To establish an elimination curve, obtain a quantitative baseline estimate of the
radioactivity in the body. Monitoring should begin within 24 hours
following the initial exposure and continue at regular intervals (e.g.,
every 6 hours) until clearance is established.

2.3 Methods of Administration

Inhalation: To administer nebulized Ca-DTPA, dilute it at a 1:1 ratio with dextrose in water (D5W), Ringers Lactate, or Normal Saline.

Ca-DTPA can be administered by nebulized inhalation as an alternative route of administration. Dilute Ca-DTPA for nebulization at a 1:1 ratio with dextrose in water (D5W), Ringers Lactate, or Normal Saline. On the day following inhalation, Ca-DTPA can be administered by intravenous infusion diluted in 100-250 mL of 5% dextrose in water. To ensure complete elution of radioactivity, administer nebulized Ca-DTPA for a period of 3-4 minutes or by intravenous infusion diluted in 100-250 mL of 5% dextrose in water. On the second day, administer intravenous Ca-DTPA at the same dose.
Intravenous
Combined Routes
Inhaled
3

oral administration, absorption was approximately 5%. In a U.S. Registry of 18
was rapidly distributed throughout the extracellular fluid space and was cleared
The effectiveness of chelation decreases with time after internal contamination
inhalation of Ca-DTPA 2 micromol/kg (0.11 MHD) 30 minutes after contamination
The treatment schedule involved
In another study, rodents contaminated with aerosolized plutonium and ameri

12 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
contains the equivalent of 200 mg pentetate calcium trisodium (obtained from
11 DESCRIPTION

10 OVERDOSAGE
of administration have not been established in the pediatric population.

16.3  Handling
Ca-DTPA is supplied as a sterile solution in 5 mL single-use clear glass ampoules

14.2 Translations
For translations of Ca-DTPA information, please visit the following website: www.

17  PATIENT COUNSELING INFORMATION
• drink plenty of fluids and void frequently to promote dilution of the radioactive

15.3 Contraindications
Patients with a prior history of metal nephropathy, those who have been exposed to

15.4 Warnings and Precautions
To the best of our knowledge, no patients have received the equivalent of 200 mg of

15.1 Precautions
To the best of our knowledge, no patients have received the equivalent of 200 mg of

15.2 Use in Specific Populations

8 USE IN SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

7.3 Maternal/fetal Risk
There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of Ca-DTPA use in pregnant

7.2 Lactation
Instruct nursing mothers to take extra precaution in disposing of breast milk.

7.1 Pregnancy

5.2 Special Populations
In human studies, no apparent adverse effects were found in these populations

5.1 General

4.1 Pregnancy

3.1 Indications

2.3 Animal Studies
Animal data are available on the intravenous and inhalation administration of

2.2 Clinical Studies
Ca-DTPA is administered intravenously in the treatment of individuals with

1.2 Mechanism of Action
In animal studies, Ca-DTPA forms more stable

1.1 Pharmacology
Ca-DTPA is excreted in urine as the

8.6 Pregnancy/Lactation

8.5 Pediatric Use
The recommended daily human dose of 1 gram Ca-DTPA based on body surface area

8.4 Geriatric Use

8.3 Use in Specific Populations

8.2 Overdose

8.1 General

7.4 Incompatibilities

7.2 Lactation

7.1 Pregnancy

6.4 Special Populations
There are no adequate and well-controlled studies of Ca-DTPA use in children

6.3 Animal Data
No adverse effects attributable to Ca-DTPA were found in animals given daily

6.2 Human Data
Adequate and well-controlled pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic studies in

6.1 Pharmacokinetics
Ca-DTPA is cleared from the plasma in the first few hours after dosing through

5.3 Adverse Metabolic Effects
Ca-DTPA undergoes a minimal amount of metabolic change in the body.

5.2 Special Populations
In human studies, no apparent adverse effects were found in these populations

5.1 General

4.1 Pregnancy

4.0 INDICATIONS AND USES

3.1 Indications

3.2 Contraindications

3.1 Indications

2.3 Animal Studies
Animal data are available on the intravenous and inhalation administration of

2.2 Clinical Studies
Ca-DTPA is administered intravenously in the treatment of individuals with

2.1 Indications

1.3 Indications

1.2 Mechanism of Action
In animal studies, Ca-DTPA forms more stable

1.1 Pharmacology
Ca-DTPA is excreted in urine as the

1.0INDICATIONS AND USES

0.8 DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION

0.7 ADMINISTRATION

0.6 OVERDOSAGE

0.5 ADVERSE REACTIONS

0.4 CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

0.3 PRECAUTIONS

0.2 CLINICAL STUDIES

0.1 INDICATIONS AND USES

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