



Detectnet™
(copper Cu 64 dotatate injection)

Neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) can be hard to find.



Detectnet™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection) can help

WHAT IS DETECTNET?

Detectnet™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection) is intended for use with a positron emission tomography (PET) scan. It helps to identify certain types of tumors, called neuroendocrine tumors (NETs), in adult patients.

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHAT ARE SOME IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE USE OF DETECTNET?

Radiation Risk:

When radioactive drugs like Detectnet are used to help doctors find disease, they expose patients to radiation. Long-term exposure to radiation is associated with an increased risk of cancer. Your healthcare provider will take safety measures to reduce your exposure to radiation. To help your body get rid of the radiation from Detectnet, you should drink plenty of fluids both before and after receiving it, and urinate often after your scan.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and [here](#).

What is Detectnet™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection)?



Detectnet
helps
find NETs

Detectnet is used with an imaging test called a positron emission tomography (PET) scan. A PET scan with Detectnet creates a clear picture of NETs in the body. It is important for your health care team to have a clear picture to understand where NETs are located and which treatments may be good options for you.

To find out more, go to [Detectnet.com](https://www.Detectnet.com).



IMPORTANT FACTS

WHAT ARE SOME IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE USE OF DETECTNET? (CONT'D)

Hypersensitivity Reactions:

After using Detectnet, some patients reported getting a rash or itchy skin. They usually went away on their own or with normal care. Less commonly, patients had swelling under the skin or another serious, life-threatening, allergic reaction.

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Why are NETs hard to find?

NETs don't always cause symptoms right away. The symptoms depend on where the tumor is located and whether it is functional or nonfunctional.

- **Functional NETs** cause symptoms because they produce too much of a hormone
- **Nonfunctional NETs** may not cause symptoms because they either don't make hormones or don't make enough hormones to cause symptoms

NET symptoms may include:



Diarrhea



Anxiety



Feeling more tired than usual



Feeling breathless



Abdominal pain



Changes in blood pressure



Skin reactions like flushing



Heartburn



Sweating, dizziness, headaches, or nausea



Weight loss

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHAT ARE SOME IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT THE USE OF DETECTNET? (CONT'D)

Risk for Image Misinterpretation:

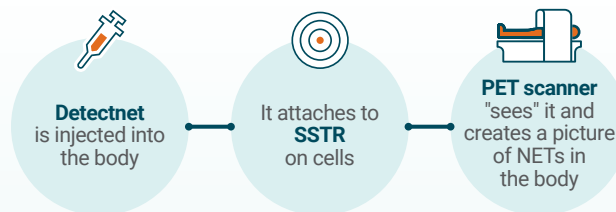
Detectnet works by attaching to NETs, which helps the tumors to be seen in your scan. However, there are other types of tumors or normal variations in tissue that Detectnet can also attach to. That means that it's possible your healthcare provider may see things in your scan that are not necessarily NETs. Also, if you've never had a NET before, a negative result—when your healthcare provider sees no NETs—does not guarantee that you do not, or will not, have NETs.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and [here](#).

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Finding NETs with Detectnet™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection)

How a PET scan with Detectnet works



The benefits of a PET scan with Detectnet

Correct: High-quality images can help you and your doctor make informed decisions

Easy to find: PET scans with Detectnet are available in both large and small hospitals, making it easier for you to find a location close to home

Flexible: You can reschedule your scan for another time on the same day, if needed

While many different cells have somatostatin receptors (SSTRs), NET cells tend to have a lot more.

Detectnet attaches to SSTRs on NET cells so they can be seen on a special scan called a PET scan. This helps doctors see where tumors are located and how big they are. Seeing the tumors clearly can help your health care team plan for treatment.

A treatment option called radioligand therapy (RLT) targets the same SSTRs on NETs that are visible on a PET scan with Detectnet. The scan can help identify tumors that might be treated with RLT, which is also called peptide receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT).

See glossary on [page 10](#) for definitions of key terms.

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHAT ARE THE MOST COMMON SIDE EFFECTS OF DETECTNET?

In trials of Detectnet, participants experienced few negative side effects. Adverse reactions occurred at a rate of less than 2% and included nausea, vomiting, and flushing (getting red in the face). In some trials, people felt nauseated right after Detectnet was injected.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and [here](#).

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Preparing for your PET scan with Detectnet

What to expect during and after your appointment



IMPORTANT FACTS

WHAT OTHER MEDICINES MAY INTERACT WITH DETECTNET?

Tell your healthcare provider if you are taking any other medications. Somatostatin analogs may affect how Detectnet works. You should stop taking long-acting somatostatin analogs at least 28 days before your Detectnet scan. You should stop taking short-acting somatostatin analogs 2 days before your Detectnet scan.

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What to know about radiation and Detectnet™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection)

Detectnet will expose you to radiation. To help your body get rid of Detectnet as quickly as possible after your scan, you should drink plenty of liquids before and after your injection. You should also urinate and wash your hands often after your PET scan. If you are pregnant, there are potential risks of fetal exposure to radiation with Detectnet. If you breastfeed, wait at least 12 hours after you have received Detectnet to breastfeed your infant in order to reduce radiation exposure.

Detectnet is designed to expose you to the lowest amount of radiation needed for this scan



Radiation exposure from Detectnet is similar to what you're exposed to on a round-trip, cross-country flight.



Make sure to follow your doctor's instructions on what to do after you receive Detectnet.



Most people can go back to their normal activities the same day, with no special care needed.

The radiation from a scan has some risk. But the risk from undiagnosed and untreated NETs is greater because they can lead to serious health problems. Be sure to talk to your doctor about the best option for you.

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHO SHOULD TAKE EXTRA CARE WHEN USING DETECTNET?

Pregnant women

All radioactive drugs, like Detectnet, can be dangerous to an unborn baby. Be sure to tell your healthcare provider if you are (or could be) pregnant so that you can discuss the risks and benefits of using Detectnet.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and [here](#).

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NETs are rare, but you are not alone

Having a strong support system is important when living with a rare disease. Many organizations offer support, education, and resources for those living with NETs and their care partners.



IMPORTANT FACTS

WHO SHOULD TAKE EXTRA CARE WHEN USING DETECTNET? (CONT'D)

Breastfeeding mothers

If you're breastfeeding your child, consider pumping and saving breast milk before you have your scan performed. You should not breastfeed for 12 hours after you receive Detectnet. During those 12 hours, bottle-feed using formula or saved breast milk.

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Resources to support your NET journey

Finding a care team

Whether you're newly diagnosed or deciding on your next steps, it helps to find a care team that understands NETs and with whom you feel comfortable talking about your disease.

How?



Get tips on how to choose a care team from the NET community organizations listed on the previous page



Search for a NET specialist with the Neuroendocrine Tumor Research Foundation



Ask your doctor to help you find a NET specialist



Contact NET patient support groups for suggestions in your area

[Access tools and resources to help support your NET journey](#)

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHO SHOULD TAKE EXTRA CARE WHEN USING DETECTNET? (CONT'D)

Patients under age 18

It is not known if Detectnet is safe and effective in patients under 18 years of age.

Please see additional Important Facts throughout and [here](#).

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Specialists who may be a key part of your care team

Endocrinologists help manage hormone-related symptoms and complications from NETs, especially when the tumors affect how your body makes or uses hormones.

Gastroenterologists specialize in the digestive system and help diagnose and manage NETs that start in or affect the stomach, intestines, or pancreas.

Interventional radiologists use imaging to guide minimally invasive procedures that can help diagnose or treat NETs—like delivering targeted therapies or relieving symptoms.

Nurse navigators are specialized registered nurses who can help guide patients through their NET journey, providing education, coordination, and support.

Nuclear medicine physicians use radioactive agents for imaging or treating NETs.

Primary care physicians practice general medicine and are typically your first point of contact when symptoms of NETs begin.

Pulmonologists specialize in lung diseases, so they may be involved in cases of pulmonary NETs or if NETs cause respiratory symptoms.

Radiation oncologists use targeted radiation therapy to help shrink NETs and control symptoms, and in some centers, they may also help oversee nuclear medicine treatments.

Surgeons may be able to treat NETs by performing surgery to remove these tumors.

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHO SHOULD TAKE EXTRA CARE WHEN USING DETECTNET? (CONT'D)

Patients over age 65

There were not enough trial participants over age 65 to determine if Detectnet works differently in older patients, but other reports have not found differences between the way older and younger patients respond to it. If you are over age 65, your healthcare provider will take your age, overall health, and other medications into consideration before using Detectnet as part of your scan.

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Terms you may hear

How a PET scan with Detectnet works

About imaging and treatment

A **biopsy** is a procedure where a small sample of tissue is taken from a tumor to examine under a microscope, helping doctors confirm whether a growth is cancerous and if so, what type it is.

Carcinoid syndrome describes a set of NET symptoms, including flushing, bloating, diarrhea, wheezing, cramping, and changes in heartbeat. If severe enough, it may be life-threatening.

Copper Cu 64 dotatate is a type of radiotracer used in PET scans to detect NETs by attaching to somatostatin receptors on tumor cells.

Detectnet, also known as copper Cu 64 dotatate injection, is a radiopharmaceutical used in PET scans to help find and monitor NETs by attaching to somatostatin receptors on tumor cells.

Immunotherapy is a treatment that helps the immune system fight cancer, although it's not commonly used for most NETs and is still being studied in clinical trials.

Metastasis in NETs occurs when the tumor spreads from its original location—often in the digestive system, lungs, or pancreas—to other parts of the body, such as the liver, bones, or lymph nodes.

Nuclear medicine uses small amounts of radioactive material to diagnose or treat diseases, including NETs, by showing how organs and tissues are functioning.

Peptide receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT) is a treatment that uses a radiotracer to deliver targeted radiation directly to NETs to help slow or stop tumor growth. PRRT is also known as radioligand therapy (RLT).

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHAT IF I GET TOO MUCH RADIATION?

If your healthcare provider thinks you may have had an overdose of radiation, they will encourage you to drink more fluids and urinate more often to help your body get rid of the radiation exposure. They may also suggest that you take a diuretic (a medicine that increases your body's production of urine).

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Terms you may hear (cont'd)

How a PET scan with Detectnet works

A **PET scan** is an imaging test that helps doctors see how your organs and tissues are working by using a small amount of radioactive material to highlight tumors.

Radioligand therapy (RLT) is a treatment that targets some types of cancer, including NETs. It delivers radiation to cancer cells while leaving healthy cells alone.

A **radiotracer** is a small amount of radioactive material used during imaging—like a PET scan—to help highlight NETs and show where they are in the body.

Somatostatin analogs are medications that can help control the growth of NETs by blocking the hormones that these tumors often secrete.

Surgical resection is when doctors remove a tumor through surgery, which may be an option for treating localized NETs that haven't spread to other areas of the body.

Understanding tumors

A **carcinoid tumor** is a slow-growing type of NET that often starts in the digestive tract or lungs and can sometimes cause hormone-related symptoms.

Functional NETs cause symptoms depending on the type of hormone released.

A **neuroendocrine neoplasm (NEN)** is a type of tumor that starts in cells with both nerve and hormone-making functions, and can be either slow- or fast-growing. NENs is the umbrella term that includes NETs and neuroendocrine carcinomas (NECs).

Nonfunctional NETs don't cause symptoms because they either don't make hormones or don't make enough hormones to cause symptoms.

IMPORTANT FACTS

You are encouraged to report negative side effects of prescription drugs to the FDA. Visit www.fda.gov/medwatch or call **1-800-FDA-1088**.

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Terms you may hear (cont'd)

How a PET scan with Detectnet works

About the body

Hormones are chemical substances that act like messengers in the body. After being made in one part of the body, they travel to other parts of the body where they help control how cells and organs work.

Neuroendocrine cells produce and release hormones into the bloodstream in response to signals from the nervous system. These hormones control many bodily functions. Neuroendocrine cells are found in almost every organ of the body.

Neuroendocrine system is a network of nerve cells and endocrine cells that work together to control many of your body's functions.

Somatostatin receptors are proteins on the surface of cells that bind to a hormone called somatostatin, which helps control other hormones in the body. They are found in many different types of cells, and they may also be found in higher-than-normal amounts of some types of cancer cells. Knowing the amount of SSTRs may help to diagnose NETs and plan treatment.

The NET journey can be complex and every person's diagnosis is different. These terms are just a starting point—your care team is here to help you understand what's happening and find the approach that's right for you.

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My health care team

Doctor name

Facility name

Facility phone number

Facility address

Notes

Doctor name

Facility name

Facility phone number

Facility address

Notes

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This is not a complete report of risk information for Detectnet. Please speak to your healthcare provider or pharmacist to learn more about Detectnet and see full Prescribing Information or visit Detectnet.com.

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Ask your doctor how a positron emission tomography (PET) scan with Detectnet™ (copper Cu 64 dotatate injection) may help



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