Rhenium-SCT®

NMSC treatment that fits into your life

Patient Information Guide for Rhenium-SCT

Have you been diagnosed with non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC)?

If the answer is yes, the reassuring news is that NMSCs can be treated effectively.[1]

Your doctor or healthcare professional is the best person to advise you about your specific diagnosis, how it developed, and the treatment options available to you. Don't hesitate to ask questions. Understanding your condition and your options is an important step in making the right decision for you.

You have received this brochure because your doctor would like you to learn more about Rhenium-SCT (SCT = Skin Cancer Therapy), a non-invasive treatment for NMSCs, including Basal Cell Carcinoma (BCC) and Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC) of the skin.

This leaflet provides an overview of Rhenium-SCT to support the discussion you have already had with your healthcare professional.

In addition to this leaflet, we also offer online patient information – you can find it at:
www.nonmelanomaskincancer.info

We wish you a quick recovery!

Yours Sincerely,
OncoBeta® Patient-Service-Team
Focusing on the quality of life for skin cancer patients

* No pain reported during procedure.[6]
† Accurate dosing. Spares healthy tissue.[3]
‡ No direct skin contact or incisions.[6]
§ Treatment time depends on lesion characteristics and may exceed 180 minutes.[7]

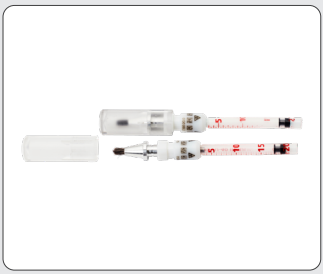
What is Rhenium-SCT®?

Rhenium-SCT utilizes the radioisotope, rhenium-188, for the treatment of non-melanoma skin cancers. Rhenium-188 is an isotope that decays continuously while emitting beta-radiation.

The penetration range of its beta-radiation is very shallow in human tissue, up to 3 mm in depth.[2] This makes rhenium-188 ideal for targeted treatment of superficial skin cancers, such as BCCs and SCCs.[3-5]

The main objective of the Rhenium-SCT is to be a painless,[5*] personalised,[3†] non-invasive[6‡] therapy targeting cancer cells in the area needed to treat.[5]

The medical working principle of the epidermal radioisotope therapy, Rhenium-SCT, is based on the local direct cell-killing effect of the beta-radiation, which triggers both the local death of cells and local reactions of the immune system of the body to repair itself.[3]



Carpoules filled with rhenium-188 paste

Applicator loaded with a carpoule

Application of rhenium-188 paste with the applicator

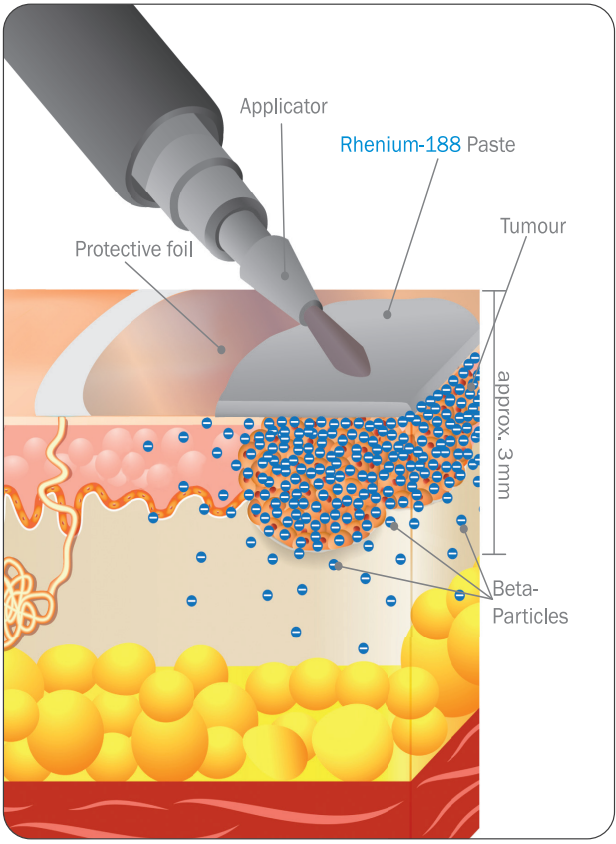
How does Rhenium-SCT® work?

Rhenium-188 is bound to a fluid matrix or "paste" in order to enable an application precisely over the tumor.

The rhenium-188 paste is pre-filled in a carpoule, which includes a specially designed brush for precise application.[3,7†]

The Carpoules are loaded into the Rhenium-SCT applicator for safe handling and efficient usage. The lesion or the area needed to treat is first covered with a special protective foil.

Using the specifically developed applicator with mechanical control, the physician is able to apply the exact amount of rhenium-188 paste accurately and efficiently. This way the paste is applied homogeneously and precisely over the tumour or area needed to treat.[3,4]



Transversal cut of the skin

What results to expect after treatment with Rhenium-SCT®?

In a recent study, patients rated their results highly with the mean cosmetic score: 8.1 out of 10 (0 = very poor appearance to 10 = no visible wound).[5]

Real patient photos to demonstrate lesions before and after treatment with Rhenium-SCT.

Images courtesy of: Castellucci, et al. 2021; Cipriani, et al. 2022; Cipriani, et al. 2017

Before treatment

After treatment with Rhenium-SCT

Treatment steps with Rhenium-SCT®

Step 1: A specialist health practitioner marks the area needed to treat with the Rhenium-SCT using a dermatological pen.

Area needed to treat: The size of the lesion plus a security margin of 5 mm.

Step 2: The area needed to treat is first covered with a special protective foil.

The rhenium-188 paste is then applied on top of the special foil, over the marked area of treatment with the Rhenium-SCT Applicator. The foil and paste are to stay in place until the end of the procedure.

The area is covered with a clear plastic film (foil) before applying the rhenium-188 paste.

Step 3: The treatment takes approximately 45 to 180 minutes after the compound has been applied on the area needed to treat.[7§]

The patient sits or lays comfortably while the rhenium-188 paste works on the lesion.

The protective foil and the dry rhenium-188 paste are removed after the designated treatment time.

Treatment time: aprox. 45 – 180 min (depending on position, size and depth of lesion).[7§]

Normal healing process after treatment with Rhenium-SCT®

1 week after treatment:

In general, there is no special aftercare needed. At first there may not be any visible changes besides a slight reddening around the treated area.

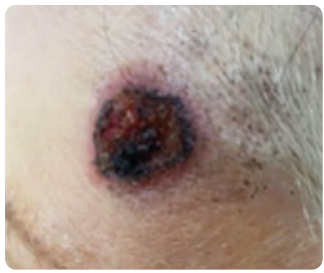
Over the next few days, the redness may increase and a crust or will scab form. Possible itching and/or slight bleeding.

1 month after treatment:

The dead tumour cells are gradually disposed of by the body and replaced with new healthy cells.[2]

The itching and bleeding subsides. Now the body begins to expel the dead cancer cells and replaces them with healthy tissue.

The redness continues to fade as the wound heals.



6 months after treatment:

The healing process is finished. The treated area may appear a bit lighter and firmer.

Wound healing takes ~60 to 180 days.[2]

An effective treatment option[3,5]

Rhenium-SCT is a treatment that uses radiation to treat superficial skin cancers. It is a personalised† and non-invasive‡ therapy which targets cancer cells yet spares healthy tissue in the surrounding area.[3,6]

Rhenium-SCT uses a radioactive paste that is applied over the area to be treated. The paste is left in place for a carefully calculated length of time (usually between 45 and 180 minutes).[7§] There is no pain during procedure.[5*]

After the treatment is finished you can go home.

Do you have any questions?

Online: **www.oncobeta.com**
Email: **info@oncobeta.com**

Rhenium-SCT treatment centre in your area:

References: 1. National Health Service, United Kingdrom. Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer. https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/non-melanoma-skin-cancer/treatment (accessed October 2025). **2.** Cipriani C, *et al. In Therapeutic Nuclear Medicine*. 2014. RP Baum (Ed), New York: Springer. **3.** Cipriani C, *et al. J Dermatol Treat*. 2022;33(2):969–975. Epub 22 Jul 2020. **4.** Cipriani C, *et al. Int J Nucl Med*. 2017;114–122. **5.** Cardaci G, *et al. Adv Radiat Oncol*. 2025;10(7):101802. **6.** Castellucci P, *et al. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*. 2021;48(5):1511–1521. **7.** Rhenium-SCT® Instructions For Use, Quick Guide. https://www.oncobeta.com/fileadmin/user_upload/devices/02_IFU_REC_ENG_L.pdf (accessed January 2026).

Rhenium-SCT® (rhenium-188 epidermal radioisotope therapy).
Please review the Instructions for Use (IFU) before using Rhenium-SCT®. The IFU is available at www.oncobeta.com or upon request via medical@oncobeta.com. **Indication:** Rhenium-SCT® is indicated for the treatment of basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), especially for patients with co-morbidities for which a surgical approach is not indicated, or for lesions which anatomical position may result in a suboptimal cosmetic result using conventional approaches. **Safety Information:** Treatment with Rhenium-SCT® involves the application of beta radiation to the skin. As with any form of radiotherapy, local skin reactions may occur. Side effects may occur during or shortly after treatment. These may include, but are not limited to, radiation dermatitis, erythema, and ulceration. Late effects may occur in the months and years following radiation therapy. These may include, but are not limited to, alopecia at the treatment site, induration, changes in skin pigmentation (hypo- or hyperpigmentation) or telangiectasia. The nature and severity of these effects depend on multiple factors, including the size, depth, and location of the lesion, as well as individual patient characteristics. Most reactions are localized and occur within the treated area, but may vary in intensity and duration. Treatment should only be performed by appropriately trained healthcare professionals and in accordance with the Instructions for Use (IFU). For full safety information, including contraindications, warnings, and precautions, please refer to the IFU. **Legal Manufacturer:** OncoBeta® GmbH, Schleißheimer Straße 91, 85748 Garching bei München, Germany. **Material ID:** SHOW5673.
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