1 on the phone. And I'll just
9	go to Cedric, if you can just let us know if anybody
10	pops on the line?
11	THE OPERATOR: Sure. And also, if you'd
12	like to ask a question, please remember to un-mute
13	your phone and record your name clearly when prompted.
14	MS. LOPAS: Star-1 for any questions or
15	comments.
16	THE OPERATOR: I'm currently showing no
17	questions in queue.
18	MS. LOPAS: All right, everybody, this
19	is your last, this is your last time to shine in
20	public, so, if you want to get on the line and tell
21	us how you feel, this is it. Otherwise make sure you
22	do submit your comments by regulations.gov. Your
23	written comments that is, by January 29th.
24	So, just press star-1. Or if you're a
25	little shy, you can type it into the webinar, and

1	I'll read it aloud.
2	THE OPERATOR: And our first question
3	comes from Ben Greenspan. Your line is open.
4	DR. GREENSPAN: Thank you very much. My
5	name is Dr. Ben Greenspan and I'm representing myself.
6	The bottom line of my comments is that I
7	think the NRC should not make a separate category for
8	authorized users for people who haven't gone through
9	approved board certification process and should not
10	reduce the requirements.
11	I think that physicians need to master
12	not only the previously submitted curriculum
13	submitted by the SNMMI, and I know there's also
14	curriculum by the ACMUI, and the number of other
15	features that I think I'll send in writing. I don't
16	want to read all this here.
17	But I think it's important for authorized
18	users to have the full range of competency no matter
19	which agents they are using. And there's going to
20	be a whole range of agents in the future with all
21	sort of different types of features and
22	characteristics and risk factors and so on.
23	And it's also important to understand the
24	radiation safety aspects and logistics of how we
25	receive these radiopharmaceuticals and how they

1 dispose of waste and all that. 2 I also wanted to say I do not know of any evidence that there is an insufficient number of 3 authorized users Nuclear medicine physicians are many nuclear radiologists 5 authorized users authorized users and many radiation oncologists are 6 7 authorized users. And I don't think, as a patient access 8 9 problem, I think | the major issue here is that many medical oncologists are not referring patients for 10 11 these procedures. And now they want to give them themselves without any training, and I think that's 12 really unacceptable. 13 Another thing, another point I wanted to 14 15 make is, that I think competency is a better way to provide documentation of expertise rather than the 16 number of hours. And there are a number of ways to 17 18 do that. One is certification by the appropriate 19 boards, with maintenance of certification. 20 Another is accreditation of the programs that these people 21 22 are involved with, the departments of medicine and radiation oncology or whatever. 23 And certification can be accomplished by 24 25 board exams, such as from the ABNM or the ABR.

]
1	Accreditation can be accomplished, and that can be
2	setup very easily.
3	And then you could also actually setup
4	proficiency testing, which would really be a good way
5	to assess the department and the qualifications and
6	expertise of the physicians.
7	And with that I think I'll quit, and I'll
8	send in some comments in writing. Thank you.
9	MS. LOPAS: All right, thank you, Dr.
LO	Greenspan, I appreciate you calling in.
L1	DR. GREENSPAN: Thank you.
L2	MS. LOPAS: Okay. Cedric, do you have
L3	anybody else on the line?
L4	THE OPERATOR: Yes. The next question
L5	comes from Ralph Lieto. Your line is open.
L6	MS. LOPAS: Ralph.
L7	MR. LIETO: Yes, thank you. My name is
L8	Ralph Lieto, I'm representing myself. My question
L9	for NRC Staff, in light of this big shutdown and your
20	proposed timeline that was in the slides, is this
21	timeline taking into account the delays due to the
22	shutdown or is the timeline is likely going to be
23	shifted back a little bit?
24	Because it seems like, in light of this
25	shutdown and then your attempts to get additional

]
1	information, it looks like it's overly optimistic.
2	MS. LOPAS: That's a good question,
3	Ralph. This is Sarah Lopas.
4	So, this timeline doesn't account for the
5	shutdown impacting us at all. At the moment, I don't
6	see the partial shutdown affecting us. You know, the
7	NRC is fully funded.
8	Like I said, the only thing that kind of
9	is, that were being affected right now by the shutdown
10	is the Office of Management and Budget needs to review
11	our letter to the Agreement States for that voluntary
12	information requests going out to them.
13	I don't anticipate that delay impacting
14	our overall schedule to be honest. So, we will of
15	course keep you posted.
16	The other thing that I think is minutia,
17	that I don't think really applies to much, but the
18	Office of the Federal Register is shutdown at the
19	moment. It is affecting our, the only thing I can
20	think of is it is affecting our ability, we have to
21	register, we have to notice to the Federal Register
22	when we're going to have an ACMUI public meeting, and
23	I might check with, I have a lawyer here in the room.
24	We must notice in the Federal Register
25	notice before we can have that meeting? I'm asking

1	somebody in our room.
2	MR. IRVIN: So, this is Ian Irvin with
3	the Office of General Counsel. I got to admit, that's
4	with another attorney
5	MS. LOPAS: Okay. Yes.
6	MR. IRVIN: counsel, with what most
7	be noticed in the Federal Register.
8	MS. LOPAS: Yes.
9	MR. IRVIN: But we have received some new
LO	guidance
L1	MS. LOPAS: Okay.
L2	MR. IRVIN: about what we can publish
L3	in the Federal Register.
L4	MS. LOPAS: Okay.
L5	MR. IRVIN: And we're still reviewing it.
L6	We just received that.
L7	MS. LOPAS: Yes. So, Ralph, I'll be
L8	honest, I have to, if for some reason we were we
L9	have to notice that ACMUI, A-C-M-U-I, public meeting,
20	public teleconference, ideally 15 days ahead of the
21	meeting.
22	You can, under extenuating circumstances,
23	do it like ten days or so ahead and note it's because
24	of shutdown or whatever.
25	MR. LIETO: Okay.

1	MS. LOPAS: If for some reason that backs
2	up that meeting, that public teleconference, that
3	might back us up a little bit. So, I can just say
4	stay tuned. If here's a delay it would be a very
5	minor delay. So, does that help?
6	MR. LIETO: Yes. I'm just really
7	concerned in the data that's going to be obtained
8	from just NRC states alone. Not that that data is
9	problematic, but think it's not going to provide a
10	typical cross section of the AUs that are out there
11	because of the potential states that are non-
12	agreement.
13	So, I think it would be tremendously
14	valuable for the NRC to obtain as much Agreement State
15	information that they're willing to provide.
16	MS. LOPAS: Yes, I would agree with that.
17	Yes. Okay, do you have any other additional
18	questions or comments, Ralph?
19	MR. LIETO: Not at this time. I'm going
20	to be providing written comments also. But I echo
21	many of the comments that Dr. Greenspan provided in
22	that I think the current T&E is an acceptable
23	methodology for assuring that the AUs are, have
24	appropriate training and experience.
25	I will make one anecdotal comment, and I

]
think that you have mentioned in your introductory
2 about the investigation, deeper investigation of
3 medical events in the NMED database. And I have a
4 lot of, shall I say, take it with a large grain of
5 salt that that's going to be of any value.
I think if you look at the ACMUI comments
7 from their own reviews annually of the NMED events
8 involving medical events. That the data there is
9 inconsistent across the states. Including the NRO
10 investigations.
And I was involved with these for about
12 eight years with the ACMUI. And this was a big
complaint that the information and investigation of
these events are sometimes very superficial. And
15 it's not standardized across the Agreement State:
themselves, even relative to the NRC.
17 And I have never seen a medical even
reported, in the years that I have reviewed it, where
19 training experience was identified as a major cause
of a major contributing cause.
So, I am a little concerned that the NRO
is going to, "delve deeper" to find out if there are
medical events that have training and experience
when that isn't even not reported in the events to
25 date. I would think that that would be a major thing

1	if an investigator found that in one of the states.
2	And even sort of anecdotally again, some
3	of the most highly publicized medical events over the
4	last 20 years that the NRC has been involved with,
5	training and experience was never identified as a
6	major cause.
7	So, with that I'll let other people
8	comment. Thank you for your time.
9	MS. LOPAS: Yes, thank you. Okay, star-
10	1 to make a comment or ask a question or you can also
11	type a short comment or short question in your webinar
12	using your webinar software.
13	Cedric, do we have anybody else on the
14	line that would like to have their line open?
15	THE OPERATOR: Yes. The next question
16	come from Jeffrey Siegel. Your line is open.
17	MR. SIEGEL: Good morning. Thank you
18	for having this - sorry?
19	MS. LOPAS: Good morning. Sorry.
20	MR. SIEGEL: Good morning. Thank you
21	for having this webinar and inviting comments.
22	Just a brief history before I begin with
23	my comments. I've submitted written comments on the
24	website, and I'm waiting for them to appear. It's
25	been two weeks. But I understand it takes a while.

1	Historically there was great reason for
2	there to be lots of T&E for physicians because most
3	agents were not supplied as a unit dosage, they had
4	to be manipulated. And hundreds of millicuries and
5	a wide variety of agents were given. And this was a
6	new field.
7	And, the T&E requirements, from
8	historical aspects, are not necessarily germane to
9	today's supplied agents.
10	Also, as I understand it, T&E
11	regulations, for medical use, are only for, if
12	justified by radiation risk to patients. They have
13	nothing to do with the practice of medicine.
14	So what I'd like to say is that, first of
15	all, the FRN is talking about radiopharmaceuticals
16	categories, I think that's wrong. I think it should
17	be for specific radiopharmaceuticals. Because,
18	within a given category, not all agents pose the same
19	risk.
20	So, now for my comments. Currently
21	physicians are not free to attend limited used
22	authorization for any given radiopharmaceuticals,
23	regardless of its safety profile, as they must contain
24	full AU status pursuant to 35.390.
25	This of course is not true for limited

1	use authorization which is available for sodium
2	iodide. Since a physician would undoubtedly choose
3	the ultimately pathway pursuant to 392 or 394, since
4	much fewer T&E AUs are required.
5	The pathways for obtaining AU status
6	pursuant to 390 are therefore not reasonable since
7	physician desiring limited AU status for another
8	radiopharmaceutical, even if it possesses radiation
9	safety risk than oral sodium iodide, are required to
10	have the same T&E as physicians seeking full AU
11	status.
12	Tailoring, therefore, should be based on
13	use of this specific agent, not an entire category.
14	As I said, since not all radiopharmaceuticals, in any
15	given category, pose the same radiation risk.
16	And when we're talking about categories,
17	how many are there? 390 has four dosage categories.
18	The first two are all sodium iodide. Not categories
19	at all, just specific agents.
20	The last two are for parenteral
21	administration of any beta emitter or photon emitting
22	radionuclide with a photon energy less than 150 keV
23	or parenteral administration or other
24	radiopharmaceutical.
25	Therefore, this authorization for a given

1 category only pertains to those two categories. And 2 that's all that's currently codified. So there are three choices. Specific 3 4 radiopharmaceuticals in these last two categories should either be placed into their own requirements, 5 such as a new dodified 10 CFR 35.395, if their 6 7 radiation safety profiles justify it or reduce T&E that appropriate and sufficient 8 is to protect workers, the general public, patients, et cetera or, 9 they should be regulated under 35.1000 or, 10 11 lastly, they should remain lumped together as is. the first 12 Unless two choices are implemented, the ability to attain limited AU status 13 justified, would be entirely ruled out. 14 NRC 15 already believes limited AU status is justified, at least for oral sodium iodide. 16 17 NRC therefore needs to objectively, not suggestively, assess the associated risks for a given 18 radiopharmaceuticals. 19 Such an assessment should 20 include, it supplied, its of how isease administration, the intended administered activity, 21 22 half-life and purity, radio contaminate levels, root 23 of elimination from the body, waste disposal, potential dose to others, potential for internal 24

contamination and patient release issues.

25

1	Unless this assessment is not done, it
2	cannot be entirely regulated appropriately and the
3	hours necessary for ensuring safety cannot be done.
4	Reducing T&E requirements for specific
5	agents will undoubtedly increase the complexity of
6	regulatory oversight. But when justified, should be
7	of minor concern as it would be a more risk informed
8	approach and is great benefits to patients and their
9	treating physicians.
LO	Restricting patients access to and
L1	ability to use an FDA approved and commercially
L2	available agent by imposing unwarranted and unduly
L3	burden to community regulations that may not be
L4	reflective of the radiation risks involved, is
L5	detrimental to them and their patients.
L6	Conflicts with NRC guidelines of minimizing
L7	intrusion into medical judgement, as the medical use
L8	policy statements say, only when justified by
L9	radiation risks will such requirements be imposed,
20	and such an approach is most assuredly not risk
21	informed.
22	I thank you for listening to my comments.
23	Thank you.
24	MS. LOPAS: All right, thank you, Mr.
25	Siegel. All right, Cedric, do we have another

	43
1	commenter on the line? Star-1 to get your line un-
2	muted.
3	THE OPERATOR: Sure. Next question and
4	comment comes from Michele Panichi. Thank you, your
5	line is open.
6	MS. PANICHI: Good morning. How are you
7	guys doing?
8	MS. LOPAS: Good morning. Great.
9	MS. PANICHI: So, I'm going to have to
10	respectfully disagree with Dr. Siegel. I know Jeff
11	very well. He's very respected and I respect his
12	opinion.
13	However, I believe that we should not
14	change our training T&E requirements. These are
15	relatively dangerous radiopharmaceuticals that we're
16	talking about. They have long half-life's, they're
17	alpha and beta emitters.
18	And there's a reason why a written
19	directive is required. We don't consider this, you
20	know, a diagnostic 140 keV, six hour half-life kind
21	of isotope.
22	Industry is pushing primarily to sell
23	their products. That being said, they want industry
24	people to proctor physicians for this. Big mistake.
25	As soon as you allow somebody other than

	44
a current authorized user in that category to overse	e,
2 you're opening up a large can of worms.	
In the previous webinar there was	a
4 pharmacist who said that pharmacists require	an
5 authorized nuclear needs 4,000 hours. Well, that	's
6 not quite an accurate statement.	
7 If you read the training requirements f	or
8 that, the 4,000 hours is to get a board certificati	on
9 exam acknowledged by the NRC.	
10 And the idea is that a nuclear pharmaci	st
can oversee radiation safety for an authorized us	er
is also not feasible. If you want to talk about	a
shortage of physicians, there's a huge shortage	of
14 nuclear pharmacists.	
I dare say, there is a whole lot le	ss
16 fewer nuclear pharmacists than there are authoriz	ed
17 users.	
I don't believe there is a shortage	of
19 authorized users out there. I believe that eve	ry
20 radiologist, and that radiation oncologist, now th	еу
21 have the opportunity to become authorized users.	
I believe the people, the physicians w	ho
23 are pushing this, the MDECs and sometimes to	he
urologists, they're more self-serving than we wou	ld
25 like to see in a physician group. They need, was	nt

1	to keep their patients in their practice. It has
2	nothing to do with the availability of an authorized
3	user.
4	And that's about it. I will be also
5	submitting my comments in writing. And that's about
6	it. Thank you.
7	MS. LOPAS: All right, thank you. Okay,
8	star-1 to have Cedric un-mute your line for you.
9	star-1. Cedric, do we have somebody up next?
10	THE OPERATOR: Yes. We have a follow-up
11	with Jeffrey Siegel. Your line is open.
12	MR. SIEGEL: Hi, since my name was
13	mentioned I must respectfully disagree with Michelle,
14	of course. Because, objectivity is what's required.
15	We can't just say, all agents are equally
16	hazardous because they are not. And if we're going
17	to follow that all radiation is risky, ALARA and LNT,
18	which I believe is not true at all, then that would
19	be true.
20	But I think we owe it to the patients and
21	the physicians and the community and everybody, to
22	have an objective assessment of each agent. And the
23	level of risk it involves. Thanks.
24	MS. LOPAS: Okay, thank you, Dr. Siegel.
25	Okay, star-1 to get in on the conversation. Cedric,

1	do we have anybody else in line?
2	THE OPERATOR: None currently.
3	MS. LOPAS: Okay. All right, everybody
4	star-1. We will hang on for a few minutes, but I
5	want to, let's see.
6	I'm going to go, I pulled up on the
7	webinar some of the questions, the more detailed
8	questions under A Tailored training and experience
9	requirements.
10	You know, Dr. Siegel had mentioned that
11	he didn't think it was appropriate to categorize state
12	radiopharmaceuticals that may be, such as by their
13	type of radiation admission or characteristics
14	because not all, may be drugs within those admission
15	categories, are the same.
16	So, some other options that were
17	suggested in the FRN was to characterize
18	radiopharmaceuticals by similar delivery methods.
19	Whether it's oral, parenteral.
20	Of course, the radiation characteristics
21	or emission, alpha, beta, gamma, low-energy photon.
22	Or similar preparation methods, such as patient ready
23	doses or a combination of that.
24	So that's something that we're looking to
25	get comments on. And, Cedric, you can just interrupt

	7
1 me.	
THE OPERATOR: Sure. We do have David	d
3 Burpee that's on.	
4 MS. LOPAS: Okay.	
5 THE OPERATOR: Your line is open.	
6 MR. Burpee: Good morning, everyone	,
7 thank you for this opportunity and for all the good	d
8 comments.	
9 As far as enough authorized users,	Ι
think the key word is really treating authorized users	S
11 that have the ability to.	
I witness, as I manage ten states for	r
license and compliance for Xofigo, numerous scenario	S
where patients cannot be treated at even very large	е
institutions, typically due to infighting between	n
authorized users who could be treating.	
There s a very large place in nort:	h
Chicago with 400 beds for four years, fought betwee:	n
authorized users as to who could have the privilege	S
at that institution, and therefore they didn't trea	t
21 at all. That story is fairly ubiquitous. And i	t
goes in many directions.	
For example, another large group neede	d
24 to have preceptorships and they solicited another	r
25 group to do that and at the end of the day the other	r

1	group decided they were competition and wouldn't sign
2	the attestation forms, and so no one was able to treat
3	at those institutions.
4	The tural situation is acute in that
5	there are not enough out there to help cover all these
6	places. And therefore in general, all these
7	scenarios require the men to travel. Men were sick
8	and don't want to travel typically.
9	So, we do need to look at how we can have
LO	more options for being an authorized user.
L1	I think something dawned on me recently
L2	that I think is germane to this in that, if you look
L3	at alpha emitters, there has never been any formal
L4	trading for authorized users with alpha emitters.
15	They are very unique.
L6	And Dr. Siegel's comments are right on
L7	the money, that there are certainly incredibly
18	differently qualities to those products compared to
L9	all beta emitters and every other types of therapy
20	that has been out there.
21	So, thanks for those considerations and
22	for this time.
23	MS. LOPAS: Sure.
24	THE OPERATOR: Thank you. We have an
25	additional comment with Ben Greenspan. Your line is

1	open.
2	DR. GREENSPAN: Thank you. This is Ben
3	Greenspan. I am a nuclear medicine physician and
4	radiologist and I wanted to make some comments
5	regarding some of the comments we just had.
6	First of all, I think, while there may be
7	different lists of various, of these therapeutic
8	radiopharmaceuticals, they're still potentially
9	dangerous. And I also think that many of them will
LO	be given in combination. So we may give alpha
L1	emitters and beta emitters with patients to various
L2	cancers.
L3	And therefore, the alpha's user who is
L4	treating these parients really needs to know the full
L5	range of the basic science and clinical expertise to
L6	handle all this.
L7	In terms of various physicians, I have
L8	great respect for the clinical abilities of medical
L9	oncologist, and wrologists, but I don't think they
20	should be treating these patients by themselves.
21	I dom't think they have the requisite
22	background in radiation sciences and, if they
23	actually wanted to get it all and spend whatever time
24	it took to come up to the same level as a nuclear
25	medicine physicians and radiation oncologist, then

25

1	that's fine. But I doubt any of them would.
2	As far as authorized users and patient
3	access, I'm not aware of too many places having these
4	kinds of logistical issues with infighting. I guess
5	some of them do but I don't think that's a huge issue.
6	In terms of rural areas, I don't think,
7	I think patients realize they have to travel if
8	they're in a rural area. For just about everything
9	beyond simple things.
10	So, if they want coronary bypass surgery,
11	they're not going to get it by the surgeon who does
12	one a year, they re going to go to a major medical
13	center and get one by an expert. And the same should
14	be true for treating with radiopharmaceuticals.
15	They have potential risks if they're
16	misused or there are problems. And these should be
17	provided by experts who know what they're doing, and
18	I think patients realize that. Thank you very much.
19	MS. LOPAS: Okay, thank you, Dr.
20	Greenspan. Press star-1, again, if you want to get
21	in on the conversation.
22	I do have one question from the webinar
23	that I'm going to read aloud. So there was a question
24	about whether or not the NRC has been conducting any
25	outreach to the referring visits physician

1	communities, such as medical oncology, et cetera, for
2	input on this.
3	And we did send out, back when the FRN
4	first went out, we did send out the FRN and ask them
5	to provide questions to about 100 different
6	stakeholder groups. And so, a lot of the stakeholder
7	groups included, let's see, kind of professional
8	societies for urologists, for cardiologists, for
9	medical oncology.
10	So, we did do some attempt at outreach in
11	that matter. I don't know if any of those are support
12	to be on our medical Listserv, but we did reach out
13	to the professional societies. And hopefully that
14	those groups put the word out to their membership
15	that this is something that we are looking at.
16	We also, and I can't remember off hand
17	right now, but we did publish short little
18	advertisement type articles, less than one page or
19	so, kind of in a number of journals. Not medical
20	journals per say but kind of like newsletter monthly,
21	sort of either online or printed newsletters, for a
22	number of organizations just alerting them to these
23	public meetings and our effort and our FRN questions.
24	We did do a fair amount of outreach to
25	what we think would be those communities, those

1	referring physician communities. So, thank you for
2	that question, that's a good one.
3	Because we, exactly, we'd like to hear
4	from those folks as well. This is what they want to
5	be getting into.
6	Okay, Cedric, do we have anybody else on
7	the line?
8	THE OPERATOR: None currently in the
9	queue.
LO	MS. LOPAS: Okay. All right, star-1 or,
L1	again, submit a question or comment via the webinar,
L2	we're happy to go that route.
L3	Maryann and I attended recently, just
L4	this past weekend, on Thursday through Saturday,
L5	Maryann and I attended the Society for Nuclear
L6	Medicine and Molecular Imaging, their mid-winter
L7	meeting, which was in Palm Springs, which was very
L8	nice. But we got a lot of good feedback from the
L9	folks attending that meeting.
20	And I know some of you are on the line
21	that we saw there, so thank you for calling in and
22	we're definitely looking forward to your written
23	comments as well.
24	star-1. And, Cedric, just let me know
25	is anybody pops on the line.

1	THE OPERATOR: Okay.
2	MS. LOPAS: So, Question 5 here on the
3	tailored training and experience requirements.
4	Question 5 gets into, if we were to create
5	tailored T&E categories, what should those specific
6	requirements include for the classroom and lab
7	training?
8	How many hours, what should be covered
9	under that classroom and lab training, what topics?
10	The work experience, we asked exactly, we
11	heard some comments about whether or not the
12	pharmaceutical manufacturers should be able to
13	provide the preceptor attestation. That's one of our
14	questions we'd like feedback on.
15	And the competency, we have been hearing
16	some feedback on competency that we, the NRC, should
17	look into whether or not we could move our regs to
18	evaluate competency rather than just straight hours
19	of T&E. So, those are some of our questions in our
20	Federal Register motice.
21	Also, some questions on who should
22	establish and administer these curriculums on ar
23	examination. And also, how often should AU
24	competency be periodically assessed?
25	We have been getting some questions or

1	recent myths of training and so that's important to
2	think about too. Should it be a number of cases
3	every year or so that the physician AUs are required
4	to maintain their competency or are required to
5	maintain that AU certification?
6	So these are all good things to think
7	about.
8	THE OPERATOR: Excuse me, Sarah, we do
9	have a question. Miguel de la Guardia, your line is
10	open.
11	MR. DE LA GUARDIA: Hi, this is Miguel
12	de la Guardia and I am the RSO at Cook Children's
13	Medical Center in Fort Worth. And we are one of the
14	major trading centers for neuroblastoma using iodine-
15	131 MIBG.
16	First, I want to echo Jeffrey Siegel's
17	comments. I think they're spot on.
18	But next I also want to concur with the
19	comments of the lack of authorized users. There are
20	plenty of authorized users for diagnostics but for
21	therapy is very difficult.
22	Right now we only have two authorized
23	users here that can actually administer diamygadia
24	(phonetic). And sometimes it's very difficult to
25	schedule these treatments based on their

1	availability.
2	And as far as rural areas, we are very
3	keenly aware of that because we get patients from all
4	over the place. If you go west of Fort Worth, where
5	we are, there is nothing as far as being able to treat
6	these patients until you get to Arizona or California.
7	So, there is a critical shortage out there of
8	physicians that can do therapies.
9	Now, I do know that nuclear medicine, we
10	would like hold on to as much as we can, but prior
11	experience shows that when other groups get involved,
12	such as the endocrinologist or cardiology, which
13	actually launched nuclear cardiology made, basically
14	saved nuclear medicine in many respects, I think that
15	having a pathway for other physicians to be able to
16	do these treatments will be very helpful.
17	Especially now that most of the therapies
18	can be obtained from a nuclear pharmacy as a unit
19	dose and you don t have to manipulate the product
20	onsite.
21	So I want to thank you for the opportunity
22	to commenting and for sponsoring this webinar. Thank
23	you.
24	MS. LOPAS: Yes, thank you.
25	THE OPERATOR: Still no further questions

1	or comments.
2	MS. LOPAS: Okay, thank you. Okay, and
3	I will maybe, just to kind of spur some conversation,
4	the last public meeting we had was on January 10th.
5	And during that meeting we got some unique ideas
6	submitted by a comment.
7	One was to allow to open up the AU status
8	to non-physicians. So, including maybe authorized
9	nuclear pharmacists. Also maybe including some
10	advance trained technologist.
11	We specifically got comments from nuclear
12	medicine advance associates who undergo, you know,
13	who have been technologist for many, many years and
14	then they go on to continue their training with two
15	years of a master s program and then they do a nuclear
16	medicine kind of internship or they kind of, they
17	kind of call it analogous to a residency. They
18	offered up, they thought that potentially they could
19	be considered for AU status.
20	So, we, at the NRC, even though our
21	questions in FRN are kind of very specific, we are
22	open to hearing any ideas on how, if we do think, you
23	know, if you do think that's there's a patient access
24	issue on how we can improve that situation.
25	So, that would include providing us

1	comments on whether you think it would be a good idea
2	to allow certain categories of folks practicing in
3	this medicine field to become AUs. Right now, in the
4	Part 35 regulations an authorized user is only
5	defined, can only be a physician, a dentist or a
6	podiatrist.
7	So obviously the majority of our AUs are
8	physicians. And so, we did get some comments that
9	maybe we should consider expanding that definition of
LO	authorized user.
L1	So, star-1 to provide any additional oral
L2	comments.
L3	THE CPERATOR: We do have an additional
L4	comment with Michelle Panichi. Your line is open.
L5	MS. PANICHI: Oh my goodness.
L6	(Laughter)
L7	MS. PANICHI: This is a tough one. So,
L8	let us not forget these are prescription medications.
L9	So, they have to be prescribed by a physician.
20	As much as I would like to say, as a
21	nuclear med tech, that I am equally qualified as a
22	nuclear medicine physician, I am not.
23	I also have the honor of being the RSO at
24	nuclear pharmacies, and I can confidentially tell you
25	that the majority of nuclear pharmacists that I have

1	met should not be prescribing these medications.
2	Remember, this is not just administering.
3	I have no problem with a nuclear med tech
4	administering a radiotherapy, with an authorized user
5	in place. A lot of times it is simply passing a
6	pill, injecting a patient.
7	But that's not what requires the AU
8	status, it's the prescribing of these medications.
9	And they are prescription drugs.
LO	So, an NMAA or a nuclear med tech, even
L1	a nuclear pharmacist, they're not in the practice of
L2	prescribing pharmaceuticals. Thanks.
L3	MS. LOPAS: Yes, thank you.
L4	THE OPERATOR: Another addition question
L5	or comment comes from Ralph Lieto. Your line is
L6	open.
L7	MR. LIETO: Thank you. I also would like
L8	to echo Michelle's comments that I think that these
L9	suggestions of non-physicians becoming authorized
20	users basically would turn the NRCs whole regulatory
21	framework upside down.
22	If you allowed this for therapeutic
23	radiopharmaceuticals, you are opening up a literal
24	Pandora's Box where you could have other specialists,
25	you could have an RSO making a case that they oversee

1	all this and probably supervises as much as the AU
2	does, the operations of radiation safety in these
3	aspects, making a case for them to be the "AU."
4	Which I think is absolutely abhorrent as
5	a medical physicist and radiation safety officer. I
6	think that, like I said, this is just a very, very
7	bad thought process for suggesting this.
8	And if the NRC would be considering this,
9	you basically would undermine the whole intent of
10	having a physician involved with not only the
11	therapeutic aspect of it, but also the diagnostic
12	imaging aspect of it.
13	As Michelle pointed out, the AU is not
14	just involved with overseeing the administration, but
15	supervising all aspects of receipt, patient
16	assessment, administration and follow-up. And they
17	are the best persons for this.
18	And I think my objections as a
19	technologist and a nuclear pharmacist would be, a pun
20	intended, just a set of nuclear land mines for the
21	NRC.
22	I do have another comment that, regarding
23	your previous slide. I think it was on Item 5 where
24	you, the NRC uses the word competency.
25	 I think this has some different

1	connotations to different groups. The ACMUI, over
2	the years, has addressed this several times in the
3	definition, or excuse me, the description of the
4	preceptor attestation.
5	And I think NRC should stay away from
6	that term because competency is more than just an
7	assessment of the understanding and having a
8	requisite knowledge to perform the supervisory
9	aspects of the radiopharmaceuticals that the
10	applicant is applying for.
11	It's maybe just a, maybe a pet peeve of
12	whatever, but I think competency, as used in this
13	slide, is not what you're really trying to evaluate.
14	I think what you want to know is, did the training
15	and experience that the individuals get can reassess
16	that that training and experience contains the
17	requisites body of knowledge that they need to
18	function independently in supervising these types of
19	radiopharmaceuticals. Thank you for the comment.
20	MS. LOPAS: Okay, thank you.
21	THE OPERATOR: We have a follow-up with
22	Miguel. Your line is open.
23	MR. DE LA GUARDIA: Thank you for taking
24	my follow-up. I m not sure if I was clear on my
25	comments.

1	I am a nuclear medicine technologist, but
2	I am not in favor of nuclear medicine technologists
3	prescribing. That is not part of our scope of
4	practice.
5	Also, similarly, I think in almost every
6	state here in the United States, pharmacist are not
7	allowed to prescribe most medications. So, that
8	would require a change completely in pharmacy
9	practice.
10	I know in some other countries,
11	pharmacist can prescribe, but commonly that's not
12	true here in the United States. So, when I was
13	talking about authorized user, I'm talking about
14	physician authorized users. Thank you.
15	MS. LOPAS: Yes, thank you, Miguel. And
16	I didn't mean to imply that you were suggesting that,
17	I was just stating that in our previous meeting on
18	January 10th, we had received some comments along
19	those lines about potentially, the NRC should
20	potentially consider opening up AU status to some
21	non-physicians. So, understood. Understood.
22	THE OPERATOR: Thank you. And the next
23	question, comment comes from Scott Degenhardt. Your
24	line is open.
25	MR. DEGENHARDT: Yes, thank you. Yes,

1 my name is Scott Degenhardt. I am actually a nuclear 2 medicine advance associate speaking on behalf of myself here. 3 4 I just want to clarify what a nuclear 5 medicine advance associate is. While one time, at 6 one time we were technologists, we're actually mid-7 level providers im the field of nuclear medicine. yes, we were technologists at one 8 Again, 9 point, but we have gone through a two to three year additional schooling at the master's level where we 10 11 have didactic course work, but we also undergo a 24 12 internship under the supervision month of under a radiologist or a nuclear 13 most physician. 14 15 Where we, at the end of the program, are actually, we meet all training requirements for what 16 is currently asked of, of an authorized user. 17 So, we wouldn't, you know, if the NRC would consider the 18 nuclear medicine advance associate for authorized 19 user status, we wouldn't be compromising training and 20 21 education, the training education current and 22 requirements. But I quess I just wanted to clarify that 23 we are not technologist, we're actually mid-level 24 providers in the field of nuclear medicine. 25

1	every other field in the healthcare industry has mid-
2	level providers that do prescribe drugs, under the
3	supervision of a physician. And that's the model
4	that we were proposing there.
5	The nuclear medicine advance associate
6	would be working under the supervision of an
7	authorized user, again, just as that physician
8	extender alongside them.
9	I guess, any other questions I'm happy to
10	answer but I just wanted to clarify that. Thank you.
11	MS. LOPAS: Yes, thank you, Scott. Thank
12	you for that clarification.
13	THE OPERATOR: Our next question or
14	comment comes from Ben Greenspan. Your line is open.
15	DR. GREENSPAN: Thank you. This is Ben
16	Greenspan again, I'm a nuclear medicine physician and
17	radiologist and I wanted to make some comments.
18	First of all, I agree with Ralph Lieto's
19	comments. Regarding Scott's comments just now, I
20	agree pretty much
21	I mean, these NMAAs, the Nuclear Medicine
22	Advanced Associates, are technologists who have had
23	an extra two plus years of training and are certainly
24	expert in radiation safety. And in other aspects of
25	dealing with radiopharmaceuticals.

1	But they're not physicians. And if they
2	were given AU status, they still have to, I would
3	think they'd still have to work under an authorized
4	user, under a physician. And I don't see how that
5	adds anything.
6	I think they could certainly help with
7	the process of treating a patient, and they could
8	certainly give the radiopharmaceuticals, most of
9	which would be given parenteral, but they still have
10	to work under an authorized user, i.e. under a
11	physician. And I think that would be most
12	appropriate.
13	On the other hand, I really do think
14	that's a very good program and I'd like to see it
15	expand and have more technologists, nuclear medicine
16	technologists, go into those programs. I think it
17	helps the field.
18	Mid-level providers, as these people are
19	seen throughout medicine now and they are physician
20	extenders, and think they would help nuclear
21	medicine practice. Including in radionuclide
22	therapy. Thank you.
23	MS. LOPAS: All right, thank you.
24	THE OPERATOR: Thank you. And our next
25	question, comment comes from Rachel Semon. Your line

1	is open.
2	MS. SEMON: Thank you. Can you hear me
3	okay?
4	MS. LOPAS: Yes, we can.
5	MS. SEMON: Okay, great. I appreciate
6	the opportunity to comment. I'm really not going to
7	comment one way or the other as to which direction
8	this should go, in terms of T&E, but I did want to,
9	for the record, provide some feedback regarding
10	pharmacy and the practice of pharmacy and that there
11	certainly is precedent outside of the nuclear
12	medicine, or the nuclear medicine world, where
13	pharmacist do have provider status.
14	It is quite often you will see this
15	actually in medical oncology. There is board
16	certifications based on specialty. So, I am a board
17	certified nuclear pharmacist.
18	I could say today I would not be
19	comfortable being in a AU, a full AU, overseeing
20	patient management. It's certainly something to
21	consider moving forward. Perhaps in conjunction
22	within the nuclear medicine department.
23	And we talk about potential shortage of
24	AUs. And what I know that I have seen historically,
25	is that the current RVU model tends to provide some

1	barrier to a nuclear medicine physician being torn
2	between the requirements of reading images, the
3	diagnostic portion versus having to spend 30 minutes
4	to an hour with a patient for therapy.
5	And so, perhaps there is something here
6	that could help facilitate patient access and ease
7	the requirements of time spent, et cetera, in the
8	future.
9	But just for the record, I wanted to say
LO	that provider status is not, there is a precedent for
L1	provider status outside of nuclear medicine,
L2	particularly in medical oncology. And there are
L3	pharmacists who have limited prescribing rights as
L4	well.
L5	Typically, it is under the supervision of
L6	a physician. So I think there is some room here.
L7	Maybe not immediately, but not to be close minded
L8	with that. That's it, thank you so much.
L9	MS. OPAS: Great, thank you. And,
20	Cedric, do we have anybody else? star-1 if you want
21	to get in on the conversation, get your comments
22	transcribed to go on the record.
23	THE OPERATOR: None currently in the
24	queue, but, again, press star-1.
25	MS IOPAS: So this is Sarah again And

1	so, I will say that, related to that comment that we
2	just heard, we have had some comments submitted that
3	the NRC should be open to the idea of, maybe not
4	necessarily making an authorized nuclear pharmacist
5	an AU, but maybe some sort of requirement or new
6	regulatory requirement for an alternate, an alternate
7	pathway of having a limited authorized user physician
8	teamed with a authorized nuclear pharmacist.
9	That authorized nuclear pharmacist
10	undergo extensive training and, per our requirements,
11	also require 700 hours of T&E, become an authorized
12	nuclear pharmacist.
13	So, if you teamed an authorized nuclear
14	pharmacist with perhaps a limited trained authorized
15	user physician, that you would still be meeting the
16	spirit of those 700 hours of training and experience.
17	Because you'd have those two individuals working
18	together.
19	So that was one comment that we received
20	on the January 10th meeting. That's a little bit
21	different from just suggesting that authorized
22	nuclear pharmacists should be considered for AU
23	status.
24	Okay, we're going to anybody else on
25	the line, Cedric?

	[]
1	THE OPERATOR: Yes. Ralph Lieto, your
2	line is open.
3	MS. LOPAS: Okay, Ralph.
4	MR. LIETO: Yes, Sarah. I'm glad you
5	brought that subject up. I had heard about this but
6	I was wondering if this was something the NRC was
7	seriously going to consider or not.
8	Again, I think this is something that
9	would basically set the licensee up for a lot of
LO	potential problems. Because, it's my understanding
L1	of this proposal that you would have a centralized
L2	nuclear pharmacist teamed with a limited AU that would
L3	be onsite, something to that nature.
L4	And to me this is matched with two chiefs
L5	with no Indians.
L6	I think that these types of situations
L7	you need, with therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals, a
L8	person that's signing the written directive needs to
L9	be in AU. And that AU has to be responsible for the
20	proper management of that radiopharmaceutical, to
21	that patient.
22	This dual AU, that would be fine as long
23	as everything goes great, but what happens if
24	something goes wrong, okay, and there's a medical
25	event or there's a problem with the patient or the

1	assay at the site
2	You can't have this dual AU
3	geographically separated and expect that it's not
4	just going to create further problems. And
5	especially from the aspect of supervision, which is
6	something that the NRC takes quite seriously. And
7	not just in the diagnostic side but even more so on
8	the therapeutic side.
9	And I think this dual AU is, again, just
10	fraught with all kinds of potential problems that's
11	going to place the licensee, who's going to be the
12	management, in a lot more potential problems of trying
13	to resolve this.
14	Because the nuclear pharmacist is going
15	to be offsite at and operating under a different
16	license than the administration. Just so many things
17	that add up to, that this is just a very, very poor
18	idea.
19	MS. LOPAS: Okay. Yes, and I think to
20	clarify, now, I haven't received the written comments
21	on this, on this particular idea yet. They have not
22	been submitted yet.
23	But just from hearing from public
24	meetings, I think the idea that they're proposing is
25	that the authorized nuclear pharmacist would travel

1	to the limited AU position site for a day of
2	treatments, right So they would be paired together
3	physically, during an administration.
4	So, that's just a clarification from what
5	I recall from the January 10th meeting. But yes, if
6	you have any follow-up on that, Ralph, go right ahead.
7	MR. LIETO: I would just say that, if you
8	have an AU that's onsite to administer it, then you
9	wouldn't need the nuclear pharmacist to be present.
LO	MS. LOPAS: Right.
L1	MR. LIETO: I think it just, again, I
L2	think it kind of goes back that, what are you trying
13	to sell here. And it is not anything that is going
L4	to improve the radiation safety management
L5	supervision at the site where the, where all the work
L6	is going to be done.
L7	MS. LOPAS: Okay, thank you, Ralph. Does
L8	anybody else have a comment? star-1 or feel free to
L9	type one via the webinar software, I can read it
20	aloud.
21	Okay, I'm just going to give it another
22	minute or so. I do appreciate everybody calling in
23	today and taking the time.
24	And I know that many of you have called
25	in for a number of these meetings. So, I really

1	appreciate you guys taking the time to do and it means
2	a lot to the NRC. And we do really, we're going to
3	really examine everybody's input.
4	Whether you've spoken on one of these
5	meetings or, and/or when you send it in, send in the
6	written, your written comments.
7	And I just want to remind folks, you have
8	until January 29th, end of that day, to get your
9	comments in. That's a week from today. It's a
LO	Tuesday.
L1	Try to use regulations.gov if you can.
L2	And if you're encountering any difficulties or at all
L3	concerned, I'm happy to take your comments via email.
L4	And, again, my email is in the slides here. It's
L5	sarah.lopas@nrc.gov. So either myself or Maryann
L6	will take your comments via email, that's fine too.
L7	And, I don't know, Cedric, can I check in
L8	on the phone one last time?
L9	THE OPERATOR: No questions or comments.
20	MS. LOPAS: Okay. I think that's it.
21	And Dr. Siegel, I will say, I think you had noted
22	that you're waiting for your comments to get up on
23	regs.gov.
24	They are in ADAMS and I did see them come
25	through in my email, I think on Friday. So they

_	should be on regulations.gov shortly.
2	But there is a number of kind of
3	rulemakings and other efforts going on at the agency
4	and we only have a few administrative staff that kind
5	of handle the processing of all the comments that we
6	receive from the public on all of our projects. So,
7	I apologize for the delay, I know that's difficult.
8	But I'm going to reach out to our folks and see if
9	they can expedite some of the processing on regs.gov.
LO	So, Maryann, do you have any follow-ups?
L1	MS. AYOADE: Yes, Sarah, I was waiting
L2	for everybody to provide their comments. Just to add
L3	to and clarify Ralph Lieto's comment on competency.
L4	Thank you for bringing that up.
L5	I just wanted to, as you have recognized
L6	the sensitivity with the word competency and the
L7	misunderstanding that it could come about from that.
L8	And so, with the new rule, I just wanted to point out
L9	that with attestation statement, it replaced the text
20	that used to formally say, attestation demonstrate
21	that the individual has achieved a level of competency
22	to function independently.
23	That has been replaced with, the
24	individual has demonstrated the ability to function
25	independently to procure the radiation safety related

1	duties. So thank you for bringing that up.
2	Now, when this evaluation started, it was
3	still with the former regulations. The new rule
4	become effective last Monday, January 14th, at the
5	NRC licensees.
6	And so, just a, I just wanted to bring it
7	to your awareness that you recognized that. And
8	thank you for bringing that up.
9	MS. LOPAS: Okay, thanks, Maryann. And
10	on the NRC's medical toolkit licensee, or medical
11	licensee toolkit website, Maryann, I think there is
12	a page that's dedicated to the Part 35 rule changes
13	that just went into effect, is that right?
14	MS. AYOADE: That's correct. And if you
15	even just go to, if you Google the 10 CFR 35
16	regulations, they are now updated with the new rule.
17	So, if you can't find it in our medical use toolkit,
18	if you just Google 10 CFR 35 to get into the new rule,
19	it's updated with the new rule.
20	MS. LOPAS: Right. And I think the
21	slides from some public meetings that we had on the
22	Part 35, the new rule changes, those are also on the
23	medical licensee toolkit website I believe.
24	So those are available for people to pull
25	up the PDF of slides if they just want to see an

	74
1	overview. Although it's about a 96 slide overview,
2	but it's an overview.
3	Okay. Cedric, do we have any other final
4	comments on the line?
5	THE OPERATOR: No questions in queue.
6	MS. LOPAS: Okay. All right, Maryann,
7	is there anything else?
8	MS. AYOADE: No, that's it.
9	MS. LOPAS: Okay. All right, everybody,
10	January 29th, deadline to get your comments in. But
11	Maryann and I are here for your questions and comments
12	before, and after that date obviously. Please keep
13	checking out our website that I have the slide up on
14	right now for any updates.
15	And if you are signed up to receive our
16	medical Listserv emails that's great. If not, do
17	that. I suggest doing that because that's a good way
18	to stay informed of all the NRC's medical regulations
19	and news and all that good stuff.
20	All right, thank you so much for your
21	time today and that will be the end of our meeting.
22	THE OPERATOR: Thank you, and that
23	concludes today's conference. You may all disconnect
24	at this time. Speakers, you may standby for post-
25	conference.

1 (Whereupon, the above-entitled matter

went off the record at 11:35 a.m.)